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Walla Walla Statesman.

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Weekly Statesman. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Has the Largest Circulation, and, with one exception, is THE OLDEST PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Rates of Advertising: One square (ten lines) first insertion \$1.50, Each subsequent insertion .75, One square per quarter \$3.00, One square per year \$10.00. All advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.

DUSENBERY BROS.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
GROceries,
GOOD GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Clothing,
WALL PAPER,
CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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10th Street, Walla Walla.

BEHOLD! THANKS TO THE PUBLIC, we are pleased to announce that in our new line of boots and shoes, we have introduced a new and improved style, which we believe will be the most popular and profitable ever introduced. We have also introduced a new and improved style of boots and shoes, which we believe will be the most popular and profitable ever introduced. We have also introduced a new and improved style of boots and shoes, which we believe will be the most popular and profitable ever introduced.

Price \$6.50 and \$8.00.

Repairing attended to promptly and neatly. All kinds of shoes made to order. Sole and heel on Main street, two doors below 10th Street, Walla Walla.

EAGLE BREWERY.

E. KLEBER & SONS.

10th Street, Walla Walla.

BEER, North side of Main street, between 10th and 11th streets, Walla Walla, W. T. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand the best of

LAGER BEER.

High order for sale, at wholesale or retail. All orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Write us a card and satisfy yourself of what we can do.

No Combination!

The undersigned having purchased REESE'S MILL, will at all times have on hand

Flour, Middlings, and Bran.

For SALE, or in EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

Cash Paid for Wheat.

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MAIN STREET, POSTOFFICE BUILDING, Walla Walla.

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WATER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and other places a superior article of

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FROM PURE BRED POULTRY, FOR HATCHING.

AT LESS THAN STATES PRICES.—Guaranteed pure and fresh. Will be sold at the following prices and greenbacks taken at par:

Black and Light Brahma, 2 dozen, \$4.00
Buff and Partridge Game, 2 dozen, 3.00
White Leghorns, 2 dozen, 2.00
Dutch Game, 2 dozen, 2.00
Cuckoo Game, 2 dozen, 2.00
Address, E. D. HANNAH, Boise City, Idaho.

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
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General Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory and North Idaho.
Office corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

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HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING. ALL calls promptly attended to.
Walla Walla, W. T.

N. G. BEALOCK, M. D.,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public in the general practice of his profession, and especially

URGENT and OBSTETRIC.
Calls attended to at all hours. Office, Dr. Day's new building, second floor. Residence on Second street, lower side, one block from the bridge. 48-5

NORTH PACIFIC MILLS,
(Late Excelsior.)
ARE NOW RUNNING!
WILL PAY THE
Highest Price for Choice Wheat
H. P. BAACS.

STAR BREWERY.
THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, at the lower end of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve the most excellent

LAGER BEER
to its numerous customers, and will furnish the same quality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates, and specifications of buildings when desired. We pay prompt attention to the manufacture of

CITY BREWERY.
JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor
Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF
Beck and Lager Beer,
And Dealer in PORTER, ALE and CIGARS.
Second street, Walla Walla, W. T.

ABBERTON & SEXTON,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY
AND
PLANING MILL.
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST machinery, we are prepared to manufacture and repair all kinds of machinery, such as Saws, Drills, Moulds, Brackets, Stair Building, Banisters, New Posts, School and Church Furniture of various designs. We furnish plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. We pay prompt attention to the manufacture of

GRIST & SAW MILLS!
We are fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.
ABBERTON & SEXTON.

Blacksmithing & Horse Shoeing
THE UNDERSIGNED has taken the shop on Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and is now fully prepared to attend to all orders in the line of

General Blacksmithing.
Including

Horse Shoeing and Plating a Specialty.
Wagon Work, Repairs on Agricultural Implements,
and in fact every thing connected with working in iron.

Repairing Machinery repaired and put in order. Locksmithing attended to. FINGER RINGS made to order. Jewelry repaired, &c. Prices reasonable, and general patronage invited.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
48-17

NEW LIQUOR STORE
L. T. TATRO.
FRANK BEUSE.
STONE & TATRO,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Wines, Liquors, Syrups,
Bitters and Cigars.
Main street, Walla Walla, opposite the St. Louis Hotel.

AFTER A WHILE.

After a while is a beautiful day—
The storm will be ended and brighter the sun;
The wren sings over, the task will be done,
Some sweet thing is coming to every one.

After a while.
After a while is a prosperous day;
Then we shall have all the wisdom we need;
Our earnest endeavors shall always succeed,
Till every ideal expand to a deed.

After a while.
After a while is an affluent day;
Then our fugitive treasures shall be secure,
And we shall forget that we ever were poor,
When patience shall blossom and friendship endure.

After a while.
After a while is a halcyon day,
When the love we have lavished our looms shall
Them shall be true every hand that we press,
The hearts we entwine in, the lips we cross.

After a while.
After a while, 'tis a merciful day,
Filled with all comfort and free from all fear
And thrilled with all love. Ah! if only 'twas dear
What day of the month, and the month of the year.

After a while.
After a while, 'tis a far away time,
For now, when I am patiently counting, I see,
'Tis not in the calendar open to me,
So it must be in God's in the life that's to be.

A NICE LITTLE BOY.

