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Walla Walla Statesman.

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POETICAL SELECTIONS.

THE HIGHWAY-COW. The hue of her hide was a dusky brown, Her body was lean, and her neck was slim,

Many a mark did her body bear; She had been a target for all things known,

Many a well-aimed stone, Many a brickbat of goodly size,

Many a nail, and many a nail, Many a nail, and many a nail,

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BELKNAP INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1876. George H. Pennington was before the sub-committee of the judiciary committee to-day.

He testified that he had never seen any money what-so-ever from him, residing from the Kentucky Central Railroad.

Other parts of his testimony were similar to that given before the committee on expenditures of the war department.

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MYSTERIES OF TOBACCO.

Thousands of Reams of Paper Puffed into Smoke. One of the mysteries of New York, of which we have never seen in type an attempted explanation is:

"What under the sun becomes of the enormous quantity of this coarse brown wrapping paper which we everywhere see piled up to the ceiling in warehouses, or shying across the sidewalk from truck to store, like Parthian arrows darkening the sun, or perchance coming to the city from mills in the surrounding country, loading whole trains of freight cars?"

This, surely, is a profound puzzle, which few even among old residents can unravel. But here is the answer: "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon."

In brief, we have at this port an enormous export trade in straw paper between New York and Havana where it enters into the manufacture of tobacco.

The trade can be reckoned by thousands of tons. Not a steamer leaves port that does not take out from 2000 to 5000 reams, or in occasional instances as high as 30,000 reams.

But very days have elapsed since a steamer sailed with the quantity last named. It was long since evident that this heavy export of paper, that too, all of a single description, the coarsest and cheapest, could not be for an ordinary consumption.

No market could possibly demand such quantities, unless people were inordinate shoppers, and did nothing except run to the grocery for small packages. The paper referred to sells at 26 cents per ream of 8 or 9 pounds, and when packed for export is usually pressed into bales of 100 reams each.

It is said that the exports are so large that our entire domestic consumption is scarcely equal to one-sixteenth of the total shipped to Cuba alone, while additional quantities are in demand for Brazil, Bermuda, &c.—very much of it, doubtless, going to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

For this purpose, we are told, it serves admirably, the paper, under combustion, leaving no residuum other than a pure white ash. There is but one conclusion, as remarked by a leading dealer in the trade, that the great bulk of this paper is converted into cigars of the lower grade, and when returned under custom house brands, neatly boxed and fragrant with illusive odors, readily commands a sale.

The peculiar manipulation which straw paper undergoes in process of conversion is of course known only to the initiated. But it is well understood that when saturated in the juice of tobacco stems, and perhaps, almost dissolved, the once despised yellow reams make a "filling" almost equal, if not superior, to the genuine leaf. In fact, it is sometimes impossible to detect, as we are informed, the delicate film of paper interlarded with leaves in the finished cigar, or neatly folded the exterior. To such a refinement of art has this business been carried, that by the use of machines rolled over the sheet of paper an almost perfect impress of the tobacco leaf is obtained, the peculiar "spots" being printed as on calico. The waste and refuse of factories in like manner is carefully gathered, and by intermingling with paper, one more acquires body and consistency, so that by subsequent use the rotary of tobacco inhales it in his pipe, securing comfort and so-lace, or takes it pulverized into snuff, through the nostrils, imagining himself transported in dreamy lassitude beyond the cares and worriment of this lower life—on a wisp of paper.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

MASCULINE INCONSTANCY.—"I bury people just as you write an article," remarked a gray-haired sexton. "It's nothing to me who they are, or what they die of. I get hardened. And then I see a heap of human nature, too. I remember a handsome young fellow who fainted as he lowered his wife into the grave. It was a sad sight. A good many people pulled out their handkerchiefs and cried. I didn't, though, because I had seen plenty of such performances before, and I knew just what would happen. They lugged him off to a carriage and drove home with him. Now, you won't believe what I am going to tell you next. In just three months from that time he put a handsome tombstone over her grave, and had me fix the lot up in smashing style, and on the very next Sunday came humming out to the graveyard in a ten-dollar livery rig, and he had a blooming sweet-heart with him. He showed her his wife's grave, and it looked so nice and affectionate like that I could see that it made a big impression on her. We men are fond of such things. They get powerfully struck after a widower who owns a small graveyard lot with a pretty tombstone in it. In another week that couple got married. I've seen plenty of such things since I've been here. That is why I get hardened. And then the widows—but I never run down women, and you can make up your mind about the rest of it to suit yourself. Human nature is a funny thing, ain't it?"

FASTEST RUNNING YET.—I tell you what's a fact, men; I need of you hain't never seed no runnin'. I sene a dyer run wunst. Hit was a spike buck, 'n' he was strotted out when he warn't bigger'n a shoe string. Talk about movin'! The shadder on a buzzard had a drapin' to kyarn hain't nower! I had a blue speckled houn' what had a tetch of gray houn' in him, and he war arter that dyer. He'd upped 'im in the thick, 'n' here he comes a fairly limberly through them flat piny woods. "Fore God, hit took my breath away to look at 'im. He'd cugin me he struck a whalin' big pine plum centerly, had foremost. He stov his spintered bones three inches inter the wood! The lick jarred the pine straw off'n the top limb! When he struck, his hino legs sprung round 'n' the tree an' I hears the toe nails what jerked a rattlin' agin the pine fifty yards ahead! Hit's a God's fact.

INJURIES OF THE BRAIN.—Delicate as the organization of the brain must be, it is surprising to read of the hard knocks it can bear, not only without injury, but even to its advantage. One man who lost half his brain through suppuration of the skull, preserved his intellectual faculties to the day of his death; and the brains of soldiers have been known to carry bullets without apparent inconvenience, and to undergo operation for the extraction of foreign bodies without loss of power. A physician, who was afflicted with an abnormal cerebral growth which pressed upon the cavities of the brain, so as to paralyze one side of his body and render him speechless, retained possession of his reasoning and calculating powers until he died. One of three brothers, all idiots, after receiving a severe injury on the head, gained his senses and lived to be a clever business man. A sailor was killed by a falling weight, and subject to fits, had his life sharpened by the kick of a piston, which necessitated the abstraction of a portion of his brain; and no less a personage than Pope Clement VI. owed the improvement of his memory to a slight concussion of the brain. On the other hand, it is a fact the brains of persons with thoroughly disordered minds, as a rule present no abuse of their faculties after death, which is not to be wondered at, Dr. Walker declares, when it is found that symptoms of a disordered brain are often produced by a very slight alteration in the constitution of the blood.—Chapman's Journal.

A FRENCH money lender complained to Baron Rothschild that a nobleman to whom he had loaned ten thousand francs had gone off and left no acknowledgment of the debt. "Write him and ask him to send you immediately the seventy thousand francs he owes you," said the wise banker. "But he only owes me ten thousand francs," said the money lender. "Precisely," replied the Baron; "and he will write and tell you, and you will then get his acknowledged."

AN OLD STORY.

One of the "Scandals of the Indecent Press" Four Years Ago. WASHINGTON, February 15th, 1873.

Army officers stationed at posts in the West complain of the extortion practiced by the post-traders, and of the gross abuses practiced under the law which authorizes their appointment. These traders are given the exclusive privilege of selling goods upon the military reservations to the officers, soldiers, emigrants and Indians. The privilege is so valuable that it is obtained by political or family influence at Washington by men who never go to the posts or engage in the business, but farm out the privilege to actual traders for sums amounting, in some cases, to \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year.

The traders occupy relations to the army similar to those the sutlers held during the late war, with this exception, that the sutlers were under the control of the post commanders, and the soldiers were protected against their rapacity by the power of a council of officers to fix a tariff of prices at which goods should be sold; whereas the traders are appointed by the secretary of war, and, having no competition, and being under no control, charge any price they please. The sutlers were abolished at the close of the war, and the commissary department was required to furnish the necessary articles formerly kept by the sutlers, and to sell them to the soldiers at cost price. This law the commissaries found irksome, and they have always managed to evade it. Soon after it went into effect the adjutant general issued an order allowing any one to trade at a military post who should show fitness to the department commander. This was great advantage for the troops, for it gave them the advantage of competition, but it did not suit the traders who have always sought exclusive privileges. It lasted until the summer of 1870, when, on the recommendation of the secretary of war, a section was put into the army bill authorizing the secretary to appoint one or more traders at each military post for the convenience of emigrants, freighters and other citizens. The section was plausibly worded and passed without objection. Under it the secretary appoints but one trader at each post, and refuses to appoint more, so that this single trader, having a monopoly of the business, plunders the officers and men by charging them outrageous prices. There is no escape from this rapacity, because the officers have no control over him, as they had over the sutler. There is good authority for stating that traders' privileges are systematically farmed out by those who obtain them from the war department. * * * * * Marsh, the nominal trader at Fort Sill, is understood to be a special friend of the secretary of war. This friendship, it appears, enables him to live at his ease at New York on an income of \$48,000 a year, which is exported from the soldiers and officers at the fort by the actual traders, to whom he "farms out" the privilege; the secretary has given him \$10,000 a year, and the commissary has given him \$10,000 a year, to make the enormous sum they pay to Marsh, in addition to a profit for themselves, must of necessity charge prices which are little less than robbery. The facts stated in the above letter are vouched for by another officer of high rank, whose name is withheld because it would be unjust to force upon him a quarrel with the war department.—N. Y. Tribune.

