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Walla Walla Statesman.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

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THE AMBITIOUS VINE. A vine that stood beside a thriving oak...

A FRENCH TRAGEDY. A Man Stabbed His Sister-in-Law Six Times After Robbing Her.

A LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLER. His Conquest of Mrs. Gilkens—Vend, Vict.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN. Ohio has inherited the responsible position so long awarded to Pennsylvania...

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A FRENCH TRAGEDY. The London Times' correspondent in Paris writes to that journal on May 26: A terrible story has just been unfolded at the Assize Court of Nimes.

A LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLER. He drove his team close up to the fence, got down and rapped on the door. The widow Gilkens opened it, when he said: "Mrs. Gilkens, I am a peddler of lightning-rods."

EMIGRATION FROM KANSAS. The overland emigration to Oregon is mostly from the southern part of the State (Kansas) and emigration goes more up the Arkansas valley than here (Topeka).

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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

VALUE OF CHARACTER.—In the libel case entitled J. N. Dolph vs. Wm. Watkins, tried at Portland last week, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of one dollar. Both parties to the suit are prominent in Oregon politics, and the amount of damages awarded seems to indicate that character in Oregon is held dirt cheap.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING, at Olympia, is being overhauled and repaired. The building itself is a miserable affair, and its location so inconvenient that money expended upon it is thrown away. The next legislature should remove the capitol to either Vancouver or Seattle, and then endeavor to secure an appropriation sufficient to put up respectable public buildings.

WILLIAM IRWIN, editor of the Yreka Union, a weekly paper published at Yreka, is the democratic candidate for Governor of California. Our exchanges, republican as well as democratic, speak highly of the nominee, and say that he will run far ahead of his ticket. We are gratified to see a member of the editorial profession held in such high repute.

A MISTAKE.—The Ohio democracy are making their canvass on a paper money inflation platform. This is in direct opposition to the policy of Senator Thurman, who in the Senate has been a leading advocate of an early return to a specie basis. The platform is explained as having been got up for the purpose of killing off Thurman, who is a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination. We fear that in striking a blow at Thurman the democracy have inflicted an irreparable injury upon the party.

THE BLACK HILLS.—A significant item comes over the wires from Washington. The miners in the Black Hills will not be disturbed at present. And who ever thought they would be? There will, judging from present prospects, soon be miners enough in the country to cut up all the Indians who would oppose them. They would be fighting for private and personal emolument and gain, utterly unhampered by real tape or "general orders," and the result is a foregone conclusion. And as for the United States authorities, it is hardly to be expected that a very large number of dogs of war will be let loose upon these sturdy pioneers at a time. It seems reasonably certain that those who Black Hills are to be mined.

A GOOD PAPER.—A few years since a number of what were known as women's rights papers sprung into existence, and for a time appeared to flourish. Originated in excitement they were necessarily ephemeral, and one by one they died out, until today we believe Mrs. Dunwidy's Northwest is the sole remaining representative of the brood. All the rest have gone to that bourne from whence newspapers never return. The tenacity of life exhibited by Mrs. Dunwidy's handling can best be accounted for from the fact that her issues are all of uniform excellence. In her case there is no "waning fire," but the tone once pitched is never changed. So uniform is the style of her articles, and so great the amenities, that we have often thought that it is waste time to change the arrangement of the type from week to week. A better plan would be to simply change the dates, leaving the arrangement of the matter much on the stereotyped plan. By this plan Mother Dunwidy would save the cost of "composition" and "distribution," and her subscribers would get their papers of uniform excellence and quit as money as at present. Here is a capital suggestion for all newspapers of the Northwest pattern.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AS THE NATIONAL HERO.—For the common run of sensible people there is reassurance and comfort in the fact that Wendell Phillips is in favor of General Grant and plenty of paper money. There will come up from time to time in the public consciousness doubts of the wisdom, propriety, generosity, justice of any course taken. However you go in the woods you will have misgivings till you come to the opening, where you can get a glimpse of some familiar evidence that you are right—some hill or mill or steep or till you hear the ugly snarl of a well known cur or the sound of the cracked bell on the factory. Thus people would remember the sentiment they had toward Grant when he was identified with our best hopes in the war, and they might say he was entitled to more consideration than to be cast aside, even out of deference to a sacred tradition of the Republic. There would also be occasions when, despite of political economy and the hard experience of every age of the world, people would speculate as to whether or no it was fully wise to neglect these paper money dreamers, as to whether or no they were not like some other dreamers—Columbus or De Gama—and whether a sail with them might not have led us to new worlds in finance. But when Phillips comes out for Grant and paper money the reassurance that we are right in rejecting both is as thorough as would be the sound of the cracked factory bell as an indicator of our whereabouts in the woods. Phillips is a positive quantity in our politics. He represents the possible political lunacy of the American people, and he takes a pride in giving to this possible lunacy its extreme utterance. He is therefore one of the safest guides the people have, so long as they always understand that his way madness lies, and that the course to take is the one most opposed to what he urges.

The Shirker as a Social Element.

