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Walla Walla Statesman.

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POETICAL SELECTIONS. HOME OF THE SOUL.

will sing you a song of that beautiful land, The far-away home of the soul. Where no storms ever beat on the glittering strand,
While the years of eternity roll.

), that home of the soul! in my visions and dream Its bright jasper walls I can see
Till I faney but thinly the vale intervenes Between the fair city and me.

There the great trees of life in their beauty do grow, And the river of life floweth by; o no death ever enters that city, you know, And nothing that maketh a lie.

how sweet it will be in that beautiful land-So free from temptation and pain-With songs on our lips, and with harps in our hands To meet one another again !

THE MONTH OF PERRHARY. The rivulets now begin to sing Joyful songs of the coming spring, In copse and wood the birds awake, To seek their mates and their nests to make

Lurking, the hird catchers see! Oh, beware! have a car Of the lined twig and the snare! Moist and soft the ground is now, Turn it over with the plough; Busy are all hands, indeed;

Snow to cover hill and plain-Work away! while you may! There will come a time for play. Toddle out, my little may! Stick together while you can! You will want the cosy fire, Want the flame that leapeth higher, Though the buds begin to peep, Winter hath but gone to sleep—

Not for long, stern and strong,

Peath of Reverdy Johnson.

Annapoli , February 11, 1876.

Dr. Steener, who examined the boly of iterardy Johnson shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of death: Mr. Johnson either stimbled over a piece of coal, or, being siezed with vertigo, or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself, move toward the west, staggering along by the northerly side of the excentive mansion and at each step his body gaining ablitional mementum, so that having reached the door into the basement, he swayed around to the south and fel, his head striking sharp corner of the gramte base of the house, which gave the first wound of the heal. Reaching the pavement of rough cobblestones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instent, probably, the bones of the nose were fractured, one joint of the second flager of the right hand was discoated. Whether the subsequent string les may account for the abrasions on his knees and flagers of the left hand, can't be positively asserted. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with fractures externally. The bones of the crantin and base of the skull also, with a probable rupture of arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instantly. Beath of Reverdy Johnson

bones of the crasium and base of the skull also, with a probable rupture of arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instattly.

Mr. (twinn, attorney-general of the State, and son-is-law of Mr. Johnson, is of opionion he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, last np time hours, while attending a trial in South Carolinia several years ago.

When the general assembly met to-day it was immediately informed by a communication from Gov. Carroll of the death of Mr. Johnson. Both houses adjourned. They assemble in the hall of the House at 3.F. M., and then go to the executive manision and escort the remains to the depot, where they will be taken to Baltimore in a psecal car.

The Governor said in his communication: Mr. Johnson died from an unaccountable and unwitnessed accident.

Johnson dud from an unaccountable and unwinessed accident.

Baltimone, February II, 1876.

Mayor Latrobe this morning issued an order conveniming the city council in extra session this evening; that the municipal authorities may give expression to the great less submined in the death of Mr. Johnson. The flags on the public buildings are at half mast. In the United States district court this morning, the death of Johnson was announced, and the court at once adjourned.

Medico-Legal Society in New York, Professor Dore nus argued that the lactomoter is practically useless. " Here is some milk obtained from a cow ter into it, and it stands at 165. I now pour some cream into the milk and the lactometer gradually sinks to 35 in pure cream! Now I take some of the same milk in which the instrument stands at 105 and pou in water, and precisely the same result is achievedemples of milk, one rich in cream and the other ar ply dilute 1 with water, and the lactometer shows presely the same purity. I found, the other day, ex perimenting with a sample of pure milk that stood at 113 with the lactometer, on removing the crean it stool at 135, thus leaving a discrepancy which per-mitted—nay invited—the addition of one-seventh of

THE VIETUE OF FAST DEIVING. One of the worst results of the hard times is seen in the fact that many of our hardest worked business and professional men can no longer afford to keep a good horse. After a day of close application in the office or at the deak, nothing eachs the fever in the blood more than a good drive behind a favorite roadster. How dehicious the air feels as your hot face presses into it, as with cars turned back to catch the signal the honest fellow levels down to his work! What a life there is in oxygen as your lungs inhale it when you take the wind in your face at a fifty clip! How the cares of this world and the ills of this life vanish, and what a sweet content fills your breast as you go howling a long! One of the healthiest customs in American life is that of driving a good horse. It keeps the nature fresh with the daily sight of sky an field, and gives innocent exhiberation to all the faculties. A man who can be grum to his wife after a satifactory drive is a brute. Such a fellow deesn't deserve a wife or a home—or a horse either for that matter.

BEN HILL'S FIGHT WITH YANCY.—The editor of the Nashwille American corrects the statement that Ben Hill then a rebel senator, struck Wm. I. Yency, the fire eater, on the back of the head with an instant in the confederate congress, but repeats the story that during a heated debate Hill eatled Yancy a liar, and the latter sprang forward to strike Hill, who caught Yancy and threw him violently over a desk. Hill was much the larger and stronger man, and Y .ncy the more active. In the full his spine was injured, and he lay unconscuts on the floor, with blood oozing from his tips. He was taken away and the members tried to keep the matter secret, and did prevent it from being known for six months. Yancy never recovered; he drooped from day to day, became hopeless, listless, and vacent, and passed calmly and quietly away. Says the American: "He died without a hope of the success of the Southern republic he had aspired to found and govern, and for which had labored day and night for twenty-five years."

During the past ten years, a great change has During the past ten years, a great change has taken place in the tea trade between the United States and China and Japan. Before the establishment of the telegraph and steamship lines, tax that were ordered from China and Japan in the early spring were not received in this country until the first part of the following winter. Now teas that are growing on the bush in Japan in March, are launded in New York early in June, and in July the market is supplied with them. The telegraph is used to he purchases made, merenants communicating with each other by c'pher, in order to avoid the heavy expenses involved in telegraphing so long a distance the usual way.

Mr. Cannon, the representative of Mormondom in Congress who has become notorious from the contest over his admission, is a short rotound, and rosy gentleman, with genial face and pleasant manners. He is at Englishman by brth, and a printer by profession. His family emigrated to tais country when he was quite a boy, and joined their fortunes to those of the Latter-Day Saints, were among the first to settle in the great Sail Lake Basin. He has always occupi d a prominent position in the temporal affairs of the commannity and is represented to be a fine of the commannity and is represented to be a fine of the commannity and is represented to be a fine of the commannity.

A BOSTON clergyman advanced the idea in his sermon a few weeks since that striped stockings were destructive to female modesty. "But a little while ago," said he esty. "But a little while ago," said he young ladies refused to go up stairs in advance of gentleman. Now they seem anxious to do so !"

Party Nominations.

We learn that in several counties in the spring for county officers. In one or two counties, it is said, there will be no strict position independent tickets under different State conventions, which, this year, will have reference to national politics. It appears to be conceded that there can be no third candidate for the Presidency, and that the contest will be between republicans and democrats. The people, while attending to their local interests, should not overlook the importance of national matters. They should not neglect the action necessary to make their State conventions, for the nomination of Presidential electors, a true reflection of their views of national policy. They should not allow the representation of their respective counties to be selected by the few who have personal objects to accomplish. It has been one of the misfortunes of the country that those whose disinterestedness would lead them to select only true representative men to speak for them in conventions have refrained from taking any active part in the really settled, and thus have allowed the individuals, at the expense of the public good. Their course in this respect has not been whithout excuse, for it has been, not infrequently the ease that these meetings, not being controlled by law, have been carried by irresponsible mobs and by methods which no honest opposition could have met successfully. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that citizens who have some regard for the decencies and proprieties of life should have stood aloof in discouragement and disgust. But these violent and discrderly methods have been pursued only in particular localities, while in most places the ona fide citizens, could, if they would, have controlled the selection of delegates, and thus controlled the conventions. It may be a dis agreeable duty, but it is a duty nevertheless, and one which the citizen should not flinch from performing. A patriotic interest in the welfare of the commonwealth, as well as the necessity of self protection, should urge this duty. We have presented these considerations so often before that we feel like asking the pardon of our readers for reiterating them. But the matter is one of no little importance. To whatsoever party a citizen belongs, or with whatsoever party he proposes to act in a given champaign, he should not leave the important work of determining its course in the selection of candidates to others.

work is not satisfactorily performed. Some refrain from taking part in the pre liminary steps, lest they may bind themselves thereby to support at the election a ticket, the whole, or a part of which they cannot conscientiously support. This is an unreasoned, if not unreasonable, objection. The idea that by participating in the primaries spacious fallacy. The right, and not the right only, but the duty of every man, is, to use his best exertions to secure the nomination of good men to office, and then, if he fails, to use his best exer ions to prevent the election of the bad men who have been nominated in spite of him. But the exercise of or the performance of this duty, would seldom be necessary it all did their duty in the preliminary steps, for there is seldom a case in which they would fail to make the conventions such as would repre-sent the best and truest interests of the community .- Oregonian .

treating upon the "Preservation of the Eyes," the following we quote for the consideration of our readers-particularly of our young men: "Many become short sighted at an early age, constitutionally or by sickness, or by imposing too much labor upon these wonderful organs. In health the eyes will undergo much fatigue, but they are as capable of being overtaxed as the arms or other limbs. Much reading or writing by artificial light is very trying to the eyes, especially if the light is unsteady, too brilliant or too weak. A good full light shaded by a light blue globe, is the best to read or write with during evening hours. Upon no consideration should a man read more than four hours at once by artificial light, and he should give his eyes ten minutes rest after he had read two hours; this is the experience we have gathered from not a few persons. Those who are blessed with strong eyes should not overtax them, as many zealous students do by too much night study, or as some merchants do by too much night writing. There are instances on record of a sudden loss of sight by strong men, who had read and written by lamplight as if their eyes would never fail, and their vision never some of his mathematical calculations. The smoke of lamps is very hurtful to the eyes, hence a good circulation of air is as necessary eyes in the water and recommends cold tea or milk and water for bathing the eyes in preference to water itself. A very weak solution of sulphate of zinc is excellent for A Boston clergyman advanced the idea bloodshoot or sur ace inflamed eyes; we have never known it to fail in effecting a cure in bloodshoot or sur see inflamed eyes; we have

Scheme for Resumption.

Mr. Edgar Cowan, former Senator of the State independent tickets are to be run this United States from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of intelligence and ability, has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Cox, chairman of party tickets, but all will unite on a ticket the Committee on Banking and Currency, in of unexceptionable men, or there will be op- which he presents a novel plan for reaching specie payments, which be thinks would se names. This will not interfere with the cure the object in the course of a few months without shock or convulsion, without any disturbance of business and without injustice or even inconvenience to either debtors or creditors. It must not be inferred from these sanguine expectations that Mr. Cowan is one of the numerous tribe of dreamers and crotchet-mongers who are every cay blowing some fantastic bubble which they mistake for a great discovery. Without at all indorsing his plan we think it plausible enough to be worth stating, as it approaches the subject on a new side and may perhaps suggest hints out of which something can be made.

