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WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. \$4.00 PER YEAR.

Has the Largest Circulation. And, with one exception, is THE OLDEST PAPER. IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Selected Miscellany.

WILLIAM BROWN, OF OREGON. "I called him Bill, the hired man. 'Tis called him Bill, the hired man. 'Tis called him Bill, the hired man. 'Tis called him Bill, the hired man."

sorry," commented Rockybeach, with one voice. Yes, Capt. Crocker was going to be married, and the event naturally created a sensation. He was bulky in form, forty-five years of age, and not altogether a God-fearing man; for in his maturity he carried out a boat of early youth not to go to meeting three times on Sunday, and to sail clip boats in the coast instead of his chouse.

Down in her little house the dressmaker, most timid and shrinking of women, was gaily, and hold she wrote to Senator Albert Marshall! Her courage oozed and she left the missive anonymous from sheer terror. It read thus: "If Mr. Marshall will visit his native place again, after so many years of absence, he will be glad to see him."

Lost in the Mountains—Terrible Privations and Death. The Sacramento Record of a late date tells this story of terrible privation and final death: "A gentleman who has just arrived from Bartlett Springs, Lake County, relates a thrilling account of a party of hunters lost in the dense fog which has long prevailed in the Sacramento Valley and the mountains lying to the west."

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AN OLD GIRL'S ROMANCE.

"I would not marry him," said Victoire, smiling, laughing and displaying all her white teeth. "And I would not marry her," said Fred. "My wife shall be a brunette, not one of those washy-white girls, I can tell you."

Grandmother looked after them with scorn. "There go them two cretars, with their comf'rtin' each other. I don't suppose Desire ever flew in the face of Providence as our Abby has, though."

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CURRENT ITEMS.

THE school-ma'am may not be a mind-reader, but she makes readers mind.

POISONS.

We noticed, a few weeks ago, the action taken by the American Academy of Science, at its last meeting, upon the injurious results likely to issue from the free use of Paris green and other poisons in the extermination of insects.

Sudden End of a Marriage Ceremony.

The Wilmington (Del.) Republican tells a story of a sudden and total interruption of the course of true love. It says: "Thursday week two lovers took passage on the afternoon train from this city to Philadelphia, for the avowed purpose of being united in wedlock. On their arrival in Philadelphia a messenger was dispatched to Camden to secure the services of a certain preacher whom they desired to officiate."

THE FASHIONABLE AUTHOR.

A FASHIONABLE author took a novel to the Paris Fair for publication, and was cordially received. Calling again his manuscript was coldly returned to him. The editor told him to look at page thirty-seven, which he did, and found a number of following: "Here he was seized with an irresistible tendency to slumber. Was it surprising? He had just perused two columns of the 'Francis'."

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TO ADVERTISERS. The Walls Walla 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.

New Democratic Senators. The month of January furnished a plentiful crop of democratic U. S. Senators.

ANDY JOHNSON again comes to the front, and if he lives will for the next six years represent Tennessee in the U. S. Senate, succeeding Brownlow, whose term expires March 4th.

HON. FRANCIS KEESAN, the newly elected democratic Senator from the great State of New York, is a man of solid abilities and untarnished honor.

HON. JOSEPH E. McDONALD, the democratic Senator from Indiana, is a native of Ohio, and entered political life as a member of Congress from that State in 1819.

HON. W. M. WALLACE. From Pennsylvania we have Wm. A. Wallace, who for years has been the managing chief of the democracy in the Keystone State.

The Great Question.

The momentous question now agitating the minds of our people is, shall we have a railroad? It has become a plain, practical question, upon the solution of which depends the prosperity of both town and country.

It is conceded on all hands that we have the most productive lands on the Pacific slope; our city and county have been prosperous; our farmers have shown that they can grow any amount of grain and stock; our merchants and mechanics have prospered to a degree beyond their fondest hopes.

The Valley Railroad. It becomes each and every citizen to step and carefully consider his duty in the present emergency as to the building of the railroad from the river to this city.

How Shall We Escape? When any person is surrounded with great difficulty, the point which is first presented to his mind is, "How shall I escape?"

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.—The question involved in this Louisiana business, is not whether this party or that is right or wrong, but whether State Legislatures may be dispersed in time of peace by an army force under the command of a Federal officer.

Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1875. Editor Statesman.—I have nothing special to communicate, save that on yesterday the President sent to the Senate the names of Jos. R. Lewis for Chief Justice of Washington Territory; S. G. Wingard, for Associate Justice; and R. H. Milroy to be Prosecuting Attorney.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Territory are undergoing an investigation, Father Weller being here on that business. What changes are contemplated I am not advised.

THE COLUMBIA. The lands of the printer will be submitted to Congress in a few days. An effort will be made by Senator Mitchell and Mr. Newhall to secure an additional appropriation to continue the survey of the coming season.

PERSONALS. Among the Washington Territory people in Washington I frequently see Major Tilton, Joshua Tidings, A. A. Deany, E. P. Smith and Judge Lander, whose frosty looks indicate that the hard time has played and laved with the once youthful appearance of the ex-Judge.

THAT PLEASURE TRIP.—The curious statement appeared in some of the New Orleans papers when Sheridan first arrived in that city recently, that he, on inquiry being made of him, declared that it was only a pleasure trip that he had come on.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION. The report of the New Orleans committee proves beyond a doubt. "That the late election in Louisiana was, in the words of the committee, 'not free and fair'."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DISTRICT COURT SUMMONS. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla-Walla, J. S. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, vs. CHRISTIAN MAIER, Plaintiff, and HENRY G. TORNS and EMMA TABIN, Defendants.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1875. Editor Statesman.—Yesterday Senator Kelly called up the Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, and made some remarks thereon.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT. The report of the special House committee of three on Louisiana affairs, deserves the careful study of every one who wishes to have a correct understanding of the present condition of affairs in Louisiana.

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Clearance Sale. DUSENBERY BROS. WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR MAMMOTH STOCK OF Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Groceries, &c., &c.

Thus giving Purchasers an opportunity to get Goods at Unheard of Bargains! With unsurpassed facilities at our command, we challenge competition, and very cordially invite the public to come and see us and judge for themselves.

Good Coffee, 1 pounds for \$1 00 Good Island Sugar, 9 pounds for 1 00 Good Japan Tea, per pound 62 1/2

GREENBACKS HARDWARE, 1875. Iron and Steel, FARMING IMPLEMENTS. THE UNDERMIND being compelled to make space for a large consignment of Heavy & Shelf Hardware!

WHEAT AND OATS Taken in Exchange for Goods. Application to Sell Real Estate. In the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, J. S. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, vs. CHRISTIAN MAIER, Plaintiff, and HENRY G. TORNS and EMMA TABIN, Defendants.

Change of Firm. MR. M. NEUBERGER RETIRES FROM OUR firm, having on this 1st day of December disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. M. WELLS.



**Tamag a Wild Horse in Mexico.**

The following graphic sketch of the breaking to saddle of a wild horse in Mexico is given by an eye-witness.

Preparations began for saddling the wild horse; no easy task, for in order to saddle him it was necessary to keep him on his legs; and, as if he guessed the object of the vaqueros, he began to kick up furiously. A lasso was passed under the back of the left hind leg and fastened tightly to the breast-leather of the horse, so as to press the thigh against the belly.

The right front leg was bent by the same means, and thus kept in equilibrium the horse was condemned to immobility.

Benito seized his heavy saddle by the pommel and threw it over the back of the horse, who shook and trembled when his loins felt the burden and the large wooden stirrups rebounded against his side. The girl was violently frightened under the belly, and the vaquero seated himself on the ground to fasten the spurs on his feet.

At this moment I glanced toward the stand. Maria Antonio was motionless, but her large black eyes, immediately open, sparkled in her now pale face, and the agitation of her bosom betrayed her agony.

Don Ramon himself seemed frightened, and once I hoped he was about to recall the permission which exposed the intrepid young man to almost certain death. But he said nothing.

When Benito had fastened his spurs, the bonds which kept the horse's legs were loosened and the leather bandage tied over his eyes.

Yet, though held by the rope which twisted his lip, the furious leaps of the animal prevented his being mounted.

He was forced down on his knees, and two vaqueros, each biting one of his ears, kept him thus a second. Benito sprang on the horse and said:

"Let him go," he exclaimed in a firm voice.

The two vaqueros quickly jumped back whilst the wild animal started up as if moved by some concealed mechanism.

Owing to the leather bandages that blinded him, he at first stood on his legs, trembling, with upturned nostrils.