A Chicago journal recently remarked, upon the statement that many persons were returning from California dissatisfied, that 'the plain English of this is that the people are leaving California for the reason that they cannot get a living as they expected to, without working for it.' There is no doubt a great deal in this view. The restlessness which marks various stages of social growth arises too frequently from dissatisfaction with the terms upon which the ordinary comforts of life can be had. Our legacy from the civil war consisted partly in this curse of impatience with methodical application, and the instrumentalities that have grown out of the conditions of the war—the currency, jugglery, gold room, gambling, and so forth, have tended to increase and confirm the evil. The development of communism in cities like Chicago comes of precisely the same conditions. The operative classes are no longer content with modest earnings, but desire to share among them the earnings of others—to confiscate in fact, the proceeds of the labor and skill of their more intelligent and industrious fellows. The men who at this time cross the continent to California, and who go back with an evil report of the land, are with few exceptions persons who expected to be able to live there without working, and who refuse to accept the ample opportunities that State offers honest industry. We have had sufficient experience of a class of immigrants who obstinately refuse scores of advantageous offers on their way to San Francisco, and who, arriving there forthwith begin to loaf until they have spent their little capital, and then turn round and curse the country. It is further to be noticed that the people who are never satisfied with what offers, and who cannot bring themselves to honest hard work even though a competency is promised them, have for their ideal some shiftless, miserable, lazy man's berth, in which, if they had it, they would probably find themselves worse off than laboring on a farm. There is plenty of work to be had here, but it was to escape from work that many of these grumblers came here, and naturally they return disgusted. Perhaps the country will outgrow this pernicious tendency. Perhaps the law of the survival of the fittest will settle the question. But whatever the process by which they are eliminated, we hold it to be indispensible that the shirker, as a social element is the ugliest feature of the period.

THE IRON INTEREST.—The continued depression of the iron interest, not only in this country, but also in Europe, is a subject for thoughtful consideration. The wonderful growth of the iron production of the world, from 1835 to 1865, marked it emphatically as the iron age—and during that period was built almost our entire present system of railroads, covering over 73,000 miles of track, and requiring fully 7,300,000 tons of railroad iron in its construction. The annual wear and tear, estimated at about 10 per cent, would require 730,000 tons per annum, of railroad iron, since 1865. Bessemer steel rails have been growing in favor and decreasing in cost; and to-day the Bessemer plants of this country are capable of producing 350,000 tons of steel rails per annum. When it is remembered that each steel rail possesses fully seven times the life of an iron rail, it is to be wondered at that so many of our iron rail mills are changing their production to merchant bars? Every ton of Bessemer steel rails that has been put into the railroads of the country, for the past ten years, has possessed a wearing life, as compared to iron rails, as 70 to 10. It requires very little calculation to estimate the required production of steel rails, not only to cover the entire wear and tear of all our iron roads, but, in a few years, to replace our iron roads with steel rails. When this is accomplished there will only only be required 73,000 tons per annum to supply the wear and tear that in 1865 required 730,000 tons of iron. This will account, in part, for the decreased production of pig iron in this country for three years past. In 1872 there was produced 2,854,558 tons of pig iron; in 1873, 2,868,278 tons, and in 1874 2,689,413 tons—a falling off of about 16 per cent in the production of pig iron in two years. This was fully equalized by the low wear and tear of the steel rails that had gone into the railroads since 1865.

OREGON POLITICS.—The members of the independent central committee, are requested to meet at Portland, on Friday, July 10, 1875, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to arrange for a convention to nominate a candidate for member of Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee. The members of the committee are S. P. Barnett, of Baker county; B. R. Riddle, of Benton; L. C. Latorre, of Clackamas; John West, of Clatsop; Joel Hamilton, of Columbia; J. W. Rook, of Coos; John Huntley, of Curry; James D. Barnett, of Douglas; D. N. Lane, of Grant; M. Hanley, of Jackson; Jos. Teff, of Josephine; H. N. Hill, of Lane; Jos. Naxon, of Linn; D. E. Peyton, of Marion; Jas. Buchel, of Multnomah; J. S. Thompson, of Polk; W. D. Stillwell, of Tillamook; Thos. K. McCoy, of Umatilla; W. White, of Union; Benj. Schofield, of Washington; Geo. Bach, of Wasco; G. W. Barnett, of Yamhill.

Saving the Republican Party.

The number of Presidential candidates who are anxious for the republican nomination is slowly but constantly decreasing. Friend after friend departs. Who hath not lost a friend? It begins to be generally suspected that in spite of democratic foolishness the country is turning its face toward that party and its back upon the republicans. The shrewdest men in the republican party are making up their minds to a "democratic interregnum," and a good many of them are not sorry. If the democratic leaders North and South had only managed to inspire the country with a little confidence in their conservative wisdom in the last four or five years they would carry off with them next year a large and the best part of the republican party. This is a disagreeable state of things for the republican leaders; but they have themselves alone to blame for it, and they have the remedy in their own hands if they have but the courage and wisdom to apply it. They are not yet ruined, and they need not be; on the contrary, they have it in their power now to confer a great benefit on the country, and at the same time, as we believe, rescue their party from a threatening defeat. If it should be known to day that the leading republicans of the different States—men of the stamp of Blaine and Wilson, of Wheeler, Elias H. Roberts and Woodford, in New York; of Hayes and Foster, in Ohio; of Willard, Pollard and Edmunds, in Vermont; Phelps, in New Jersey; Willard, in Michigan; Ferry in Connecticut; Kasson and James F. Wilson, in Iowa; McVeagh, in Pennsylvania; and others whom we might name—had met together for consultation, and that they had called to them such honest Southern republicans as Sheldon and Judge Steele, in Louisiana; Judge Tarbell, in Mississippi, and Buckley and others, in Alabama, as well as a number of Southern whigs; and if to-morrow the result of this consultation should be made public in an address pledging the signers, on behalf of the republican party, to repeal, at the earliest moment, the enforcement acts and put a stop to all federal interference in the local affairs of the Southern States, there is very little doubt that the republican party would have removed the only formidable obstacle to its success in 1876.