—Johnnie Brady, 11 years of age, was escorted to the city prison by officer Smith, who looked him up on two charges of misdemeanor—one of assault and battery, and the other of having made use of vulgar language. Johnnie was walking through the Chinese quarter smoking a cigar of the class known as "stinkadors," and approached a Chinese female who was talking with one of her countrymen. He looked at her for a moment, then brushed away the ashes from the end of his cigar, and applied the lighted end to her neck, after which he ran away. A citizen named Overend, who witnessed Johnnie's cruel act, caught him and was reproving him for his conduct, when Johnnie turned on him and called him very obscene names. Mr. Overend then turned Johnnie over to the officer. The nice little boy was searched in the prison, and the only property found on him was a deck of cards, a parlor pistol, a dog's harmonium, and a paper of fine cut.

CONGRESSIONAL CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

—The Centennial Commission have prepared their bill, which will be announced immediately after Congress reconvenes on the 5th inst. It provides that one-third of the \$1,500,000 asked for shall be paid at once, and the balance in four equal monthly instalments. Speaker Kerr has appointed a very favorable select committee on the Centennial celebration, with Representative James H. Hopkins of Pennsylvania as chairman, Judge Kelley of Philadelphia as another member, ex-Speaker Blaine, a native of Pennsylvania, and such a liberal patriot as General Banks among the others; so that the passage of the bill will doubtless be recommended. The friends of the appropriation were alarmed, however, at the vote in the House on the 15th inst. against subsidies of all kinds, bearing that Holman's resolution will prevent them from receiving a cent. If this appropriation comes under the denomination of "subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indentures or pledge of public credit," and if these words in Holman's resolution mean anything, these friends of the appropriation may have reason to be alarmed.

MEAN AT THEIR BEST.

—Dr. Beard says that from an analysis of the lives of a thousand representative men in all the great branches of human effort, he made the discovery that the golden decade was between thirty and forty; the silver, forty and fifty; and the broken between fifty and sixty; the iron between sixty and seventy. The superiority of youth and middle life over old age in original work appears all the greater when we consider the fact that all the positions of honor and profit and prestige—professorship and public stations, are in the hands of the old. Reputation, like money and position, is mainly confined to the old. Men are not widely known until long after they have done the work which gives them their fame. Portraits of great men are a delusion; statistics are lies! They are taken when men become famous, which, on the average, is at least twenty-five years after they did the work which gave them their fame. Original work requires enthusiasm. If all the original work done by men under forty-five years were annihilated, they would be reduced to barbarism. Men are at their best at that time when enthusiasm and experience are most evenly balanced. This period, on the average, is from thirty-eight to forty. After this the law is that experience increases, but enthusiasm decreases.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COOKING.

—To cook a potato exactly right, so that it will be just done, and no more, be mealy, white, perfect, requires an exercise of that talent little short of genius, so one would think who can't do that vegetable at ordinary tables. The same is true of onions, that odorous bulb, which is almost always served undone; of beans, which are either turned in baking, or dried to a choking consistency. Now a hungry epicure even can make a good meal of three or four things—nicely cooked meat, perfectly prepared potato, a dish of ripe fruit, and exemplary bread and butter. It is not variety of quantity that is so important as quality, and if those who cook could only realize this and participate all their powers upon the perfect preparation of only two dishes at each meal, those who feed at their hands would be the gainers. It is a great deal easier, when one has really made up her mind to do it, to have things just right than to have things drift, for one right thing fits another thing, and then the whole is right. Badly cooked food is not only ever waste in nerve, muscle and power. The hungry body vainly attempts recuperation in trying to digest and assimilate food not "convenient" for it, so that what might have been accomplished had the food been right, remains undone.—N. Y. Tribune.

Annexation to Oregon.

In the Senate of the United States, December 13, 1875, Mr. Kelly asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A bill conforming to the boundaries of the State of Oregon as those fixed and defined in the constitution of that State, as presented to Congress when applying for admission into the Union.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning one marine league at sea due west from from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the middle of the north ship-channel of the Columbia River; thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river, and where it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof to the mouth of the Shoshone or Snake River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Shoshone or Snake River to the mouth of the Owyhee River; thence west along said parallel to the place of beginning, the said boundaries being in conformity with the original boundaries of said State, as fixed and determined in the constitution thereof when presented by said State upon applying for admission into the Union; and also in conformity with two memorials to Congress adopted by the legislature of Oregon on the eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the second day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; Provided, That the question of re-adjustment of the boundaries of said State shall be submitted to a vote of the legal voters residing in that portion within the boundaries of said State as herein defined, in the manner and the time hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That at the general election next to be held after the passage of this act, in the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia, in the Territory of Washington, for the election of members of the territorial assembly, the qualified voters of said counties shall decide by vote the question whether those counties shall be included within the boundaries of the State of Oregon as herein prescribed; that notice of said election shall be given and posted in the respective election districts or precincts in said counties, in the same manner as notices of other elections under the laws of said Territory are required to be given and posted; that at said election each legal voter entitled to vote in said counties for members of the territorial assembly of said Territory shall be entitled to vote for or against said proposition, and the form of the vote shall be "Annexation, yes," or "Annexation, no." Said election shall be held and governed, the votes given and counted, and the return made and canvassed in all respects under the laws of the Territory of Washington governing elections therein, except as herein otherwise provided. And it shall appear from the canvass of the returns of the vote upon said proposition that a majority has been given in favor of "annexation," then, and in that case, the auditors of the county of Walla Walla and Columbia, under their official seal, shall make and certify an abstract of said votes in triplicate, one of which certificates certified as aforesaid shall transmit to the secretary of the Territory of Washington, and one shall be transmitted to the secretary of Oregon, and the other shall be transmitted to the President of the United States; that upon the receipt of the said certified abstracts of the auditors of the counties aforesaid by the President of the United States, if the same be in due form and accordance with the provisions of this act, and it shall further appear therefrom that a majority of the votes cast in said counties were given in favor of "annexation," he shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the result of said election and the boundaries of the State of Oregon to be as fixed and determined in this act. From the date of said proclamation, the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon shall extend over that part of the Territory of Washington included in the boundaries of the said State as herein fixed and determined.

