

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. WHOLE NO. 91.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

District Court, Third Tuesday of March and second Tuesday of November of each year.
Probate Court, Fourth Monday of January, April, July and October of each year.
County Commissioners Court, First Monday of February, May, August and November of each year.

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Centennial Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.
I. O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Athenaeum.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Union Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.
Snohomish Telegraph Company.
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tirtlot and Eldridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.
BEER HALL.—T. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKERS.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Gene and Son.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

JAMES McNAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
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Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,
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Practice in all the Courts of the Territory.
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Lawyer,
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133

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Full stock of Blanks on hand.
Business done with accuracy and
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W. T.
A full set of blanks on hand.
Will do all business entrusted to him with
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DENTAL NOTICE!

Having located permanently at Seattle, I shall be happy to attend to the needs of my friends from all parts of the Sound. All my work will be replaced without cost if it does not show a reasonable time.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Teeth will be made in a day so the parties can return by the next boat.

D. LOCKE, M. D. Dentist.

JULIUS DICKENS,
SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL.
STELACOOM, W. T.

Latest by Telegraph.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The *Times'* Detector (Ill) special says that two freight trains on the Wabash road collided near that city this morning. Two engines and fifteen cars are reduced to ashes; loss estimated at \$15,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The French brig *Egyptique*, which arrived at the passes to day, has on board the mate and five men belonging to the steamship *Gussie*, missing since the 19th, when they were ordered from the disabled vessel, 28 miles at sea, to the passes for assistance. One of the men died after being rescued by the brig from exposure in an open boat.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 30.—Laborers on the Kansas Central Narr w-Gauge R. R., near Circleville, have been on a strike two days past because not paid their wages. Early yesterday a party of citizens left for the scene of the disturbance. When at Holton they were joined by Sheriff Williams, of Jackson county, with a posse. The Leavenworth party was also made a part of the posse and the train proceeded to the end of the track beyond Circleville. Here a large party of strikers congregated, many of them on horseback, headed by a man named Wm. Hartman, hailed the posse by hoots, yells, and all kinds of abusive epithets. Capt. Tough, formerly U. S. Marshal of the district of Kansas, who had been selected leader of the sheriff's posse, commanded Hartman to stop, and was answered by a pistol shot. The posse was then ordered to fire over his head, which was done. Hartman replied with two shots from his revolver. The posse then, under direction of the leader, fired at him, shooting him through the body, inflicting a wound from which he died in the evening. The train then returned to Circleville, where it was met by a great crowd of strikers and a warrant sworn out for Captain Tough, who was arrested, but released on his own recognizance. At Holton the train was again met by a body of strikers, who took possession of the switch, and would not let the train pass until the posse gave Capt. Tough up to them. This course was not done, and the train backed out. Subsequently the posse left the train and marched into Holton and took up quarters in a hotel, which was soon surrounded by armed strikers, but finding the posse well prepared for them, they didn't attack the house. Capt. Tough was again arrested last night and released upon \$10,000 bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Tribune* says that the steamship *Wisconsin*, which arrived Saturday from Liverpool, brought among her steerage passengers 459 Mormon immigrants, who are principally from Great Britain and Scandinavia. About fifteen hundred new converts to the Mormon faith had previously arrived in the United States this season, and about five hundred more will leave Liverpool on the seventh inst. These people represent the poorer classes of mechanics and laborers, and are of all ages. Twelve Mormon missionaries, who have been in Europe for the past two years receiving these new converts, were also on board the *Wisconsin*. Upon being questioned as to their belief in polygamy, they scouted the idea. If polygamy, was suggested by any of the adherents of the Mormon faith in Europe, they would be excommunicated. The church's reasons, one of the missionaries stated why polygamy was practiced in this country was because it was the command of Brigham Young; and although it was felt by many to be one of the errors of the institution of Mormonism there had been no alternative except to obey Young's order. New converts do not feel alarmed for the church because of Brigham Young's death, but say that while they mourn the

loss, they feel that God will appoint a successor to the prophet.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Gen. John McDonald, formerly supervisor of internal revenue in this district, of whisky ring notoriety, against whom there is an indictment pending in the U. S. Court here for conspiracy to destroy the public records while in office, to day through his counsel filed a plea in bar against the further prosecution, the plea being based upon the President's full pardon, which he alleges embraces the same crime with which he is now charged.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—It is reported from Whitehall, Madison County, that Hon. Cassius M. Clay to-day killed a negro named Henry White. Particulars are not known. Clay surrendered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Times'* Washington special says: There is no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Texas Pacific subsidy lobby to run a candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives. They have selected their man and made their platform, and are going into the fight with their colors nailed to the mast head. It is a bold strike for one hundred and fifty millions of the people's money. The candidate selected is a Mr. Good, of Virginia.

The *World's* Columbia, S. C., special says: Ex Comptroller Dunn, who was placed on the Chamberlain ticket last year by a disgraceful compromise, had entrusted to him while in that position, seven thousand dollars of the deposit of the Southern Life Insurance Co. He has never accounted to his successor for that sum.

There is a display near Fulton market of two specimens of California cucumbers, grown from California seed in New Jersey soil. Each of which measures over four feet in length and about three inches in diameter. They are hollow and unfit for food.

OCT. 3.—The car-house and stables of the Dry Dock Railroad Co., were burned this morning; loss, half a million.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The *Times'* London special says the action of the Porte in sending Bashi Bazuks to Thessaly is having an inflammatory effect and Greece is certain, sooner or later, to be driven into war. Servian intervention is only a question of time. The uneasiness and agitation in Hungary is almost sure to result in action which will embroil the Austro-Hungarian Government with Russia.

Germany is much excited over the Turkish atrocities and the entire futility of representations made in the past. The opinion is gaining ground that if diplomacy can't end the war this fall, it will be almost sure to include all of Europe. The impression is gaining ground that diplomacy is powerless and England is doomed to final participation in the conflict.

PACIFIC COAST.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 2.—Both houses organized to-day, by the election of the following officers: President of the Council, F. M. Reed; chief clerk, T. B. Merry; assistant clerk, J. T. Berry; sergeant-at-arms, I. V. Mossman, doorkeeper, F. W. Hastings; messenger, Miss Hathaway; enrolling clerk, Fannie V. Baldwin, engrossing clerk, Anna Knighton; Watchman, Edward Harmon. In the House, R. G. Newland was elected Speaker; Ross O'Brien, chief clerk; William G. Hughes, assistant clerk; Miss Clara Myers, enrolling clerk; Miss Stella Gallagher, engrossing clerk; L. P. Berry, sergeant-at-arms; L. G. Abbott, doorkeeper; Wilson, messenger; Hector McKay, Watchman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—R. L. Brown, produce and commission merchant, No. 12 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, and having a branch house at 311 Washington street in this city, committed suicide at his lodgings, 750 Market street, last

night, by taking strychnine. He left a letter indicating that the act was prompted by disappointed in a love affair.

Wheat—Shipping \$2.25@2.28½; milling, \$2.20½@2.30. Barley—Feed, 1.65@1.70; brewing, \$1.75@1.85; Chevalier, \$1.12½. Corn—Large yellow, \$1.70@1.75; white, \$.75@.77½; small round, \$1.95. Potatoes, \$1.62½.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 2.—On the 1200 feet level of the Con. Va., south of the winze, a new ore body is being opened. The vein at the winze was cut five feet in stopping out. The body was found to extend east and south toward the Best and Belcier. The body extends upward. In stopping up 37 feet, the body widened. It is considered an important development, and is found where no one was looking for it.

EUROPEAN.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—A resolution to come up in the Servian cabinet council is to ask the Porte to withdraw the troops concentrated near the frontier. As a refusal of this demand is almost inevitable, it is believed in Belgrade that Servia will be ready to take the field by the date announced at the Russian headquarters, Monday, the 15th inst.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It was rumored last night that Duke De Broglie and M. Berthel had resigned from the French Cabinet. This report for the present, at least, is unfounded; but the alarm it created is quite remarkable. An apprehension of a forcible *coup d'etat* by the government is so great here that the resignation of the Duke De Broglie and certain of his colleagues who are known to be opposed to such measures, would be considered as a preface to a violation of the law, though it is hard to tell in whose interest the violation would be. The Empress has disapproved of the government's course since the 16th of May last, and the Prince Imperial is also said to have lately expressed a similar disapproval. To an interviewer he declares he would not throw impediments in the way of the regular government. It is certain that the opinion of the cabinet itself is divided. Some of the members think of a *coup de force* in case of defeat at the elections. Others and non-Bonapartist conservatives contemplate a second dissolution, but the senate will not support a dissolution simply to help the government.