COLLISIONS OF SUNS AND STARS.—When we take all these things into the account, the case of our solar system will appear as only one of a thousand cases of evolution and dissolution with which the heavens furnish us. Other stars, like our sun, have undoubtedly started as vaporous masses, and have thrown off planets in contracting. The inference may seem a bold one, but it after all involves no other assumption than that of the continuity of natural phenomena. It is not likely therefore that the solar system will forever be left to itself. Stars which strongly gravitate toward each other, while moving through the perennially resisting medium must in time be drawn together. The collision of our extinct sun with one of the Pleiades, after this manner, would very likely suffice to generate even a grander nebula than the one with which we started. Possibly the entire galactic system may, in an unconceivable remote future, remodel itself in this way and possibly the nebula from which our own group of planets has been formed may have owned its origin to the disintegration of systems which had accomplished their career in the depths of the bygone eternity.—Atlantic.

A THOUGHTFUL TAILOR.—A young man from one of the suburban districts (says an exchange) was in one of our tailor shops getting measured for a vest, the other afternoon. "Married or unmarried?" queried the merchant, after taking down the number. "Unmarried," said the young man, with a blush. "Inside pocket on the left-hand side, then," observed the tailor, as if to himself, making a memorandum to that effect. After a moment's pause the young man from the suburbs was prompted to ask: "What difference my being married or unmarried makes with the inside pocket of the vest?" "Ah! my dear sir," observed the tailor, with a bland smile, "all the difference possible, as you must see. Being unmarried, you want the pocket on the left side, so to bring the young lady's picture next to your heart." "But don't the married man also want his wife's picture next to his heart?" queried the anxious youth. "Possibly there is an instance of that kind," said the tailor, arching his eyebrows, "but I never heard of it."

READING TOO MUCH.—Girls read too much and think too little. I will answer for it. There are few educated girls of eighteen who have not read more books than I have; and as to religious books, I could count upon my fingers all I have ever read—but they are mine. Multifarious reading weakens the mind more than doing nothing; for it becomes a necessity at last, like smoking, and is an excuse for the mind to lie dormant, while another's thought is poured in and runs through, on which not ever moses will grow. It is the idleness, and leaves more of impotency than any other.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN, warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, in his evidence before the prison committee of the Legislature, on Friday, said: "I know from my own knowledge that there exists in the city of Boston a regularly organized society of criminals, with a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. This society has a regular form of admitting members. The prison has graduated from his offense, with information in regard to the prison, are all duly recorded. The society discusses the most approved plan for burglary equipments, etc.; they also keep a regular register of the best criminal lawyers in the country, and of the judges of the courts, and they know at once what the prospects are for a brother criminal. If his case comes before what they call a 'hard judge,' they raise the money to secure a postponement of the case. They also have a fund for mutual support, and protection, and through this source they are often able to send delicacies to their brethren when sick in the prison hospital."

A LITTLE FIVE-YEAR OLD boy heard the billdo story of Samson, a few Sunday evenings ago, for the first time. He was much impressed with the efficiency of the weapon which Samson used in one of his hand-to-hand conflicts with the Philistines. A day or two after, his mother, just before getting into a carriage, was attempting to break a piece of candy which she had promised to divide between the little lad and his brother. The candy was tough and resisted her efforts. In this emergency the smaller boy looked up at the coachman and said: "Say, James, you haven't got the jawbone of an ass about you, have you?"

Zeb Crammet says the fact that we receive honors in proportion to the exertions we put forth, is forcibly illustrated by a schoolmate of his, who for years studied fourteen hours each day. He is now a brakeman on a coal train.

THE SQUARE TRUTH.

Just how matters are at the National Capital is well described in an extract from a private letter from Washington, which we give below. The infamous moral atmosphere which pervades that place is enough to make one wonder that the thunderbolts of the Almighty's wrath were not long since hurled in vengeance upon that godly city. The letter goes on to say: "Washington is all a wallow of thievery and corruption, with a full sprinkling of delighted official Sombornism, intermixed by way of flavor and ornamentation."

Yet the city is just as it has long been. There is really nothing new. Only time gradually develops to the many what was well known to the few. Thus there is a great gape and stare over Belknap, while there is nothing new in the case. His story is that of the whole civil service ever since Grant came in. It is just what we knew about, and went into reform in 1872. All the thanks we got was a shower of brickbats.

"There is no place for an honest man in Washington society as at present constituted. No man who speaks the truth can appear in it. If you can't meet thieves and liars on terms of equality, you do not belong there. Moral and political debauchery has here reached a height that history sometimes speaks of, but of which this country has never before had any experience, or even any approximations, except in the local sphere where Tweed figured. But the soundrels who have usurped the name, organization, and administration of the republican party, have beaten all their predecessors in this line out of sight. Fire and brimstone might have done for Solom, but it wouldn't purify this city. The man doesn't live who is a sufficient master of language to depict its degradation. Don't flatter yourself that anything is bound to come out now, in either the war or the other departments, where things are worse. As after great bargainers we hear of new fastenings, chronometer locks, fresh guards and combinations, so now there are new grips, new padlocks on every fellow's mouth who might be tempted to tell what he knows. Grant's reported saying that Marsh ought to be hanged for blabbing is understood exactly. Stone walls and iron bolts are nothing to the moral defenses set up in this single expression of the head of the government. Any chap who has got information to sell can get more for it at the executive departments to-day than in any other market. So you had better moderate your expectations."

HINTS ABOUT BEAUTY.—There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who, either from necessity or choice, spend most of the day in bed, and the night at work or dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion, and dark-trimmed, wearied eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and is sure to bloat the person with a pallid and unwholesome fat. Diet also has a marked influence upon personal beauty. Generous living is favorable to good looks, as it tends to fill out and give color and sleekness to the skin. A gross and excessive indulgence, however, in eating and drinking, is fatal to the female charms, especially where there is great tendency to "making flesh." Regularity of time in the daily repast and scientific cooking are the best means of securing not only health but good looks. The appetite should never be wated during the intervals between meals on pastry, confectionery, or any other tickler of the appetite which gratifies the taste, but does not support the system. Exercise is, of course, essential to female beauty. It animates the whole physical life, quickens the circulation of blood, heightens the color, develops the growth, perfects the form of each limb and the entire body. It also gives beauty and grace to every movement.

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

The plan, which has been approved in committee, to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, effects a large saving of money and puts the Indians where they ought to be, wholly instead of spasmodically under military control.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has gone republican by about a thousand majority. The democrats concede the election of Gov. Cheney, and of a majority in both Houses; the republicans claim that they will have from 16 to 25 majority in the House, and from 7 to 9 of the 12 Senators.

The wiser portion of the democratic press is beginning to see that the only way for the party to make any sure progress in the confidence of the people is to pursue all investigations fearlessly, whether the culprits are republicans or democrats. The policy of following a trail till a pair of democratic coat-tails is discovered and then precipitately abandoning it, does not strike these journals as either wise or politic.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives making it a criminal act for Federal officials and persons employed by the Government and also any candidate for public office to solicit, receive or give any money for political purposes, is one which commends itself to the better class of citizens of the United States, and if the Senate pass it and the President approves the same, will do much in doing away with political corruption.

Cleanse Washington and we shall begin to see a higher moral tone all over the country, not only in politics, but also in business. The theory of Grantism that place should be used for personal pecuniary profit, controls the management of all sorts of corporations, and touches even the smallest clerk who takes commissions from those who sell to his employer. It has tried to make greed respectable and corrupt connivance tolerable, but fortunately it has not succeeded.

A NEW JERSEY SENTENCE.—There can be no sadder spectacle than that of a man sixty years old, who has been trusted by his State and found feloniously wanting, and who is standing in tears at the bar of justice to listen to a judgment which consigns him to ignominious and laborious imprisonment. At this time, when the public mind is unusually interested in the matter of official malfeasance, it may be dismally consoling to know that Sooy, the defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, was sentenced on the 13th ult. to confinement in the State Prison for a term of three years. In this case no time has been wasted in talking of impeachment, and no difficulty experienced in finding out a sufficient and legal way of dealing with the offender.

MR. PENDLETON'S examination before the committee on war department expenditures, while admitting the intimacy between his family and that of ex-Secretary Belknap, fails to show that there was any bribery of officials in passing the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company. The testimony places Mr. Pendleton, however, in a somewhat unpleasant light. It appears that he was administrator of an estate which owned three-fifths of the railroad company's stock, and he was also president of the company; but neither his position as administrator nor as president prevented his making and executing a bargain by which he pocketed more than half the proceeds of the claim. But after all, it is not Mr. Pendleton who is on trial.

COMPETITION FOR PACIFIC TRADE.—There is likely to be a sufficient number of railroad and steamship lines between the Pacific coast and the East after a while to make competition as lively as it is at present between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley. The Black Hills gold discoveries will probably result in another Pacific Railroad. A charter is being asked from Congress by its projectors already, under the title of the "Atlantic, Chicago, Black Hills and Pacific." The proposed route for this new railroad is west from Chicago, to deflect to the north and go through southern Wisconsin, northern Iowa, to Yankton in Dakota, then up the Missouri and White Rivers to the Black Hills, then by easy grades to the Yellowstone, and so on to the Pacific, by a route midway between the Union and Northern Pacific roads. The Eastern terminus is to Boston, Mass., and lines already completed between that city and the West, run in the interest of Boston, are to be used as connecting links.