SEC. 3. That instead of the question of annexation being submitted to the voters of Walla Walla and Columbia counties at a general election, as provided in the last section, it may be done at a special election. Whenever not less than three hundred legal voters residing within the territory proposed to be annexed to Oregon may petition the governor of Washington Territory to call a special election for that purpose, it shall be his duty, within thirty days after the presentation of such petition, to appoint a day for holding said special election, in each of said counties not less than thirty nor more than sixty days thereafter, which day shall be conducted and the returns certified in the manner set forth in the last section.

MEXICAN ANNEXATION.

—Mexico has been heard from on the subject of the proposed cession of territory to the United States. As was indicated by the interview with Mexican residents of San Francisco, published in the papers of that city, the country is violently opposed to the project. A constitutional amendment would be required to permit either a sale or cession. That amendment would have to be approved by two-thirds of the members of Congress, and also by a majority of the state legislatures. The temper of the people is so hostile to the plan that it is evident no such amendment could be passed. The Los Angeles Chronicle says on the course of a rather vehement article on the subject:

"We are not prophets, but we can assure ourselves that the Mexican states and territories will never belong to the United States. The Mexican President who would dare to admit so infamous a proposal as the sale of his country would be assassinated in the act. No party, no administration, is able to make such a treaty nor even discuss it. The sentiment of independence and national honor exists in Mexico, even among the most indifferent classes. Even the remnant of the party which called and sustained Maximilian would not, we are certain, stain itself with a double crime, adding to treason infamy. No such propositions can ever be discussed calmly. They are so offensive to the moral sentiment of the people and Government of Mexico as to shake with indignation the most sensitive fibres of the human heart. The only sensitive fibre is that to be brought about through material progress, industry, labor, the arts and sciences—that is to say, by means of peace and universal brotherhood. Let the kind of bad emperor say what they will, Mexico is not for sale."

A LESSON TO FATHERS.

—The great secret of success in bringing up children is to establish and preserve perfect confidence between parents and children. If the father is the boy's best friend, as all wise mothers are the girl's, there is no trouble to keep them from bad associates, whose vicious example and silly bravado have a lasting effect upon their characters. Fathers, in your efforts to secure fortunes for your families, remember that money will not save you any heart-ache if your boys go wrong, and that their only safety is in their being kept close to your side, helping you in your business, and you in turn sharing their fun and play. Nothing is more flattering to boys than the society of their fathers, and nothing makes a man so popular with them as joining in their amusements. Try to do this, and your sons will try to understand your cares and troubles. Take as much pains to preserve them from contamination in the shape of immoral companionship as mothers do their girls, and you will find them growing up to be modest and virtuous men, fit companions and husbands for girls who have been carefully guarded from all knowledge of evil and pleasures. Invite young people to your home and pay them attention, instead of going off to bed, or shutting yourself up in another room the moment they make their appearance, as if there was and could be nothing between your manhood and their youth. So shall you be kept young in heart, and the experience of your sons will be tempered with some of the sobriety of experience.

A GENEVA MUSIC STORE.

—Let us enter a Geneva music store. What an array of instruments, of all shapes and models. The gentlemanly sales man invites me to be seated. I accept his courtesy, and lo! the chair begins to play "On yonder rock reclining." I place my foot upon a stool which stands invitingly near, and from its little body floats upon the air the prettiest of Strauss' waltzes, "On the beautiful blue Danube." The bottle from which you pour a glass of water chants, "Come, fill to the brim every chalice." The little bird perched on yonder curiously carved old clock whistles "Listen to the mocking bird." In fact, everything you touch sends forth harmonious sounds.

The Apprentices System.

The assembled wisdom in Sacramento cannot employ its time better than by a thorough and intelligent apprentices system as it prevailed in the past, with a view to blend with such modifications as are made necessary by the changed conditions of the present day. Under the old indenture system there was no trouble about obtaining opportunities to learn trades, since the law enabled the master to recompense himself for the time and trouble expended in teaching, from the wages of his apprentice at a later stage of his service. But this system had to give way to more modern ideas. American boys of eighteen and twenty were too smart to work for the wages of an apprentice, and the result is, a disinclination on the part of the employers to have boys about at any price. It is quite possible that experience will show that the exhibition of Young American precocity which have frustrated the staple of juvenile literature in years past must be checked. A boy who thinks himself a man may be an amusing spectacle to those who are not brought in direct contact with him, but to those who are compelled to endure his presence he is something of a nuisance. Within the last twenty years the reign of government, both political and parental, have been loosed in many respects, and we have as a consequence thousands of idle boys and girls, who are a reproach to our civilization. The duty of parents to so educate their children so that they may earn their own living is admitted, but parents sometimes find it impossible to do so, on account of the unwillingness of employers to receive apprentices under our present laws. The remedy for this state of things is in adapting the law to the requirements of the times. A good apprentice law will secure the apprentice as far as possible from abuse and overwork, and at the same time secure employers in their right to the apprentice's time during the latter part of his term of service. There is no doubt but that under the old indenture system many apprentices were shamefully abused. This was especially the case with boys who had no parents to look after their welfare. These abuses were proclaimed by so many tongues and pens that the law of indenture was so modified that employers have now no rights which apprentices are bound to respect. When the apprentice has learned enough of his trade to command higher wages elsewhere than his master pays, he walks off in the face of law and master, and works where he pleases. This freedom of action may please the thoughtless representative of Young America, but in the long run does not contribute to his welfare. Masters, finding it impossible to retain apprentices in their employ longer than may suit the apprentice's sense of justice, decline to receive apprentices at any price. At this point, we would urge knowledge and character are by far the best capital they can have to commence business with at twenty-one. Many boys are tempted from their places in good firms by the offer of higher wages by some firm which has no trouble with their instruction in the rudiments of business. The boy who is working for his rightful employer for five dollars per week, when perhaps he can obtain ten dollars from some other firm in the same business, is tempted to commence life by committing a breach of trust. For such an act an amount of money is compensation. Better begin the world at twenty-one with one suit of clothes and not a cent in pocket, but with a trade thoroughly learned, and a plan ready in the matter of contracts, than to possess any reasonable sum of money, but with a trade half learned and a reputation for unreliability in matters of business. We trust the legislature will shape an apprentice bill to suit both parties to the contract, for there is at present no piece of legislation so much needed.—Call.