Benito vaulted himself of this short respite to seat himself firmly in the saddle, leaned forward, and raised the bandage that covered the animal's eyes.

Then commenced a truly admirable struggle between the man and the beast.

Frightened at the sudden light which dazzled his bloodshot eyes, shaking his tangled mane, which stood erect with rage, the fiery animal reared terribly and bounded toward the four points of the compass as if the result of thoughtless, or a general unwillingness to systematize one's expenditures. Often it proceeds from a free-heartedness and a desire to do for others, especially for the family, more than one's circumstances admit, and not infrequently it is owing to a spirit of extravagance which has a legitimate character from father to son.

But whatever the cause may be, as a general rule debt can be avoided and much unhappiness saved. To do this, above all things, resolve to live within your means, however limited they may be; make no promises which you have not a reasonable chance of fulfilling; be firm in applying whatever money you may have on hand to the liquidation of some debt in whole or in part, and above all avoid, so far as possible, contracting a present obligation wherewith to pay a future one.

And in your purchases, when you want that for which you cannot pay at the time, wait till you can, before procuring it, and when you do get it you will enjoy it all the more for the sacrifice which it has cost. There is a true nobility in denying oneself that which you can not afford, and in raising your own self-respect by the sacrifice of your own pleasures.

"Do you see this addition which I have just put up?" said a friend in our hearing, not long ago. "I was offered a loan on my horse, but no, I thought I would wait. I did wait. Things which I wanted I denied myself. I refused to accept anything but cash for my improvements. The carpenter and the mason's bills, they cost a spirit of sacrifice; and don't you suppose I enjoy it all the more for this?" And he was right.

Nor do we forget that there are some who, when they pay, there are those who, unfortunately, do not. They cannot meet their obligations. They have bought on a falling market, their good name is unseathed though their credit has been dishonored by those who had engaged to protect it; parties owing them have failed to pay them, and bankruptcy has been the result. But for all that—and you can find such people everywhere—you do not doubt them, you are drawn to them in their misfortune as you never were in their prosperity; you are only too glad to do all in your power to help them, and in so doing discharge your own moral Christian duty. It is not such a weak word.

Debt: There is no worse demoralizer of character. The sad records of defaulting, embezzling and dishonest failures which we meet with so constantly in the daily press are often, indeed most frequently, the result of the demoralization of debt and consequent desperate efforts at extrication. The financial progs have given way. The little debt which at first was as small as a grain of mustard seed, like the rolling snowball, has gathered weight and multiplied itself a thousandfold. And still it grows, and still it grows, until Hercules himself, sent to kill him, would not have been able to end the struggle, the hat, interposed between the tree and the horse, made the latter spring with terror in another direction. We then witnessed the singular spectacle of a rider without a bridle guiding his unmanageable horse, which sprang from side to side as the lightning passed from one eye to the other.

The horse, shuddering with rage, passed thus beneath the stand, where Maria Antonio rewarded Benito's fortune-telling with a glance.

The pride of triumph which shone out of the energetic and masculine brow of the horseman, and lighted up his brow, over which the wind waved his floating hair, wonderfully justified the young girl's choice.

Giving a fresh impulse to the horse, which was panting and disconcerted by this unexpected resistance, Benito allowed him to take the direction of the forest. We beheld him for a few seconds shaken like a reed by the furious bounds of the animal, but we soon lost sight of him.

A few horsemen followed him; but his course was so rapid that they soon returned to the stand, giving up the pursuit as useless.

He returned in less than an hour, bringing back the hitherto unmanageable horse completely mastered.

**A Right-Handed Servant.**

Asa and Ira were brothers whose farms lay side by side. When the young corn, the oats and the barley were springing up the weeds took advantage of the rich soil and came up with them.

"Do you see," said Asa, "what a waste the weeds are taking. There is danger of their choking out the crops entirely."

"Well, well, we must be resigned," said Ira. "Weeds as well as grain were part of the Creator's plan."

I can only be resigned to what I can not help," said Asa. So he went to work and plowed and hoed until the fields were clear of weeds.

"The army worm is in the neighborhood," said Asa to Ira one day, "and is fast moving toward us."

"Ah!" exclaimed Ira, "it will surely destroy what the weeds have not choked out. I will immediately retire to pray that its course may be stopped."