THE SO-CALLED "GRANTISM."—There is a natural aversion among those who would desire to respect officials, especially those having charge of the higher departments of government, to applying to them derogatory terms either as indicative of discreditable personal or administrative traits. Yet it is now some years since that the late Senator Sumner, than whom no one was originally in stronger political sympathy with the elements that made General Grant President, characterized the manner and tone of his administration as simply illustrative of a personal government, and run as if the presidency were for Gen. Grant and his friends, and the Senator denounced it accordingly. He finally summed it up in the word "Grantism." It cannot be denied that late developments would more than ever have justified Mr. Sumner's indignant denunciations in this regard. Among the many illustrations heretofore afforded of this character of administration none is more striking than that afforded by the apparently somewhat candid testimony of Orville Grant, the brother of the president, before two of the congressional investigating committees the other day. This Mr. Orville Grant does not figure to much advantage in his examination, either to himself or the President. He concedes that he obtained places for others, and that he had said to a Philadelphia reporter that "he had much influence with his brother, the President." Although he could manage certain matters to some extent "he did not always find the matters to be profitable." It is to be inferred from this language that if not always they sometimes were so, and possibly on such occasions the profits were sufficient to make up the shortcoming in others.

THE PROPER SENTIMENT.—It is creditable to the democratic party, in and out of Congress, that its representative men and journals are calling for a thorough exposure of rottenness in the civil service of the country. They demand that whatever has been covered up shall be brought to light, and that "no guilty man shall escape," however high his position or irreproachable in reputation he may have been hitherto considered to be. In no other way can purification be effected, and the opportunity for exposure is felt to be more favorable at the present time than it is likely to be hereafter. The republican press, where it is unfettered by party shackles, acknowledges that the democratic majority in the lower House of Congress is performing no more than a duty by ordering investigations into crimes heretofore not suspected, or, if suspected, which they were unable from surrounding circumstances to reach. A fair sample of the desire for a complete unearthing of abuses, is contained in the following remarks of the Chicago Tribune, a paper which has uniformly and ably supported the administration. That journal says:

There is no use in mincing matters now. Nothing can happen, nothing can be proved, worse than has already happened and been proved. Much worse will befall, however, if the republican party shows any timidity in going to the bottom of the sink. It is idle to talk about the disgrace of exposure to the eyes of the world in the centennial year, for the exposure has already been made. The way to recover our lost credit is to pursue the rascals with the utmost diligence, and to lash them wherever found. Then the republican party must cut loose from all doubtful characters, demand a new deal, and make its appeal to the country on a basis of a clear and indisputable purpose to reform the civil service from top to bottom. No half-way measures will answer now.

SCHENCK AND THE PRESIDENT.—The correspondence between the Secretary Fish and General Schenck, furnished to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, contains some new and curious indications of the views taken by President Grant concerning the late Minister's connection with the Emma mine. It now appears that when Schenck offered to resign the President instructed Mr. Fish to inform him that he retained full friendship for him, and regretted the bitterness with which he had been assailed, and adhered to the opinion that his connection with the Emma mine was an unfortunate indiscretion, but without improper motive on his part. Nothing could be kinder than this, and nothing more expressive of that peculiar moral blindness which has characterized President Grant's conduct toward so many wrong doers in our life.

CREDIT GIVEN ON FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court has just decided an important commercial question in a case where the seller of a bill of goods was induced to accept in payment the note of an insolvent, known by the buyer at the time to be so. It was alleged by the defendant that the note was received after full inquiry by the plaintiff, and that the latter had the same opportunity for ascertaining the pecuniary responsibility of the insolvent as he himself had. The jury, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the Supreme Court, in overruling exceptions, declares that "it is not necessary that the false representations should be the sole cause for which the plaintiffs parted with their property."

SOME SPECIMEN BARRERS.—The vicious organization of Washington society, as it is called, is beginning to be generally recognized as one of the chief causes of official demoralization in that city—though each is probably more or less responsible for the other. Secretaries Fish and Chandler are probably the only members of the cabinet who can afford heavy expenses. Secretary Belknap had \$8000 per annum. On this moderate sum, for a cabinet officer, were produced splendid and frequent entertainments, with costly and gorgeous service, costumes of shimmering silk half hidden under the drapery of foaming lace, and jewels which were the envy of the ladies of the diplomatic corps. Eight thousand dollars a year never before produced such luxuries. A cabinet office must be equal to Aladdin's lamp in its magic power of creating wealth and splendor. Some one speaks of Mrs. Belknap as a "cabinet lady," which is a new title, and quite appropriate, no doubt, among "society people." It is a pity that such a costly female article could not have been kept under lock and key in a literal cabinet, that is, a set of drawers to hold curiosities, and never permitted to emerge except to discharge the proper duties of a wife and mother. "Society ladies!" "Cabinet ladies!" farsooth, and next we shall have perhaps cabinet sons and daughters, and cabinet grandsons and granddaughters. Such mad freaks of "high life below stairs," or, perhaps we should say, low life above stairs, have never before been witnessed in this democratic country.

SHORT WEIGHT.—We have a statement from Washington to the import that the trade dollars coined at the Carson Mint are of light and irregular weight. The statement is that a Government agent, Mr. Evans, has visited this coast and made the discovery. The paragraph says: The most important fact revealed in the investigations of Mr. Evans was the discovery that the trade dollars coined at the Carson Mint are defective in weight and deficient in weight. To such an extent do the coins fall below the standard that many of them were returned through Wells, Fargo & Co. to the Chinese refusing to receive them. They were deficient in weight from one-half of one per cent. to two per cent. The importance of this discovery may be arrived at when it is stated that the Mint at Carson, when wholly employed on trade dollars, produces about \$20,000 a day. Mr. Evans says there is no evidence of fraud, and that the Mint is honestly conducted, but he attributes the fault to the want of mechanical skill on the part of the operatives.

It is a strange affair truly when a Government mint turns out dollars "deficient in weight from one-half of one per cent. to two per cent." All of this deficient coin ought at once to be received by the Government, and if our Mints are managed by men who do not know their business they had best be removed.

THE ALASKA SWINDLE.—The company which, six or seven years ago, was awarded a monopoly of the fur trade in Alaska is making money by millions, and could have afforded to pay roundly for the illegal favoritism by which it was put in possession of its bonanza. By law this lucrative monopoly was required to be given to those who would make the highest bid for it; but, in defiance of law and against the official opinions of two successive Attorney Generals, Secretary Boutwell awarded it to the parties making the lowest bid. Nobody knows the reason for Mr. Boutwell's illegal decision, but any body who examines the facts will see that it is a decision for which the favored party could have afforded to pay a large sum of money.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.—To show the desperate temper of the Sioux nothing more is needed than the report which we now have that they have several times attacked General Crook's command on its march from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman. Not an Indian on the Platte and White rivers but has heard of the fighting qualities of the "Gray Fox" from the Apaches and Comanches of the south, and trembles at his name. Yet they make bold to harass him. Meanwhile the influx of white people into the Black Hills daily increases, and a general war on the North-western frontier seems more than ever certain. Vigorous military measures only can prevent, by present risks, greater bloodshed in the future.

DEMAND FOR STOCK.—We notice the arrival in Portland of two men who desire to buy 10,000 head of cattle for the Eastern markets. These men are coming east of the mountains, and expect to make their purchases mainly in this valley and Eastern Oregon. It is now quite evident that there will be a brisk demand for stock, and with this demand a corresponding increase in price.

THE TWEED SUIT.—The long contested suit against Tweed's property, to recover some \$6,000,000; which he is especially charged to have stolen from the city, has ended at New York with a verdict for the city of six and a half millions.

BARBOCK, an officer in the San Francisco Mint, is reported a defaulter in the sum of \$25,000. The B's seem to have a bad time of it. There is Beecher, and Belknap, and Barbock, the private secretary, and now comes Barbock of the Mint. Next?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1876. THE STATESMAN.—The campaign may be said to have fully opened with the organization of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, who are now installed at their rooms at 1224 F street in this city. The assigned press has failed to give, in detail and in reliable accuracy, the personnel of the committee, and as state and local organizations, and other democrats all over the country, will have frequent occasions to address the officers, we give at once the names of the committee, the following information:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, 1224 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SENATE. Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. P. White, of Maryland; Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Hon. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Hon. C. W. Clark, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Hon. A. S. Hewitt, of New York; Hon. C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Hon. M. Bayler, of Ohio.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. W. W. Cooper, Mr. James E. Harvey, and Mr. Charles Mason.

The democratic organizations in all the states and territories, are requested to send the names of their committees, immediately, to the Congressional committee.

Applications for documents, speeches, and other political matter, and all communications relating to the business of the committee, should be addressed to the secretary, Hon. James E. Harvey, at 1224 F street, Washington City.

Editors who may send their newspapers to the committee will be furnished with all documents published by them, free of charge.

HENRY CLYMER, Chairman. W. H. BARBOCK, Secretary. JAMES E. HARVEY, Secretary.

It will be seen that Hon. Henry Clymer, Chairman of the committee which investigated the Belknap scandal, is also Chairman of this committee, and no man better fitted for the position could have been chosen. Mr. Clymer is a man of particularly suave and amiable temper, and, in addition, a man of great ability. The committee are fortunate, also, in securing the services, as secretary, of Hon. James E. Harvey, late U. S. Minister to Portugal, a man of letters, a journalist of note, and a man of varied and extended information, whose large acquaintance and experience must prove of great value to the party.