CHICAGO'S GRAIN ELEVATORS.

—Chicago is the biggest grain mart in the world, and handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually. How this vast amount is received, stored and shipped, is the subject of an interesting article in the Chicago Times. The first steam elevator was established in the spring of 1848, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. To-day Chicago has eighteen steam elevators, with a combined capacity of 15,350,000 bushels, or more than the average product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat-producing lands of the continent. Their capacity varies all the way from 200,000 bushels to 1,500,000. The entire cost of the eighteen elevators now in operation was about \$5,000,000, exclusive of the ground on which they stand. Add for this \$1,000,000, and the result shows \$6,000,000 invested in this industry. The two great firms of Armour, Dole & Co., and Munger, Wheeler & Co., handle more than one-half the grain that passes through Chicago. They control eight of the eighteen elevators, and last year they together delivered over sixteen million bushels of wheat, seventeen million bushels of corn, nearly four million bushels of oats, and over two million bushels of rye and barley.

SENTIMENTAL TEA SET.

—The latest fashion in china is something entirely unique, and needs a little explanation for the uninitiated. A lady announces her intention of getting up a "sentimental tea set." This means that she desires each of her friends to present her with a cup and saucer, whose size, quality and costliness are left to the tastes and generosity of the donor. When a sufficient number has been presented the nondescript collection is christened as a sentimental tea set. The lady is then in duty bound to give a tea party to her contributors and friends, in which the cheering weed is served in the motley china, gathered together in this polite way of putting one's friends under contribution. Of course, the ladies will with each other in seeing who can collect the greatest number of offerings, and the gentlemen are warmly welcomed who come bearing in their hands costly cups of delicate Sevres, or the petite creations of Oriental taste. We know of a lady in a neighboring city who numbers already twelve of these oddities, and she has but just begun her collection. Her tea-service thus far ranges from a tiny cup and saucer, a hundred years old, to an offering large enough for a bowl! The intermediate size and material. Great was the sport at the first tea drink, while the unique display afforded, an abundant subject for conversation. We are told by those in authority that the fashion promises to be quite universal this winter, and we are sure it will be provocative of endless fun, and perhaps just a little rivalry, for will not a woman's attractive powers be measured by the number of these fragile offerings she receives from her friends? What a resurrection of odd tea cups and saucers from long occupied hiding places will be in the china shops for specimens rich and rare!

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

—Before the civil war, when slavery was an institution in the South, most of the mechanical and all field labor was performed by the blacks. The young white men were brought up to the learned professions, or sought occupation in such easy pursuits as accorded with their tastes and inclinations. After the war, when slavery had been swept out of existence, and most of the wealthy families reduced to a moderate competency or actual bankruptcy, this part of the population, and those who believed work of any kind irreputable, were forced to share the common prey, and constituted a large unemployed element. Their education had been such that it was hard for them to engage in any kind of drudgery, in consequence of which communities were overrun with idlers. The lighter and pleasant pursuits, such as clerking in offices and stores, were of course limited and soon filled, with an immense surplus remaining. These young men seemed to lack the heart and ambition to turn their hand to anything useful. They were consumers, but producing nothing. They were reminded time and again by the Northern and Southern press and people, that the conditions were different from what they had been, and earnestly advised, for their own advantage and the sake of those depending upon them, to seek out some employment and prosecute it to the best of their abilities. For several years this advice was disregarded; but gradually these gentlemen learned the lesson that labor is honorable, and we are now glad to see it stated that they are adapting themselves to the established order of things. In Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, there has been a very marked improvement in this respect, and it is not doubted that before the present generation has passed from the stage of action, that the young men of all the Southern States will engage in the usual occupations, and thus not only enrich themselves and families, but enable the States of their birth or adoption again to assume proud and prosperous rank in the Union. To this end an industrious display of the energies and talents of the young men of the South only are required, and that they have come to a proper appreciation of the duties devolving upon them, is news that will be received all over the country with unrestrained delight.—S. F. Call.

STRANGE WEDDING FEE.

—A clergyman who was formerly located in this city, but is now in New York, married a little over a year ago, a couple who at once started for Europe and have recently returned. The bride groom was a gentleman of wealth, and before he presented himself before the bridal altar he placed a \$100 greenback in his vest pocket to give the parson for his marriage fee, and did pay it to him as he supposed. While crossing the ocean he discovered, greatly to his astonishment, the bill in the pocket where he placed it, and could account for its presence there only on the theory that he must have had another bill of a different denomination which he had donated to the clergyman by mistake. On getting back to this country he determined to solve the mystery, and waited upon the reverend gentleman, who did not recognize him, and inquired if on a certain date he did not marry a certain couple. The clergyman remembered the occasion perfectly. "I know I am about to ask an impertinent question," said the visitor, "but I should like to be informed what fee you received for performing the ceremony? The clergyman was not prepared to make any disclosure, naturally being astonished that this interviewer should propound such a question, but upon an explanation being made that the gentleman himself, whom he then recognized, was the one he had married, he said that he would, of course, gratify him, since he was so anxious to know. "I received" he then went on to say, "a very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco, folded in a very small piece of paper." That was enough; the only thing remaining to be done was to apologize, laugh heartily, shake hands, and make the \$100 deposit good.