BELGRADE, Oct. 2.—It is positively denied in official circles that Servia has already resolved on war. Such action however is thought probable. The final resolutions of the Servian government will mainly depend upon the communications of the newly appointed Russian agent who has just arrived.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30.—The report current here to-day that the allied armies had again been repulsed in an assault on Plevna is unfounded.

OCT. 1.—Gen. Todleben's opinion of the situation at Plevna has been laid before the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is understood that he will declare that siege operations on a most extended scale are requisite for the capture of the place. The Czarovitch visited Gorney Studen, on Satu day, to relinquish the command on the left flank, and resume command of the imperial guard.

Grand Duke Nicholas is suffering from liver complaint.

Newspapers at Constantinople publish the report that Osman Pasha has defeated Roumanians before Plevna.

NAPLES, Oct. 1.—Cardinal Sexteriano Sforza is dead aged 67 years; created cardinal in 1846.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Plevna that Osman Pasha's losses from the Russians' cannonade were exceedingly light, but the day he took the redoubts on the Loffcha road, he lost 3,000 men.

There are now, September 23d, only 1,900 wounded at Plevna.

A correspondent with Gen. Krilloff, who commands the force which is endeavoring to prevent the revictualment of Plevna, says the first Turkish convoy which entered Plevna consisted of 2,000 wagons. Krilloff attempted to hold the road at a point so near Plevna that Osman Pasha was able to send a force which attacked him in the rear and obliged him to withdraw and leave the road open. Upon returning, Krilloff left two regiments of Cossacks at Etsopol to watch the Sofia road. Another convoy, coming from a road unknown to the Russians, running alongside the Sofia road, slipped through the fingers of the detachment on Monday and was under the guns of Plevna before the Russians could attack it.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Inaction of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, announcing that an insurrection started in the central districts of Daghestan about the 42th of Sept., and gradually spread until Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On the 23d and 24th the Russians attacked the main body of insurgents, 6,000 strong, defeated and dispersed them. It is now believed the insurrection will not give further trouble.

RAGUSA, Oct. 2.—Two thousand Bashi Bazuks, and two thousand cavalry have arrived at Mostar Herzegovina, where a force of ten thousand is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

New Store

AT
FRIDAY HARBOR
SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Will sell goods at reasonable rates in exchange for cash or produce.
Capt. Robinson will do the fair thing with all customers. n34 H

DR. T. C. MACKEY,
LA CONNER, W. T.

LA CONNER DRUG STORE.

LA CONNER, W. T.

A general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

PAINTS, COAL OIL.

AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. n77 H

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BLACKSMITH.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

Is ready to do all kinds of Loggers' and Farmers' Blacksmith Work with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP—IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

Executed!

First White Man Legally Hung in the Territory.

JOHN THOMPSON'S SAD END.

For the past forty eight hours the public tongue has been busy with the name of John Thompson, the man who was condemned to suffer death for the murder of Solomon Baxter, at Renton in Feb. last. Every effort to save him from his dreadful fate had been essayed without avail and men who seldom interfere in such matters had not only signed petitions for his commutation of sentence, but actually went to the Executive in person and implored at least a postponement of the execution. But the Governor was inflexible. At 2 o'clock on Thursday, Clarence B. Bagley telegraphed his father that Gov. Ferry declined to interfere. Up to that time, we had strong hopes that a reprieve was in possession of some personal friend of the Governor, to be drawn forth at the proper moment. Vain hope—lost man.

A BRIEF RETROSPECT

Of this man's crime and trial it will satisfy any man who is not a walking bundle of bigotry, that the death penalty was rank injustice to him. The law in civil cases allows men twenty days after service, to file an answer to the complaint. This in a mere matter of sordid money or land; how about a human life? This man committed a homicide on Sunday, was indicted on Tuesday, trial began the next day, convicted on Friday and sentenced to the scaffold on Saturday. What time had his counsel to do justice to his case? It is true, they were novices in the profession, but they labored like honest men and true, to save him. If a man is granted twenty days to file an answer in a suit for a paltry lot of ground, what time should he be granted to answer for his life? We covet no man's friendship and fear no man's enmity, but the indecent haste of that trial has caused the writer to thank God that he is a private citizen.

NO HOPE FOR PARDON.

The hope was strong in the bosoms of Thompson's friends, that he would be respited for a term, if not commuted to imprisonment for life. This hope died away yesterday morning when the hour of ten arrived and no word of respite reached the jail. The Sheriff had announced his intention privately of performing the execution at that hour, but subsequently concluded to defer it till the last moment. Even at that early hour, the jail walls were hung about with men and boys of all ages, drawn thither by an overweening curiosity to see the sickening spectacle. Meanwhile a couple of the doomed man's friends from Renton called to see him in his cell. Rev. Dr. Macfie, his spiritual adviser, had been with him all night and was seated beside him when our reporter entered. The jailor sat near the outer door and the heavy grating of the condemned man's cell revealed glimpses of its inmates.

HIS LAST NIGHT ALIVE.

All Thursday night, the hollow voice of the prisoner was heard in prayer and supplication, broken occasionally by the kindly voice of Dr. Macfie who watched by him with Christian fidelity. About half-past three on Friday morning, he fell asleep but it was a broken and troubled rest, starting nervously every few minutes. About 5 o'clock he awoke and the jailor, hearing his voice, went into the cell and asked what he would have for breakfast. Thompson ordered two eggs and a cup of tea, after eating which he began conversation again in a low tone of voice, so as not to awaken his room-mate, John Dowd, who is serving a few days more for larceny. It was in this situation that he was found when we, in company with two gentlemen of Renton, entered the prison.

AN HOUR IN JAIL.

Our reporter did not care to sit in the condemned man's room, as the visitors had something to tell him and a visit from a reporter seemed at this time an act of idle curiosity. So pending the execution, our man took his seat in the corridor and thought an hour was not long to wait. But it was an hour of intense pain, for the condemned man soon afterwards arose and began to pray with a fervor that was appalling. Fear of

death might strike some men dumb, but this creature, in supplicating for the pardon of God for his sins, poured forth such eloquence as no man ever surpassed. There was no faltering or hesitation; but every word came as gracefully as the choicest rounded period of the most polished orator. As near as we can remember he said:

THE PRISONER'S PRAYER.

"Almighty Father of the Universe, who dost not desire the death of any man in native sin, with fear we approach thy white throne. Oh Lord, thou hast given him but one certainty which is death. The sins of a long lifetime are about to be expiated, and in this, the eleventh hour, I feel the shadow of thy holy spirit. As we sow, so must we reap, and to the justice of thy word I now bow my head. Life is full of snares and delusions. Oh, my God, if I had but harkened to thy voice long ago; but hell is paved with good intentions. The death of a blood guilty sinner doth not tram-mel the glory of Thy eternal crown. And now, oh Lord, I am here with my very soul knocking at the doors of death, and in thy infinite mercy, receive my soul. Blot out the record of my sins with the blood of thine only Son, who died for erring men, that they should not perish but share eternal life."

THE SURGING CROWD

Of humanity were besieging the doors and darkening the jail walls, by this time. They were talking, some of them seriously and speaking of the impropriety of this execution; others discussing it in ribald terms and wondering if he would "die game." Hearing from the Sheriff that the wretched man had been given till 1 o'clock, the reporter withdrew and came down town. When he returned at the appointed time, the crowd had doubled and fears were entertained that they would break down the bridge leading over the jail yard. For this reason, and lest some one should be injured thereby, Sheriff Wyckoff admitted about two hundred persons, and then ordered the gate closed, while the spectators were crowded into a portion of the jail yard upon a high bank that overlooked the gibbet. The scaffold stood eight feet from the ground and was built on a platform 16x18 square. At last the front door opened with a clanking sound, and, with a clergyman on either side of him,

THE CONDEMNED MAN

Approached with a step that showed no faltering. His hat was slouched over his face and his head bowed, but he never did walk very erect. Dr. Macfie was on his right hand and Mr. Bagley on his left. He gazed quietly at the crowd and ascended the scaffold with wonderful calmness. There is hardly an execution now a days, but the criminal has to be fortified with liquor. Not a drop crossed John Thompson's lips. He was too well nerved for that. As they reached their places on the scaffold, the Sheriff pushed him gently on the trap and then proceeded to read the death warrant. This concluded, he asked Thompson if he had anything to say before execution. The doomed man, having cast aside his useless hat, said: "I call God to witness that though I killed Baxter, I did so merely in self defense. I intended no murder, and if I had been given a fair trial I would not be here. I forgive all my enemies as I pray to be forgiven myself. May God forgive my merciless persecutors and enable them

TO MEET DEATH

As I meet it. I believe in the mercy of Almighty God, and pray that he will pardon all my sins." The speaker ceased, and Rev. D. W. Macfie offered up a fervent prayer for the parting soul. When he had finished, the prisoner himself made a brief prayer, full of eloquent fervor, and concluded by singing two or three lines of a well known hymn. The pale face now grew paler as the voice ceased; and strong men began to bow their heads and avert their eyes from the dreadful spectacle. The Sheriff shook hands with his prisoner and pinioned his hands and legs. He drew the black cap over his face, adjusted the fatal noose as the prisoner murmured, "Lord Jesus, receive my soul," There came a clanking sound, and the trap fell. The wretched man had passed

OVER THE DARK RIVER.