THE STRICT INVESTIGATION. The investigation into the affairs of the District government and of the board of audit, which is being continued from day to day by the House committee on the District of Columbia, is a system of official swindling and robbing, by wholesale and retail, that completely throws into the shade the crimes of Tweed and his associates in New York.

This and other investigations that the several committees of the House are diligently pursuing disclose the astounding fact that there has not been for years honest men in any prominent position under either the federal or the District government; and that even the men in subordinate positions who have had an opportunity to steal have invariably followed the example set them by their official superiors. There has been, really, no law, in the proper acceptance of the word, administered in Washington for a long time. We have been under sort of a provost-marshal rule. From the President and his cabinet down to the chief of bureaus, and from judges of the supreme court of the district, and the attorney down to the constable, utter disregard of the law, where anything could be made by violating it, or where the law was in the various rings were at stake, has been the rule.

MODE OF BELKNAP'S ESCALATION. Another one of ex-Secretary Belknap's post-trading operations has come to light. The informant is J. Bell, a man well known in Washington. He will give his testimony before the committee shortly.

At the close of the war, Bell, who had been a scout for the Government, was appointed as a clerk in the Secret Service Department on Gen. Reynolds's staff, in Texas. He remained there for several years, and then transferred to the Western frontier at Fort Davis, a station on the Western frontier of Texas, had become vacant, he came to Washington to secure the vacant post. He brought with him letters of recommendation from Gen. Reynolds and other prominent gentlemen. Shortly after his arrival here, he sent to Secretary Belknap a copy of his recommendations, and asked for the position. The Secretary appeared somewhat indignant at being approached personally upon such a petty subject, inasmuch as the post-trading at Fort Davis was not a very large affair. Bell, being high-tempered, replied sharply and left the Secretary's presence. He had gone no further than the entrance to the War Department office, however, when a clerk of Mr. Belknap came after him, and asked him to return for a few moments. Mr. Bell did as requested. The Secretary treated him kindly; said that the post-trading at Fort Davis was vacant, but that it was worth to him \$200 a year. Bell said he would accept the proposition, but concluded that \$200 per annum was more than he could pay for the privilege of obtaining the post, and did not accept it. He is willing to testify to this statement, as a fact.

GRANT RECEIVES A PAIR OF PINKIES FOR AN IDEAL POST-TRADING. As soon as the committee get at it, a well known gentleman of unimpeachable integrity will testify to a fact which places the President in a hardly less disgraceful position than that of Belknap. The gentleman in whom I refer holds himself ready to swear that, on a certain occasion, he went to the White House, and introduced to the President a gentleman who wanted a post-trading on an Indian agency. His general made his application, and, after having made it, then remarked to the President, in the hearing of the witness, that in traversing the Indian country, he had come across the finest pair of Indian pinkies which he had ever laid eyes upon, and, if the gift would be acceptable, he had gone to the present of them to the President's boys. Thereupon, without any laws or laws, the President accepted the gift, and at once sent a telegram to the commandant of the post where the pinkies then were, ordering them to be immediately forwarded at his (Grant's) expense. Shortly after the post or secretary for which he had applied, but to another equally as lucrative.

THE SAFE BURGLARY BUSINESS BEING SIFTED. The confession of Nettleship, one of the safe burglary conspirators, is likely to lead to the indictment of several prominent members of the district ring. This confession has, thus far, been carefully guarded by district attorney Wells, who admitted in his testimony to the subversive committee of the House, on Saturday, that he had promised Nettleship immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony. The committee, however, with this case before them, if the whole truth is discovered, it will implicate two or three men who were, at the time of the burglary, public officers; besides others who were interested in the district investigation. If Harrington is shown to have been one of the conspirators, as he probably was, it is believed that he will prove to have been simply an agent, and not one of the principals. The committee are conducting the investigation in secret, and, in this way, hope to get to the bottom of the matter. A large number of names have been mentioned to appear before them this week, including several persons in New York, Newark and Boston. Mr. Frothingham, the Chairman of the committee, says that this investigation will be deeper than the last, and that he is determined to "let no guilty man escape."

DAVE THOMPSON EXPLAINS.—A Washington dispatch, dated March 27th, says: The House committee on postoffices to-day heard the statement of Gov. D. P. Thompson, of Idaho. He said the recent testimony of Mr. Barlow was calculated to injure him, unless his transaction with Barlow should be explained. He stated he had bid for the route from Kelton, Utah, to the Dalles, Oregon, was \$124,500; but was underbid by a man named DeLacy, who secured the contract. After some months Thompson's deposit was returned to him. Shortly after that himself and Barlow discussed the probability of DeLacy's failure. Thompson stated that in that contingency he should claim the route. He considered he had a claim on the department, but the department had none on him. As a result of this conversation Barlow purchased Thompson's reversionary interest in this contract for \$15,000. Soon after DeLacy failed, and Barlow took the route as Thompson's.

WHEAT MARKET.—During the week under review the market was very active, with several parcels taken at full rates. We note sales at \$1 7/8, but on time, which, counting interests at 10 per cent. per month, will reduce the same to \$1 7/8 cash. Our market cannot be regarded as over \$1 7/8 per cent for cash sales and \$1 7/8 for time. Carriage and other articles are in demand, and those desiring to arrive, this week, and therefore exporters are advised, we note the taking of the barque Stratheden, for Cork; as well as the barque "Frischli and Charters" the price paid is full. San Francisco advices are to the effect that ship owners do not wish to take long voyages at present rates, as they anticipate higher rates when the new crop comes in. California advices give the estimate surplus of that State at 100,000 tons. This increase over last season will more than make up any shortage in crop or damage to wheat by rain in Australia, and also the short crop in Chile. Continued rains in our State retard planting. There is some cause for anxiety now, regarding the seeding. Unless we are favored with the weather during the next four weeks we need not look for a very large crop in the low lands.—Portland Paper.

MAYNISH MILLARD, a well known citizen of Portland, and a man who had many friends all through the country, fell from a wharf in that city a few days since, and before he could be rescued life was extinct. We knew the deceased well, and always found him an upright, honorable man.

CHARLEY LAMAR, formerly keeper of a candy house in Portland, is now a stock operator in San Francisco. The next thing for Charley is to become a newspaper publisher.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED SUCCESS OF THE REDUCTION SALE!

DUSENBERY BROS.

Do not advertise the fact, but if you wish to know where you can do the best for yourself, search the town until you find DUSENBERY BROS.

If you want to know who is selling CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, LINENS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENERAL GROCERIES,

and every thing so cheap that nobody can undersell them. call at DUSENBERY BROS.

If you want to know who is Selling at the Greatest Reduction and very many articles at "any reasonable offer," go witness the

PRESENT SACRIFICIAL GOODS, and follow the crowd to the old established house of DUSENBERY BROS.

OUR ANNUAL FIGHT AGAINST HIGH PRICES and Shoddy Goods. ADAM'S BROS. STEEL VICTORIES. Notwithstanding the community have been cautioned against investing in BIG BONANZAS! Call and get our Prices, and you will be convinced that we Give You MORE GOODS for Your Money Than any other House at Walla Walla. Our Entire Stock Marked Down far below that of our competitors, and cannot fail to bring crowds of customers to our counters. ADAM'S BROS.

THOMAS QUINN. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where we sell at all times have on hand a very full stock of Team and Buggy Harness, Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c. And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop. REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-41

HOLMES' DRUG STORE. Is the place to buy your DRUGS, PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, &c. Great pains taken to please and give satisfaction to our customers. Goods Warranted Pure! Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. One door below Schwabacher Bros. H. E. HOLMES. To Farmers and Merchants! 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. A. McCALLEY. JOB PRINTING, NEAT, QUICK AND CHEAP, at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

Holiday Goods AT THE San Francisco Cigar Store RECEIVING by every steamer from below large consignments of Goods suitable for the Christmas & New Year's Holidays! Embracing a great variety of TOBACCO, NEGARS, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c. He invites special attention to his stock of Genuine Havana Segars, of which he has all the choicest brands. Also Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, including all the favorite brands, and deserving the attention of those who use the weed! Holiday and Fancy Goods! His stock of Goods suitable for the Holiday season is particularly fine, and embraces TOYS, in every variety; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; FOUNTAIN PENS; GOLDEN PIPES; FINE GOLDEN PIPES; FINE GOLDEN PIPES. Sec., &c., all to be sold at our own cost. SAN FRANCISCO CIGAR STORE, Next door to Duane Street. WHEAT WANTED! The Highest Cash Price PAID FOR GOOD CLEAN WHEAT! AT THE Standard Mills. A. McCALLEY, Proprietor.

PIV SMITH, a former resident of this valley, now makes his home in San Francisco.

SCARLET FEVER.—We hear of several new cases of scarlet fever. Among them that of Judge Guibard's youngest son, who has the disease in a mild form.

EMPHYSIS, in quite a serious form, prevailed in this locality. It frequently accompanied an attack of the mumps. Mr. Olmstead's death resulted from this cause.

MR. KYRER is fitting up the building at the corner of Main and Second streets, and will occupy the same as a tobacco, fruit and confectionary store. He will open the coming week with a fine stock.

GRAPE FRUITS.—A committee on behalf of the producers of this valley is now in correspondence with the O. S. N. Company to see if an arrangement can be made to secure an outlet for the surplus products of this valley at reasonable rates.