But Asa replied: "I pray every morning for strength to do the work of the day." And he hastened to dig a trench around his land which the army worm could not pass, while Ira returned from his prayers only in season to save a portion of his crops from its ravages.

"Do you see," said Asa, another morning, "the river is rising, and our farms will be overflowed."

"Alas! it is a judgment upon us for our sins; and what can we do?" said Ira in despair.

"There are no judgments so severe as those which our own sloth brings upon us," said Asa; and he went quickly and hired workmen, and they raised an embankment that withstood the flood, while Ira witnessed with blank looks the destruction of all his wealth.

"There is one consolation," said he, "my children at least are left me."

But while Asa's sons grew up strong and virtuous men, among Ira's there was a hireling who met the weeds, the caterpillars, and the flood; and he never sent a petition upward without making Toil, his right-hand servant, the messenger of his prayer. Work and pray."

**Pay As You Go.**

Among the storms of winter, and especially a storm that seldom fails to visit every locality about the first of January—is a shower of bills. How they come in—these great snow-cakes and sticks and stars at you until they are paid and stick and stare at you when they are paid. Among the multitude of resolutions formed for the new year there is no better one than to resolve to pay as you go. It seems passing strange that the payment of debts should be inculcated upon professing Christians, and yet it is there in many a tract which professing Christians are more addicted to that of incurring debt which they cannot discharge at maturity? And the causes of this condition of things are many and multifarious. Sometimes it is the result of a weak desire to live in a style beyond one's means. Oftentimes it is the result of thoughtlessness, or a general unwillingness to systematize one's expenditures. Often it proceeds from a free-heartedness and a desire to do for others, especially for the family, more than one's circumstances admit, and not infrequently it is owing to a spirit of extravagance which has a legitimate character from father to son.

**The Eskimos.**

The Eskimos are essentially a peculiar people. Their character and their condition, the one of necessity growing out of the other, are peculiar. First, it is claimed for them that they are the anomalous race of America—the only people of the new world clearly identified with any race of the old. Then they are one of the few peoples in the world, the outer suit with the fur outward. Thus, with their stomachs well filled with fat, and their backs covered with furs, they bid defiance to the severest Arctic winter.

**How to Furnish a House.**

The New York Times draws a picture of the time when our houses shall be furnished as they should be: "Heavy rugs will partly cover the polished floors. Paper of some neutral tint, free from glaring figures, will stretch over the gay border at the top. The picture-rod will not be of the eternal gilt that wearies us now. It will be painted some decided color that will harmonize with the prevailing shade of the whole room. Before the windows and before the doors, with open outward, curtains, heavy textures and subdued tone, edged with strong blue will hang from wooden rings which move freely on a slender wooden rod fastened to the sheathing. Rings and rods will be of the hue of the picture-rod. The single curtain before each opening will be looped to one side. Low dark wood relieved by a few chequered designs picked out in color, will line the wall. No glass doors will disgrace them. One general pattern, varied in each piece, will stamp the furniture. Last and greatest, an open wood fire, either in a fireplace or in one of the Franklin stove country houses, will cast its cheery light over everything. The close stove, the register, the grate and the radiator will be taboos. The blaze of wood burning across brazen andirons is something so beautiful that no artist has ever succeeded in painting it. Have an open wood fire in the room in which you mean to live."

**The Danbury Man As a Fisherman.**

BAILEY, who is still traveling in Europe, has discovered that the Aberdeen is a better place for fish, and writes to his paper in the following strain:

Aberdeen is largely interested in fisheries, a fact that is impressed upon the visitor very soon after his arrival. To see the fisheries in their full extent, he must go to the harbor, which is a busy and loud-smelling place. I take great interest in such matters. We are always the most concerned about that which we understand the least. Besides, I like to see fish caught in quantities, a pleasure I was denied when I was a fisherman; and again I am interested in knowing the enormous quantities of fish are handled without smothering the neighbors. When I was a boy I was passionately fond of fishing, and have frequently sat for hours on a damp bank waiting for a bite. About sundown I could be seen approaching home with a very dark and somewhat dripping fish on the end of two yards of string.

I rarely had more than one fish, but I managed to become so imbued with that single fish as to smell as if I caught a ton of them. My parents could never look upon this phenomenon as being other than a malicious deception on my part. And to my brother with a better nose than heart used to declare that if he had to sleep with me he would run away and be a corsair.