Whatever his past life had been, he died with a calmness that was appalling

in his heroism. Sheriff Wyckoff certainly deserves credit for giving him a painless death, as near as possible, for his feet barely moved and some of the spectators thought they heard a faint groan. His neck was instantly broken and life was speedily extinct. His written statement is in the hands of Rev. D. W. Macfie, who will doubtless give it publicity. Some say that he belonged to the "Molly Maguires" in Pennsylvania, but of that we know nothing. The man is gone and his sins are expiated on earth. If the act was a deliberate one, he died by the will of God, as interpreted according to the justice of men. If it was committed in self-defense, as he persisted up to his last moment on earth, this execution was a foul blot upon our boasted civilization. Let him rest!—*Intelligencer.*

Life Before Man.

Professor Gunning on Friday evening delivered, at Dashaway Hall, his second geological lecture on "Life Before Man." The first subject touched upon by the lecturer was the origin of metals, which he thought of great interest to Californians. He had noticed many things in the Utah mines that have escaped the writers on science. He had found in all the mines a water line, with which all miners are familiar, and below this line the metals are in the form of sulphides. On the water line the metals are held in solution until caught up by chlorine or carbonic acid, forming chloride of silver, carbonate of lead, etc. Above this water line are always found oxides. From his observations, he has come to the conclusion that the longer the mines are worked the more obdurate the form of metals will be found, except gold, because the mines will go below the water line, where the sulphides are found, and sulphides are the most obdurate forms of metals. The lecturer explained that he will give a preliminary talk each evening upon the subject of metallurgy.

The Professor then made a rough drawing of the different strata of rock forming the crust of the earth, and explained that they are of two classes—stratified and massive or crystalline—the latter underlying the former. The crystalline rock was brought into its present condition through heat and pressure; the stratified rocks were formed under water by slow deposit of different layers. Under the atmosphere, the rocks are always undergoing a process of decay or disintegration, and the particles carried down to the sea by rivers are gradually deposited on the bed of the ocean, forming new strata. The animals and plants that die in the ocean sink to the bottom and are petrified in these strata. If the Pacific were to recede from its bed and we could explore its bottom, we could find rocks formed and forming, and imbedded in the rocks we would find petrifications of whatever lives or has lived since the Pacific began. Wherever we place our feet in California we stand upon the dried bed of an older Pacific. Some time in the future the bed of the ocean will be lifted into a new world, and the new science will read in the rocks there found the history of our lives, as we read in the strata now composing the land the history of the life that preceded us. The lecturer then took up the different types of life found in the sea, and explained the structure that underlies each type and is the ground plan of all animate beings. In the 40,000 kinds of fish that inhabit the sea, we find the foundation of every vertebrate animal, including man. He explained how the entire fish can be reconstructed from a single scale, and the animal from one bone. He then went back through the history of the globe towards the beginning. Starting with the coral reefs of Florida, he showed that the peninsular could not have been out of the sea less than 70,000 years, but even that period does not take us back of the present order of things, for in the Florida limestone we find the remains of no animal that does not exist at the present time. The Alabama marl is the next in order of the recent formation, and from a fossil of this period he reconstructed an animal neither seal, whale nor reptile, but a compound of all and as large as a whale. While Alabama was under the sea, a great part of the West was under fresh water. The "Bad Lands" in Wyoming formed the bed of a lake 800 miles

long and 200 miles wide. Fresh water fish are found in the rock here, and from petrified skeletons found in the canons, strange monsters are reconstructed—some half elephant, half rhinoceros; others like a cross between a gigantic pig and a cow. The age of these deposits can be imagined when we know that the wash from the mountains now settled on these plains is one mile in thickness; that the rivers which ploughed through these rocks after the disappearance of the lake have cut canons one mile in depth, and have totally disappeared, leaving no trace of source and mouth, and that all signs of life have left the valley; death itself only remaining. The cretaceous rock extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the source of the Missouri is older than the rock in Wyoming. The fossils in Utah, found in these strata are gigantic reptiles some sixty feet long and twelve feet high—some flying reptiles older than the Pterodactyl, measuring twenty-five feet from tip to tip. Below this limestone comes the coal-bearing stratum of Pennsylvania, which is a perfect mass of skeletons, called rock lilies, found in the noblest work of man. The Devonian rock, or old red sandstone, is older still, and in Iowa are found fossil animals that are the progenitors of the polyp and the sponge, proving the formation to be millions of years old. The crystalline rock of Canada was supposed ten years ago to be the beginning of all things, but we now find in that formation the oldest known fossil, which appears to be the first living thing. It is a body without members, an organism without organs, and appears to have no definite form. Nature seems to have been working without design when she started this organism. To reach this first animal seventeen miles of rock layers have been penetrated, and between the stratum that holds the life germ and that in which the rains of the first animal with a true head and brain, are two miles of strata. Taking the rate at which sediments accumulate now, we find 40,000,000 years between the crystalline rock and the old redstone, showing that the globe rolled around for 40,000,000 years with life but no brains.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered next Tuesday, the subject being "The Antiquity and Beginning of Man."—*Call.*

THE ICE PERIOD.

Another Geological Lecture by Professor Gunning.

Professor Gunning delivered the fourth in his course of lectures at Dashaway Hall on Friday evening, the subject being "The Ice Period." Preliminary to the regular lecture, the Professor talked for a few minutes on metallurgy.

From his examinations in the mines of Utah and Nevada, he had come to the conclusion that there were very few, if any, true ore veins on this coast.

The Professor stated that he had changed the programme of his lectures somewhat, and would introduce a lecture on the great ice floods, before touching upon the origin of species. He would tell his audience about a protracted spell of bad weather that once prevailed upon the earth. He began by stating, that south of the latitude of Washington, no loose rocks or traveling boulders are found; but north of that line they are scattered over the face of the country. The only ledges of felspar or rose granite are along the northern shore of Lake Superior; but boulders of that rock are found near Boston, New York and other portions of the Eastern States. Foliated granite is the rock that composes Mt. Stamford in Vermont. The top of this mountain has been planed off by some force, leaving it in a tabled form. North of the mountain, no boulders of foliated granite are found, but southward the boulders and gravel are scattered freely about. One immense boulder is perched upon the top of Hoosac mountain; it doesn't belong there, it is only a Vermont carpet-bagger, in Massachusetts. This shows that the force that planed the top of Mt. Stamford and carried the boulders along must have moved from north to south. On Mount Washington the traces of this movement are found to the height of 5,400 feet above the sea level, but not above that line, and from this

we conclude that the moving sea of ice was about a mile in thickness. We know that it was a sea of ice, as proof of the fact has been found in Siberia, where a Russian Admiral discovered beds of frozen gravel below the glaciers, in which are boulders and frozen elephants that have been imprisoned for ages 430 feet deep. The old iceberg theory has been exploded. Geologists used to say that some convulsion of the earth tipped the crust up toward the north and depressed it toward the equator, and that the icebergs slid down the incline. The folly of that idea has been demonstrated, and the true theory found in the glaciers of Switzerland to day. The glaciers can be studied among the high Sierras as well as in Switzerland, and our scientific men will not have to go to Europe for their facts, if they will take the trouble to come to California. But the Swiss glaciers are more thoroughly understood at present, and offer better illustrations for our use. The lecturer then gave a detailed description of the movements of glacial masses, and the means by which the rock is ground into gravel and distributed over the earth. From these and other facts he reasoned that the northern half of the world was once under a great sea of ice that moved slowly southward, grinding the rocks into gravel and ploughing valleys through the land. Traces of this period are found which show us in Vermont what was left there by the glacier. Under the gravel is a stratum of clay in which are found fossils of tropical vegetation, showing that the climate was once like that of Florida, before it changed to that of Greenland. In Greenland we find fossils of the magnolia, walnuts and other trees, and we conclude that the climate was once like that of Maryland to day. In England we can trace the gradual coming on of this cold period, and in astronomy we find the causes of its coming on. The orbit of the earth's course around the sun changes from nearly a circle to a long ellipse, and then back again. Some 250,000 years ago the earth was 14,000,000 miles farther from the sun than it is now, and as the difference in temperature is two degrees to a million miles, the climate must have been twenty-eight degrees colder. Of course this came on gradually, for there are no great convulsions of the earth. It used to be very convenient to fill up the gaps and long periods by saying that a convulsion of the earth's crust was going on, but we know better now. The provision for that long glacial Winter is as deep rooted in nature as the provisions for our ordinary seasons. The earth needs rest from the labor of production, and this cold period supplies the want. In about a million years the earth will reach that point again, and another sea of ice will sweep over its crust.