No sensible person in the North any longer doubts that this interference, however proper and necessary it may have been during some years after the war, has, during the last two or three years, and even longer, been the means of keeping in power in the South a set of unscrupulous politicians, who have misgoverned and robbed and used the federal power to sustain themselves. Even those who believe that violence and lawlessness are still the rule in the South—and their number decreases daily—acknowledge that the republican rulers there are bad men, who are guilty of grave and dangerous maladministration; and it is evident to all who have paid attention to the subject that the federal power, under the enforcement acts, is used now in the South only to bolster up a set of corrupt and incapable men who injure the republican name and crush out every attempt by honest republicans at reform of the party there. Now, the republican party is responsible for this federal interference and its results. It had the courage to adopt the enforcement acts at a time when Southern society was still disorganized by the results of the war. Has it the courage to demand and promise their repeal, now that circumstances have changed, and these laws are not a safeguard but a curse to the country? If the republican leaders have the courage to do this they will relieve themselves from the responsibility for the evils and oppression suffered by the Southern people; but they cannot get rid of this issue, which do what they may, will be the predominant one in the next canvass, as it ought to be, unless they now take it out. For, not only cannot the country go on longer in the extra-constitutional path which it has been drifting in, but it is impossible for the intelligent people of the Southern States, no matter what their party preferences or their political principles may be, to allow the attention of the people to be diverted from the one evil and danger which afflicts them, and by sympathy with. Unless the republican party this year repudiates the federal interference, and with it the class of corrupt men who have thriven by it, this question must and ought to be the most prominent one in the canvass of 1876.—N. Y. Herald.

LATER news from the flood in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, still further increases the amount of destruction both of life and of property. Over 2,500 houses have been swept away, and \$60,000,000 will hardly cover the pecuniary damage. Lying close upon the right bank of the river (the Garonne), and extending on to an island in midstream, the city is quite at the mercy of any extreme rise in the water, and the material of the old portion (bad bricks cemented with worse clay) offers an easy prey to the swift current. The destruction is now pretty much over, and it will at least have one good result, in building up the old city after the more solid style of the new.

BANANAS.—It is proposed to raise this tropical fruit in Santa Barbara, California, where, it is believed, it will thrive even better than in Florida. On one acre, so the banana wisecrass says, there can be as much of food substance as raised on 45 acres planted with potatoes, or 135 acres sown with wheat.

THE SCIENCE OF BETTING.

The Various Systems of Pools. (From the New York Graphic.)

The passion for betting is so strong and so general that human ingenuity has been racked to devise new methods to gratify it. The spinner of the roulette wheel, the dealer in the lottery, the man who could devise a new system of altering prizes, even if it were no better than the worst of those now in use, would make a fortune.

If this is the case in a method of risking money on chances which rests upon the ban of the law, the system of betting upon races, which receives the sanction of so large a portion of the community, has been the subject of even a greater amount of study and inventive application. The result, however, practically, is four different systems. The first—that between one individual and the other—is probably as old as the human race.

POOLS BY AUCTION. For many years the most popular system of betting on racing and other sporting events was by the auction of pools, or pool selling, as it is called. Let us suppose a horse race in which several horses engage is the subject of speculation. The pool seller offers at auction what he terms the "first choice." His patrons understand that this means that a bet is to be made on the favorite against every other horse in the race. Till give one hundred dollars for the first choice, says a bettor. "One hundred dollars is offered," cries the auctioneer. No one offers more, and the better pays down his money and secures the right to place it on whichever horse he pleases. "A" is the favorite, and he bets on that horse. "What is offered for the second choice?" shouts the auctioneer. "Fifty," "sixty," "seventy," are the cries of the speculators. "Done at seventy dollars," cries the auctioneer, and the second bettor selects "B" or "C" if he pleases. Then the third choice is offered and sold, and last of all the "field," or the group of horses entered in the race, but whose merits are not well enough known to guarantee their individual mention. These four sums of money thus risked upon the first, second, third choice, and the field, constitute a pool, to be turned over, minus a commission for the pool seller, to the man who has placed his money on the horse that wins the race. Each person purchasing a pool receives a ticket, duly numbered and recorded by the auctioneer, bearing the name of the horse he has selected.

BOOK BETTING. The system of book betting has been in use in this country but a comparatively short time. To the uninitiated the term is only a source of mystery. A man who opens a book for a race must be well informed as to the merits of the several horses that are entered. He arranges a series of odds on each one as against all the others, which odds are offered to the public. In looking down the list printed on a card a gentleman may find that opposite the name of Springbok the odds are five to one. He knows, therefore, that the opinion of the book maker is that there are five chances that Springbok will be beaten by one of the other horses in the race to one that he will win. If, therefore, he has a better opinion of Springbok, he backs that opinion by paying into the book keeper any sum of money he chooses above a certain prescribed minimum. If Springbok wins he will receive five times the amount he has invested. If the horse does not win he will receive nothing. In a race in which there are twenty horses the odds offered will run from two to one up to thirty or more to one. Suppose the least likely horse to win, then, if the minimum investment is \$1000, the man who bets on the winner will receive \$20,000, less the percentage of the book-maker, and, in turn, the book-maker will have received his "position," as it is called, on every horse, from which to pay it. If two persons have accepted his odds on a horse in question he will have to pay out \$60,000, and if his sales of other horses have been complete he may be a heavy loser.