BELLEVILLE, a horse raised in this valley, was sold in San Francisco for \$5000. Gradually but surely Walla Walla valley is coming to be regarded as the great horse raising country of the Pacific coast. What Kentucky is to the East Walla Walla is to the West.

PERSONALS.—Messrs. Ned Ryan and Jack Daniels are just down from Silver City, where they are engaged in business. They took advantage of a fall in trade and came down here for the purpose of seeing their old friends. They return to the mines in a few weeks, and are both confident that they have a big "bonanza" in sight.

EMBRACING TO WALLULA.—A friend informs us that one day this week he counted ten teams all in a string, and all loaded with grain, on the road to Wallula. In the matter of up freights the teamsters have the preference, and so it really begins to look as though the building of the railroad was a waste of money.

HON. P. M. LYNCH, representative from the county in the last legislature, and an old settler, starts for the Atlantic States by tomorrow's stage. Mr. Lynch has been on this coast for over twenty years, and now goes back to re-visit the scenes of his youth. He will extend his visit as far as Canada, and expects to be in Philadelphia at the opening of the great centennial exhibition.

MR. LYNCH has been a useful and public spirited citizen, and he will bear with him the best wishes of a host of friends for a pleasant trip and speedy return.

DOG POISONED.—Monday night last, Mr. George Guthridge, living on the north side of Mill Creek, had a valuable dog poisoned. The dog was fastened inside the yard so he could not get out, and whoever poisoned him had to have done so from the fence. Mr. Guthridge heard a noise in the yard that the middle of the night, and got up and looked out, but the night being very dark was unable to see anything. In the morning the dog was found cold and stiff, with every appearance of having been poisoned.

CHIEF OF ACCIDENTS.—Scarcely an issue of our paper that we are called upon to report upon more serious accidents. The record of this week includes the following: A. McVey, fracture of clavicle, caused by his horse falling. Accidents of this character are usually painful, but recovery follows without much difficulty. Another case of the same kind is that of McNealy, the painter, caused by a powerful effort to throw a load on his shoulder. Both the above gentlemen are being attended by Dr. Binlock, under whose care they are progressing favorably.

THE NEXT DELEGATE.—It is the general understanding that the people living east of the mountains will take little or no interest in the next delegate election. The delegate seems to be the exclusive property of the western counties, and in future they should be allowed not only to name but elect the candidate. So far as this valley is concerned, all our energies should be devoted to getting into Oregon, and until that change is effected, our attention should be exclusively directed to the management of our local affairs. On the Sound, politics means a division of the labor and sales, and as our people never get any of the governor's, they may very properly keep out of the fight.

D. H. OLMSTEAD, an old settler and highly respected citizen, died at his residence, across the Oregon line, on Thursday, and was buried yesterday afternoon. An attack of emphysema was the immediate cause of his death, although he had been in poor health for several years. Mr. Olmstead came to this coast at an early day, and for a number of years was engaged with his brother in transporting freight over the portage at the Cascades. Subsequently he removed to Walla Walla, coming here in the spring of 1852, and remaining down to the date of his death. A quiet, unobtrusive man, he had many excellent traits of character, and was generally esteemed by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and several children to mourn his loss. Peace to his ashes.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.—Mr. J. M. Fisk, the proprietor, is now in Walla Walla for the purpose of introducing what is known as "Darker's Common Sense Shirt Pattern." By the aid of one of these patterns any gentleman can have his shirt made as required, and with the assurance that they will fit. By this new and improved style, much of the labor in making shirts is obviated, and it is placed in the power of any wife or friend to make a perfect fitting shirt. By this method shirts can be cut to open in front or back, and in any style of finish that may be desired. Gentlemen who have found it difficult to obtain a shirt anything near a fit, should obtain a model from Mr. Fisk, and thus be relieved from all trouble that may thus be in the future. Mr. Fisk will also furnish patterns for under and over shirts, drawers, and boys' clothing, and will in all cases guarantee the fit of garments made in accordance with the patterns. Rooms at the Stone House, No. 28. Our shirts are made in the country with Mr. Fisk at the loom, prepared to cut patterns, and thus enable them to have their shirts and under clothing made at home.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.—No doubt our readers will remember at the time the Walla Walla and Wallula Railroad Company submitted a proposition to the board of county commissioners of this county to aid the company in constructing the railroad from this place to the Columbia River, by issuing negotiable gold bonds to the amount of \$300,000, payable in 20 years, and the interest to be paid semi-annually in gold coin, we energetically opposed the proposition, both as editor of the STATESMAN, and in speeches at public meetings. We then showed that all such schemes had worked detrimental to the people of the counties in which such aid had been granted; that in reality it was building a railroad for an enterprising few, at the expense of the tax-payers. It is true that the Railroad Company offered to give a first mortgage on the road and its rolling stock to secure the payment of the bonds at maturity, and to place in the hands of the county commissioners of this county in trust the entire profits on down freights for 29 years, unless such profits so placed in trust should sooner be sufficient to liquidate the entire principal and interest of said gold bonds; and to grant the right to said county commissioners to establish the rates on down freights for 20 years, but that the rates on down freights should not be fixed at a less sum than two dollars per ton, and cost of carriage. Now, if we calmly look at these grants and having experienced the management of the road, we ask: What benefit would this grant be to us? What would the profits amount to after looking at the President's report? We say it candidly, had this proposition been carried, this fertile county would be in a hopeless condition. It would not only have caused taxes to be enormously high, but it would have retarded immigration; and instead of now being a happy and prosperous people, we would be the very opposite. In the discussion of this question before the people, the point was not made, what effect if any, a possible division of the county would have on the acceptance of the proposition, as offered by the Railroad Company. In this connection we give place to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this very question of indebtedness of counties, from which, it will be seen that we have great cause to rejoice over the defeat of the proposition, and that we ought to be truly thankful for our safe deliverance. Here is an outline of the decision:

The U. S. supreme court today decided that the present county of Laramie, in Wyoming Territory, is responsible for the payment of the entire debt contracted by it previous to the separation from it of the other two counties. This case has excited much interest for the reasons that it is understood to involve the same question that is now in controversy between the States of Virginia and West Virginia as to the liability of the former as now constituted for the debts incurred by the old State when it comprised the whole of the territory that was subsequently divided between them.

SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. J. C. Ferguson, the Scottish lecturer and vocalist, gave a series of entertainments in this city, commencing with Monday and closing with Wednesday evening. His opening was well attended, and gave great satisfaction. As a lecturer, Mr. Ferguson handled each subject he touched upon in a manner at once instructive and amusing. His illustrations were very full, and included both song and anecdote. Altogether his lecture was replete with interest, and at the different points he was greeted with rounds of applause. A great feature of the entertainment was his playing on the bagpipes, pronounced by competent judges superior to any music from that instrument that he ever heard. As a piper Mr. Ferguson is said to be without an equal, and certainly in his hands the bagpipes are made to do the duty of a full band. Miss Katie Shove assisted at the piano, and altogether the entertainment was a great success.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—At the invitation of Dr. Baker, President of the Company, the children attending the public schools yesterday enjoyed the pleasure of an excursion over the railroad. The invitation included the teachers and parents of the children, the whole forming quite a large procession. We understood that the occasion was one of rare enjoyment, and that the children were perfectly delighted with their ride in the "low back car."

SUMMER TIME.—The North Western Stage Co. have changed on to summer time to-day (Saturday), which will bring the mail in here about 10 P. M. Stages will leave here at 11 P. M. The junction has been moved to the bridge on the Umatilla river. The stage from here runs direct to the junction nine miles from Weston, and from the junction stages run direct to Pendleton, not going through Weston, as formerly.

A DIFFERENCE.—C. C. Huntley, in his evidence before the Congressional committee, said: "Moore, postmaster at Walla Walla, had made very conflicting statements to the department on this subject. He had viewed the matter in a very different light before and after his removal from office." A patriot in office is always a very different individual from the patriot turned out to grass.

PAY DAY at the Garrison continues to bring with it an occasional "scrimmage." On Thursday night two of the "boys" had a difficulty in forming their estimates of certain "things" strictly in accordance with each other, which resulted in one of them getting prodded in the back with a very dull knife. His wound is not likely to be serious.

IN THE FIELD.—A leading republican, now in Washington, writes that Judge Jacobs is bent upon a re-election, and is sanguine of success. We presume the Sound county will favor Jacobs, and if so he has a sure thing on a second term. The people east of the mountains hereafter will not take any special interest in the delegate election.

LEZENBY, the young man who was shot while hunting in the Blue Mountains, is reported by Dr. Binlock as improving with every prospect of saving his leg. The boy falls, injured by a kick from a horse at the race course, is much the same as reported last week.

TRAVELERS reaching town invariably seek accommodation at the Brick Hotel, Thos. O'Brien, proprietor, where they receive the best attention and are always pleasantly entertained.

ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday a soldier, named Harris, had his hand badly lacerated at the Garrison, by a circular saw. He will most likely lose some of his fingers.

SURGEON C. H. ALDEN left for Portland last Sunday, where he will remain for a short time on court martial duty.

The Freight Question.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of Walla Walla Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, held on the 24th of March, 1876:

Resolved, The Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company have advanced their rates of freight, so that it now costs five dollars and fifty cents per ton to get grain transferred from the warehouses on Walla Walla to Wallula, and that, too, in the face of the prospect of having one million of over the road the coming season aggregating to the railroad, on down freight alone, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, equal to half the cost of the road.