A DIVORCE WITH A TERRIBLE ORIGIN.

—A New York letter to the Baltimore News says: There is in this city however, one most amusing low comedian who has a reason for never smiling. In his youth he was the father of a little girl of a refractory, obstinate disposition. One day, to punish her for something, he locked her in the bedroom, and with his wife went down to dinner. Soon the child began to scream in a terrible manner, which the parents considered was only temper; but as the shrieks continued, the wife became alarmed, and desired to go to her. He, however, forbade her doing so, as he said the child must be taught obedience, and that she should not gain her end by screaming. They went on with their dinner, the fearful shrieks continuing for a while and then ceasing. As they were about leaving the table, smoke began to pass through the house. There was a fire somewhere. Rushing to release the little girl, they found her dead. Her clothes had evidently caught fire from the grate, and while the parents were eating, the child was dying. The comedian's wife took a horror and hatred of her husband after this, as she believed that if he had allowed her to go to the poor infant she might have saved her life. They were divorced. No wonder that man never smiles off the stage.

Tariff Throat Cutting.

Last year we imported into this country 440,578 tons of coal, which produced a revenue to the government of \$220,000, more or less. During the same year we consumed upwards of 20,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, the price of which must have been enhanced to the consumer at least one-half the tariff tax levied upon the importation; that is to say, it cost the people of the country \$5,000,000 to collect this trifling of \$220,000 revenue, showing conclusively that our duty on coal is as expensive to the people as a suit in chancery would be. But this is only one side of the question of loss. Nova Scotia and New Foundland, which used to export coal to New York and New England, were in the habit likewise of buying their supplies in these markets, which are nearest and most convenient to them. The vessels which brought out coal and ground plaster and potatoes and fish, took back corn, flour, provender, groceries, provisions, etc., and this trade was profitable, for fishing communities—handling good wages and much cash—choose to live well. Neither Newfoundland nor Nova Scotia raises any wheat, but they consume annually 400,000 barrels of flour, worth an average of \$6 per barrel for exportation, this one item amounting to \$1,300,000 a year. New York used to sell all this flour to Nova Scotia and New Foundland, but now sells none of it. The trade has been diverted, and Montreal gets it all. Of course, the loss \$2,000,000 is a bagatelle for New York. But it is a double loss when Montreal gets it, and a trebble, quadruple loss when it is considered that this flour is manufactured of Milwaukee wheat, which used to come to our city by the lakes and the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence. The Erie Canal freight alone on these 400,000 barrels of flour is equal to more than half the total revenue of the government from the duty on coal. This is a fair instance of the causes which have tended to make the United States the dearest country to live in on the face of the globe, at the very time when prices are everywhere else downward and cheapening continually.—New York World.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

—Before the civil war, when slavery was an institution in the South, most of the mechanical and all field labor was performed by the blacks. The young white men were brought up to the learned professions, or sought occupation in such easy pursuits as accorded with their tastes and inclinations. After the war, when slavery had been swept out of existence, and most of the wealthy families reduced to a moderate competency or actual bankruptcy, this part of the population, and those who believed work of any kind irreputable, were forced to share the common prey, and constituted a large unemployed element. Their education had been such that it was hard for them to engage in any kind of drudgery, in consequence of which communities were overrun with idlers. The lighter and pleasant pursuits, such as clerking in offices and stores, were of course limited and soon filled, with an immense surplus remaining. These young men seemed to lack the heart and ambition to turn their hand to anything useful. They were consumers, but producing nothing. They were reminded time and again by the Northern and Southern press and people, that the conditions were different from what they had been, and earnestly advised, for their own advantage and the sake of those depending upon them, to seek out some employment and prosecute it to the best of their abilities. For several years this advice was disregarded; but gradually these gentlemen learned the lesson that labor is honorable, and we are now glad to see it stated that they are adapting themselves to the established order of things. In Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, there has been a very marked improvement in this respect, and it is not doubted that before the present generation has passed from the stage of action, that the young men of all the Southern States will engage in the usual occupations, and thus not only enrich themselves and families, but enable the States of their birth or adoption again to assume proud and prosperous rank in the Union. To this end an industrious display of the energies and talents of the young men of the South only are required, and that they have come to a proper appreciation of the duties devolving upon them, is news that will be received all over the country with unrestrained delight.—S. F. Call.

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TO ADVERTISERS. The Walls Statesman has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in the Territory of Washington, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers who would reach the very best class of paying customers.

DIVORCES.—The District Court at Boise City has granted several divorces. The lawyers seem to be cleaning up what was left by the legislature last winter.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS at Washington will have to make room for two newcomers, Messrs. Chen-lan-pin and Yung-heng, who will represent the Celestial Empire at the Court of Ulysses.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, who has put himself forward in Corsica as a candidate for the Assembly, is what may be termed the rowdy of the Bonaparte family. His prominence in public affairs in France will not help his party.