Mr. Cowan's fundamental postulate is the undeniable truth that the worst of all evils in a circulating medium is the fluctuating unsteadiness of value. A creditor who lends money for seven per cent. would receive nothing at all for its use if the currency should depreciate seven per cent. between primary meetings where such matters are the date of the note and its maturity. On the other hand, the debtor who agreed to conventions to be managed in the interest of pay seven per cent. would really have to pay fourteen per cent. if the value of the currency should go up to seven per cent. An unstable currency damps enterprise and disconrages business by making it unsafe for men to enter into contracts to be fulfilled at a future time. It is not because the currency is depreciated, but because its degree of depreciation perpetually fluctuates, making all calculations uncertain, that business and enterprise are so ruinously crippled. Supposing a greenback dollar to be worth eighty-five cents, and could be steadily maintained at that value without risk of fluctuation, business would proceed with just the same certainty and regularity as if the currency were maintained steadily at par. Thus far there can be no doubt that Mr. Cowan stands on the tenable ground.

ble to fix the value of the greenback at say eighty-five cents and keep it there without variation. Mr. Cowan thinks it possible, and points out a method. The plan is simple enough, for it consists merely in recognizing by law what exists as a fact. He would have the government redeem the greenbacks in gold at their actual value. This would, to be sure, require a stock of gold, but not a large stock; for if they were redeemable only at their real value they would not be presented in great quantities, If he does, he ought not to complain if that than metalic. If at the time the law was made the greenbacks were worth eightyfive cents they could not afterward fall value; because, as soon as they did, enough | few other dogs date tackle them. would at once be offered for redemption to restore them to that figure. Nor could they one estops himself from opposing the election value, because as soon as they did, the banks would issue more notes and expand the cu. result of such primaries, is utterly without reney up to that level. It would be just as easy foundation. It is spacious, but is simply a to maintain them at eighty-five cen's as at a dollar, but the advantage of redeeming them at their actual value would be that it might be done without disturbing business or affecting the relations of debtor and creditor. Mr. Cowan would also have a date fixed beyond which future contracts should be discharged only in gold dollars, unless the contract specified that they were to be paid in curren cy, the greenbacks still remaining a legal tender at their real value of eighty-five cents.

The objection of this scheme-otherwise so simple, practicable and beneficial—is that it would be repudiation by the government to the ex ent of fifteen cents on a dollar. We will not argue that point, but only advert to INJUNE NOT THE SIGHT .- From an article some facts. It is a fact that no present holder of greenbacks ever received them as the equivalent of gold dollars. They have cost their holders only their actual market cost their holders only their actual market value, and they have no equitable claim to be paid more at the expense either of the debtors or the country. This view overlooks the question of public faith, which we will not discuss at present. But it is a fact that the government does actually redeem greenbacks at their various fluctuating market values every month in the year—that is to leave as often as it makes sales of gold. If it say, as often as it makes sales of gold. If it may do it in this form why not in a more open, direct and undisguised form? If it open, direct and undisguised form? If it may pay out gold for greenbacks at a fluctuating market value why not at a steady market value, especially if the latter method would bring the great advantage of a stable circulating medium?—N. Y. Herald.

HON. ROBERT C. SCHENCK .- The asset ciated press dispatch from London, stating that the Daily News has information that writs have been served on General Schenck, the American Minister, and other persons prominently connected with the Emma Mine Company, is too vague and blind to convey any precise information. It can hardly mean that Geaeral Schenck has been summoned as a witness to testify in the case, because a writ is not the form of proceeding which is adopted in summoning witnesses. Moreover, the eyesight by an imprudent night study, in writ issued against Albert Grant and includ-ing General Schenck must regard him as a party and not as a witness. He is of course party and not as a witness. hence a good circulation of air is as necessary party and not as a witness. The capel as for the eyes as for the lungs. The capel as extra that it is injurious to wash the eyes by dipping the face in a basin and opening the dipping the face in a basin and opening the eyes in the water and recommends cold tea or go into court and confront the accusation. not go into court and confront the accusation.
It is to be presumed that he will waive his
diplomatic privilege, and trust that the same
explanations which satisfied President Grant,
Secretary Fish and Mr. Reverdy Johnson will suffice to clear his honor in an English court of justice.

PERRY TROMAS, 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.

THE KANAKAS.

Life in King Kalakana's Capital-How

[From the S. F. Chronicle.] Horseback riding seems natural to the Hawaiians, and they dash along streets and child's pinafore to a cardinal's surplice, every roads in troops and cavalcades which fill the article of wearing apparel that linen can be air with dust and them with delight. The women all ride man-fashion, neatly tucking and elaboration; and few Englishwomen quit their long flowing robes beneath them, and French territory without providing thembeing as bold and expert in the saddle as selves with choice specimens of French lintheir male mates. They often ride without gerie. To understand, however, the enorshoes on their feet, and have spurs attached to their bare heels, which they use most vig- female dress, it is neccessary to see a trousorously on their poor animals. On market seau in hand, and to see this it is necessary days-Sunday afternoon-there are often as many as three or four hundred equestrians at heads of religious houses are only too nappy the fish markef, down beside the bay, in an to admit strangers into their ouvroirs or old portion of the city. They ride all kinds of old nags, and come from all parts of the tached to almost all; in the first place, becountry, and make that occasion a regular

The fair damsels generally dress in their best bib and tucker that day, put on hose and under their roof. And a third reason must shoes which their liberty-loving feet abhor be adduced for a permission willingly accordand abominate at home; wear white under- ed to foreigners provided with some kind of skirts and bats wreathed with flowers, or flying long red or blue ribbons. Nearly all the it is highly desirable that the world-i. e. with yellow flowers, and sometimes with trousseaux when its daughters are married. roses and a kind of berry. One afternoon I saw a native woman dressed in rich silk robes, wearing a costly hat and kids, come to the market in a barouche and get out and push her way among the crowd with her in the convent walls, is paid for well. Thus

ment after 4 o'clock, when the laborers cease work and come in to swell the crowd of ammation. The market is a large open shed beside the water, and containing numerous stalls for fish and meat, fresh and salt. All kinds of fruit are also for sale, and when I en, each in all important respects resembling left-the middle of October-there were plen- the others. We enter, then, a large airy, ty of fine icy-mountain watermelous in the whitewashed room with a crucifix over the arket. The fish are of all kinds peculiar to the waters about the islands, the mullet on the walls. It has large windows on each being the finest. Some kind of shrimps are side, and seldom any kind of curtain to keep brought from the mountains done up in taro off the dazzling light of midday summer. leaves. Several thousand persons will crowd | Sitting on high benches without backs are The next question is whether it be possiiato the market in the space of two or three | twenty, thirty, fifty girls, as the case may hours, and at the end of that time leave it | be, of all ages from four-and-a-half to twentybare and solitary. The belles and beaux one, busily plying the needle. At each end may be seen among the crowd casting sweet of the room presides a sister, and her quaint sly glances at each other, and amid all the nun's garb is the only break in the prevailexcitement and business of the occasion car- ing monotony-a large, bare, overlighted

rying on desperate flirtations. The sorriest dogs I ever saw are to be seen around that very market. Nothing can equal aprons, who stich away silently, almost authem outside of Constantinople. Each dog is expected to remain beside its own particu- pass by. As we enter they rise and remain lar stall and devour such offal as falls to its standing while we inspect the work. The lot. But some of these dogs are wandering sister takes us from one little needlewoman paper money being so much more convenient Arabs, and in addition to eating every- to another, proudly exhibiting the stitches thing given them by their own masters, go or folds of embroidery she may have in hand. around to other stalls and steal all they can Ther finished garments are produced, and lay their mouths on ; and one or two of them more than a fraction of a cent below that have become so large and tough that very of needle-work and then at the feele-looking

The manner of eating among the Kanakas is almost shocking to our ideas of usage and rise more than a fraction of a cent above that propriety. Around the cities and villages, pathetic were combined—the sister, with inand where they can get it, they will eat genuous simplicity, offering for his inspecand raw fish. The poi is made of the taro posed mysterious to the other sex; while it root, which grows like a turnip, with a calla was touching to see the wistful look of those lily top, and in a muddy patch, and is pounded up fine and pet into a large calabash to ferment. It has a rootish taste, and girl who had for five minutes quitted the female hand, claiming the privilege of is somewhat sour. The natives mix it with is somewhat sour. The natives mix it with water, and then a whole family will squat around the calabash in the centre of the room. Before eating they sometimes rinse the fin-gers with water. The way I saw a woman do this one morning was by taking a mouthful of water out of a small calabash, then squirting it out of her mouth over her fingers; then she sat down, and, plunging her gers into the poi, stirred it around and ingers into the poi, stirred it around and thrust into her mouth what clung to the fingers. And thus they each and all eat poi with the first two fingers, men, women, and children sitting around and eating from the same calabash. In like manner, they eat the raw fish with their fingers from the same dish. They live in this manner all over the islands.

HIGHEST RATE OF SPEED. -The London Engineer states that the highest railway speeds in the world are attained in England, and that the highest of all is attained on the Great Western railroad-the speed of the latter being given roundly as fifty miles an nour. Instances are given, however, of sixty-five or seventy miles an honr, and the Engineer believes that it would be possible to and Don Piatt,) who recently died very rich, lay the permanent way so well, and to maintain it in such excellent order, that trains regarded as his wife, although he gave her when a polar bear who happened to might travel on it with perfect safety at one hundred miles an hour; indeed, miles and came to my office with a broken arm," a around the body, and she was 'severely miles of such tracks are now to be found on physician testified, "and the fracture had squeezed' before the animal could be hundred consecutive miles of permanet way stronger than its weakest link, so a few hundred yards of bad track would spoil for the club." Kirby seemed infatuated with her, purpose of traveling one hundred miles an and her abuse of him did not cure his folly. hour, a whole line. The really important the will devises a great amount of property to Mrs. Francis, and his children are contestquestion, argues the Engineer is, given the ine and the cars fit for it, what shall the engine be like, and is it possible to construct an engine at all which, with a moderately heavy train, will attain and maintain a ve locity of one hundred miles an hour, on a line with no grade heavier than, say one to three hundred. After a thorough examination of the question in all its bearings, the Engineer's figures prove that it is absolutely impossible to obtain a speed of one hundred miles an hour on railway, if the resistance is anything like one hundred and twenty CHEERFULNESS .- Cheerfulness is an excel-

the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony to the soul, and is a perpetual song without words. It is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas, worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

It and again, but by pluck and perseverance he at length won. He paid the widw \$150,000 at different times and became the owner himself of one undivided half interest in the property. In time Mr. Bentley's acquisition became the most valuable in the State, so that its possessor was enabled to retire from his profession.—N. F. Herald.