The attendance at the lecture was larger than on any previous evening, and the audience manifested a deep interest in the subject. The next in the series will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the subject, being "The Origin of Species."—*Call.*

SOME OF THE BLUE LAWS.

"No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Adamite or other Heretic. If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the Dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the Drum, Trumpet or Jewsharp.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath-day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

No man shall court a maid, in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; 5s for the first offence; 10s for the second; and, for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court."—[Peter's History of Connecticut.] Whew!

The Murder Trial.

[From the Port Townsend Argus.]
 In the recent trial for murder, held in this town, Henry L. Sutton was convicted only of manslaughter. On Tuesday of this week he was sentenced to five years close confinement. This was contrary to the expectations of many before the trial. The evidence, however, developed some mitigating circumstance which placed it beyond the power of the jury—acting in the capacity of sensible men, under their instructions from Judge Lewis—to find the prisoner guilty of any other grade of crime. Those circumstances were about as follows: That Howard was a quarrelsome, not to say dangerous man; that he had distinctly and expressly threatened the life of Sutton, saying, a short time previous to the affray, that he had given him (Sutton) three chances for his life and he would not give him another; that Sutton knew these threats had been made; that the shooting occurred at Sutton's house, Howard having gone there, and during the row used very abusive language to Sutton; and lastly, that after the shooting Howard was picked up with a pistol in his right hand, showing that, to all appearance at least, he had gone there prepared to execute his threat.

We have before us the charge given to the jury on this case, by the Hon. J. R. Lewis. It would be quite interesting, no doubt, could we publish this document in full. However, in view of limited space, a brief outline must suffice. The Judge commenced by defining clearly the province of the Court to be, first, to declare the law; that of the jury being to weigh the evidence and ascertain the truth therefrom, fixing upon some grade of crime—according to the definitions, given by the Court, as to what constituted these different grades. Then follows a few brief instructions, concerning the evidence, among which was the statement that a witness is presumed to speak the truth until otherwise proved, also that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until otherwise proved beyond all reasonable doubt. The Judge then referred to Sutton's attempt to flee immediately after the shooting, stating that such an attempt usually indicated a consciousness of guilt and a desire to evade the law, but that it might spring from very different motives because the prisoner, although innocent in his view of the case, might deem it necessary to his personal safety to flee. After this came the declaration that the law permits a person to kill another in necessary self-defense, said killing being the taken off of human life in a case where the defendant would undoubtedly have lost his life or suffered great bodily harm had he not killed deceased.

The Judge was very explicit, however in saying that it did not depend so much upon the fears which defendant may have entertained, as upon the decision of the jury concerning his grounds for those fears.

The different grades of crime were next defined, leaving murder in the first degree to be where a person deliberately, purposely and maliciously takes the life of another; murder in the second degree being the same with the exception that to commit it, no premeditation is necessary. Manslaughter was defined as the unlawful taking of human life, without malice, either voluntary upon a sudden heat of passion, or involuntary in the commission of an unlawful act. As has been seen, this last grade was fixed upon by the jury, the evidence going to show about as stated at the commencement of this article.

The jury was composed of men who were undoubtedly free from prejudices, either for or against Sutton, and the Judge was quite emphatic in stating that the prisoner was being tried, not for any crime committed previous to the present one, but for it alone. He also stated, at the time of pronouncing sentence, that the jury had performed its duty; that from the law and evidence no punishment could reasonably be inflicted upon the prisoner except for manslaughter, and that the Prosecuting Attorney had performed his duty. Of this last statement we may say that there are many dissenting voices in Port Townsend; however, this may be accounted for partially on the grounds that local prejudices may prompt many to overstep

the bounds of justice in their desire to see more severe punishment inflicted. There can be no doubt as to the fact that Mr. White could have prosecuted the case with more vigor and earnestness. In this respect he perhaps laid himself open to censure. It is generally supposed that the counsel for the defendant, which in this case was very able, ought to be competent to say everything possible in favor of their client.

Lively Times.

Judging from the following card which we find printed in the Press at Port Townsend, some one must be preparing for lively times in our sister county.

The last number of the B. D. Mail comments in very severe terms on the course of Sheriff Allen and his friends, in their trouble with the board of county commissioners.

A Card.

To the People of Whatcom County, W. T.

The present Board of County Commissioners of Whatcom County, to wit, H. A. Smith, A. W. Stewart and J. S. Conner, have, in the administration of county affairs usurped authority not conferred upon them by the law of the Territory. Again they have disregarded the law, and they have dealt unjustly by the people. When complaints have been made by individuals against their unlawful and unjust acts, they have disregarded them. They have, at a considerably increased expense to the county, almost wholly set aside the assessment of the lawful assessor, substituting an assessment of their own in lieu thereof, thereby discriminating against the man who is improving his land and adding to the material wealth of the county, and in favor of the capitalist, whose lands are lying idle, held for speculative purposes. In fine, their proceedings so far show them to be arbitrary, incompetent, and unworthy of the offices which they hold. It therefore behooves the people of this county to assemble themselves together and determine upon some plan whereby such unlawful, unjust and arbitrary acts on the part of our commissioners shall cease. With this end in view, it is desired that the citizens of the various precincts throughout the county assemble together on the 9th day of October, at 4 o'clock p. m., at their respective voting places and take such action in the premises as they may deem advisable. It is also requested that at the same time the following petition be circulated for signatures:

To H. A. SMITH, A. W. STEWART and J. S. CONNER, County Commissioners of Whatcom County, W. T.:

The undersigned citizens of the aforesaid county, being fully satisfied that your services as Commissioners of said county are a detriment, rather than an advantage, to the best interests of said county, respectfully pray that you, and each of you, will forthwith resign said offices.

It is further requested that the above petition be circulated throughout the precincts, and that they, together with the proceedings of the meetings, be sent to G. W. L. Allen, at Whatcom, in time to be presented to the board at its next session.

G. W. L. ALLEN.

A Dainty Young Lady.—A West-side young woman alarmed the house yesterday by standing on a chair, with her skirts drawn tight around her feet, and screaming: "Mother! Mother!! Here's!!! a great!!!! big!!!! awful!!!! nasty!!!! mouse!!!!!!!" She was rescued, and in half an hour had pounded her little sister black and blue, eaten a large pan of cold beans, and gotten ready to look sweet when Charley came to take her out driving.—*Chicago Times.*

SENTENCED.—Judge Lewis has sentenced the following criminals at the Dist. Court in Port Townsend for selling liquor to Indians: Wm. Goddert, one year in penitentiary, but to be discharged on payment of \$75 and costs; Robt. Freeman, one year's imprisonment and \$100 and costs; William Loegrey, six months' imprisonment and \$100 fine and costs; Barret, six months' imprisonment and costs.—*Dispatch*

Crazy Horse.

The doubt that for some time existed as to the nature of Crazy Horse's wound is set at rest by the news of his death, which occurred at Camp Robinson on the night of the 5th instant. This wound was a bowie-knife cut in the side, inflicted by an Indian who had formerly been one of Crazy Horse's followers, and fought with him at the battles of Rosebud and when Custer was killed. From having at one time been his fighting "braves," most of his band turned against him after he had been brought into the military post. A few days before his death he attempted to escape, and disregarding relationship, tribal ties and every kindred consideration, they hunted him down with the untiring ferocity of blood-hounds.