SPAIN seems desirous of impressing the world with her determination to pacify Cuba. More troops and heavy guns are promised immediately, and when the Carlism war is over an efficient army is to be maintained in Cuba as a measure of precaution.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, in procuring the passage of an amendment to the Electoral Districts bill reducing the representation of the city of Paris in the new Assembly from twenty five to twenty, and that of Lyons from eight to six, shows that it will resort to any parliamentary expedient for keeping down the radical population of these great communistic centres.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—It is probable that the coming National Democratic Convention will be held as early as May or June. The Convention at New York, in 1868, and that at Baltimore, in 1875, were held in the month of July, a later season in the year than is usually chosen, and later than is thought to be desirable for the coming campaign.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Latest advices from Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion Government of Canada, indicate the indefinite abandonment of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

THE PURCHASE of all the boats, realty and other property, rights, titles and interests of the "Willamette River Transportation Company," and also the Locks and Canal at Oregon City by a new organization known as the "Willamette Transportation and Locks Company," is one of the largest transactions that has ever been effected in Oregon.

THE COURSE of Father Grace, of Newport, R. I., in refusing to perform burial rites over the remains of Geneva De Gray shows to what extent early bigotry can be carried. He was willing to allow the body of the child to be buried in the Catholic cemetery, but he could not pray over the girl's grave good man. She had, it appears, attended a Protestant school before her fatal sickness, principally because the Catholic school was too far for one in her weakly condition.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The New York Tribune announces, on the authority of Jay Cooke, that the Northern Pacific Company are not in alliance with Colonel Scott in the effort to procure a subsidy. Mr. Cooke does not say that his Company will not ask for a subsidy, but leaves it to be inferred that each Company will stand on its own merits.

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THE LATEST story about Tweed is that he is still in New York City. Sheriff Connor holds to this belief. A New York correspondent declares that the story that the Boss has escaped by sea is all trash, invented to hoodwink the public.

SEATS ON THE FLOOR.—Mr. Canfield proposes that the members of the Cabinet shall have seats on the floor of Congress and take part in the debates.

SEATS ON THE FLOOR.—Mr. Canfield proposes that the members of the Cabinet shall have seats on the floor of Congress and take part in the debates. This is renewing the proposition offered by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, during the war. It is an endeavor to assimilate our form of government to that of England. But there are many points to be considered before we can do this. In England the Cabinet is responsible directly to Parliament. Its members belong either to the House of Commons or the House of Lords. In America there is no such responsibility. The House of Representatives may pass as many resolutions of censure as it pleases upon the Cabinet. The President is not bound to notice them. During the war a resolution of censure was passed upon a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln paid no attention to it, but took occasion afterward to send the Minister who had fallen under the displeasure of the House to an important foreign mission. Now, what use is there of Cabinet officers sitting in the House of Representatives, a deliberative body, if they can only speak when they are spoken to and have no voice in the legislation? It would be an advantage if some means could be devised to make our Cabinet in Washington more responsible to Congress. The difficulty is the Executive power and the prerogatives we concede to the President. So long as the Cabinet is appointed by the President on the principle of a general appointing his staff there is no way of making its members responsible to the people. So it would be of little use to send members of the Cabinet into Congress.

NEW OUTLET FOR THE WEST.—The Canadians are employed upon a work which, when completed, will, it is anticipated, affect a very important change in the direction of the great western grain and lumber trade, and bring to Montreal large quantities of produce which now find their way of shipment to Europe, to the Port of New York.

NEW OUTLET FOR THE WEST.—The Canadians are employed upon a work which, when completed, will, it is anticipated, affect a very important change in the direction of the great western grain and lumber trade, and bring to Montreal large quantities of produce which now find their way of shipment to Europe, to the Port of New York. The work referred to is the enlargement of the Welland Canal, pierces the isthmus which forms the left bank of the river Niagara, and was constructed to continue the navigation from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, which is cut off by the Falls. It is proposed to enlarge this canal to a bottom width of 100 feet, with a depth of 13 feet. The locks of the Welland Canal are numerous, in order to suit the deep incline from the upper to the lower lake. These locks, according to the plans for enlargement will be 270 feet in length between the quoins, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet on the sill. The Lake Erie entrance of the canal is at Port Colborne, and here the piers are 150 feet apart, and there is besides a basin, 2200 feet in length with an average width of 300 feet containing an area of eleven and a half acres, with a depth of some 13 feet at the sills of the entrance lock. It is said that the work of enlargement is divided into upwards of thirty sections. It is calculated that it will not be completed under three years, and that it will cost between nine and ten million dollars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—The first election of the centennial year will be that of New Hampshire, early in March. Coming as it will just before the Presidential nominations of the National Conventions of the year, much political significance will be attached to the result, in view of the fact that in every one of those six states in which the republicans have been successful this year, their state conventions of this year which put in nomination their respective tickets all passed resolutions in favor of administrative reform and against a third term. The New Hampshire politicians now in Washington declare that at the coming state convention in their state the third term will be condemned in stronger terms than it was last year.

AT A RECENT funeral of a Tillamook country man, one of the neighbors, a female of a very sympathetic nature, was deeply affected as to attract the attention of those present. The wife of the deceased, a tall, raw-boned woman, noticing the attention paid to the neighbor, kindly approached her, and in a hoarse whisper, indicative of the most intense disgust, demanded: "Who is running this funeral—you or me?" The sympathetic neighbor dried her tears.—Albany Democrat.

OPPOSED TO HARD MONEY.—Lan- ders and Holman, democratic Congressmen—both hailing from Hoosierdom—have introduced bills for the repeal of the Specie Resumption Act. The dominant members of the House are starting in early with their foolishness. They have the whole country watching them, and the reckoning of the people with them is only a few months hence.