A FRENCH TROSSFAIL

France, as every one well knows, is preeminently the land of fine linen. From a turned into is the object of the greatest care mons labor bestowed upon that portion of to enter a convent. Nothing is easier; the workrooms belonging to the ophanage atcause they are generally courteous; in the the second, because they are proud of the exquisite needlework achieved by their pupils introduction; from a business point of view men and women wreath their hats and necks the rich world-should know where to go for A macriage outfit, as all fathers of families know, is an exceedingly costly affair ; and it

is only likely that in a Catholic country all work of this kind, when accomplished withat the appointed time, when the work comes home, without a single long stich, every garment is as perfect as needlework can make it, the bride weeps for joy, the parents are charmed, and compliments pass all around. And now let us enter the workshop; and in decribing one we decribe a dozmantle-piece and religious mottoes painted room, rows of children and young girls in white caps, blue checked dresses and white tomatically, while the bright summer hours we gaze in wonder first at the elaborate piece workers who have produced it.

In one instance a vistor and his little girl were of the party, when the comic and the eat and bread, but their stable food is poil tion articles of female apparel generally suporphan children-children, did we say ?-of those living machines-at the happy little the other day, written in a beautiful world of sport and sunshine and flowers of the leap year, and expressing a deep this dreary prison. These orphans are waifs admiration of him, together with and strays collected from Paris and the request to meet the writer in a desir neighboring country, and, inspecting them narrowly, it was to easy to see by their weak narrowiy, it was to easy to see by their weak eyes, narrow chests and stooping shoulders, how much their unnatural life was telling upon physiques already but too predisposed to sickness and debility. Some had intelli-gent faces—but for most part they locked dull and spathetic; and no wonder. The duil and apathetic; and no wonder. The toil to which they are condemned from the time they can handle a needle till they are twenty-one is the most mechanical descrip-tion. The same girl stitches wrist-bands or tion. The same girl stitches wrist-bands or gathers, or makes buttonholes, or embroiders initials till she quits the convent. There has been no training given of a kind to fit her for service of life in general, and if her eyes are good for anything after, say twelve years' microscopic stitching, she does not know how to use them. Is it to be wondered at that the only desirable results of this gratery are admirable transcents?

AN OLD MAN'S INFATUATION.-The contest in Cincinnati over the will of Timothy Kirby, (the father-in-law of Gen. Banning develops the fact that the woman whom he was waiting at a railway station money lavishly, often whipped him. "He be passing in a baarrel, seized her most of the great lines, but nowhere can one occurred several days before. He had told induced to release her. On the achis friends that the hurt came from a fall off in perfection be found; and as a chain is no a ladder, but to me he confessed that the woman, Mrs. Francis, had struck him with a ing on the grounds that her influence over him was undue, and that his love for her a

Jersey millionaire lawyer, who died not long since, made his fortune out of one law case. Soon after beginning his practice, Mrs. Hill, a widow of Jersey City, had bequeathed to her a water frontage of fifty acres where the New Jersey Central and Eric railroad depots road across the continent on that now stand. These powerful corporations fought the widow and her young counsel for twelve years. Mr. Bently was defeated time lent wearing quality. It has been called and again, but by pluck and perseverance he at length weather of the heart. It gives at length won. He paid the widow \$150,

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING Has the Largest Circulation

And, with one exception, is THE OLDEST PAPER

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

One square (ten lines) first insertion.
Each subsequent insertion.
One square per quarter.
One square per year.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ects of soda on linen has given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear; and adding to this, one tablespoonful of turpentine, and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the lit en steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect on the linen; and while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

AGREEABLE PEOPLE .- Few people are always agreeable in the unrestrained outgoings of their nature. Few people grow naturally into that rare perfection of character and gracious development of mental, moral, and physical habits that the spontaneous expression of themselves will be always pleasing. Few are so unselfish and delicate in their perceptions, that an instinctive tact and quick sympathetic judgment, will show them unerringly what is kind and pleasant to another. Each one owes it to himself to avoid being disagreeable. Each one owes to another thoughtful kindness. Real charity and all the gentle refining graces must be the foundation of good manners, but it is not sufficient to have them in the heart. They must express themselves in appropriate form. There must be culture in character and culture in manners. There must be reciprocally cause and effect.

received a delicately scented billet request to meet the writer in a designated spot that evening. This he did, and was met by a richly appareled person who poured out an impassigned tale of love, to which the bachelor gracefully responded, and raising the veil, imprinted a warm kiss beneath it. At this interesting juncture the group was made the focus of the glare of half a dozen dark lanterns, and the bachelor found himself in the center of a crowd of laughing acquaintances who had put up a job, and a look at the lady showed her to be a man in woman's apparel. supper made everything right, how-

The great popularity of seal-skin jackets will receive a severe set back from an incident which recently occurred in Liverpool. A lady wearing one of those fashionable garments tion for damages against the railway company, counsel for the bear excus ed his conduct on the gound that he probably mistook the lady for a seal; but the jury gave the plaintiff \$300. Hereafter we hope no lady wearing a seal-skin jacket will trust herself, near a barrel unless she knows what is in

The Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles, California, passed a resolu tion, favoring a donation of publicalands, set apart for railroad purposes on the thirty-second parallel, to railroad which will first complete a

The reports from the Black Hills continue to have a rosy tinge. It is said that there are now twelve thousand men in that portion of the Black Hills through which the Rapid creek runs. California Joe says \$34 were taken out of one pan, there being one hugget worth \$20.

GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER has applied to Congress for aid as compensation for lands alleged to have been taken from him unjustly.

THERE have been 1334 bills and 44 of Representatives, and 327 bills in the Senate, so far this session. Dur-ing last Congress about 5000 bills and resolutions were introduced.

THE President-makers who are so sure Mr. Blaine is dead, had best not be in haste about burying him. He will be found at Cincinnati animated would be simplly preposterous in a

THE ENGLISH CAPITAISTS in Egypt have no longer anything to fear from other candidate. their French rivals. We cannot forget, however, in connection with the announcement, that the English did everything in their power to defeat would be no ship channel across the

German ecclesiastical laws has just been made public at Berlin in a pamphlet by Herr Reichensperger. The reaction, and if it is maintained in the future as it has been in the past the stability of the Empire itself will be seriously threatened. In the end these

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS in the West are still productive of crimes. Now it is charged that two Chicago aldermen conspired to destroy a public literate proofs of these frauds. The report is startling one, but not surprising in view of the demoralization which was the result of the widespread most of the Western cities.

MORTON FOR PRESIDENT -The same day that Morton made his speech on the Mississippi question, the Indianapolis Journal, his home organ, came out in a formal presentation of him for the Presidency. Let Blaine learn a lesson in tactics from this coincidence. He might just as well have timed his great resurrection effort so that it would have gone to the country simultaneously with his nomination by the Maine Republicans.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN .- The campaign committee, formed by the off in March and April respectively. The republicans expect to carry New Hampshire next month by not less than a thousand majority. Of Connecticut, in the light of last April's election, the expectations are not as great.

PINCHBACK.-Washington dispatches show that it is the intention of Senators Morton, Howe, and other republicans, to push the question of admitting Pinchback, whose friends believe it certain that he will be admitted by a majority of from three to six votes. The democratic Senators are confident also that he will not be admitted, and the Senate was addressed in opposition to the movement, by those able orators and jurists, Senators Thurman and Christiancy. The latter gentleman, who has been Chief Justice of Michigan, made his first speech in the United States Senate just a year ago on the same subject, and his argument then was unanswer-

CANNOT BE KEPT BACK .- The bad faith of the Indians and the persistent determination of the adventurers to emigrate to the Black Hills "if they die by it," have caused the Government to withdraw its interfer ence in the matter. It is disposed to let the rush to the Hills continue, with the understanding that while it does not prevent the emigration, it will not protect it. The gold-seekers must look out for themselves, and so so, if the Omaha Bee is correct. It pro- one hundred gallons. fesses to have reliable information that over one thousand men are already camped in and around Custer City, and at the rate of present emigration, three thousand men will be there before the 1st of March. Of this number, says the Bee, two thirds will reach there without a dollar in resume on, after a proper contraction money and with scanty means of sub of the greenbacks, but we can have sistence. The chances were, that the all the gold we want, even by the impecunious members of the various hundred millious." expiditions to the Black Hills might

intended for publication, and contained a mere indication of his own personal choice, without the thought or wish to damage the chances of any

CONGRESSMAN WADDELL, of North Carolina, managed to work this satirical thurst at the maker of the Des the Suez Canal project, and that had Moines speech into his eulogy of Anto have discovered that he was an in A VIGOROUS PROTEST against the fidel. I have very good evidence to disprove that; but while personally I do know that while he was alive and seek to excite a religious presecution against any portion of his fellow-citizens. If he had religious views of any his own, and were arrived at after maecclesiastical troubles must, at least, ture deliberation and reflection; but result in the separation of Church whatever they were, Sir, he never sought to make political capital out

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPL.-Enterprising and courageous Americans are not satisfied with the bridging of the building in Milwaukee in order to ob- father of waters in all its upper course and far down as St. Louis, but will do the same thing all the way to its mouth, wherever this mighty stream conspiracies to defraud the revenue in confronts the railroads in the progress west. On Monday, in the lower House of Congress, Mr. Slemons, of Arkansas, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis; and for some years there has been talk of bridging it at Vicksburg and at New Orleans, nothing having delayed the actual accomplishment of the cyclopean enterprise but the war improverished condition of the South.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.-The republican national Congressional republican national committee, has count may be repealed. committee, has, already gone to work just issued a circular letter to the orthe convention, assuming that this course will be aproved.