Crazy Horse was a younger man than had been generally supposed, being only about thirty five years old. The Cheyenne Sun has the following in relation to him:

When the chief was dead he was quickly borne down by the side of White Earth River, where four months ago, he first knelt to the sway of the military, and there cared for with customary savage ceremony by his few remaining friends. Crazy Horse was a relative of Red Cloud, and an aborigine from head to foot. He was of medium height, slender and wiry build, and as mean a looking Indian as ever knocked for admission to the happy hunting ground. However, a bullet wound through his face, received in battle, added much to his brutal and treacherous look. He has known nothing but fighting and marauding since boyhood, and was last seen at the agencies about twelve years ago. Among the hostiles he has been considered the peer of Sitting Bull in influence, and vastly that old chieftain's superior in out-and-out bravery, devilishness and unrest. He has done more to retard the settlement of this frontier, by his deeds of blood and pillage, than all the other war chiefs combined. The taking off of such a savage will result in more real good than a decisive battle, for it is he who has sown continued dissensions and inspired atrocity in others, even on the heels of defeat.

The Nation And The States.

The Nashville (Tenn.) American, is much struck by the "vast change" which has come over the country in the last twenty years. In an article referring to the helplessness of the State governments, as displayed in the late labor difficulties it says:

"The populace smile at local authority, and derisively throw stones at the State military. There is no difference in the fighting qualities. Indeed the citizen-soldiers are equal to the regulars in that respect, and often superior. The one part of reality is present with both.

The United States troops are armed with the other nine parts—the incorporeal—the idea of overshadowing and invincible power—that which has shown itself unconquerable—that against which Lee and Jackson hurled the legions of the South, the bravest of the brave, for four years of almost incessant victory, only to end at last in disastrous, final and irretrievable defeat. Then the United States government acquired the idea of great power which is of so much more value than even power itself. Half the foes of such a power quail before the idea, and the blow has never been struck.

It is this idea of the invincibility of the United States which causes mobs to melt away before the advance of a handful of regulars, when they laugh at militia, and deride the efforts of armed police."

FASHIONABLE EMULATION.—Lady (speaking with difficulty)—"What have you made it round the waist, Mrs. Price?"
 Dress maker—"Twenty-one inches, madam. You couldn't breathe with less!"

Lady—"What's Lady Jemima Jones' waist?"

Dressmaker—"Nineteen and a half just now, madam. But her Ladyship's a head shorter than you are, and she's got ever so much thinner since her illness last Autumn."

Lady—"Then make it nineteen, Mrs. Price, and I'll engage to get into it.—*Punch.*

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

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1111 SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

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The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

DR. A. C. FOLSOM. - - MRS. FANNIE MORSE.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

The cases of Sutton and Thompson.

In this issue we publish from the Argus an account of the trial of Sutton, and also from the Intelligencer an account of the execution of Thompson.

These two cases have occupied the attention of the public for months past in an unusual degree and have awakened from all classes more feeling than any other cases that have been before our courts for years past.

Each article well represents the state of feeling where these trials took place in reference to these cases. Singular as it may appear, each community is dissatisfied with the result of the trial there held. One, because the sentence appears as much too light, as in the other too severe for the crime committed in their respective communities.

The published accounts, as well as the versions given by those residing in those respective sections present many peculiar features.

In the case of John Thompson we see a man irresolute and undecided, of a diffident, hesitating personal appearance.

One, who if settled in life, with regular domestic surroundings, we would sooner expect to see in a prayer meeting, or in some place where he would be subject to the controlling influence of others, and that generally in peaceful pursuits, rather than as a leader in a drunken brawl, or still less in a bloody homicide.

To look on him one would say that if he took another's life, it would be more likely to be when paralyzed by fear or some strong emotion, so that he was not really himself; rather than the result of cool deliberate malice, or hot blooded anger or revenge.

Should circumstances place him where he would be called upon to defend himself, when charged with one of the heaviest crimes known to the law, he looked like the last man, almost, who would know how to select and employ counsel, and manage those outside influences, that so frequently do more than every thing else to acquit, or convict those tried for crime.

On the other hand, Sutton is thus described by the Port Townsend Press.

"Howard was a violent man; when angry he would fight with his fists, but was not likely to use the knife or pistol. Sutton was a man easily angered, of a morose and revengeful disposition, and a person who would freely use the pistol to avenge an insult. He has been once tried for murder in Boston. He was also once put on trial in this city for aiding and abetting Jack Quail at the time Quail killed Thompson. He was a man universally feared and regarded as a dangerous man, and the community about this city was much incensed against him owing to his dangerous character, and the many threats he had made against other citizens who had angered him, or crossed his path in any way. He was a man who freely boasted that he would avenge an insult with death, if necessary."

The two men, Thompson and Sutton differed not more in their personal history and appearance, than they differed in the circumstances attending the homicides, in which they were respectively concerned, or the manner of their trials, and the circumstances attendant thereon.

Thompson was previously to his trial almost unknown, and where known, was possessed of so little individuality of character as to be almost unnoticed for traits either good or bad among his fellows.

He committed a homicide on Baxter on Sunday, was indicted on Tuesday, the trial began on Wednesday, was convicted on Friday, and sentenced to the scaffold on Saturday following the homicide. Last week Friday he died on the gallows, protesting his innocence of intentional homicide.

Evidently the coolest and ablest attorney suddenly placed in such a position would know but little what to do, or how to prepare his defense.

Especially this was the case with Thompson. His counsel were two young men, of great promise and personal integrity to be sure. Men who worked very earnestly for their client, and did more than could be expected of them under the circumstances of the case; yet this was almost the first very important criminal case wherein they were the leading counsel for the defense. On the other hand, W. H. White, the Prosecuting officer of the court, was looked upon as one of the leading attorneys of the Territory, years ago, before Thompson's counsel began to be familiar with the rudiments of legal science, or legal practice.

Certainly, this was not a case requiring undue celerity in the proceedings. If ever a case existed where a Public Prosecutor would be justified in allowing time for counsel to prepare a defense for a prisoner accused of so serious a crime, this surely was such a case.

But then, here was the prisoner without money, without friends, without public sympathy, and with youthful inexperienced counsel. Should time be allowed, undoubtedly these young men would by their industry and perseverance more than make up for their inexperience. Sympathy now so strong against the prisoner and with Baxter would by another term of court turn perhaps as strongly in the prisoner's favor.

The Judge on the bench was a man of strong impulses, and deeply impressed with the importance of strict administration of justice.

At the same time, it was generally conceded that courts and juries were too lenient towards prisoners accused of serious crimes, and especially of homicides. Under such circumstances as these, what a splendid chance was afforded, by a very vigorous prosecution, before any defence could be prepared, of winning the cheap glory of a conviction of murder in the first degree, where if time for a defense was allowed, such a conviction could scarcely be obtained.

On the other hand Sutton had been there before.

Knew all about preparing everything on the outside, so that courts would be compelled to obey, what should be arranged beforehand, and could scarcely help to obey outside mandates, made all the more effectual, because such influences would not be perceived by the court. Sutton, after his capture, went systematically at work preparing for trial.

His counsel were exceptionally able, as good as could be procured for coin. He himself had long been felt in political circles, as one who did much of the work behind the scenes, and all the more powerful with a certain class from the life he had led.

Surely, if ever a case existed where it became the duty of a public prosecutor to urge vigorously the prosecution, this was such a case. His counsel were able enough, and well prepared to present all that could be said in his favor.

The way justice is administered, the Prosecuting Attorney has more real power in his hands for the punishment, or shielding from punishment of violators of the law, than have both judge and juries combined. He not only makes the case up for the Grand Jury, but he makes and can unmake it as easily for the court. He may appear to prosecute ever so vigorously in court, while on the outside he is in collusion with the criminal, to shield him from punishment.

One of the greatest studies of old birds is to know the temper of the officers of the law, and place them under favors, especially political favors. Sutton well knew how to do all such work. Would

he scruple to avail himself of its help?

A person properly to fill the office of public prosecutor should not only be intellectually able, but like Cesar's wife, he must be above suspicion. The law should be administered, not only so as to effect justice, but so as to avoid every appearance of injustice.

W. H. White, the officer who prosecuted these two cases, is able and experienced as a lawyer. It will not be alleged against him that he knows not how to manage any case intrusted to him. But we are very sorry to be compelled to say that he has not so performed his duties as to make the administration of the law in these cases above suspicion.