MR. ADAMS, the new clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, has appointed his uncle to the best subordinate position within his gift, which act the Chicago Times thinks may not leave him open to the charge of nepotism but renders him liable to be accused of "avuncularism," whatever that is.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.—The New York Herald publishes the constitution and by-laws of a secret political society, organized for the purpose of excluding Catholics from office and perpetuating the existence of the radical party.

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.—The New York Herald publishes the constitution and by-laws of a secret political society, organized for the purpose of excluding Catholics from office and perpetuating the existence of the radical party. It rightly says that in a republic like America, or in any free country indeed, where there is liberty of press and speech and action, the secret society is in itself a confession of weakness or wrong intent. Suppose that some of our citizens, spurred on by the fervor of deep religious conviction, believed that there was a movement on the part of the Catholic Church to interfere with the schools or take possession of the country, can they not do as much toward antagonizing that influence in the open air, through the public press and platform and the pulpit, as in a dark room? If the Catholic Church were a paramount body in America we might see a reason for Protestants to organize and protect their religion. This is not the case. The Catholic Church is only a fraction—a moderate fraction—of our people. It is not a growing Church, with us, except as it grows from emigration. So far from its controlling the country there is a latent Protestant feeling which makes it impossible for any Catholic to be elected to any national office. With exception of small, isolated sections like New York and St. Louis, and New Orleans and Baltimore, there is not a part of the country where the Catholic faith is an advantage in the race for preferment. Therefore the allegation that it is necessary for Protestants to form into a secret political society to "arrest the machinations of the Catholic Church" is a lie. There have been movements of this kind before, and every one ended in disaster. It was seen that the men who inspired them were not earnest, God fearing, religious men, but shrewd politicians who, knowing how deeply seated in the Anglo-Saxon heart is the sentiment of respect for religious institutions, summoned up all the bitter memories of the past for political ends. The disaster which befell Know Nothingism and Native Americanism, the contumely that is visited upon all who took part in that erratic movement, was so widespread, that for the last generation, at least, every honest politician, without regard to party, has made it a fundamental maxim that to attempt to bring religion into politics or to control political action by secret societies is the lowest kind of demagoguism.

TROUBLES ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.—The disturbances on the Rio Grande continue, and the exasperation they occasion only needs skillful nursing to make them, by and by, a formidable instrument of President Grant's ambition. It suits his purpose to play the religious card at present, but he holds Mexico and Cuba in reserve for a later stage of the game if he should find them necessary. It depends on the mere will of the President to influence the border troubles to such a pitch that a war with Mexico would be inevitable. Nobody doubts that wise and prudent management would bring these difficulties to an amicable settlement; but nobody has any confidence that they will be dealt with in proper spirit while we have a President who is bent on a third election and will hesitate at no means which he may judge necessary for success. This foreboding distrust of the Chief Magistrate of the country is a grave evil, because it unsettles the confidence of business men in the future at a time when there are so many other elements of uncertainty in connection with the finances and the currency. President Grant could easily restore confidence and re-assure the country if he would but renounce his third term pretensions in unequivocal language. He will not do this, and the public mind is accordingly full of jealousies and apprehensions, watching every small cloud in the political horizon in the fear that it will gather into a storm, blacken the whole sky and pour down a deluge of ills. When the remedy is so simple President Grant is inexcusable for not uttering the few decisive words which would be accepted as a guarantee of tranquility.

SITTING BELL, the Chief of the Uncapapas Sioux, is on the war path. He recently encamped his hostile band within four days' march of the white settlements on the Upper Missouri river. Friendly Indians have warned the officers of military posts in that vicinity regarding the intentions of Sitting Bull, which are not by any means of a pacific character. He has announced his intention of "grubbing" on the white population of that region this winter. It is probable that he will get more than he bargained for if he attempts any raiding projects, as the military, it is said, are prepared to give the redskins a warm reception.

PERRY THOMAS, a delinquent subscriber, is invited to call at this office. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Thomas lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Dayton; but the matter of residence need not prevent his calling and settling his account.

POLITICAL NOSTRUM.—It is proposed by a philosopher, who is, perhaps, "only not west mad," that the country shall be saved from the dangers of the negro suffrage by the balance wheel of female suffrage, "with an intelligence clause."

POLITICAL NOSTRUM.—It is proposed by a philosopher, who is, perhaps, "only not west mad," that the country shall be saved from the dangers of the negro suffrage by the balance wheel of female suffrage, "with an intelligence clause." By giving votes to the slaves it is admitted that we have adulterated the political life of the nation, and to the extent of that adulteration debased and degraded the body politic; but the addition of the women as voters, will neutralize the evil effects, because their vote will outnumber the negro vote, and so practically, count Sambo out, provided, of course, the suffrage is given only to the white women. That is, of course, the meaning of "the intelligence clause," which therefore could only stand the assaults of the demagoguery till it was thought by some one down in New England that the votes of the colored sisters would be useful. Then Dinah would come in beside Sambo, and we should have the prettiest kittle of fish, politically speaking, the world ever saw. There is only one point of view from which this proposition can be said to offer any advantage. Things are pretty bad as they are, but before they can mend they must, perhaps, be worse, and this will make them worse.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMERS.—Senator Morrill has introduced a resolution instructing the Senate Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of reporting some measure to increase the efficiency of Steamboat Inspectors, and in doing so he said that "if the accounts in the newspapers of the loss of life on the Pacific Coast were true, something should be done to improve the service." The resolution was agreed to, and the Committee will make some inquiries, with what result remains to be seen. We do not know how Senator Morrill could have doubted the accuracy of the accounts concerning the loss of life on this coast, for such matters are not usually trifled with, even by the most sensational journals. We are, however, thankful for small favors, and would suggest that perhaps the best mode of increasing the efficiency of Steamboat Inspectors would be to dismiss the venal and incompetent officials, and appoint instead honest and fearless and capable men.