A good corsair gets about \$10 a day and his board, I understand.

The fish I used to carry home on the end of two yards of string were generally about two and a half inches long. The reflection that weighed heavily upon me all the way home was the fact that the fish had to be cleaned before I could dispose of it, and that I had to clean it.

This finally inspired me with a dislike to my prey and led me to wonder why I should be so much interested in a better nose than heart used to declare that if he had to sleep with me he would run away and be a corsair.

The physical characteristics of the Eskimos are: A fair complexion, the skin, when free from dirt and paint, being almost white; a medium stature, well proportioned, thick-set, muscular, robust, with a broad forehead, a high, rounded nose; large mouth; teeth regular, but well worn; coarse black hair, closely cut upon the crown, leaving a monk-like ring around the edge, and a paucity of beard.

The men frequently leave the hair in a natural state, and the hair of the face introduces false hair among their own, wearing the whole in two immense bows at the back of the head. At Point Barrow they separate the hair into two parts or braids, saturating it with train-oil and binding it into stiff bunches with strips of skin. The braids are short, so that in a sitting posture they look taller than when standing.

On the northern coast the women part the eyebrows and tattoo the chin; while the men only pierce the lower lip and insert a bone, a tortoise shell, or a sleeve-button, or a double-headed spear-head, or a piece of bone, ivory, shell, stone, glass or wood. The incision when first made is about the size of a quill, but as the aspirant for improved beauty grows older the size of the orifice is enlarged until it reaches a width of half or three-quarters of an inch. In tattooing the color is applied by drawing a thread under the skin, or picking it in with a needle. Different tribes and different ranks in the same tribe have each their peculiar form of tattooing.

The peculiar female of certain bands is permitted to adorn her face with a vertical line in the center, and one parallel to it on either side, while the more fortunate noblest mark two vertical lines from each corner of the mouth. A feminine cast of features, as is common with other branches of the Mongolian race, is not infrequently seen. Some travelers discover in the faces of the Eskimos a characteristic expression of ferociousness and in those of the women an extraordinary display of wantonness. A thick coating of filth and a strong odor of train-oil are inseparable from an Eskimo, and the fashion of labrets adds no wise to his comeliness.

For covering to the body the Eskimos employ the skin of all the beasts and birds that come within their reach. Skins are prepared in the fur, and cut and sewed with neatness and skill. Even the intestines of seals and whales are used in the manufacture of water-proof overcoats. The costume for home wear consists of long stockings or drawers, over which are breeches extending from the shoulders to below the knees; and a frock or jacket, somewhat shorter than the breeches, with sleeves and hood. The garment is made whole, there being no openings except for the head. The frock of the male is cut at the bottom nearly square, while that of the female reaches a little lower, and terminates before and behind in a point or scallop. The tail of some animal grazes the hinder part of the male frock; the woman's has a long tassel, and she carries her infant. Otherwise both sexes dress alike; and, as when stripped of their facial decorations, their physiognomies are alike, they are not infrequently mistaken one for the other. They have gloves of deer or seal skin, mittens or gloves of deer or seal skin, and trousers of seal skin, and trousers of seal skin, and trousers of seal skin.

**FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.**

—A good lubricator for wooden axles is made of six parts of clean tallow and two parts of fine smooth plumbago. Another is made of five parts of tallow, five parts of soapstone, one part of plumbago and nine parts of rosin oil; the tallow and the oil are heated and mixed, after which the soapstone and plumbago are added.

**Modern Women.**

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a noble exception in the persons of the stout, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a single purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and is sold by druggists in medicine generally.

**WILSON'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.**—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The illness and ailments have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads of the South and West. When men are congested in large numbers by falling and other disorders of swamps and rivers, Wilson's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the list of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all who are engaged in the building of railroads, canals, and other works. For sale by all druggists.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, on the subject of "The Power of the Press," had been prevented from hearing. "Persons who cannot refrain from coughing had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Linctum with them."

The importance of giving Sheridan's Cough Linctum to the children of the poor has been pointed out in the rain, cold, and of drunk too much cold water cannot be over-estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low-cut shirt. All the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like the surface of a stone. In four to six weeks take them out, drain and smoke, or use without, as preferred.

**Fat in Forage Plants.**

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