Perhaps Thompson was technically guilty of murder in the first degree on the case so suddenly presented to the court, on so vigorous a prosecution, before any defence could be prepared. Doubtless the verdict agreed with the evidence in court, or a new trial would have been granted. On the other hand, if the prosecution against Sutton was, as reported, with the experience and influence of the prisoner behind the scenes, together with the skill of his own counsel to aid him, it would be no wonder that the technical, legal evidence in court should only make the offence appear to be a mild form of manslaughter, worthy of only the nominal punishment of five years imprisonment.

We are in favor of the strict administration of justice. We believe that all punishment should be certain, and commensurate with the offence, and that in our unsettled state of society, where deadly weapons are used as freely as here that the death penalty is both necessary and proper; yet this, to effect any good result should follow a fair and impartial trial, where full opportunity has been given for a defense.

We were not present at but a portion of but one of these trials, and would not say but that if both had been prosecuted in the same manner, that the result would have been the same, but unless public report and public sentiment is wholly at fault in the matter, it does not look so at present.

Certainly no good reason can be urged for such extra celerity and vigor of prosecution in a case like Thompson's that would justify or allow a prosecuting officer to so conduct a case for the Territory against a man like Sutton, in such a case as that was, so that disinterested observers of the trial would be led to ask if the Prosecuting officer or the prisoners own counsel were really defending him. This we will say, that if the prosecution against poor Thompson was so vigorously conducted, because an opportunity was offered of winning cheap glory by a sudden conviction regardless of the real degree of guilt of the man; while the prosecution against Sutton was so conducted in collusion with the defense as to purposely allow conviction for as light a crime as possible; then we do say that whoever would so do the business of such an office, has committed a greater crime against justice than either Thompson or Sutton.

We would not assert that Mr. White has not done his whole duty, and nothing more or less than his duty in both of these cases; yet if he has, then public opinion and public sentiment have done him gross injustice. We hope it may prove that public sentiment has in this instance been unjust, and that he has done his whole duty, and that only, but it certainly lays on him to so conduct himself that no suspicion even shall attach to his integrity in performing the duties of such an office.

New Postoffice established at Mt. Vernon, Whatcom Co., W. T., situated on Skagit river. H. Clothier is the worthy postmaster.

KING COUNTY FAIR.—The first annual fair of the King County Industrial Association was held at Seattle on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week.

A full description of the fair appears in the Seattle papers.

The weather was very, very bad; rainy and stormy, so that few farmers were in, and the display of farm products very slight in consequence. The other departments were well represented. Many of the leading merchants and manufacturers made very elaborate showings

of goods in their respective departments. Prominent among these were Washhoff & Wald, with their show case of hardware and cutlery. L. A. Treen, boots and shoes.

Hall & Paulson, cabinet work from their extensive furniture manufactory. Waddell & Miles; Tin, stove and Agate ware. Mr. Carkeek, and Mr. Kennon, for very fine marble work, &c., &c.

The display of house plants was exceptionally large, and of fancy work and works of art very fine.

Taking it as a whole, it was a very creditable display, and considering the state of the weather reflects great credit on the managers. We did not visit the display at the track of the animals exhibited. Nor see the contests of the base ball club, or the shooting of the rifle club.

The donation of the silver set by L. P. Smith and Son, was a well directed instance of public spirited liberality.

May this be the first of a long series of very successful exhibitions of this character.

The Snohomish Fair.

The third annual fair of the Snohomish County Agricultural Society now in progress deserves our attention this week; yet as it will not be over until after this issue will go to press, a full account cannot be given in this issue.

The weather has been for the past two weeks unexceptionally bad, for a week past almost one continuous rain storm. Everything had been done, so that with good weather, our fair would have been one that would have reflected credit on any community of twice or thrice the size of this. As it was, the display was the largest and best ever made in Snohomish county. Perhaps more credit is due Dr. Folsom than any one other person for the success of the fair as a whole. His ready services, rendered willing assistance to every class, while a number of days were spent by him, classifying rearranging and putting in shape for exhibition a large portion of the Athenaeum Museum, making a display of scientific interest well worthy of a visit to the fair alone. Then the works of art and the fancy work made on excellent showing. These classes were all worked up by the Dr.

The display of vegetables and grain was the finest by all odds ever made in the county, although Stillaguamish was not represented, not more than one-half of our Snohomish farmers.

Of individual exhibitors, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hurst deserve perhaps more credit than any one else.

They live two miles back from Lowell, and had to haul over a rough road to that place everything they brought. Notwithstanding the rain, they brought to the fair a greater amount of articles than any other individual exhibitors, and what they brought was very fine in quality.

Mr. Hurst alone made a display of grain, seeds and vegetables fully equal to the whole display in these lines by the fair last week in Seattle.

The room where the articles were displayed was so large that the articles did not show off to so good advantage, as they would if somewhat more crowded, yet with pleasant weather there would have been no vacant room.

The base ball match had to be given up, on account of the incessant rain. Notwithstanding the rain the fair is a success as far as the exhibit is concerned, but the attendance is necessarily limited.

Among the leading exhibitors may be mentioned Salem Woods, John Davis, Ansel Hulbert, J. N. Low, Chas. Taylor, W. H. Ward, Wm. Edwards, and of the ladies in town Mrs. S. Wilbur, Ferguson, Scotney, and Ward, each took an active part. Of the ladies out of town, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Reeves may be particularly mentioned.

Judge Burke of Seattle was here, as to programme, and distinguished himself in a pre-eminent degree. His effort being one of the best, we ever heard him deliver. It was concise, logical, radical, eloquent, and practical in every sense of the term. He dealt with the living issues of the day, and handled many of these questions without gloves. We shall endeavor to give a full review of this speech next week.

General Sherman's Speech at Walla Walla.

The Walla Walla Statesman furnishes us the subjoined abstract of General Sherman's speech at that place on the night of the 18th inst:

General Sherman, on coming forward, was received with great applause. He stated that, on starting out on his tour—which was more for pleasure than profit—he had not anticipated that he would be "tormented" by speechmaking, but he was glad to have the pleasure of acknowledging the honor which the citizens of Walla Walla tendered him. He briefly recounted some of the incidents of his trip; had heard a great deal, said about the old "Mullen Road" across the mountains, and was determined to see and travel over it himself, and although he had gone over some parts of it which were almost impassable, still he considered that it would ultimately be one of the great thoroughfares across the mountains.

Some one, he said, had told him that we could raise sixty bushels of wheat to the acre in this country; this, he thought, was too good; he could stand forty. [Laughter.] After being down at the railroad depot, however, and witnessing the immense amount of grain awaiting shipment, and the large number of teams passing down the streets loaded with wheat, he had come to the conclusion that the yield had not been over-estimated; he had not expected to see such a fine country and such rapid development, and, although he had the honor of being called a "forty-mener," and had dug for gold in California in early days, he still considered that a man with 100 acres of good land that would produce thirty or forty bushels to the acre, was a greater benefactor to mankind than any gold-digger. He hoped to see this part of the coast become populated and improved; by and by we would become a state and enjoy all the rights of suffrage which are now denied us.

In relation to our facilities for transportation, which were very limited, all that was necessary for us, was to go ahead and show what we can do, and very soon capital would step in and aid us. In his opinion the time is not far distant, when we would have a canal connecting the navigable portions of the Columbia, or a line of railroad, by which we would be enabled to ship our products direct to the seaboard. [Applause.]

The general spoke at some length on the present Indian troubles, and hoped that the war would soon terminate. Joseph, he said, had left us, and he thought he would not come back. [Laughter.]

He was pleased with the general style of the people, and when he took his departure he would leave behind him the best wishes for the citizens of Walla Walla, and the general prosperity of the coast, and again thanked the people for the kind manner in which he had been received.

PIONEER

Variety Store!

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SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of

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CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDS, STANDS, BEDSTEADS, HARDWARE,

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Cooking

STOVES!

Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mattings, Chambersets, Chairs, Tables, Overland Baskets and other Wood Ware.

Special attention paid to fitting Keys to Locks. Dealer in all kinds of new and second-hand Goods.

Call For What You Want!

Even if You dont see it. No trouble to show Goods.

T. P. FREEMAN.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

Local Items.

DONATIONS TO THE ATHENEUM.—Pot-filled woods with conglomerate crystals from J. Bate. Hops, from the farm of James Entwistle. Pine cone and leaves from Mrs. Jennick. Four begged chicken, from Mrs. J. Ferris. Hop larvae, from J. Entwistle. We received all of the above through the politeness of Mr. Carl A. Missimer, the Artist.