The peculiar features of this mode of betting are that the sums bet are usually quite large, and that if a horse changes owners or for any other reason does not run, the money of the investor is not returned, but belongs to the maker of the book. This is a favorite way of betting with wealthy sportsmen who prefer to risk large sums.

THE PARIS MUTUALS. The only other system of betting that remains is one that has attained a great popularity within the past four or five years, since its introduction into this country from France, namely, the Paris mutual pools. The seller of the pools in this instance stands behind a counter on which there is a series of brass knobs, every knob representing the name of the horse. Suppose there are twenty horses in the race, and a figure 2 will appear in its place. In looking up and down the list of horses on the board he sees various figures opposite the horses' names. From these he knows just how popular each horse is in the opinion of those who have gone before him. If he thinks any horse is a poor one, he has been rated too low, if at once becomes his interest to buy a ticket upon him. The sum of all the numbers shows just how many tickets have been sold. Suppose it amounts to 100, then \$500 has been paid to the pool seller. Now, suppose again that "C" wins, and that ten tickets have been sold on him, the entire sum, \$500, is divided between the holders of these ten tickets, after a small percentage has been deducted as the profits of the pool seller.

HISTORY AND POPULARITY OF THE SYSTEM. A comparatively short time only has elapsed since this system of mutual pools was devised and the machine invented by an ingenious Frenchman by which a record is marked of each investment made. The merits and easy applicability of the system were at once perceived in Paris by an eminent American gentleman who was sojourning in the French capital, and he brought a number of the machines here. The system was at once received with favor by the public, and justly so, for it is the only way in which the man who only seeks moderate risk can lay out his money, while the full publicity of all the transactions and the checks which are employed to perfect the system render the perpetration of any kind of fraud nearly impossible, in the face of hundreds of men who surround the stand upon which are placed the machines, the placards, and the operators. The public knows this, and the outcry raised mainly by men who have tried to get control of the system themselves and failed, is of no effect. These parties may believe that fraud in the management of the Mutuals is practicable, but it is a very general opinion that the chief reason of opposition is that they desire to control and monopolize the business for their own personal profit. No man of common sense, although dishonest at heart, would attempt fraud in the matter where the risk of detection is so great and the legitimate emoluments of conducting the system with probity so large. It will be the chief means of letting from this time forth, except to the extent of the operations of the book-makers and the heavy pools sold by auction, in which only large investments are generally practicable. It may be that a smaller percentage of the money invested will be considered sufficient to remunerate the managers of the Mutuals, although it is not generally known what expenses are incurred for machines, printing, and salaries of operators and accountants. Neither is it known to what losses they may be subjected through

counterfeit money or defalcations. That their expenses are large is manifest, notwithstanding there are people who argue that the system works automatically, and that after the first outlay for machines the percentage is all profit. For Jerome Park, Long Branch and Saratoga the bills of the managers of the Mutuals are very large in necessary expenses aside from the salaries of the scores of men they must employ in order to do the business with despatch and reliability.

International Shooting.

The American rifle team has won a second and more decisive victory over the Irish team, very much to the chagrin of the impulsive and patriotic people of Dublin, who seem to have entertained serious thoughts of lynching their own marksmen for not doing better their shooting. It is perhaps as well that they did not carry out this idea, as it would have been calculated to put the American team in rather an awkward situation. There seems no room for doubting now that the American riflemen are better trained than their Irish rivals, and this may be taken for all that it is worth. But putting aside the spasmodic enthusiasm incidental to such contests, and all the flummery about 'international' amenities, there is nothing more in the contest than that a certain number of Americans have, in this particular case, proved themselves better shots than an equal number of Irishmen. To conclude from such data that all Americans are better shots than all Irishmen, as some of the papers seem disposed to claim, is funny, but not rational. It is possible that these international shooting matches tend to help civilization, and further 'progress,' but we have a notion that if circumstances should bring the country to which the Irish team belongs, into hostile relations with the country to which the American team belongs, both the teams would proceed to exercise this skill upon the bodies of their late comrades with a cheerful alacrity quite inspiring to behold. And though we must say that the Dublin mob showed wonderful good temper and gallantry in cheering the subjugators of their countrymen, we are of the opinion that had they exhibited a far less generous spirit it would have been quite natural under the circumstances. The trouble about these contests is the trouble that attends all contests, only one side can possibly win, and when the strife is international the result, of course, is that a whole nation must be mortified just as much as another whole nation is elated. And whether that is calculated to promote an *entente cordiale* may be considered doubtful.—Sac Record.

FRAUDS IN CANNED GOODS.—The principal packers of canned goods have recently had a convention to consider the best means of putting a stop to the frauds which have become intolerable in the trade. Consumers, who are accustomed to be cheated in everything they purchase, whether by weight or measure, will not be surprised to learn that a one pound can of lobster is quite likely to contain only half a pound; that a two pound tin may contain no more than twenty-four ounces; that a one pound tin of oysters may have only eight ounces; that a pound tin of mushrooms has been found to hold only 63 ounces; that canned beef in cases averages 33 pounds, for the six pound cases, and 3 pounds and 7 ounces for the four pound cases; and so forth. But it may be worth their while to know that when different brands of the same article are offered them at various prices, the lower prices are almost universally representative of a diminished quantity, and those who buy them are cheated. The housekeeper buys more water and less fruit or fish, as the case may be, but it would be cheapest to select the highest priced goods.