SIXTEEN.—There are no less than sixteen contested cases to be disposed of by Congress, most of them by republicans against democrats, elected by small majorities. The case of Hon. S. S. Fenn against Gov. Bennett will not probably be reached before the middle of January, as the last session passed an act repealing the law providing for the opening and examination of evidence before the meeting of congress. Bennett drew his salary as Governor with great regularity up to the last quarter ending with the first of this month—just one year from the time he issued to himself the certificate of election as Delegate. He had two certificates on file—the second one issued by Acting Governor Curtis in August last. Tom might just as well as not had a few more from the different government officials in the Territory, in order to make things doubly sure.—Idaho World.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having appointed J. D. LAMAN, arbitrator and assent, to settle and adjust all accounts and differences existing between the undersigned, do therefore agree that all persons indebted to said late firm shall settle the same with said LAMAN, and all persons having claims against said late firm will please present the same to said LAMAN for settlement.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The undersigned heretofore existing as a firm under the name of F. W. ABERTON, F. W. ABERTON & CO., do hereby announce the dissolution of said firm, and all persons having claims against said late firm will please present the same to said LAMAN for settlement.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain executions issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered, to-wit: One in favor of COBERT & MILLER, Plaintiffs, against D. S. BALDWIN, individually, and against the firm of BALDWIN & CO., Defendants, dated, December 14, 1874, for the sum of \$125.00 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum in like coin, and the further sum of \$75 costs of suit, do hereby sell, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city and county of Walla Walla, Territory of Washington, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Also, that certain lot or parcel of land situated on Main street, in the city of Walla Walla, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of Main street, in said city, distant 149 feet north-westerly from the south corner of block two of said city; thence north-westerly along the line of Main street sixteen feet; thence north-westerly at right angles to Main street, to the highest and best bidder, in block two of said city.

JOHN B. LEWIS, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY, BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, Etc.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Probate Court of Stevens county, Washington Territory, letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM M. McHONN, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, within twelve months from the date of the first publication of this notice or be forever barred. Dated Grand Coulee, Stevens county, Washington Territory, January 1st, 1875.

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New Advertisements. GRAND LOTTERY.

FIRST GRAND LOTTERY

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Governed by an Act of the Legislature, Approved Nov. 12, 1875.

BY E. P. FERRY, Governor of Washington Territory.

CAPITAL \$300,000!

Divided into 60,000 Tickets at \$5.00 each, OR, ELEVEN FOR \$50.00.

The Property to be distributed is now being placed in the hands of Trustees before the Sale of Tickets, as provided by the Act.

The Seattle Saw-Mill

Mill Property,

OWNED BY H. L. YESLER, WILL BE A GRAND PRIZE OF \$100,000!

The Hovey & Barker Corner, Opposite the Seattle Bank, and the Pacific Brewery Property!

Grand Prizes!

THERE WILL BE, IN ALL, 5,575 PRIZES OR ONE CHANCE IN TEN.

Tickets will be ready for sale on and after January 1, 1876.

At the Office of the Manager, in Seattle, Address, H. L. YESLER, Seattle, W. T.

F. W. ABERTON, PROPRIETOR OF THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST MACHINERY, is fully prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railings, Banisters, Newell Posts, and all kinds of furniture of various designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. Will pay prompt attention to the manufacture of GRIST & SAW MILLS! And is fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.

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1875 FALL TRADE! 1875.

75,000 Dollars

WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods

A complete and extra fine stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

CROCKERY

AND GROCERIES,

SCHWABACHER BROS.

Our Goods are all of the Best, and have been marked at the Lowest Prices.

Wholesale & Retail Trade Invited to Call! SCHWABACHER BROS.

CITY OF SEATTLE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

THE SEATTLE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

Offer to the public a chance to acquire

CHOICE TOWN LOTS

CITY OF SEATTLE!

WAY DOWN PRICES!

and on the most liberal terms. Seventy-Five Dollars per Lot! PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OF TEN DOLLARS.

The property is situated directly East of the Business portion of the City, extending to the shores of Lake Washington, and is the most desirable

Residence Property in the City.

LAKE AVENUE,

Now being opened by the Association through this Property, Eighty Feet wide and one and three fourth miles long, extends from the City front to the Lake, and will be completed with sidewalks before the Distribution of Lots.

The Best Investment!

Read the Prospectus of the Association, and satisfy yourselves that this is one of the BEST INVESTMENTS ever offered.

A Great City!

SEATTLE is destined to be one of the LEADING CITIES ON THE COAST, and Parents cannot make a better investment for their Children than in buying them a Lot each.

Call on E. B. WHITMAN, or J. D. LAMAN, Local Agents. Maps of the Property, and get further information.

CONKELMAN & EDWARDS, Seattle, W. T.

MERCHANT TAILORS. F. VETTER & HALL, VETTER & HALL, MERCHANT TAILORS—CLOTHING made to order and REPAIRING and CLEANING attended to. Will make a specialty of CUTTING and FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Established in Walla Walla, 1862. IS PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK in his line of business, and from his long experience—over 20 years in Waton Walla, feels confident of giving satisfaction. All work will be promptly attended to.

FINE WATCHES. Special care given to Fine Watches. Jewels made to order. All work sent by Express. Shop on Main street, two doors above Taylor & Taylor's Candy Manufactory. If you want any kind of job work, call at the Springers Printing Office.