Resolved, The Oregon Steam Navigation Company carry the same freight seven times the distance, being about one-half as much railroad, and handle the freight six times oftener than the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company do, for which they charge only one dollar more per ton.

Resolved, That we believe it necessary that some speedy means should be adopted to release our country from the ruinous and oppressive monopoly, and that as a step in the right direction, we endorse the action of our Board of County Commissioners in appropriating money for the improvement of the wagon road to Wallula, and that, if necessary to keep the road in repair, we are in favor of their appropriating the same for that purpose.

Resolved, That if the Railroad Company insist upon continuing their present high rate of charges, we hereby pledge ourselves to withdraw our patronage therefrom and give it to teamsters, that we will use every honorable means to secure the construction of an operation line of road, and that we will not patronize, either by buying or selling, our produce, either as shippers or in any line of business who will give their freight to the railroad in opposition to teamsters, at corresponding rates.

C. C. CHAM, Master. J. W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

The Poet's Dream.

I dreamed, and lo I went to hell, Where poisoners all are doomed to dwell, When from this earth they are taken, For their disgraceful conduct here, When they finish their career, They go to dwell with Satan.

The Devil took me by the hand, And led me welcome to the land (Of which I was deserving). He said the truth, I then must sell Of what I'd done to merit hell— How him I had been serving.

I then advanced, made my best bow, Saying "Master, I will tell you how I've honored your black name, sir; But with my story will be brief, I've always been a petty thief, And long been bent to do you wrong, sir."

"I always have been under you, A faithful subject, loyal and true; To advance your cause I labor. I take whatever I think is good, And will kill the chickens and the wool, And poison the dogs of my neighbors."

"A managing youth, as you shall see, I from your drunken fellows get coffee and tea, For half the usual price; And soap and candles, and over coats, Drawers and under shirts, blankets and out, Matches, tobacco and spices."

"Well done! well done!" old Satan said, "Then shall he Devil in my stead, Of whom I'm wiser than I then am, as you say. As chief no longer I will swear I'll give you up my rooking chair, Hereafter I'll be honest."

PATRONS TO THE FROST.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—At a regular meeting of Blue Mountain Grange No. 3, P. of H., Washington Territory, held on Tuesday evening, March 28th, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That Blue Mountain Grange, No. 3, P. of H., Washington Territory, hereby endorse the resolutions passed by the district committee, P. of H., in Walla Walla on the 17th inst.

2. That the members of Blue Mountain Grange meet business and intend to carry out the 3rd resolution to the letter.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to each of the newspapers of Walla Walla city, with a request to publish the same.

W. M. SHELTON, Secretary.

VIVIAN-KOHLER CONCERT.

ALBANY, Oregon, March 25, 1876. EDITOR STATESMAN:—Messrs. Vivian and Kohler, in their celebrated musical and humorous entertainments, intend to pay your city a visit and give a short series of concerts.

Mr. Vivian is already well known as the author and singer of many of the most popular songs of the day, and you doubtless have heard of Mr. Kohler by favorable notices in your exchanges. They will reach Walla Walla on or about April 29th.

CHAS. M. ATKINS, Business Manager.

C. P. MARSH, the principal witness against Belknap, has returned from Canada, and has again been examined. The telegraph reports his testimony at the second examination as even stronger than at first, and such as to leave no doubt of the conviction of the disgraced secretary. The administration first scared Marsh out of the country, but subsequently finding things quite tropical were glad to get him back again. "Let no guilty man escape."

NEW HAMPSHIRE elects a republican governor. The republicans have large majorities in both branches of the legislature. It was thought that the exposures at Washington would effect the vote, but it turns out that these things were taken as a matter of course and failed to change the popular vote.

NEW HAMPSHIRE seems to prefer radical republicans to honest democrats in office. There is no accounting for tastes.

THE WHIPPING POST.—A bill is up before the California legislature making a wife beating a crime to be punished by the lash. The experiment of whipping brutal husbands has been tried in England, and found to work well. It will most likely work equally well in this country.

THE STRIPED JACKET.—The crime of which Mr. Secretary Belknap stands self-convicted is a felony, punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary. It will look nice to see one of the President's confidential advisers wearing a striped jacket.

NEAR THE THRONE.—One of the witnesses before the Congressional investigating committee testified that he paid Orville Grant, \$300 a month for a post trader's privilege. The President's friends and relations are an awful set.

COOKED.—The exposure about the Kentucky railroad and the manner George H. Peardleton's name is mixed up with that of Mrs. Belknap, effectually cooks that gentleman's goose, and so far as the Presidency is concerned leaves him out in the cold.

A Winter in California.

Our fellow townsman, Philip Ritz, Esq., has returned home after spending a winter in California, and kindly furnishes us with the following notes, that will interest the readers of the STATESMAN. He says that during the winter season,

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is in her glory; from my open window, on my friend's farm, near Santa Barbara, where I am writing, the fragrance of the most delicate roses, heliotropes, pansies, carnations, hyacinths and lilies, growing in the open air, fills the whole ground and every apartment, and the birds are singing from the branches of the majestic live oaks and eucalyptus trees surrounding the house.

The sunshine and weather is just such as we would expect in May in our latitude. California is certainly lovely in the winter. I suppose the long dry summers are a drawback, yet most of the settlers here say they don't object to them, and don't know how they would get along if it rained in the summer as it does in some places.

SANTA BARIARA is perhaps one of the most lovely and healthy locations on the Pacific coast. Protected from the north winds by a lofty range of mountains, it opens directly on the ocean beach, yet is protected from the severe sea breeze in the summer by a high range of islands, some 50 miles in length, directly in front of the town, and some 15 miles distant from the shore. These natural surroundings tend to procure a uniformity of climate which makes but little difference in the range of the thermometer the year around.

LOS ANGELES is a strange compound of American and Spanish, of course the former predominating in the more improved portions of the city and country. It was very interesting to me, as I suppose to most persons at first, who have been raised in the north to admire the beautiful orange orchards with their dense dark foliage and crops of golden fruit, and to sit down under the shade of the trees in a very hot day in February and pluck and eat the delicious ripe oranges, but is surprising how soon persons

THE ORANGES compared with apples. To illustrate in rather a familiar style, I was told by a Walla Walla lady whose son went to school in the city, that the little boys traded three oranges for one apple, and I found that older boys in trade sold Oregon apples by the box for nearly three times as much as oranges. I think the orange business is being overdone in Southern California. Parties who have planted a large number of trees, I think will find considerable difficulty in disposing of the crop, when they come to a bearing, and being a perishable product they will be taken into market at once, and at a heavy cost for transportation, boxes, &c., which will very greatly depreciate their value. Not so with

WINE AND NUTS. They can be kept for years if necessary, if the market do not suit, and marketed at leisure; even lemons and olives can be expressed into juice and oil, and disposed of at leisure. After all I found the vineyards, where they had got properly regulated, and were making a good quality of wine, paying better than any other enterprise in Southern California, and about the only persons whose farms were not covered with mortgages to nearly their full value. It is surprising indeed to see the number of

FAIRMS THAT ARE MORTGAGED for large sums at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. per month. All over the State of California, those that have no incumbrances on their land are the exception. This paying heavy interest and enormous taxes on large bodies of land that take one year with another, not paying much more than expenses, is sure to bring a collapse sooner or later. I think the easiest way for any person who wants a nice California farm, is to go there with say \$10,000 or \$12,000, and quietly sit down and loan his money, and in a short time he can have his choice of almost any place that is now held at from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for \$10,000. This condition of affairs applies to the whole state north of the bay as well as south. To give you an idea of the price of some lands, and the amount they will produce, I will mention one extreme case that came under my notice. On a rented farm in the valley of Santa Rosa, which is held at about \$75 per acre, I asked the tenant, who was plowing, how much wheat he expected per acre. He told me last season it averaged

THIRTEEN BUSHELS PER ACRE, and that he thought it would be fortunate if it done as well this year; and this is on land that they call adobe, and it is about as much as his poor crop of horses could do to pull the small plow through the sticky stuff. This I admit is an extreme case, as I have seen a number of farms that would produce from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, but they are held at from \$100 to \$150 per acre. By the way, speaking of farmers' teams, I think I never saw a

MORE SORRY LOT OF TEAMS in my life than I have in California. One might stand on the corner of some street in Walla Walla, or any Oregon town, and could see ten times as many good teams driven in from the country as he could in any California town that I visited. The fact is there are very few decent teams in California outside of San Francisco, or a few near the towns for driving purposes. The farm horses are mostly such as would be worth from \$30 to \$60 with us, if in good condition, which they were not.

THE CLIMATE, this winter everybody said was an exceptional one, which I suppose must be so, for I never saw worse and colder rains, nor more wind during the twelve years that I lived in the Willamette Valley, than I experienced during the time I spent in San Francisco, and in Sonoma county. It may be that other

WINTERS ARE VERY PLEASANT, but this one certainly has been very disagreeable. You must not infer that my trip to California was a failure. On the contrary, it was very pleasant, but I came back to our northern country with a better appreciation of it, than ever before. California is, I think, far preferable to many of the Eastern States to live in, considering the climate and all other circumstances, but it is certainly a pretty

HARD PLACE FOR A POOR MAN to get a start in, with land at from \$50 to \$150 per acre, and consequently a great many are returning East by every train. I asked some of those going back why they did not come to our country, and take up land, and go along slowly with low prices for produce, and after while they would own a good farm of their own. Most of them didn't know there was such a country.