> "How are the Mighty Fallen!"now so poor as to do him reverence; and not only are many of his supporters either in the State Prison for their particiation in the whiskey frauds, or are fugitives from justice, but all those Republican legislators who bolted the caucus last winter and helped to defeat Carpenter for the United States Senate have been returned to the leg. islature, and are most highly honors the lower House of Congress to pre-

bill recently introduced in the House tire text : " Be it enacted by the Senby Congressman Luttrell is as follows: ate and House of America, in Con-"Brandy distilled from apples, peaches, gress assembled, that nothing containor grapes, may be exported free of ed in the provisions of the naturalizathe United States revenue tax in any tion laws of the United States shall package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as to permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as the permanent package not less than twenty gallons, be so constructed as the permanent package not less than twenty gallons, and the permanent package not less than twenty gallons, and the permanent package not less than th whereon the tax has not been paid, upon the proper showing of the that if the bill becomes a law the United States revenue officer; and Chinese will appeal to the Supreme when the tax has been paid, a draw. Court of the United States for a deback of the same shall be allowed to cision on the question of its constituthey have made up their minds to do shall be made for a quantity less than the exporter, provided no drawback tionality.

field Republican inclines to the im- George W. McGrary, Congressman, pression that "if some of the resumptionists would get over their tender claims with energy and considerable ness for the European gold market, it unanimity. Most of them put the would clear up matters. We don't

A POLITICAL BREEZE.-The man SILVER .- At the first glance one who fills a representative position might say that too much silver was should be extremely careful about being produced. If we examine the his utterances. Reticense secures him subject carefully, however, it is probthe confidence and support of all par- able that we shall become convinced ties, but an indiscreet expression at that the functions of silver are too limonce jeopardizes his popularity. Speak- ited. It has fallen, compared with er Kerr, of the National House of gold, simply because certain Europe-Representatives, has been guilty of a an nations have driven it from their blunder in this respect. A letter ap- currency by legislation, and by the pears in print, over his signature, de- United States introducing its fractionclaring his preference for Thomas A. al currency. If silver could be restor-Hendricks, of Indiana, for the Presis ed to trade, and made the common dency. The explosion of a bomb currency for all sums of less than a resolutions introduced in the House could hardly have produced more sen-dollar, and a legal tender for twenty sation in the Democratic camp; not dollars and under, the demand for it because Mr. Hendricks is by any would be fully equal to the supply. means objectionable-for he stands There may be something in Senator prominent for that position-but be Jones' idea that silver will be the stepcause there are a number of rival as-pirants whose chances the letter is He is credited with a proposition to supposed to be intended to injure. It make silver the basis of large transacis but proper to say that Speaker Kerr tions by means of silver certificates, disclaims any such intention. The to be issued in place of silver bullion, with an amount of liveliness which letter, he declares, was private, never which is to be deposited as security, some what after the principle of gold

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS begins to see that the party majority in Congress is liable to put its foot in it every time it touches the currency question, and is advising the adoption of the passive policy. Thus, The Baltimore Gazette says: "We begin to believe it not been for the French there drew Johnson: "After his death some that the best thing that Congress can pions investigator, I believe, claimed do with the question of finance is to do nothing at all. As it stands, the republican party of the last Congress is respon sible for the resumption act. know not how that may have been, I Let it have all the glory of it; and so far as it is unpopular that party will rigor of Bismarck is creating its own in office he was too good a patriot to bear the odium; so far as it is popular the democratic party will be censured for any change that is made kind, it is safe to say that they were in it, even if it should be to better it by fixing an earlier date for resumption and arranging the necessary details upon a sound and sensible plan. No plan that can be devised will be so good that the republican press and speakers will not argue and declare it to be a disguised scheme of inflation."

> THE SILVER PROBLEM .- A few days since, Sargent introduced in the Senate, and Mr. Piper in the House, a bill making silver a legal tender for sums of \$20 and under. Shortly after it was intimated that Mr. Linderman, superintendent of the mint, had a policy of his own in regard to silver which did not harmonize with that of Messrs. Sargent and Piper. The latest report is that the superintendent of the mint recommends repealing the law making trade dollars a legal ten der for any sum at all. A contemporary has bastily assumed that Congress will follow the advice of the Superintendent in this respect. This conclusion is not justified by any facts liberal party, whose history for the yet made known to the public. It is last two years has been but one of a quite possible, however, that the por-"forlorn hope," still lives, and Mr. tion of the law which provides for the Ethan Allen, chairman of the liberal coinage of trade dollars on private ac-

the State of New Hampshire and Connecticut, whose regular elections come off in March and April respectively. that if the State organizations or the its charter and the resolutions of Connext, and if General Grant shall then gress relating thereto, ten years, and be again placed in nomination, the repeals the provisor of 1871 which rechairman of the national committee quires that company to pay the exwill take the responsibility of calling penses of surveys of the lands grant ed to it. This extension is granted upon the condition that where preemption and homestead claims for The scriptural quotation is well illus- lands, or private entries and locations trated in the case of ex-Senator of the were allowed upon lands embraced in United States Matt. H. Carpenter of the grant of the Company, prior to Wisconsin. There is none in the the receipt of the orders of withdrawal State that so recently called him the to patent, the Company receiving in-"Young Lion of the West" that is at the respective district land offices, they may be perfected and carried indemnity therefor, as now provided for by law.

THE prospect of admission to the rights of citizenship of a large number of men of Mongolian extraction within the next few years, has caused Mr. Luttrell to introduce a bill into vent such a misfortune. It is brief, Tax on Brandy .- Section 4 of a but to the point. Following is its enbe so constructed as to permit the ans." It is stated in certain quarters

Iowa has entered the field with a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on Bowles on resumption.-The Spring- the republican ticket. His name is and the party journals are pressing his whole ticket, Blaine and McGrary.

GENERAL SHERMAN, while reiterating his refusal to have his name go before the people in any shape as a Presidential candidate, takes occasion to speak in the highest terms of Gov. improve their condition by going; but if they failed, their last condition with the manner of the ma

REVENUE DEFRAUDERS.

Enforcing the Penalties of the Law Upon the Convicted Indianians—Lanients of the Prisoners—Domning the Striped Livery of Shame.

Louisville, February 3, 1876.

The Indianians recently tried, convicted and sentenced at Indianapois for complicity in whiskey frauds were placed in the State prison at Jefferson-ville last evening. The prisoners, previous to their present trouble, occupied high positions, and were numbered among the best citizens of Bransville. Their names and terms of sentence are as follows:—James K. Hill, two years and six months; Albert McGriff, two years; Wilsiam Munford two years; Lavid M. Lewis, two years, George T. Simonson, two years; Philip C. Eberwine, two years; Harrison Miller, two years; John E. Phillips, two years, and Hiram B. Snyder, two years. The prisoners was delivered into the enst-day of Warden Howard by Mr. J. D. Biglow, deputy Unitel States Marshal, of Indiana. A reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners after they arrived at the prison. On entering the room the first man noticed by the reporter was Albert McGriff. He was sitting on a smoking louage with his face buried in his hands, the picture of grief and dispair. The reporter touched nim lightly on the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is an old man, sixty winters having whitened his hair. He has an open, frank and houses to ountenance, and would be taken for a gentleman.

**Mr. McGriff. I am sorry to see you here. I be-

has an open, frank and honest countenance, and would be taken for a gentleman.

A SAD PICT URE.

"Mr. McGriff, I am sorry to see you here. I believe that you were more sinned against than sinning, and hoped you would poil through."

"It was no use; my counsel did everthing they could for me." After a pause he continued: "My food, to think that I would ever come to a place like this! It will kill me; my heart is crushed now." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion and was greatly aginted. "If it were not for my poor wife and son! I telieve I could stand it; but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear. It will kill my wine. She is sick now, and this will kill her; but there is one consolation; she knows I am innocent of the charge. John Bingham lied on use cruelly and malicously. He never pail me a dollar in his life, and knows it well. Byron Bingham, nis brother, told me at the trand Hotel in Indanapolis, in the presence of the United States marshal, that he knew nothing against me, and did not terieve! I was in the ring. I spake of this atterward, when John Bingham found; to ut, shr; and that is why he swore that his brother Byron knew nothing about the money, he John Bingham swore that he pud me. While I was at home sick they raised the stamps and did the dunping on me, and I swear to you that I am an innocent man."

The above was given to the reporter in a broken voice. The speaker would often pause in its narration. He said that his wife was fifty-eight years old, and that he had been married thirty years; was warm in the praise of his son, who had stood notify by him during his long trial. Meteriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years the city clerk of that place and a leading member of the Presbyterian Caurch. His trial and conviction have told heavily upon him, and those who know him well state that he looked ten years older yester-day than he did two months ago. He is a man of high nervous temperament, and it was with the utnest difficulty he

James K. Hill displayed more true grit yesterday than the other prisoners. He seemed theerful and said that he had made up his mind to stand it and that he could stand as much as any other living man. Hill is a pleasant, gentlemanty locking person, with heavy black glossy whiskers. When playfully told that it would be hard on him to lese his fine whiskers, he said, "They won't cut off my whiskers, will they!" and exhibited some emotion, and when told that they would be cut he said he was sorry as he had an ugly sear on his right check which his whiskers hid. Hill has an extensive acquantance in Indiana and is well known in this city. He was deputy revenue collector at Evansville. He asserted his innoceance yesterday, and before he was sentenced at Indianapolis, Tuesday, through his counsel, W. P. Tushback, presented the following note to Judge Gersham:

2. Italiance, presented to your Honor and the jury discrisham:
With due deference to your Honor and the jury hat sound me guilty, I say now, in the presence of field and the world, that I am not guilty. During my connection with the Revenue Department I have worked faithfully in the interests of the government, I ask for the sake of my family; that your Honor will be as merciful as the circumstances will permit. W. K. Hill.

W. K. Hill.

The Court held that Hill's offense was of a deepedye than the other revenue officers, and the trust be trayed a greater one. Hill chains that he worked honestly and faithfully for the government. He is 43 years old and has a wife and eight children.

43 years old and has a wife and eight children.

MORZ SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING.

Philip C. Eberwine was and and silent, having nothing to say to any one, but gazing vacantly upon those in the room. He is thurty-live years old, has blue-yes and dark hair, slightly tinged with gray. In a note to Judge Gersham, before sententence was ponounced, he saut: 'I withheld nothing from the United States attornersy when called upon, but gave them the evidence upon which my own indictment was found and that of others. I am, unfortunately, a pensioner, upon the government. I bear three severe and nonorable worths as a reward for three year's good service as a private solder. I am mained

said that he never would have been in the "ring" only that all the officers were m, and if he kept out he would have them all to fight, and that to save his position he went in. He is a married man but has no children. His health is d heate.

John E. Phillips thinks his sent-nce terrible. He

George T. Simonson was coel and self-possessed. It thought that a little more mercy should have seen shown him, but the was going to make the best of it. He was in the army, but troke down on acount of ill-health. He is lorty-three years old, and as a wife and three children.

Witham Mumford is a fine looking man, probabations of the control of the bly fifty-five years eld. He was a colonel in the army, and received several wounds. He looked very

After the prisioners had shaken hands with their friends and bade them good bye, they were marched out of the office into the prisoner's reception room by Deputy Warden Cruig. They were there relieved of such articles as they had about them which it was contrary to the rules for them to keep. Warden Howard held no conversation with the prisoners, and will treat them just as the regulation requires. They were next taken to the prison harber, where their hair was cut and their whiskers shaved off. They were then taken to the clothing department and the striped convict's suit given them, which they put on, and which altered them so much that they were scarcely recognizable. When fully rigged out, they were taken to the house and assigned their quarters and cots. They will not at present have any work to do, as the convicts are all idle.

New Advertisements. Sale of an Estray Horse NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will sell at the ranch of ANDREW FORNEY, on Dry Creek, one BAY HORSE, described as follows: Five years old, branded 9 on right hip, and K on left shoulder, right hind foot white. Said Horse was taken up as an estray, and will be sold at the place above named, to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States, on WEDNESDAY, March let, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock M.

11-2w OLIVER DEWITT, Constable.

GOLD COIN LOTTERY! IN AID OF

The Snogualime Road! AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE **Washington Territory Legislature**

Seattle, April 3rd, 1876 LIST OF PRIZES (IN GOLD COIN.)

d Prize,..... I Grand Prize 13 Prizes, \$100 each,.