A. C. Folsom
Sup't. Sclent. Dpt. Athen-um

BUSINESS GROWTH.—Messrs Stetson & Post, the Sash, Door and Moulding Manufacturers, of Seattle, have made arrangements for nearly doubling their present business. They have just put up an addition to their present manufactory of 50x75 feet on the floor, that will allow them to store to city a great deal of lumber, to increase their machinery, and by another year to add a saw mill to saw cedar and native hard wood and cabinet lumber. Such enterprise can only result in good to the community. They are sterling men. Success to them we say.

We have received several communications from California, written by those interested in Washington Territory and acquainted with its resources, who urge the importance of regular paid emigration agents to get the right class of settlers to come here. They represent that Oregon is fully represented by active agents. Every one is made acquainted with her, and her resources; but it is by chance any one ever hears of this Territory. The tract and circular business has been over done, especially by these other regions, what is needed being active agents to personally canvass the field. They also say that now is the time to secure a very large emigration of the right kind of material to help form a State, and that our legislature at Olympia should attend to it at once.

We are glad to be able to chronicle one fact in relation to the Puget Sound Fisheries. We are informed that Tull & Co. formerly of Makiteo, now of Seattle, after a careful trial, have concluded to discharge all of their Chinamen and employ White men in their places. We are glad there is one firm operating our fisheries for the benefit of our own country instead of the Mongolian empire. There are hundreds of white men on this coast, who are knocking at our doors for work, and yet "Capital" brands them "Tramps", casts them rudely aside, and negotiates with some "Boss" of a Chinaman for a cargo of Coolies, to flood our land with this class of laborers, and grind the face of our poor still deeper into the dust. Shame.

With this Number Mr. Lou E. Beach so well known to the readers of the STAR by his numerous contributions, both prose and verse, begins work in this office again, after an absence of over one year past. Beside what original literary articles he may contribute, he will specially make the *Locals* his department, and until further notice be considered Local Editor of the STAR. Dr. Folsom, who previously has attended to this department, will confine himself more especially to leading articles, chiefly of a literary and scientific character. Mr. B.'s ability is too well known and appreciated as a writer to need endorsement from us.

A learned man of our town thinks he has been engaged in the study of Astronomy, lately. He discovered 2,000,000 stars, 6 suns, 22 moons and 53 comets; and that each of these bodies was revolving with incredible velocity upon its axis. While his attention was taken up with this glorious sight, the great Comet collided with our sun, and there was an eclipse of the moon.—After brushing off the dirt so that the wound could be seen, it was thought he would be able to see in, perhaps, six months. Too bad, and there is no other Doctor in town. He played on the third base.

List of premiums, as awarded at the Fair, will be published next week.

The Good Templars meet Monday night, at their Hall.

The River raised 6 feet Friday night, and is still rising.

Great fishing excursions up Port Chuck, every day, in quest of trout.

E. D. Smith, of Lowell, cut his hand severely, last Tuesday. He fell upon an axe.

Several ladies from Port Gamble, are in town this week; among them we notice Mrs. May Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. York, of Seattle, are visiting their many friends on this River, for a few days. Welcome, York.

James Hood has been "under the weather" for several days, on account of his being too much in the water while running logs, last week.

"The Musicals" give free Concerts every night in the week: three at the Riverside, and three at Connaclier's. If you wish to hear good Instrumental and Vocal Music, call at these houses.

Do any of our lady friends believe in the "Blue Law", which says, among other things, "Nor cook victuals, nor make beds, nor sweep house on the Sabbath day."?

On last Saturday a valuable safe arrived at the Auditor's office, to be used to keep the County Records. This is a step in the right direction, that should have been taken long ago. Its cost was \$475 gold coin.

Mr. and Mrs. McNally, direct from Vallejo, Cal., arrived on the Steamer Nellie Saturday last. They are enroute for Snoqualmie River, where they intend locating permanently. Mr. McNally is a brother of Mrs. FitzMaurice, who formerly lived in this place.

Charlie, son of M. W. Packard, fell from the roof of the front porch of his father's house, last week, and caught on the picket fence. He was seriously injured, but is slowly recovering.

The Steamer Yakima, Cap. Olney, arrived at Packard & Jackson's wharf on Thursday night. The "Unknown" B. B. Club, of Port Gamble, came on her, to test the mettle of the "Pacifics" of this place.

On last Thursday forenoon, just before the Yakima left Port Gamble for this river, the Engineer of the Mill in that place, had two of his fingers cut off by the machinery of the Mill.

The ball given under the supervision of Mr. Ward, for the benefit of the Agricultural Society last evening was well attended, notwithstanding the wet, and the fact that the supper was at the Riverside instead of the Exchange. This was owing to Mr. Cathcart's going back on his own proposition to furnish the supper at a fair price named by him. However Capt. Olney took them up and back on the Yakima, giving them an excursion although a short one extra.

The Yakima left, Saturday morning, with the ladies and gentlemen from Port Gamble aboard. We hope our friends have enjoyed their visit. Had the weather permitted we would have had a much pleasanter time. Snohomish people can not forget the kind welcome they received at Port Gamble lately, and they will ever recollect, with pleasure, the day that we, as a community first became acquainted with the generous hearted people of Teekalet.

An old bachelor was courting a widow and both sought the art to give their fading hair a darker shade. "That's going to be an affectionate couple," said a wag. "How so?" asked a friend. "Why don't you see that they are dying for each other already?" was the reply.

The shipments of silver from San Francisco in the last seven months, foot up to \$16,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 went across the Pacific.

Harry Sutton was found guilty of manslaughter, at Port Townsend, last week. The published accounts of the killing were made up of lies, or it was a case of murder in the first degree.—*Courier.*

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—A meeting was held at Unity hall on Friday evening, Sept. 21st, to organize a scientific society. A temporary organization was effected and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Hall, Kubel and Dr. Waughop, were appointed to frame a constitution and the necessary by-laws for the government of the organization.

At the second meeting of the institution, Tuesday evening, there were present, E. F. Kubel, A. H. Steele, Elwood Evans, J. W. Waughop, D. N. Uiter, S. W. Hall, J. R. Thompson and L. P. Venen. The committee for that purpose reported a constitution and by-laws, which after having been read and discussed at some length were adopted. To effect a permanent organization, the following officers were duly elected: President, E. F. Kubel; Vice President, D. N. Uiter; Recording Sec., L. P. Venen; Corresponding Sec., S. W. Hall; Treas. and Curator, J. W. Waughop. Its meetings will hereafter be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The object of the Academy, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution is the advancement of science and a general diffusion of knowledge; and to this end, able and elaborate dissertations upon purely scientific subjects will be read at each session, followed by a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the subject matter therein contained.—*Transcript.*

WANTED TO SAVE HIS DRUM.—A company of French soldiers were scaling a fort. On reaching the crest of the parapet, they were received with a terrible fusillade, which for the moment, drove them back. The drummer rushed behind a heap of stones to conceal himself. "Why do you run away?" shouted the Captain. "I'm not running away, Captain; but I don't want those ruffians to break my drum."

Arnold, the writing fluid man, left a fortune of \$1,000,000. He had a good ink one.

DIED.

At Duquella Bay, Sept. 20th, Caleb Miller, aged 71 years.

Notice of Sheriff's sale of Real Estate.

By Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, on the 10th day of September 1877, in the case wherein Philip & Waughop are plaintiffs and Mowat & Hinnman are defendants, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into Execution the property of said Defendants to satisfy a judgment for the sum of \$548 27 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and costs amounting to \$39 49 and increased costs. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 4, 2 1/2 of S 1/2 of section No. 33, lot No. 1, N 1/2 of S 1/2, section No. 34, township No. 30 N., R. 5 East containing 7 1/2 acres, said land being subject to a mortgage in favor of P. Jensen, and will sell the same, on Thursday, Nov. 1st 1877 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House door at Snohomish City, at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and increased costs.

BENJ. STRETCH,
Sheriff of Snohomish County,
by H. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy.
McNAUGHT & LEAHY, Attys for Plaintiff.
Snohomish City, Oct. 4, 1877. n91 4.w

Notice of Sheriff's sale of Real Estate.

By Virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, on the 10th day of September 1877, in the case wherein Crawford & Harrington are plaintiffs and John Mowat, defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the property of the Defendant to satisfy a judgment for the sum of \$245 41 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum thereon, and costs amounting to \$31 70 and increased costs. Now, therefore, by virtue of said Execution I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: 2 1/2 of S 1/2, section No. 27, Township 30 N., R. 5 East containing 330 acres. Also the following described tract of land subject to a mortgage in favor of Cyrus Walker, 2 1/2 of S 1/2, 2 1/2 of S 1/2, section No. 22, Township No. 30 N., R. 5 East containing 120 acres. And will sell the same on Thursday the 1st day of November 1877 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House door at Snohomish City, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment. Interest costs and increased costs.