THE JAPANESE AT THE CENTENNIAL. The last steamer from Japan and China brought over 450 packages (156 tons) of articles for exhibition at the Centennial. They will have in all some 1800 tons, and will be there in full force, living on the ground in their own houses and in their own style. They are bringing over one house that will be ready to put up; there is 40 tons of it, and there will not be a nail used in its construction, being all dovetailed together. In another package they have a large vase of antique farm imbed with gold and silver and precious stones, and is valued at \$180,000. From the immense piles of boxes, &c., in the P. M. S. S. Co. warehouse waiting transportation over the Pacific Road, it would seem that that they might require more room than any other nation at the exhibition.

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, &C.

At less than the Original Cost, and Cheaper than any other House in 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

At a Great Sacrifice! SCHWABACHER BROS.

GRAND LOTTERY.

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!

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

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 placed in the hands of Trustees before the Sale of Tickets, as provided by the act.

The Seattle Saw-Mill Mill Property.

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

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

THE SECOND AND THIRD Grand Prizes! THERE WILL BE, IN ALL, 5,575 PRIZES OR, ONE CHANCE IN TEN.

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

Tickets forwarded immediately on receipt of money. Tickets for sale at the Office of the Manager, at Seattle. Tickets are now ready for sale, at the Office of the Manager, in Seattle.

H. L. YESLER, Seattle, W. T.

Walla Walla Bakery

PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes.

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going else where, as I will sell them cheaper.

Cheaper than they can be imported. Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Best Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered in any part of the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their Bread left. The Bread Wagon will go around the city every morning.

EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, & UPHOLSTERING.

Done in a workmanlike manner. Furniture Repaired and Varished. WAREHOUSE, Main street, Walla Walla below Third street.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET,

Main Street, Walla Walla. WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE VERY CHEAPEST CUTS OF MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, BACON, SAUSAGES.

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 of the country.

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

N. G. BLALOCK, M. D., OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public in the general practice of his Profession, and especially SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS.

Calls attended to at all hours. Office, Dr. Day's new building, second floor. Residence on Second street, lower side, one block from the bridge. 49-50.

Walla Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, freight will be received and delivered at the Railroad Depot until the close of the season, at the rates hereinafter stated:

Rates on Down Freight, (PER TON WEIGHT, ON) GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD.

From Walla Walla to Wallula..... \$3.50 From Walla Walla to Whitman..... 1.00 From Whitman to Wallula..... 4.00

Rates on Up Freight, (PER TON MEASUREMENT, ON) GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

From Walla Walla to Wallula..... \$3.50 From Walla Walla to Whitman..... 3.00 From Whitman to Wallula..... 1.00

From Walla Walla to Wallula, Ore., and on up freight, received from Walla Walla, will be stored at owner's risk of frost and decay.

Furniture not boxed, and all Agricultural and Mechanical Implements, at 4 up or knocked down, at owner's risk of damage and chafing.

DOWN SPECIAL RATES. Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetables, same rates as above per ton measurement.

Wood, one-half more than the above rates per ton weight. Beef hides each 12 1/2 cents.

Wool, Sheep, Stone and Lime Stock at agreed on rates up or down, by car load. Double rates on last freight up or down.

All freight not received at depots will be at owner's risk of fire until shipped or delivered to consignee. All bills payable in gold or silver coin before delivery of freight.

Note.—The charges of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Transfer Company on down freight transferred to O. S. N. Co.'s boats, including the business of forwarding, is 50 cents per ton. And on up freight, received from O. S. N. Co.'s boats and forwarded, \$1 per ton. All down freight, for forward shipment, not consigned to parties at Walla Walla, will be turned over to this Transfer Company to forward.

PASSENGER RATES. From Walla Walla to Wallula..... \$3.00 From Walla Walla to Whitman..... 2.00 From Walla Walla to Wallula..... 3.00 From Whitman to Wallula..... 2.00

Way Passengers, per mile..... 10 D. S. BAKER, President W. W. & C. R. Co. WALLA WALLA, March 4, 1876. 144f

North-Western Stage Co. GREAT Reduction in Fare to the East. LOCAL RATES OF FARE: cents. Walla Walla to Weston, Oregon..... 2.50 " " Pendleton, Oregon..... 5.00 " " La Grande, Oregon..... 10.00 " " Tule Lake, Oregon..... 12.00 " " Baker City, Oregon..... 17.50 " " Boise City, Idaho..... 37.50 " " Winnemucca, Idaho..... 75.00 " " Kelton..... 75.00

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, and all points via Boise City and KELLID, the direct Overland 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 reliable performance of service on time are special features of the Company. OFFICE AT THE Stone Hotel..... Walla Walla, W. T. W. H. MORRIS, J. M. GORHAM, General Superintendents. Boise City, I. T. 204f

AN OFFENDED ELEPHANT.—Every body has heard of the sagacity of elephants; the writer, having been in India for years, had many opportunities of judging of it. One day two ladies were watching some elephants being fed near their camp in the jungles of the central provinces, when the elder of the two unfortunately took it into her head to offer one of the elephants a very hot chapatti, which is a cake, made of flour, and baked over the fire on a thin plate; and, consequently, when fresh made is burning hot. Elephants are usually fed with these twice a day, but they are always allowed to cool before being given. This one was still so hot that it hurt the beast's trunk, for which it is the most sensitive part of its body. The elephant however, permitted her to sit near his tail, but he remained cross all day, and subsequently showed that justice is not so invariably developed in elephantine character as supposed.—Essay on Every day Life.

ODD HABITS.—Great men often fall into strange habits, to which they cannot be reconciled, as eccentricities growing out of their eminence. Neander, the famous church historian, always needed a goose-quill to pull to pieces when lecturing to his students. If he could not get on without it, if he quill was missing, or if it gave out before the lecture was ended, the professor stammered and hesitated, and finally broke down altogether. The students were careful always to put a quill on his desk, and generally had another on hand in case the first gave out too soon. But sometimes they were mischievous enough to select a short one, by way of experiment, to see if the professor would really be embarrassed. The habit grew up partly from his modesty, to avoid thinking of self by being busy with something else and partly from his awkwardness, not knowing what to do with his hands. But it was amusing to a listener to see him, sometimes twisting the quill, and then slowly pulling it to pieces.

REMODELING A HUMAN FACE.—A novel operation recently performed at the Main General Hospital is thus described: A person came there with a cancerous upper lip, which a quack had made worse by the use of caustics. The patient being placed under the influence of ether, the lip was cut down and removed, the mouth slit far into the cheeks on both sides, the flesh turned down, and the inner membrane and bone scraped to remove all traces of the cancer. Then the cheek were brought forward over the chin and sewed together to form a new under lip, a new and handsome mouth was formed by the sewing up the slits and cutting out triangular notches in the corners, and that the new lip might not lack the natural redness, the lining membrane was brought out over the edge and sewn down. A new face having thus been put upon the patient, he went home rejoicing.

PRESIDENT GILARDIN, one of the most learned and equitable of French Judges, said: "Long experience on the bench has convinced me that the vast majority of persons who sue for judicial separations were not fitted for wedded life. They never fail to urge that they were mistaken in their choice, and that if they had been joined to anybody else but the person from whom they seek to be separated they might have been happy. This may be true in some few cases, but generally speaking there is at least one of the parties to every suit whose temper is wholly intractable, and I do not see what would be gained by allowing this party to go and marry again, and make a second home as wretched as her or she has made the first."

TIMBER LANDS.—Senator Kell's bill for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and in the Territories of the United States has been reported favorably by the Senate Public Land Committee with out amendment. It provides that certain surveyed public lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, valuable chiefly for timber but unfit for cultivation, may be sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to any one citizen or association, at the minimum price of \$5.50 per acre. For the other Territories the size of the tracts is limited to 40 acres.

Horse and Jack Bils. THE STATESMAN OFFICE has an assortment of HORSE and JACK BILLS, and is prepared to print HAND-BILLS on short notices and at 10 cents.

THE TYPE WRITER.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Art, London, a machine was exhibited, intended to enable persons to write, or rather print, without using a pen. The Journal of the Society of Arts: Says The machine in appearance somewhat resembles an ordinary sewing machine being mounted on a stand of the size and appearance of a sewing machine stand. In front there is a key-board with the letters of the alphabet, numerals, etc., upon it; and on pressing one of the keys, a small lever bearing the corresponding letter, is caused to strike against a ribbon saturated with prepared ink, over which the paper is held on a roller. Each letter strikes in the same spot, but the roller with the paper moves a space forward after each letter, so that it appears on the paper in its proper place. The mechanism is very simple, the levers carrying the letters being actuated by a similar arrangement to that of a piano, and strung on a circular wire so that they all strike into the center of the circle. By the action of the treadle, as soon as a line is finished, the roller is traversed back to its original position, and at the same time it is revolved on tooth of a ratchet wheel, so as to bring a fresh line under the operations of the apparatus. The type is all small capitals, and the printing is perfectly regular and even. It is stated that, after a little practice, any person can work twice as fast as an ordinary writer, and that a skilled operator can gain a very much greater speed. The machine can be used for manufacturing with the ordinary thin paper and carbon paper, some nineteen or twenty legible copies being obtainable. It is an American invention.