One Chance in Ten! The whole scheme is on the plan of the Mercantile Library and Gift Concert of San Francisco, which gave such universal satisfaction, and a fair Drawing

Enforcing the Penalties of the Law

A SAD PICT URE.

THE CTHER UNFORTENATES.

army, and receives several wounds. He looked very paie, but callu.

David M. Lewis had nothing to say, and appeared resigned to his bard fate. He is a man past the mid-dle age of hie, and has a family.

Hiram B. Snyder appeared indifferent to all around him, and leoked sad and gleomy.

TAKING THE LIVERY OF SHAME.

An Irish doctor lately sent his bill to a lady as follows : " To curing your husband till he died."

NO COMBINATION! THE undersigned having purchased REESE'S MILL, will at all times have on hand Flour, Middlings, and Bran, Which he will sell for CASH, or in EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT. cash Paid for Wheat.

000 Prizes, Amounting to .. FARM FOR SALE. A FARM OF 160 ACRES OF LAND, situated a miles south of this city; a good fence; 90 acre cultivation, the balance pasture; a splendid w also, water for stock the year round; a small Orcha House, Barn, and outbuildings. The neighborh is good and the place a desirable home. One-the processing the control of the process of the control of the process of the control of

F. HARDESTY will confer a favor by calling at this

Greatest Sacrifice of the Season! GREAT REDUCTION SALE AT

DUSENBERY

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, LINENS ROOTS AND SHOES.

lowestics and siletime.

Crash. Flannels, Cloths, Ginghams.

LAWNS, SHAWLS, FURS, SILKS, ALPACAS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and a large stock of

GENEARL GROCERIES.

The whole to be sold

at Bankrupt Prices! A

In order to reduce the bulk of our Stock prior to extensive repairs in our store house, to make room for a gigantic stock, we are determined to offer such inducements as will ensure the

SUCCESS OF THE REDUCTION SALE! SA

Now is a chance to secure Bargains!

Come Before the Sale Closes!

Remember the House of

Your Money

DRUGS.

OILS, &c.

Great pains taken to please and give satisfactio

Goods Warranted Pure

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THE FRONTIER MILLS.

Will Pay Cash for Wheat!

VETTER & HALL,

MERCHANT TAILORS—CLOTHING made to order and REPAIRING and CLEAN-

one door below Schwabscher Bros.

H. E. HOLMES.

VETTER & HALL.

PAINTS.

far below that of our con of customers to our com-

npetitors,

cannot

fail to bring

THOMAS QUINN.

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

H AS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where ne will at all times have on hand a very full took of

Team and Buggy Harness,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harn

hop. REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-tf

To Farmers and Merchants!

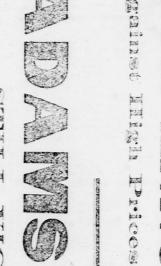
Collars, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.,

Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

2 + 0 e

DUSENBERY BEGS.



community have

IO TO TE

been cautioned

Holiday Goods San Francisco Cigar Store

Christmas & New Year's Helidays! TOBACCO, SEGARS, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.

Genuine Havana Segars, including all the favorite brands, and ment attention of those who use the weed.

Holiday and Fancy Goods! s stock of Goods suitable rticularly fine, and emb TOYS, in every variety: MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

POCKET CUILERY, MERESHAUM PIPES, &C. PORT MONIES, &C. &c., &c., all to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO CHOAR STORE,

52-tf Next door to Dusenbery Bro WHEAT WANTED! The Highest Cash Price

GOOD CLEAN WHEAT!

Standard Mills. KEEFE & KINZIE. 10-tf A. McCALLEY, Propriet

-We notice at the express eral packages of laws, addressed to the mbia and Whitman counties. This publication of the laws is in advance of time, and for this expedition the d printer desereve credit.

SIDING ELDER of the Umatilla the Methodist Episcopal Church R. C. Oglesby, will preach in the United Brethren church, at 7 o'clock, and on to-morrow

delegate in Congres, as we are by a correspondent, is doing everywer to defeat the annexation onstituents on the Sound, who n to us as a source of revenue. d this is referred to as the "cow the "clam eaters" value the st in proportion as they nilk the cow.

frame building at the southof Alder and Fourth streets, took ing, and narrowly escaped through the roof; and before after the steamer got her first flames were extinguished and of the building saved. This steamer can do when prop-The building is owned by and is insured in the sum of will much more than cover the

INTEREST .- The people of valley naturally look to the eresting news items, and gard to cost. If you want of dry goods, clothing, and shoes, or anything in the adise, Dusenbery Bros. are the

his immediate neighborthe whole product. et of affairs as presented to the head of the valley, and ms auces it is not strange

Fige-The fire at the corner Alder and Fourth streets is supposed to riginated in a defective flue. This seek the same building was erent times. It is possible that be other defective flues within , and it might be well enough inspection of flues. If this test in advance against some g assigned the job, who knows out the construction of chimneys, spection will be altogether valuee practical mechanic, and and and report every flue that in dangerous. In this way a be rendered, and the inspecreally more than its cost. s for pets, but actual, bona fide

YOUR MONEY where it will do the d," was the advice of Oaks Ames, ancil never was given by mortal same principle, we advise the the STATESMAN to "put their ere it will do the most good," end that by making their purchases dress goods, fine clothing, groof Schwabacher Bros. they will od investment. To meet the detheir constantly growing trade, wabacher Bros. have bought the ng their present stand, and with the ing they intend to put up a mama building. To do this it is absosary to close out their present coe it is they are selling goods and to cost. Never before such

secure bargains. unable to market their crops in and are compelled to let them lay following spring. This is a seof the country. To team their ton for moving the same to the of a steamboat, as noted above. A the tune: eamboat, furnished with powercould navigate the Snake River lief they require. A boat of this ould take wheat from the mouth e to Wallula at a cost not to exthus giving the farmers in a the matter of transportation over the producers in the more of the valley. It is a wise and ying, that "God helps those who sites," and hence we are pleased at the face.

the farmers are moving in their

UMATILLA RESERVATION .- A few weeks since our Washington correspondent wrote to us to the effect that Father Brouillet expressed the opinion that Indians on the Umatilla Reservation were averse to giving up their lands, and that this statement had a tendency to defeat the bills introduced in the Senate looking to the removal of the Indians and throwing open the lands to settlement. Yesterday Mr. John McBean, in company with Young Chief, one of the head men on the Reservation, called on us to say that this was a mistake, and that the Indians fully recognize the necessity of a removal. Young Chief is a man of dignified manners, and exercises a commanding influence with his tribe. His statement is, that he desires to secure a new home for his people, and that the other head chiefs agree with him on the necessity for a change. He says that himself and Homly, another leading chief, have solicited permission to go to Washington for the purpose of making a new treaty. In this treaty they contemplate a surrender of the lands they now hold, and the designation of a new locality where they will be removed from direct contact with the whites. Young Chief says that white men are constantly encroaching upon the liftits of the present reservation, and that it is to the interest of the Indians to seek a less exposed location. He thinks that if he and a delegation of his people could see the great Father at Washington all this could be satisfactorily arranged, and a treaty made that would be mutually advantageous. Within the past week the Indians held a council, and after a big talk they all agreed that Young Chief, Homly, and such other leading men as might be agreed upon, should go to Washington, and treat for the surrender of their lands. A few of the Indians prefer to remain where they are, and these will abandon all their tribal relations and hold their lands in severalty. Young Chief is in earnest in his desire for a change, and we believe that if Senator Mitchell will procure an order for the chiefs to go to Washington, this reservation problem can be solved to the satisfaction of all the parties in

THE WALLULA ROAD. - The county board very properly appropriated \$5000 toward rejudiciously expended, will go very far toopen and free highway to the river, and the road from Walla Walla to Wallula. O. action of the county board is simply an afgrain to the river, the way will be open. It was very bad policy in the first place to allow can be remedied and the farmers once more placed in a condition to help themselves.

INDEPENDENT .- A year or two since quite an excitement was occasioned in the immediate neighborhood of town, growing out of the fact that a discarded husband visited his wife and took from her by force and the has lived for the past two years. We underexhibition of a revolver two children, the offspring of their married life. The wife sub- in the robbery, but admits having got away further matrimonial experience, she is the mother of a little hopeful. She says that Cuta, can be judged from the magnitude it this time she don't think her ex-husband will has attained. This is shown, by statistics be particularly anxious to obtain possession for the fiscal year ending in 1875, to have

into the money market and borrow \$150,000. States to Cuba, \$15,586,658. The appended This sum it is estimated will complete the table of the amount of our imports from five first section of the road, and tap the coal commercial nations, informs us that Cuba mines from which a paying trade may be ex- stands second only to Great Pritain in her pay interest at the rate of 11/2 per cent. a month. This is about equal to the folly of our buzzards, and if once entered upon the bankruptcy of the whole concern is only a question of time. No legitimate business can pay 1½ per cent. a month interest, and when-ever it is undertaken look out for fraud.

THE Olympia Courier proposes to bury the annexation scheme out of sight." We have no doubt but the "clam eaters" would be glad to thus dispose of the question, but we have to assure them that its ghost will yet rise to haunt them in their dreams. Just now the measure is in abeyance, but it will be revived again, and under better management may yet become a success. Our people are sick and tired of the rule of the "clam eaters," and will never rest until means are found to get from under their control.

Economizing. - We hear of a loan on a brick building in this city that has heretofore paid at the rate of 114 per cent. being replaced at 1 per cent. This is the way men manage their private affairs, but when we come to public business, we find the city paying 11/2 per cent. The loans that are paying this exorbitant rate of interest have been running for several years, and yet the guardians (?) of the public interest make no effort to secure the money on more favorable terms.

BLOOD AND THUNDER .- On Saturday last Lewis Berry was authorized to arrest a man named D. C. Reynolds, on the charge of as-REVER NAVIGATION.—The farmers saulting his wife. In making the arrest he the head of the valley propose to met with resistance, and the result was Reyscription sufficient money to build | nold got shot in the head. The whole trouof steamboat that will be able to run ble originated in domestic infelicity. A man lac River at even the lowest stage named Gabriel Crull, figured in the affair, As it is now the farmets living on and if the reports are correct richly merits a streams that put into the Snake coat of tar and feathers. As usual in such surprising that they should be true, if cases, Reynolds, the victim, now languishes in the county jail. -

J. M. HUNT, the popular keeper of the avenience, and greatly retards the Dayton Hotel, was in town in the early part of the week. Mr. Huut was one of the most Walla Walla, and then pay from active promoters of the division scheme, and even now is jubilant over his new county. It by impossible, and hence the is said that even in his slumbers he mutters

" Hail Columbia, happy land!" We like an earnest man, and when anyof water, and thus afford far-lief they require. A boat of this Hunt can be counted in as a good worker.

JUDGE GUICHARD and his estimable lady were the victims of a surprise party, Wednesday evening last. The numerous friends of the family mustered in full force, and bringing their baskets loaded with provisions, the tables were set and the gayest party of the season inaugurated. Jake John Gilpin, if there is to be any more demonstrations of that kind, we ask to be "there to see."

Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the public free of charge. In other promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Bakery.

33-tf JOHN FICKET: sed the season inaugurated. Like John Gilpin,

The Freight Question.

Dixie, February 12th, 1876. EDITOR STATESMAN: - Not having noticed

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Not having noticed anything in the STATESMAN for sometime from Dixie Grange, I have concluded to drop you a few lines hoping thereby to hear from other Granges more frequently through the same medium. The officers are as follows:
W. S. Gilliam, M.; W. T. Barnes, O.; J. M. Cornwell, L.; J. M. Lamb, S.; J. M. Karshaw, A. S.; N. Aldrich, L.; W. G. Kershaw, Sec.; Oren Demaris, G.; Mrs. Cornwell, C.; Mrs. Gilliam, P.; Miss Meridith, F.; Miss Faura E. Barnes, L. A. S.

The Grange met to-day at 10 A. M., and after the usual routine of business, the subject of transportation came up for consideration, it being stared by some present that the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad proposed to tax us \$5 50 per ton to place our wheat, flour, &c., or the platform at Wallula. That price, or even five dollars, being deemed extortionate, after some discussion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Grange on this subject: W. T. Barnes, J. M. Cornwell and Paschal Jennings.

The Grange at this point took a recess day.

Jennings.

The Grange at this point took a recess, during which time the sisters spread the table with dainties and luxuries of the country, too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say that all partook and appeared to enjoy themselves hungly.

selves hugely.

Selves hugely.

On re-assemi ling the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions. which were discussed and unanimously

WHEREAS, It is known to be a fact that the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad company propose to harge us henceforth \$5.00, and perhaps \$5.50 per ton, to transport our produce from Walla Walla city to the wharf at Walluta, and WHEREAS, We have no assurance from said company that we are to have a shelter to protect our produce from the inclemency of the weather, or even a corral to protect if from stock, while lying beside their track. Now, therefore, be it Resolved, by Dixia Granae, No. 5, That we consider the price charged extorbitant and without precedent.

It came out during the debate that the members were in favor of having the road from Touchet (or at least the sandy part) eitheir planked or macadamized, thinking that a county debt on this account would be a county blessing. Quite a number of farmers were present that gave their hundred bushels and over of wheat to the railroad company, all of whom say that they thought they did right, but would (if need be) contribute an equal amount in the shape of taxes annually to have a good plank or macadamized road from Walla Walla to Wallula. O.

PRIVATE individuals who are paying less than 11/2 per cent. are replacing their loans at lower rates. The city has for years been paying 11/2 per cent., and we hear of no terms. Men who are eminently economical thorized to concract for the printing of two hundred blanks for clerks of school districts in Walla Walla

way connected with the robbery of the mail and express on the Canyon City road, is in town, on his way back to Dayton, where he stand that Phelps denies having participated

with part of the swag.

Our Traise with Cuna.—The importance of maintaining an uninterrupted trade with

Other traise with Cuna.—The importance of M. J. Harkness, been, in imports to this country from Cuba, at the tow THE SEATTLE RAILROAD proposes to go \$66,745,527, and in exports from the United

rts to this country Great Britain ... 66,745,527 63,342,631

THE Two NAVIES.-Spain has always been considered formidable as a naval power, though sadly lacking in the strength and efficiency of her army. Of late years, how-ever, her fleet of war vessels has been consid-erably reduced, and in this arm of her service the United States, in the event of difficulty with Spain, could cope with her to much better advantage than has been generally supposed. A comparison shows that our effective iron-clads embrace twenty-one vessels, while Spain has only six. Our force in first-class wooden screw vessels is at least as great as that of Spain, while we are thrice a strong in gunboats. Spain has no torpedo service; we have the best in the world. In equipment, discipline, and drill there is no comparison, while our sailors are ranked superior in every particular, and would prove more than a match for the Spaniards whenever there was anything like an equality of

A POINT FOR TOM SCOTT .- The indefatigable Colonel Tom Scott has made one point in the House. The sub-committee of the House committee on railroads has voted to recommend the full committee to report fa-vorably on the Texas Pacific bill. This, however, is only one step. The sub-commit-te does not control the committee, nor does the full committee control the House. And if by a series of masterly movements this bill should pass the House it has to encounter the opposition of a Senate of opposite politics, which is eager to make points for the coming which is eager to make points for the coming campaign, and for the scrutiny of a President who is not supposed to be auxious to retire from public life. The point Colonel Scott has made is doubtless cheering, but it is only the scoring preliminary to the race.

Don Carlos is again reported defeated and flying. Though slow to accept these reports it would not be the promises of the Spanish government to end the war had any mean-We can hope at least that this Carlist struggle is over.

List of advertised letters remaining in the Post
Office for the week ending February 19, 1876.

Bault Joshun—[2],
Driver, Richard,
Davis, James Syrier,
Dow, Andy—2,
Healy, Jos.,
Johns, J. M.,
Tenney, Mrs. Ella.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say Advertised." C. T. Smith, P. M.

UNDERTAKER

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the public that he now has on hand a full
assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell at greatly
reduced prices:

February Term, 1876.

comes to the use of public funds.

Crand and petit jurors selected for the May term 1876, of the District Court of the First Judical District of Washington Territory:

Frank Kimmer John Manion, W. T. Barnes, Ames Cummings, John G. Mitchel,

Sewal Truax, S. Brinkerhoff, Marcel Gagnon, M. C. McBr de, Wm. Vawter,

Asi Fall, Charles Beach, C. R. Frazier, A. P. Woodward, J. J. Rohn, Henry Engles, illups.

Order hade that the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of the county and road funds of this county to be applied on a county road from Walla Walla city to Wallula, under the direction of the County Commissioners.

In the matter of building vaults in the court house house, laid over to the adjourned term of this regular February term.

Per diem and mileage of commissioners and sheriff, officers of this board, amounting to \$97-20, ordered naid.

officers of this beard, amounting to \$97 20, ordered paid.

In the matter of the following bills against the county, ordered that the bill of C. Hatley & Co., be laid over to the May term of this beard. That said Hatley & Co. get bills certified to by the supervisions of road districts, who purchased the same. Also bill of J. M. Abadie hid over to May term of this board.

Order made that the bard adjourn to meet on Monday the 21st day of February, 1876, to meet in an adjourned term of this, the regular February term for the purpose of finishing up the unfinished business of said term.

R. Jacoss, County Auditor.

NORTH PACIFIC MILLS. (Late Excelsion,)

ARE NOW RUNNING! WILL PAY THE

Highest Price for Choice Wheat H. P. ISAACS.

N. G. BLALOCK, M. D., OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

SURGERY and OBSTETERICS. Calls attended to at all hours. Office, Dr. Day's new building, (second floor.) Residence on Second street, lower side, one block from the tridge. 48-y

JOHN E. BINGHAM, M. D. (U. S. ARMY.) PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Call attended to at all hours.

Call attended to at all hours.

42-t A. E. ISHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Waington Territory and North Idaho. Office corner of Main and Third street, Walla-Walla, W. T. 50-tf

JOHN B. LEWIS. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fishing Tackle, Ltc.

Sole Aent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.

Postoffice Building,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

5-tf.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

FROM PURE BRED POULTRY, FOR

HATCHING

STATIONERY BOOKS, THE SECOND AND THIRD POCKET CUTLERY,

THERE WILL BE, IN ALL 5.575 PRIZES

OR, ONE CHANCE IN TEN.

Agents Wanted Everywhere Send money by Registered Letter, Postoffice Order, Certified Draft, or by Express.

H. L. YESLER,

READ AND REFLECT!

Who can and will offer

The Best Inducements?

Our large and constantly increasing trade forces us to

ENLARGE OUR PRESENT STORE.

and with this view we have bought the property adjoining our old stand, and intend the coming Spring to convert both into

A Grand Mammoth Store!

But being obliged to

REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK! Before commencing to build, we offer our entire assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Groceries, crockery, ac.

At less than the Original Cost, and

Cheaperthan any other House Walla Walla!

Wishing to reserve as few Goods as possible while building, we prefer to give our customers the benefit by offering

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK: TOWN Me At a Great Sacrifice! SCHWABACHER BROS.

GRAND

FIRST GRAND LOTTERY

....OF.... WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Legalized by an Act of the Legislature,

Approved Nov. 12, 1875, BY E. P. FERRY,

Governor of Washington Territory. CAPITAL

\$300,000! which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OR ELEVEN FOR 850 co.

The County Commissioners of King county, Washington Territory, appointed M. S. Booth, Esq., Auditor of King county, Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. A., Treasurer King county, and John Collins, Esq., Trustees, into whose hands the whole of the property is deeded in trust for the prize holders:

The property to be distributed is now being place a the hands of Trustees before the Sale of Ticket s provided by the act.

The Seattle Saw-Mill ...AND....

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!

Tickets for warded immediately on receipt of money.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Manager, at Scattle.

Tickets are now really for sale, at the office of the Manager, in Scattle.

ESLER,
Senttle, W. T.

CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade.

Car Samples shown and orders received at A. H.
REYNOLDS Office, and at the Mills.

1860. GRAND OPENING

HOLIDAY GOODS,

J. Bauer's Pioneer Cigar Store

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A FINE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS CONSIST-

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, FANCY & WORK BASKETS, PHOTOGRAPH & MUSICAL ALBUMS, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS. GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. ARD AND CIGAR CASES,

The Finest Stock of Ladies' Necessaries and Work Boxes. AND A FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

COME ONE! COME ALL! And see the FINEST DISPLAY in my line that was ever brought to Walla Walla; and the Tov Buggies and Wagons of all Descriptions.

North - Western Stage Co. GREAT Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE: Walla to Weston, Oregon.

Pendieton, Oregon.

La Grande, Oregon.

Thion, Oregon.

Shaker City, Oregon.

Boise City, Idaho.

Winnemuces, Idaho.

Kelton.

Through tickets to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, Sant Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Bostos, Washinores, and all points eig Bosse City and Kritos, the direct Greeland Route East, we now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company. New coaches, good stock, skilled drivers, and reli-ble performance of service on time are special fea-

OFFICE AT THE Walla Walla, W. T. W. B. MORRIS,
General Superintendent,
Boise City, I. T.

Agent.
20-tf

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET. WILL REEF CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

MUTTON, VEAL, BACON, SAUSAGES. PORK, HAMS, LARD, Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the business, we have very superior facilities for carrying on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the best in the country.

THE DAYTON

feet in the country.

Give us your custom if you wish to be suited,
as we are determined to spare no pains to satisfy the

Woolen Manufacturing Co. OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla

HAVING BOUGHT THE CITY BAKERY AND thoroughly repaired and improved the same, i will have constantly on hand fresh Pies, Cakes, Bread, Crackers, &c. Also, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCER-IES, CONFECTIONERY, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class Bakery.