New Advertisements.

PIERCE'S WELL EXCAVATOR! THE MOST COMPLETE, CHEAP AND PRACTICAL machine ever used for digging wells, shafts, etc. Boiling Wells, Prospecting for Coal, &c. The greatest obstacle to well-digging (hard cases) easily overcome with our 12, 24 and 36 inch augers. With summer attachment, can bore any size of well with our sand-lauger or valves attached, or roared. Works on sand, gravel, or gravel, where all other means fail. The position of the auger can be raised or lowered, and can be used to bore through the rocks or cutting edges. We furnish drills for the RAILROAD RIGHTS FOR SALE OR LEASE. \$25 PER DAY GUARANTEED! Call on, or address J. H. ROBBINS, Bellet, Polk County, Oregon. Send for prospectus free. 31-1m

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Oregon, Territory of Washington, at Walla Walla City, on the 27th day of July, 1874, in favor of said Plaintiff, and against John WELLS and M. DEARIE WELLS, Defendants, which said decree, order of sale and judgment was rendered in said action on the 27th day of August, 1874, in favor of said Plaintiff, and against said Defendants, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest, and the interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month, in Gold Coin, from said date until paid, and the further sum of One Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Twenty-two cents, from said date, as Attorney's fees in said action, and the sum of Twenty Dollars and Fifty cents, costs of suit. Now, therefore, by virtue of said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment, and in pursuance thereof, a certified copy of which has been duly issued out, and under the seal of said Court, and to me directed and delivered, I will, to satisfy said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment, sell interest and costs, and all increased costs. ON SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1875, at the Court House door, in the City of Walla Walla, county of Walla Walla and Territory of Washington, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., of said day, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for Gold Coin, the mortgaged premises in said decree, to-wit: The southeast quarter, (10) and the southwest quarter of section ten, (10) and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, (10) and the southeast quarter of section eleven, (11) and the southeast quarter of section eleven, (11) all in the Walla Walla meridian, containing 150 Hundred and Fifty acres, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest, attorney's fees and costs. Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1875. Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T. B. L. SHARPEY. THOMAS F. THOMAS, Sheriff Pro Tem. 31-6d

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS!

1875. SCHWABACHER BROS. HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring and Summer Stock!

And are now ready to display a very fine STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AND FANCY GOODS!

A complete and extra fine stock of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING! Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

In immense quantities, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed this side of San Francisco. AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Lace Curtains.

Also, a full assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Tobacco.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Agricultural Machinery!

FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE. Call and examine our Stock, for the great Reduction in Prices must surprise all. If

Low Prices will Sell the Goods No one will leave our Store without buying. Country Produce, Furs, &c., Bought and Sold. Particular attention paid to Orders. SCHWABACHER BROS.

Walla Walla & Columbia River STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Upper Columbia River. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES, AND— PASSENGER RATES, To take effect March 12, 1875.

Table with columns for 'RATES OF FREIGHT', 'LIVE STOCK', 'DOWN FREIGHT', and 'SPECIAL RATES'. It lists various goods and their corresponding rates for different routes and seasons.

Russell & McLane, Family Groceries!

A NEW STOCK OF Groceries a Speciality. DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Cordage, Crockery, Glassware, WILLOW WARE, Tobacco, Notions, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH! Live Stock Shipped to Portland. From the different points on the river, at the following rates: CATTLE, SHEEP, etc.

TO PACKERS. PACKERS FROM KOOTENAI CAN OBTAIN A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FLOUR AT COLVILLE, THEREBY SAVING 180 Miles Packing.

FLOUR, BACON AND OTHER MERCHANDISE will be sold at reasonable figures. It will be an inducement for Packers to lay in their supplies at this point. M. O'NEILL & CO. 22-1m

WM. H. BENDER Is a Candidate for the Office of CITY MARSHAL.

JOHN G. JUSTICE Is a Candidate for CITY MARSHAL. E. E. TAYLOR, Is a Candidate for the Office of CITY MARSHAL.

Notice. I HEREBY NOTIFY AND WARN ALL PERSONS not to treat my son, J. W. HOLLAS, EDWARDS, on my account, as I will not be responsible for debts contracted by him after this date. SAMUEL EDWARDS. 34-1f

Stine House, THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE! At Moderate Charges! 52 General Store, THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

For TUESDAY, Monday night last, was well attended, fifty couples putting in an appearance.

Miss Moore presented the Goddess of Liberty in the 4th of July procession, and looked and acted the character admirably.

On the Public Square, Monday last, a bookish parade, which the owner can have by applying to J. Bauer, Esq., and describing the same.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the thermometer in the State House office marked 94 degrees. At the same hour the day previous it marked 96.

The Knights of St. Patrick were a feature in the 4th of July procession, and by their excellent marching and correct deportment drew forth many expressions of praise.

During the last week the San Francisco Minstrels gave several of their entertainments, much to the gratification of those of our citizens who taste such a way.

Junior Lewis delivered the 4th of July oration at Olympia, and we have no doubt all the people many things worth remembering.

The SUMMERVILLE ROAD has been placed in thorough repair, and is now passable for heavy loaded teams, without any necessity for "doubling."

UNDOING.—A separate attempt is being made to cut off the Union's tail. What with Attorney Ross at the head, and Smith, the big game, at the tail, respectable republicans think the head is altogether too heavy.