THE GERMAN WOMAN'S PRIDE OF BIRTH.—It has somewhere been rashly asserted by some one that every woman not born an English woman, could she have had a choice in the matter, would have so chosen to be born. No greater error could be made as regards the German woman, she, taking her all around, is absolutely contented with her lot and supremely disregarding of the estate of other women. The day of small things not only suffices for her, but is to her as a crown of glory; she despises the frivolity of the French, the freedom of the English, the fearless strides and absolute independence of the American woman. Do not believe that you will be able to sit in the seat of the scornful; you will have to come down and go out, for towering high above you, on her pedestal of home baked virtues, and looking down upon your ornamentalness and uselessness with the fear and dislike virtue assumes in gazing upon vice, stands the traditional Hausfrau. That she should have anything to learn of her neighbors (outside the Fatherland) is impossible; there is only one country in the world, and that is Germany; there is only one woman, and that is the German woman. In the face of such convictions as these it would be daring to hint at the state of mind that has been characterized as a mean satisfaction with a mean position. The "coming" woman, as yet, casts no shadow across the dead level of Germany home life. The "platform" woman and the "medical" woman are still only known by evil report; beings that cause the virtuous matron to draw her imaginary skirts shudderingly around her ample form and to pass by, with mental averted eyes, on the other side.—Fraser's Magazine.

Pig Breeding for Profit.—At a recent stock convention in Iowa, Dr. J. C. Trayer said, in answer to a question as to his plans in pig raising: To make money, I would buy good stock, the very best I could get, with warranted pedigree. I would like the largest boar of its kind, and the sows on the same principle. They must be long bodied and with a rather coarse bone; the boar not quite so lengthy, with smaller bone. I would breed in January, so that the pigs would be dropped in the spring, and so as to have them all come together, and then they will be uniform, which is a good recommendation to stock. Would not keep over eight sows together in one inclosure, and would not shut them up only when about to drop the pigs; would have the inclosures well ventilated at the top, even in winter; should have good bedding, which should be changed often enough to keep dry and prevent becoming dusty. Would feed twice per day and very regularly. Always keep record of the time of breeding my sows so as to know when they will have pigs, the usual time being 112 to 116 days. I give out straw for feeding three or four days previous to the dropping of the pigs; wean pigs when they are about sixty days old; do not breed but one litter of pigs from a sow in one year; keep my breeding sows in rather thin flesh, and good healthy condition; give them plenty of cinners and stonecoal ashes; think coal ashes better than wood ashes.

WALLA WALLA TRUCK & DRAY COMPANY. HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP under the above name, we announce to the public that we have not entered into a combination to raise prices. The present charges are deemed fair and reasonable, and will be adhered to in the future. We are prepared to do a

General Truck & Dray Business! Also, forwarding. Orders left at JOHNSON, REED & WILSON, or at the office of J. D. LAMAN, will receive prompt attention. Walla Walla, W. T., March 2, 1876.

THE DAYTON Woolen Manufacturing Co. OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of Blankets, Cashmeres, Doekings, Tweeds, Flannels, and Yarns. CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade. For samples show and orders received at A. H. REYNOLDS' DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, 14-15

REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN on the night of the 24th of March, 1876, from the farm of J. Z. Stone's pasture, south of Walla Walla, a GRAY MARE, about 14 months high, and heavy with foal; about 3 years old, and branded P on the left shoulder; the brand is dim, but by getting close to her it will be seen plainly; she is slightly blind-eyed. Any person finding and returning her to the Lewiston Stage Barn, at Walla Walla, will receive the above reward. 15-2w WILLIAM MULLIGAN.

Blessings upon a woman's heart! for it is a beautiful thing; so unselfish, so devoted, so patient, so forbearing, and so loving; like a rill of the clearest water which fertilizes a whole plain, nourishes giant trees and young flowers together, giving all life and loveliness, heedless of itself, save serene in its own deep joy. Let women be as nature made them; and then Olympus itself holds more glorious beings than they. Let them be simple, natural, and loving, and they pass through the cycle of their virtues, for all others depend on these.

LITTLE Willie was saying his usual prayer at his mother's knee, and having got far as 'If I should die before I wake,' hesitated. 'Well, what next?' 'Well, mamma, I suppose the next thing would be a funeral.'

To keep apples fresh for a year, use dry sand and dry your barrel, put in layer of apples and a layer of sand until full, cover tight and keep where they will not freeze.

1858, E. P. Fitzgerald & Bro. 1875. DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, HEAVY & SHOULDER, BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL, BLACKSMITHS' & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, PLOWS, &c. General Merchandise. Eastern Exchange Bought. E. P. FITZGERALD & BRO., Walla Walla, Idaho, Oregon.

GOLD COIN LOTTERY! IN AID OF THE Snoqualmie Road! AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE Washington Territory Legislature TO BE DRAWN IN Seattle, April 3rd, 1876!

LIST OF PRIZES (IN GOLD COIN). 1 Grand Prize, \$10,000. 1 Grand Prize, 3,000. 1 Grand Prize, 1,000. 4 Prizes, \$200 each, 800. 13 Prizes, \$100 each, 1,300. 750 Prizes, 5 each, 3,750. 800 Prizes, amounting to, \$20,000. One Chance in Ten!

A SOCIAL HOP! WILL BE GIVEN BY THE GRANGERS C. S. BUSH'S HALL! WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1876. ALL GRANGERS IN GOOD STANDING are respectfully invited to attend.

WALLA WALLA TRUCK & DRAY COMPANY. HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP under the above name, we announce to the public that we have not entered into a combination to raise prices. The present charges are deemed fair and reasonable, and will be adhered to in the future. We are prepared to do a

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THE DAYTON Woolen Manufacturing Co. OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of Blankets, Cashmeres, Doekings, Tweeds, Flannels, and Yarns. CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade. For samples show and orders received at A. H. REYNOLDS' DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, 14-15

Platform of the National Grange Adopted by the National Grange, at its ninth Annual Session. PROFUSELY impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should proclaim to the world its objects, we heretofore make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture, we mutually resolve to stand for the good of our country and mankind. 2. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, peace." 3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To change the conditions of our labor, and to strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and cooperation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each in labor to the utmost.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most intimate relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we are not so far from business as to believe that their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

5. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irritable canals, nor of any corporations which will advance our interests, and which are 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 enemies of the great manufacturing and mercantile monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and to do so by mutual cooperation for the benefit of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trades and legitimate profits.

6. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the people are the sovereign power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

7. We shall advocate the cause of education among the people, and we will not be deterred by any opposition. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

8. We are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

9. We are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

10. We are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

11. We are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

District Court Summons. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Nez Perce.

CONRAD WYNNEB, Plaintiff, vs. F. J. ENDERLIN and F. J. M. ENDERLIN, his co-Defendants. Action brought in District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Nez Perce, in and for the County of Nez Perce, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

THE PEOPLE of the United States in the Territory of Idaho, do hereby certify that the said Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, is a resident of the County of Nez Perce, in the State of Idaho, and that the said Defendant is a resident of the County of Nez Perce, in the State of Idaho.

Notice for Distribution. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla, ss. In Probate—In the Matter of the Estate of W. C. KNIGHT, Deceased.

Application to Sell Real Estate. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla, ss. In Probate—In the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. PHILBROOK, Deceased.

Notice for Distribution. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla, ss. In Probate—In the Matter of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOE, Deceased.

District Court Summons. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Nez Perce.

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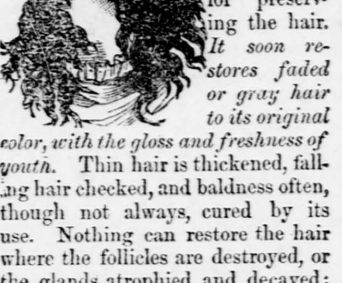
The Trotting Stallion BELLFOUNDER! WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1876, from her of Mares, at the owner's BANCH, on Dry Creek. The blood of this celebrated horse is derived from the three most fashionable and most noted trotting families, and his success in the arena of trotters is too well established for comment. He is the sire of "Mark Twain," who at 6 years old and with but little training, showed a 2:30 gait. Also, of "Belle," who trotted in 2:26, and for which her owner has refused an offer of \$5000. Bellfounder's excellent health, condition and abundance of stamina, will ensure him the success of a season's service, and the remaining one-half when the Mare is known to be in foal.



BELLFOUNDER CHIEF! Five years old, will make the season at Walla Walla and at the owner's BANCH, on Dry Creek. He is the best son of the veteran Bellfounder; his dam an excellent road mare, large and of great style, and highly bred. He is untrained but shows remarkable trotting action; is nearly 16 hands high, weighs 1350 pounds; of a dark red-wood bay color, and for symmetry of form cannot be excelled.

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW IMPROVED Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. C. SCHUMACHER, after a long experience in the sale of his Sewing Machines, Main Street, Walla, at San Francisco, knows from practical experience that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is the best in the world, and he pronounces the

Ayer's Hair Vigor For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color. A Dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.



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Best Sewing Machine: now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines now on hand for sale at his Gunsmith Shop, Main Street, Walla, at San Francisco, know from practical experience that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is the best in the world, and he pronounces the

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., 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.

POND'S EXTRACT. Clear, for I will speak of excellent FORD'S EXTRACT.—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, has been in use over thirty years, and its reputation for curing all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections, is well established. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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WALLA WALLA STATIONERY OFFICE. GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Established in Walla Walla, 1862. PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK in his line of business, and from his long experience over 30 years in Walla Walla is confident of giving satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to.

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