BENJ. STRETCH,
Sheriff of Snohomish county,
by H. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy.
McNAUGHT & LEAHY, Attys for Plaintiff.
Snohomish City, Oct. 4th, 1877 n91 4.w

NOTICE.

PARTIES, residing in Snohomish county, and desiring to make final proof in Homestead Entries may do so before me in Snohomish City, and save expenses of going to the Land Office at Olympia. Under the Act of Congress approved March 3d 1877, the claimant is not required to go to the Land Office in such cases. W. M. TIRTLOT.

Proposed Code of By-Laws.
FOR THE SNOHOMISH ATHENEUM, UPON ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Ordered published by the Athenium Trustees, and to be submitted to a meeting of the Stockholders of the Athenium, on Saturday evening, October 20th, 1877 at 7 P. M.

ARTICLE FIRST.

Sec. 1. The location and chief place of business of the Athenium shall be as prescribed in the articles of re-incorporation, and all reasonable efforts shall be made to perfect the organization of the several departments as therein provided so as to carry out the plan of this Athenium, and afford the greatest possible aid to literature and science, that the means at its command will allow.

Sec. 2. The existing officers shall endeavor to conform as near as possible to the present articles of incorporation, and perform the duties prescribed for the officers to be elected at the next regular election. The present Librarian performing, until then, the duties of Secretary as well as Librarian.

Sec. 3. As soon as convenient the Trustees shall procure suitable blank certificates of stock, with the proper stubs thereto attached, to be securely bound, and stock to be issued immediately thereafter to all stock holders of the Society. After the procuring of said stock books, no stock shall be transferred without a special order of the Trustees, excepting by the return of the stock so to be transferred for cancellation, and the issue of stock anew to the party to whom said stock may be transferred. The Secretary to keep the proper record of all stock issued, transferred, or destroyed.

Sec. 4. The Trustees shall have full and complete control of all property of the Athenium, and shall add to or dispose of the same as may best aid in effecting the objects for which it has been organized. Under them, and subject to their control, the several officers shall have charge of, and be responsible for all property belonging to their respective departments. It being the duty of the Trustees to require bonds from all officers or other persons who have charge, control, or possession of any Athenium property, in such sums as shall be ample security to protect the same from loss.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall have the custody of the records, stock books, and seal of the Athenium, shall keep the records of all meetings of the Trustees or Athenium. Shall issue the stock, and attach the seal to all papers, requiring the Athenium seal to be attached. The same being his seal of office.

Sec. 6. The Librarian shall have charge, and custody of the Library, and reading room of the Athenium, and of all books, records, manuscripts or other papers or articles placed therein or committed to his charge.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall be keeper of the funds of the Athenium.

Sec. 8. The Superintendent of the Scientific Department, shall have charge of the museum, and of all scientific apparatus and appliances, as well as the collection, classification preparation or exchange of all scientific specimens.

Sec. 9. The Superintendent of Music and Theatricals, shall have charge of all amusements provided by the society, and the custody of all articles necessary or required to be used in his said department.

Sec. 10. The trustees may from time to time appoint such other officers as they may deem necessary; conferring on them, at the time of their appointment such powers and duties as they may deem proper, or may give additional power, or confer special duties on any or all of the existing officers of the Athenium.

Sec. 11. Any officer in charge of a given department may appoint a deputy to be approved by the trustees, and responsible to his principal.

Sec. 12. Where not otherwise specially provided, the powers, duties, and responsibilities of all officers of the Athenium shall be the same as of like officers in similar societies.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sec. 1. In all meetings of the stockholders held for business purposes, eleven stockholders shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the voting shall be by the number of shares

of stock represented at such meeting. And where not otherwise specially provided, all questions shall be decided by a majority of such shares of stock so represented.

Sec. 2. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum, and all questions before said trustees shall be decided by a majority of those present.

Sec. 3. In all literary or scientific exercises of the Athenium, questions before such meetings shall be decided by a majority of the persons there present.

Sec. 4. Where not otherwise specially provided, in all meetings of the Trustees or Athenium, said meetings shall be conducted according to the well recognized principles of parliamentary law usually governing such meetings. Cushing's and Jefferson's Manuals, shall be considered standard works of reference on these subjects.

Sec. 5. Literary exercises, and regular courses of lectures on literary and scientific subjects shall be maintained, as much of the times as they can be supported. And it shall be the duty of the President and Trustees to procure the services of lecturers to lecture as often as practicable.

Sec. 6. When not used by any department of the Athenium, the president; subject to the approval of the Trustees, may let any part of the Athenium building be used for such other purposes as may not conflict with the wants of the society, for such compensation as he may deem reasonable and proper.

Sec. 7. Should the funds at the command of the Athenium warrant or allow it, and the interests of the community require it. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, to establish such professorships, with regular course of study, upon the most liberal terms, so as to give and provide all suitable means for a thorough education in literature, science, medicine, or law, or any or all of them, with suitable examinations, and diplomas, and to extend to the professorships so established every means in their power to aid the general progress of literature and science throughout this Territory as well as the rest of the Northwest coast of the United States.

Sec. 8. In the event of such professorships being established, popular lectures shall be regularly given to the public outside of regular students, by said professors, upon all subjects of general interest.

Sec. 9. Means shall also be provided for the comparative study of religions, and the affording of suitable means of acquiring knowledge on religious subjects, as well as investigating the religious history of our race, and the laws of growth of the morals prevalent in the world; yet this shall be so conducted as to preserve a non sectarian character to the instructions there given, and to give no religious creed the controlling influence in this or any other department of study or investigation of the Athenium.

Sec. 10. Except where otherwise specially provided, the literary exercises and popular lectures given, shall be in the discretion, and under the general supervision of the President.

Sec. 11. It shall be among the first duties of the Trustees to provide for the Library, Reading Room, and Museum, and make suitable regulations for their government, so that as great a number as possible of the community may enjoy their privileges, upon reasonable terms.

Sec. 12. The Trustees shall also provide rules and regulations by which all funds received or collected for the Athenium, shall be paid into the Treasury, and how bills allowed shall be paid aim, as well as prescribe the different accounts and books that shall be kept by officers in charge of funds or property of the Athenium, provided that they may require any person holding receiving or collecting any funds of the Athenium to pay them forthwith into the Treasury.

Sec. 13. The Trustees may allow such compensation to officers or other persons rendering services to the Athenium as they may deem reasonable, consistent with a due regard for the finances of the Athenium at the time.

Sec. 14. Any by-laws may be amended, by a majority vote of the stock represented at a meeting called by the Trustees for said purposes. The proposed amendment being first submitted in writing to said Trustees.

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Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also
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Trees that are adapted to this climate, and
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&c. &c.

Prescriptions carefully com-
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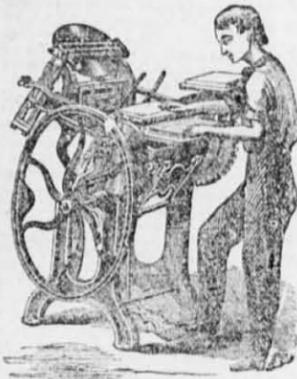
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n87 tf.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

August 25, 1877.
Complaint having been entered at this office
by James P. Tighe of Snohomish County, W.
T., against Charles Henry Valpey for abandon-
ing his Homestead, Entry No. 1524, dated
February 7, 1872, upon the lots 8 and 10 of
Section No. 22 and N W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and lot
2, of Section No. 7, in Township No. 29
North, of Range No. 5 East, Willamette Mer-
idian, in Snohomish County, Washington
Territory, with a view to the cancellation of
said entry; the said parties are hereby sum-
moned to appear at this Office on the 9th day
of November, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., to re-
spond and furnish testimony concerning said
alleged abandonment.

J. T. BROWN, Register.
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.
It appearing by affidavit filed in this case,
that the said Charles Henry Valpey has left
this Territory, and that his present location is
unknown, it is therefore ordered that service
of notice be made by publication in the
NORTHERN STAR, a newspaper published in
Snohomish City for the period of nine weeks
prior to the date of hearing.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
n86 9w.

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Potatoes, per bush. 35 cts.
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Ground Barley, per ton. \$50.00
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Candles, per lb. 25 cts.
Beans, do. 5 cts.
Sugars, do. 11 @ 20 cts.
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$4.50
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