GOO A. WOOLLEN, Esq., formerly collector of internal revenue for this district, has taken up his residence at Port Townsend, where he is engaged in business. Mr. Woolen has many friends at Walla Walla who wish him abundant prosperity.

PROVIDENCE.—Providence denied Baldy Ross a bad covering, but this did not prevent Parker, under the operation of the divorce law, from furnishing him a home to live in. Parker practices upon the scriptural injunction, "Love your enemies."

THE WESTON people celebrated the 4th of July on the 31st, and as we learn from a gentleman who was present, had a most enjoyable time. The exercises were had on the camp ground adjoining the town, where under the shade of huge cottonwood trees the stand was erected and the usual patriotic exercises held. An excellent dinner was provided for the five hundred persons present, and all separated with the feeling that the day had been patriotically celebrated.

WELL EXCAVATOR.—We call attention to the advertisement under this heading. After reading the circular, we are satisfied that this laborer will answer an excellent purpose in this valley, and enable settlers who are back from the creeks to obtain full supplies of well water at an inconsiderable cost. With the use of this excavator a well 25 feet deep can be bored in a single day, and at a vastly less cost than by the slow and laborious process of digging.

A CURIOUS TUMOR.—A few days ago Dr. Blakel removed a curious tumor or wen from the top of the head of Miss McBean. The tumor was of large size, was painless, but a source of inconvenience and an ugly deformity. It was situated beneath and unconnected with the skin, but was firmly attached to the skull, and by its continual pressure for about fifteen years had caused quite an induration in the skull. The tumor was enclosed in a complete sack, and contained a cheese-like substance and hair. It is known among surgeons as a subcutaneous tumor, but rarely contains hair; such tumors are said to be easily removed, causing very little pain, the patient generally recovering very soon. Miss McBean is doing well.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Last Tuesday evening Mr. Levi Leland delivered a temperance lecture in this city, to a large and fashionable audience, many members of our local lodge being present. In the course of his remarks, the lecturer, by way of illustration, related several course anecdotes, which were entirely out of place and could in no way advance the cause. Besides this, he would draw his face into all sorts of hideous shapes, more appropriate to a monkey show than a temperance lecture. When the time came for passing the hat, this unflinching gentleman spared no pains in making known his deplorable financial condition, and in imploring his hearers to come down liberally for his personal benefit. How our citizens, who are capable of judging between a good and bad speaker, can turn out en masse to see a baboon go through his antics, and throw a truly eloquent man like Calvin B. McDonald in the shade, is beyond our comprehension.

THE CELEBRATION.—Monday, the 5th, was a gala day at Walla Walla. At an early hour in the morning the people began to stream in from the adjoining country, and long before the hour fixed for the procession to start the town was densely crowded. On a former occasion was half as many people in the town, and on this more at the celebration was a success. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the procession under the lead of James McAniff, Grand Marshal, formed in the following order:

- Band.
- Standard Bearer.
- Washington Engine Company No. 1.
- Standard Bearer.
- Knights of St. Patrick.
- Standard Bearer.
- Fire Engine Company No. 2.
- President and Chaplain.
- Orator and Reader.
- City Council.
- Citizens on Foot.
- Liberty Car.
- Citizens in Vehicles.
- Citizens on Horsesback.

In the order the procession marched through the principal streets, and finally brought up at the Public Square, where a stand and seats had been provided for the occasion. Owing to the intense heat and the absence of anything like shelter from the sun, a large number of persons withdrew from the square previous to the exercises, and to that extent detracted from the effect. At the square the full programme, including the reading of the declaration, and the delivery of the oration, was gone through with in the form. We were not present at the delivery of the oration but learn that the orator, Hon. N. T. Catton, fully maintained his reputation as an able and effective speaker.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the square, the audience was dismissed, and soon followed the grand rush for the race course. Altogether the celebration was a success, and only lacked in preparation for the suitable entertainment of the immense crowd.

SWINDLING AT THE RACES.

With the very first day of the races we heard complaints of unfairness, down to the last day, when there was a perfect outbreak of indignation over what in sporting parlance is termed a "chuck race."

The editor of the STATESMAN is not a horseman, and hence in the matter of these complaints he was compelled to apply to a gentleman of undoubted integrity who has long been connected with the turf, and whose word wherever he is known will be taken as undoubted authority.

He says of the trotting match on the first day, that there is no doubt but that Glasford's mare, "Bellflower," can out trot Dr. Mack's horse, "Mark Twain," and that is provided the mare comes down to steady work. The trouble with "Bellflower" is that she is liable to "break up," and then the horse gains on her.

With more thorough training, the decided opinion is that the mare can get away from the horse. In regard to the last day's race, when Coggan's horse, "Gen. Sprague," was matched against Horace Brandon's filly, "Belle Brandon," the universal expression is, that it was a "chuck race."

It is said that at La Grande "Gen. Sprague" made his mile in 3:6; but that is a fast track. On the morning of his last race he went around the track in 3:12. When they first began to set pools on the match between "Belle Brandon" and "Gen. Sprague," very little was done, people being afraid to invest. After the first heat, and the horse had beaten the mare badly, the pools were opened again, the mare being the favorite, and her owner giving large odds.

Our informant bought two pools on the mare at this time, having personally learned that Coggan had declared to a friend that "the horse could not beat the mare." The second heat followed, and the horse narrowly escaped being shut out—that is, distanced. It appeared to be the intention to have him distanced, but the man in charge of the distance pole did not drop his flag until after "Gen. Sprague" had passed. At this time the excitement was so great that Coggan was ordered to give up his seat on the sulky and let Bunker drive the third heat.