J. BAUER.

Walla Walla Bakery

PROVISION STORE,

Reduction in Prices ! ...

O. BRECHTEL.

Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes

CRACKERS OF ALL RINDS.

Dealer in Family Grocerles,

CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in what M CKACKERN to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going else where, as I will sell them Crackers

Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I an fill orders at short notice. A supply kept con-tantly on hand.

stantly on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered in any part

d the city.
Customers will please call at the Bakery and state
there they will have their Bread left.
The Bread Wagon will go around the city
there was no state.

CITY BAKERY

AND

Provision Store,

GARRECHT & HOFFMAN.... Proprietors

Cheaper than they can be Imp

THE SALOON. A Saloon is attached to the Bakery, where can always be found the very best brands of Wines Liquors, Lager Beer, Cigars, &c. First door above the St. Louis Hotel, Mair.

GARRECHT & HOFFMAN. HIDES AND FURS!

BOUGHT AND

The Highest Prices Paid!

DUSENBERY BROS

Thaveled Dogs .- The Captain of a Nahant boat has a fine curly dog, which never misses making a trip with his master if he can help it. He likes the bustle and little excitement of getting under way and going on shore again as well as old sailors love the sea. He is quite sociable, and well acquainted with the regular pas-They know his peculiarities and he knows some of theirs. If he does not regularly " beg," he is still sharp enough to "hang around" those who are rather liberally dispos ed. He generally gets his penny or five cent piece, and then off he bounds to the refreshment table and lays it out in cake as orderly as a boy. would scorn to cat it off the floor like a dog which had never been taught good manners. He hunts up his master and puts the cake in his hand, and then stands by and decourously eats it, piece by piece, as it is broken off for him. Another smart 28th. Yankee dog has a taste for visiting. He goes down to the depot and steps aboard the train, without the custom ary little cermony at the ticket office; and when it reaches the right town bounds off and pays a visit to some family friend of his masters. He never makes a mistake about the town or the train, and is such a fine, intelligent fellow, he always meets with a welcome. He usually spends two or three days on his trips, and no doubt picks up considerable dog lore in his travels. I do not know whether the mighter dogs show him any attention on his return, but he is on good terms with them all.

It is rather queer business in this country to be looking up a candidate's religious associations; but we have gradually drifted into it, and the news papers usually contain full information on this branch of qualifications or disqualifications. General Sherman has been somewhat victimized as a possible President by the assertion that he is a Catholic, the fact being that his wife's relations are of that faith. He has given his creed in a recent interview. It seems that he believes in the Constitution of the United States and the Ten Commandments. The creed is good as far as it goes, and the last item might be added to the practical religion of some professing Christians. A friend writes to ask if Mr. Blaine is to be passed in this scrutiny. He thinks a Catholic mother a more serious circumstance than a Catholic mother in law. We presume he is right on general principles. But is it not about demonstrated that each church will have to nominate for itself a particular candidate if we go on in this examination of religious ancestry?-N. Y. Methodist.

SCHILLER AND LIGHTNING. - Poets have an instinctive love of nature, and an eager longing to penetrate its mysteries. With some of them the appreciation of the sublime, even in terrific storms, takes away fear. A curious incident is handed down from the boyish life of Schiller. One day, in a tremendous thunder storm, the family gathered together in ill-disguised terror. But Fritz was missing, and the father, alarmed for his safety, sought him in vain in al! the rooms of the house. He went out doors to search for the truant, and, to his surprise, found him perched on a branch of a solitary tree, eagerly watching the heavens and the flashes which lighted up the gloom. He was wholly indifferent to the rain, which had wet him to the skin, and to the danger he incurred. To the sharp reproofs of his father, the boy replied, with a glowing face, 'This lightning is so beautiful, I wished to see where it was coming from !'

KEEP TO ONE THING .- We earnestly entreat every young man after he has chosen his vocation to stick to it. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck, or disagreeable work performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness, do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class, but may be reckoned among such as took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, conquered their prejudice against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day. Whether upon the old farm where our fathers toiled diligently striving to bring the soil to productiveness, in the machine shop or factory, or the thousand other business places that invite honest toil and skill, let the motto ever be, Perseverance and Industry.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work ment of this Republic has there been on Sunday, but he declined. 'But' more pinebing want, suffering, starvasaid the master, 'doth not your Bible tion, business embarrassment, and hands." "I don't want to sell," was say that if a mar has an ox or an ass financial depression than in the year the quiet reply. "What on earth are that falls into a pit on the Sabbath just closed. And yet the crops have day he may pull him out? 'Yes,' been more abundant than before, and answered Hayop, 'but if the ass has a nature more prolific in providing for habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up that pit or sell that ass.

more right to interfere with than with and December say that the Novemprayers and sermons. God is re-creat- ber returns indicate that the corn crop ing us. We are as unconscious as we for 1875 was one of the largest ever were before we were born; and while grown in this country, probably equalhe holds us there, feeding anew the ing the very large crops of 1870 springs of life, and infusing fresh fire and 1872. It is at least a fourth The roads in some parts of Germany into our brains, and preparing us for the work of another day, the pillow is about a third larger than the crop of as sacred as the sanctuary.

Bed time-Little Willie was saying increase. his usual prayer at his mother's knee, and having got as far as "If I should die before I wake,' hesitated. "Well, what next?" asked his mother. "Well,

ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS FOR 1876. -Zadkiel's almanac, a singular London publication which has reached its complaint, and especially of women, forty-sixth edition, makes some startling astrological prophesies for the present year. In one of the diagrams there is a direful array of contending armies, with a background of coffins; there is also a theatre on fire, with a their avocations, that they cannot read grizzly skeleton brandishing a deathlike javelin and a flag somewhat resembling the stars and stripes. In another compartment there is a lion walking upon a mountain on its hind legs, with a sword in its mouth. In time, often give us more satisfaction, January, ultramountane intrigue is to and are more throughly digested than be in the ascendant in England. A warlike disposition is to aminate the Germans. The peace of England, mark in the world have generally Germany and Denmark is to be been the men who have in boyhood threatened. During February the same nations are to be in trouble, five minutes or five hours. It is the while Spain enjoys a temporary lull. March is to see the people of Ireland stirred up. April will be bad for on the road to learning. Many of the Spain and Portugal. A conflagation cultivated persons, whose names Spain and Portugal. A conflagation cultivated persons, whose names will rage in London about the 12th have been famous as students, have or 19th of the month. May is to be given only two or three hours a day bad for people born on or near the to their books. If we make use of 28th. June is to be prosperous, but spare minutes in the midst of our people born near the 27th of February work, and read a little, if but a page and 1st of September must look out for or a paragraph, we shall find our their health. In July the Prince of brains quickened and our toil light-Wales is to be lucky. On the 14th ened by just so much increased satisof that month marriageable young la- faction as the book gives us. Nothdies will receive advantageous offers. quakes and storms. France and Itthreaten England with cause for grief. volume is like oil which reduces the October promises peace for Spain. friction of the machinery of life. November, good fortune to the King of Italy. Mariners born near the 16th will be in danger from the sea. De- to action, and becomes one of the most cember threatens a conflagation in Dublin, but Spain is all right. Noth- our recollection. All knowledge is ing about the United States, so that people may keep their minds easy. 'Zadkiel' has evidently forgotten us, and no news is good news.

A WISE JUDGE.-When Judge Grover succeeded Judge Mullett as a justice of the Supreme Court of Penusylvania, a prisoner was brought to the bar for stealing valuable sheep. The case was very clear against him, but his counsel, by some ingenious management, caused several jurors to believe that he was not guilty. After an absence of an hour or two, they came into court and announced that they were unable to agree. The judge, with a look of surprise, inquired if they failed to agree on the facts of the case or the effects of the facts. The foreman replied that they were unable to agree on the main features of the case—that a number of the jurors did not think the man guilty. said the judge, 'when you went out the court thought you would agree in about fifteen or twenty minutes, the facts of the case being simply these: This fellow had no mutton of his own; at a certain time the proof shows that he had plenty of mutton; about that time the complainant's sheep were missing; when the fellow was asked whether he got the mutton he lied about it, as the proof shows. Now, gentlemen, you can retire, and if you cannot agree on this evidence duty to teil you to go home and It is needless, perhaps, to add that, after this supplementary charge, the jury agreed.

Hog-FEEDING EXPERIENCE.-A hograiser and pork packer in Iowa gives the following statement as his experi ence in the business: "He has demonstrated to his entire satisfaction, that after his spring pigs had reached about three hundred pounds they ceased to grow with any profit. His pigs on the 1st of January weighed nearly as much as they did on the 1st of Febuary, notwithstanding he had kept up the feeding. He is a great advocate of taking good care of hogs. He would never shut up his hogs more than five weeks before he wants to market them. His food early in the fall was ing occurrence: A tiger was being ofpumpkins, steamed and mixed with fered. The bid ran up to \$4,500 middlings, the proportion being about one half a bushel of middlings to forty gallons of steamed pumpkins. His object was to develop the bone and ing the stranger during the bidding, muscle of the hog without adding fat. This he continued three months, and then put them in a close pen and fed them meal and middlings steamed. After shutting them up for five man. "Are you connected with any weeks, they gained two pounds a day show?" "No." "And are you buy until they had reached three hundred ing this animal for yourself?" "Yes." pounds, and then ceased to grow to

any extent.' POVERTY AND LARGE CROPS .- Probling his best to reconcile the two toably in no year since the establishthe physical wants of man. Man and government and not nature are to blame that there is so much want and trouble abroad in the land. The ag-Sleep is a thing that bells have no ricultural reports for November and 1869 reported in the last census. Every ection in the Union report an

That the mind is susceptible of improvements, is a sufficient evidence that it should be cultivated, for God mamma, I suppose the next thing has formed nothing superfluous or in their foresight in making shade trees would be a funeral." vain.

no time to read,' is the common whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book persual: They seem to think because they cannot devote as much attention to books as they are compelled to devote to anything. But this is a great mistake. It isn't the books we finish at a sitting which always do us the most good. Those we devour in the odd moments, half a dozen pages at a habit of reading, rather than the time at our command, that helps us ing helps along the monotonous daily August is to be a sad month for earth | round so much as fresh and striking thoughts to be considered while our aly are to be shaken. September will hands are busy. A new idea from a What we remember from brief glimses into books often serves as a stimulus precious deposits in the treasury of made up of small parts which would seem insignificent in themselves, but which, taken together, are valuable weapons for the mind and substantial armor for the soul. 'Read any. thing continuously,' says Dr. Johnson and you will be learned.' The odd minutes which we are inclined to waste, if carefully availed of, will in the long run, make golden days that

we shall ever be thankful for. A RAT IN THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE. -A telegraph inspector in England recently pressed into his service a rat under the following peculiar circumstances: It was necessary to overhaul a cable of wires inclosed in iron tubes. A certain length of the cable had to be taken out of the tube, and the men commenced hauling at one end without having taken the precaution to attach to the other a wire by which it might be drawn back into the tube after inspection and repairs. The question arose how the cable was to be restored to its proper place; and here the ingenuity of the inspector was manifested. He invoked the aid of a rat-catcher, and, provided with a rat, a ferret, and a ball of string wound on a Morse paper drum, he repaired to the opening of the tube. The flush-boxes were opened, and the rat with one end of the string attached to his body, was put into the pipe. He scampered away at a running come in and the court will discharge pace, dragging the twine with him you; but we shall consider it our until he reached the middle of the length of the pipe, and there stopped. build your sheep pens so bigh that The ferret was put in, and off went sheep-thieves can't crawl over; be- the rat again until he sprang clear out tween competent jurors and sheep the next flush-box. One length of the thieves you will lose all your sheep.' cable was thus safe, and the same peration was commended with the other; but the rat stopped short a few yards in the pipe, and boldy awaited the approach of the ferret. A sharp combat here commenced, and it was feared that one or both of the animals would die in the pipe. But, after sundry violent jerks had been given the string, the combatants separated: the ferret returned to his master, and the rat, making for the other extremity of the pipe, carried the string right through, and so relieved the inspector from his anxiety.