In the meantime the horse was taken out and walked down to the stables, where it is represented that he was given a couple of buckets of water to drink. When the race resumed Bunker held the reins, but the mare beat the horse easily. Subsequently Bunker was asked his opinion of what the horse could do, when he replied that "no horse can win a race when he is full of water!" Of course, Coggan denies all that is said to his detriment, and we are not in a position to verify the charges. The fact that there is even a suspicion of foul play is greatly to be regretted. In years past and gone the very name of the Walla Walla Race Course was the synonym with rascality, but it is hoped that with the inauguration of the new race track a better class of men would come to the front, and that under their management races would be fair trials of speed.

If this just hope has been disappointed, the authors of the fraud deserve the severest condemnation, and if possible should be brought to justice.

THE RACES.

The inauguration of the new race track had the effect to draw an immense concourse of people to our town, who came in the anticipation of rare sport. From Grand Ronde Valley alone twenty teams came in loaded down, and from all other sections there was a steady stream of humanity, all coming to see the races. At the race course, on Monday, it is estimated that not less than one thousand persons were on the grand stand, and in addition to these hundreds of others were scattered around the enclosure, every available spot from which to witness the races being occupied. We give the names of the horses entered, the purses, and the time made:

FIRST DAY—JULY 5.
Trotting Race.—Entries Mark Twain, Bellflower, Mystery and Bashaw. Three in five. Mark Twain won the first heat; time 2:37 1/2. Mystery and Bashaw distanced. Second heat by Mark Twain; time 2:38 1/2. Third heat by Bellflower in 2:39 1/2. The fourth, a dead heat; time 2:41. The fifth heat by Bellflower, in 2:41. The sixth and last heat by Mark Twain; time 2:41 1/2. In this last heat the horses came in neck and neck, and it was only after the announcement from the judges' stand that it was known that Mark Twain was the winner. In the pools Bellflower was the favorite, and large sums of money changed hands on the race.

Running Race.—The entries were Oregon Rube, Buckskin, and Blackbird, a single dash of half a mile. Won by Oregon Rube.

SECOND DAY—JULY 6.
Trotting Race, free for all horses that had never beat 3 minutes. The entries were Selim, by Ross; Starle, by Glasford; Plow Boy, by Keeny; and Nelson, by Lindsey. First heat won by Starle; time 2:49. Plow Boy and Nelson distanced. Second heat, won by Starle; time 2:55. Selim's owner claimed the second money in this race, but was ruled out.

Running Race.—The entries were Oregon Rube and Coggan's horse. Won by Rube in two straight heats.

THIRD DAY—JULY 7.
Trotting Race, for three-year-olds. The entries were Gen. Sprague, by Coggan; Belle Brandon, by Brandon; Little Belle, by Ned Williams. First heat won by Gen. Sprague; time 3:20. Second heat by Belle Brandon, 3:15. Third heat, by Belle Brandon, 3:15.

Running Race, single dash of one mile, free for all. The first purse, \$200, won by Trited the second purse, \$125, by Tom Bouton. Sporting men who were in attendance, pronounced the track one of the finest on the coast, and in future contests predict fast time.

J. C. COLLEY, of the Missouri Livery Stable, was out all day on Monday, taking part in the celebration, and in the enjoyment of his usual good health. About 7 o'clock that evening, he fell in a fainting fit, followed by convulsions, and in the next legislation he lay on the ground, and in a few minutes he was dead. He was called to the aid, and Dr. Massey & Bingham were called to his aid, and found him exhibiting all the symptoms usually attendant upon the use of strychnine. By indefatigable exertions they succeeded in bringing him through, and at this writing he is in a fair way to get well. Mr. Colley had been drinking considerable, and from all the symptoms it is supposed that the whiskey had been drugged. It will be the duty of the next legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of adulterated or poisonous liquors.

CITY ELECTION.—Monday next is the day for the city election. Thus far there has been but little excitement, all the interest appearing to centre in the marshal, that being the only office that has money in it. As far as we can get the drift of public opinion the feeling is in favor of abolishing the city government, in that way ridding the people of a useless tax.

Very many towns of greater wealth and larger population get along with a simple precinct organization, and it is thought that Walla Walla will eventually have to adopt this policy. Either this, or be devoured by locusts.

The New Race Course.

The large concourse of people who were present to witness the first races over the new course at Walla Walla, July 5th, were favored with a beautiful day, and interesting and exciting races. Dame nature was attired in her robe of richest green; there was air enough stirring to temper the heat of the sun, and there was spread before the admirer of nature a panorama so beautiful that it can scarcely be surpassed. Looking from the "grand stand," to the left and front, the eye rests admiringly on the slope of the Blue mountains, clothed to their summit with the brightest verdure, and dotted with farm houses and cultivated fields like squares upon a checker-board. Immediately to the right—distant less than a mile—is the prosperous town of Walla Walla, while to the front and right the vision is bounded by the high lands that lie beyond the Walla Walla river. The groves that fringe the numerous streams are a prominent feature in the landscape, which once seen must long be remembered, and well worthy the pencil of the artist.

The proprietor of the course, Mr. Bush, and the gentlemanly and accommodating lessees, Messrs. Lindsey & Clowe, had done everything in their power to render the spectators comfortable and afford them fine sport. The track, though new and capable of improvement, is pronounced by judges to be as good as the best on this slope. It is an exact mile, enclosed with a tight fence, and to the inexperienced eye would be called a dead level, but there is really a descent from the head of the "home stretch" round to the half mile pole; hence "round the upper turn" there is a slight rise. The ground is firm and elastic without being hard, and under the able management of the gentlemen in charge, was in prime condition.