> WHY HE WANTED THE TIGER.-Those who attended the sale of animals from Barnum's hippodrome in bridgebort, the other day report the follow-This was made by a man who was a stranger, and to him it was knocked down. Barnum, who had been eyenow went up to him and said: "Pardon me for asking the question, but will you tell me where you are from?" "Down south, a bit,' responded the Barnum shifted about uneasily for a moment, looked alternately at the man and the tiger, and evidently trygether. "Now, young man," he finally said, "you needn't take this ani mal unless you want to, for there are those here who will take it off your you going to do with such an ugly beast if you have no show of your own and are not buying for some one who is a show-man?" "Well, I will tell you," said the purchaser. "My wife died about three weeks ago. We He paused to wipe his eyes and steady his voice, and then added-"so I've bought this tiger." I understand you," said the great showman, in a husky voice. - Danbury News.

are lined during the entire distance with rows of poplars, or of apple trees, the branches of which the latter bends beneath the weight of the fruit. A fine of three shillings is the penalty for plucking the fruit, consequently it is permitted to ripen, and the owners or the community reap the benifit of at once beautiful and profitable.

THE HABIT OF READING .- 'I have Platform of the National Grange opted by the National Grange, at its

PREASMLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the Northead Grange of the United States should defiantly proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

or the fatrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto; "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in an things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and fwomanhood among ourselves. To change the comports and attractions of our komes, and to sarengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual inderstanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to enulate each in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can enlivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in the fleece. To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to provigality and bankruptey.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require to secure entire hurmony, good will, vital brotherhood among our selves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire hurmony, good will, vital brotherhood among our selves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the free the mortgage system, of the propose meeting together, to secure entire hurmony, good will, vital brotherhood among our selves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the free the propose may require to secure entire hurmony, good will, vital brotherhood among our selves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall avoid litigation as much as proposed will with the self-part of the proposed proposed will be a self-part of

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

diemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedly and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that willadvance our interests, nor any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemis to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exhorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-procection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trades and legitimate profits.

We shall advocate the cause of education among ourselves and our children, by all just means within aur power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn he home, be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

EDUCATION.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oftrepeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange, national, state or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach uniferile all true politics, aff true statesmanship, and if property carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patun of Husbandivy, gives up that inalicable rights and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his cenntry.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest nen, who will unflinehingly stand by our industrial interests, are nonmated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principles which should always char-acterize every grange member that

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEE AND THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversey."

We desire a proper consists, equity and fairnes; rotection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; a short, justly distributed burdens and justly dis-tibuted power. These are American ideas, the very sence of Amercan independence, and to sence of American independence, and to advocate e contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of this should be deed at the

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our ag-ricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall rec-ognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved to every patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being reculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform that we may put down tyranny and corruption. We haif the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

CONCLESION.

omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculeate a proper appreciation of the abiliposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abili-ties and spheres of woman as is indicated by admitt-ing her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge our-selves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united effocts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our fore fathers.

District Court Summons TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. SS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory,

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory.

JOHN C. DAVENDORT, Plaintiff, vs. Seth Ferrell and John Finghes, Defendants.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TO I SETH FERRELL and JOHN FINCHER, Defendants: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by JOHN C. DAVEN—PORT, Plaintiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Colfax, in and for the counties of Whitman and Stevens, to answer the complaint of Plaintiff, filed in Whitman county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If not served in said county, but in said District, in thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of

you of default, according to the player of the con-plaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Seventy-four 40-100 Dollars, Gold Coin, together with interest from Sept. 15, 1874, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, due Plaintiff from De-fendants on a promisory note executed by SETH FERRELL to JOHN FINCHER, June 1st. 1874, and assigned by said JOHN FINCHER to Plaintiff, March 3lst, 1875, and for costs of suit. And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

Witness the Hon. S. C. WINGARD, Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial [L. S.] District of Washington Territory, and the seal of said Court affixed, this 3d day of February, A. D., 1876.

JAS. V. O'DELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

9-6w.

atiff's Attorney. 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 excerience-over 20 years in Warra Work. Selects confident of giving satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Especial care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry nade to order. All work sent by Express. See Shop on Main street, two doors above Lamp-son & Taylor's Candy Manufactury.

D

& Bro.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO CERTAIN EXECUTIONS is sended 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 cial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered, to-wit: One in favor of CORBETF & McCLEAN, Plaintiffs, against D. S. BALDWIN, individually, and against the firm of BALDWIN & CO. Defendants, dated December 14, 1875, for the sum of \$1425 38-100 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum in like coin, and the further sum of \$27 costs of suit, and also one other execution in favor of L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Plaintiffs, and against D. S. BALDWIN, individually, and the firm of BALDWIN & CO., Defendants, dated January 7, 1876, for the sum of \$1993 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month in like coin, and \$20 85-100 costs of suit, I nave levied upon 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:

the city and county of Walla Walla, Perritory of Washington, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All those certain lots or pieces 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 soid city, distant 149 feet, north-easterly from the south corner of block two of said city; thence north-easterly along the line of Main street sixteen feet; thence north-westerly at right angles to Main street, between parallel lines, to the left bank of Mill Greek, the same being part of lot eight, in block two of said city.

Also, that other certain lot or parcel of land described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of Main street, in the city of Walla Walla, distant 185 6-12 feet in a north-easterly direction from the south corner of block two in said city; thence north easterly along said line of Main street, eleven feet six inches, and running back in a north-westerly course, between parallel lines, at right angles to Main street, to the left bank of Mill Creek, being part of lot 9, in block 2 of said city of Walla Walla.

Also, that certain lot or parcel of land fronting on Economic test, in said city, and being part of lots 2 and

Walla.

Also, that certain lot or parcel of land fronting on Rose street, in said city, and being part of lots 2 and Also, that certain lot or parcel of and trouting on Rose street, in said city, and being part of lots 2 and 3, in block 2, and described as follows: Commenous at a point on the south side of Rose street, in said city, distant 78 feet south-westerly from the north corner of blo-½ two of said city; thence south-westerly along the south safe of Rose street, seventy-cipht feet; thence back at right angles to Rose street, in a south-easterly course, between parallel lines, to the right bank of Mill Creek. Notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1876,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, I will sell all the right, title or interest of said defendants D. S. BALDWIN, and BALDWIN & CO., in ants D. S. BALDWIN, and FALDWIN & CO., and for to the above described property, at the Court House door, in the city and county of Walls Washington Territory, at Public Alaction, for gold coin, to the highest and best bidder, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgments and all costs.

Given under my hand this 7th day of February, A.

D., 1876.

Sheriff of Walls Walls County. Sheriff of Walla Walla County.

Notice for Distribution. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, SS.

In Probate—In the Matter of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased.

THE PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION in the

THE PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION in the above entitled estate, coming on to be heard and it appearing to the Court that the proof submitted by KATHERING LORETIC, nec MAICHOR; sold MARIA ZADU, nec MAICHOR, is insufficient to entitle them to the whole estate, therefore, it is ordered that said hearing be adjourned until Monday, the 24th day of April, A. D., 1876.

It is further ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said MARIIN MAICHOR, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, in the city of Walla Walla, in the city of Walla Walla, and county of July seat of said county of Walla Walla, on the 24th day of April, 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of the said estate among the hears of the said MARIIN MAICHOR, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered, that service of the istation be made on parties unknow or non-residents, by publication of this order in the Walla Walla Stryesson.

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing to two en the undersigned, under the firm name ABERTON & SEXTON, is this day dissolved to mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to J. D. LAMAN, who is authorized to receipt for the same. Persons having cians will present the same to J. D. LAMAN for settlement. Dated Walla Walla, January 5, 1876.
F. W. ARERTON,
5-lm M. J. SEXTON.

NOTICE.

A LL THOSE INDEBTED TO ME, either by note or book account, will call on H. A. VANSYCKLE, and settle the same, and save costs.

J. A. BROWNE.
WAITSBURG, W. T., Dec. 25, 1875. 3-2m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being pure ly vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safets, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ager's Pills, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasent to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listersess, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Excadache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickmess, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fewers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhæa, but one For Bysentery or Diarrines, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gont, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

quent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dirmer Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageons where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. EVERTS & ABEL,

Window Shades, Pleture Fr. MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. TUPHOLSTERING A Done in a workmanlike manner.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished. WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walls below Third street.

Ayer's HairVigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual

color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its recasional use will present the hair fom furning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hait; the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not seil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES GLASS, TURPENTINE. COLORS, PUTTY, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c. No. 88. FRONT STREET.

Second Door from Cor. of Washington. PORTLAND, OREGON.

**Hear, for I will speak of excellent chings."

PORO'S EXHAGE—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for clevuliness and prompt cumive virtues cannot be excelled.

CHIGAGE—No family can afford to be without Pend's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contasions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly releves pains or Burns, Scalde, Excertacions, Canfings, Glá Sores, Boils, Felons, Corins, ctc. Arrests infamation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discolorations and her is readdy.

FESALE WIARMS 2528.—It always relieve a rain in the nack and thus, fulleess and pressing pain

in the nark and this, indices and pressing jain in the head, names, wedge,

IN LEUGORGNETA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which lables are subject are promptly eared. Faller details in book accommunity care hottle.

PRES-bland or bleeding—meet-prompt relief

Piles - Bland of Blackling - meet prompt reinet and ready cure. No case, however chronic or ostinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARIGOS VIMS.—It is the only same care for this distressing and dangerous condition.

EDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

nenteure.

BLEGING from any cause. For this is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, showneds, inages, and clesswhere.

BLEGNATICA. RESEALCIA. Toothacke and Earnehe stead clike televed, and often permanently enred;
PHYSICHARS of all schools who are sequelated with Pond's Extract of Witch Huzzel are

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