The "grand stand" is a substantial building one hundred feet by thirty, and is capable of seating a thousand persons. On the present occasion it was literally filled with the matrons, maidens, men and youths of Walla Walla and adjacent counties. And though, doubtless, Long Branch and Saratoga would make a much grander display of valenciennes and brussels lace, of silks and cambrics of fine texture, yet we would lay a wager that in the small matters of rosy cheeks, bright eyes, little figures, contented and joyous countenances, our mountain lassies would bear away the prize.

Elsewhere our local presents a full report of the three days' races, and here we may add that the horses that were entered were mainly Walla Walla stock, and many of them remarkable for their beauty as well as speed. The two favorite trotters, "Mark Twain," and "Bellflower," were both foaled in this valley, and certainly reflect credit upon their sire, "Old Bellflower," who has given to the turf a number of descendants who will do honor to his name. A number of colts, the get of "Snowstorm," also showed remarkably well, and one of them, "Belle Brandon," made the first time ever shown by a three-year-old. It has long been a theory with the writer that the climate and soil of Walla Walla Valley are peculiarly adapted to the rearing of fine blooded horses, and after the demonstration at the three days' races, we think that no competent judge will venture to contradict our proposition. With racing as a mere gambling pursuit we have no sympathy whatever, but when matches are made for the purpose of encouraging the growth of fine animals, they deserve the countenance of all those who feel an interest in the lasting prosperity of the country.

Heretofore our race tracks have been managed with little judgment, and as a consequence the better class of people refused their countenance. Our policy in this respect is now changed, and with one of the finest race tracks on the coast, under the control of intelligent and responsible gentlemen, the turf in future promises to hold a high place in popular regard. The States of Kentucky and Vermont have gained reputation and wealth for the attention given by breeders to the rearing of fine stock, and in that way the reputation of these States has been extended to the farthest confines of civilization. Here in Walla Walla we have the finest climate, the most luxuriant grasses, and all the conditions required to develop animal life on a broader and larger scale than obtains in either of the States named, and hence we hold that with proper care in breeding and selecting, our turf men may in a few years gain for their stock a world-wide reputation, and for themselves and those who come after them a golden harvest.

RECORDED LAMP EXPLORER.—At about 9 o'clock, Thursday evening, the store of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., north side of Main street, was the scene of an explosion that for a time threatened dire results. At the hour named above, Capt. Hopkins slowly turned down a kerosene lamp hanging in the back part of the store, and just as he supposed it was out, a buzzing sound was heard, followed immediately by an explosion that sent burning oil in all directions. Fortunately Messrs. Baldwin and Hopkins both were in the store at the time, and by the prompt use of blankets that happened to be at hand, succeeded in smothering out the flames. So dexterously was the matter managed that both the gentlemen named, although surrounded by fire, escaped without even being injured. The explosion is accounted for on the theory of the great heat of the afternoon which had brought the oil up to the explosive point. A fire in the locality named would have been particularly destructive, and most likely would have swept away the business part of the town. During these warm evenings care should be exercised in the use of kerosene lamps, and possibly it would be well to return to a temporary use of tallow candles.

RECORDED COURT.—We are asked the question, "Whether recorders' courts have a legal existence in this Territory?" We answer in the negative. This question has been passed upon by the first instance, in a case that went up from Utah to the Supreme Court of the United States wherein both parties held that the territorial legislature could only provide for such courts as were authorized by the organic act. By the provisions of this act, the courts are restricted to the district, probate and justices of the peace. The second, was the Seattle case, wherein Judge Lewis held that no such tribunal as a recorder's court could be recognized under our laws. These two decisions cover the whole ground, and practically leave no-called recorders' courts.

MACHINE POETRY.—The man that runs our machine is greatly disgusted with the miserable little machine that is operated by the Union. He says that the machine that he has in mind is a machine that is so constructed that it can be operated by a man who is suffering from a severe attack of summer complaint, and thinks that the man who turned the machine is the individual who is described by the Oregonian as having exhausted his powers in early life by the practice of a handsome.

MILITARY.—Major Trimble's company of cavalry now on the way from Camp Harney, is expected to reach Walla Walla early the coming week. Some ten years since Major Trimble was in command at this military post.

THE BRUSSELS PROCESSION, Monday afternoon, was well enough got up, but persons who undertake to play the role of Harlequin, should understand that a slight infusion of wit is necessary to sustain the character.

Dayton Letter.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—The citizens of the upper end of the county celebrated the 4th of July on Saturday, in a very agreeable manner, there being a large number of people in attendance. Many from this part of the county attended the celebration in your city on Monday, and returned much pleased with their visit.

The crops are in a fine condition and will return a large yield. The "herd" or "no fence law" is being discussed freely, but as yet I cannot ascertain the propensities of public sentiment for or against. The same may be said in regard to a petition being circulated asking the Legislature to require high tight fenced and allow hogs to roam at large. The over abundance of legislation in the last few years, both national and local, has had a tendency to encourage every little locality throughout the whole land to seek relief and assistance of every imaginable character through special legislation. Whether the cricket and grasshopper plagues are to be regarded as visitations from Providence, or the results of inefficient legislation are questions yet to be determined.

The farmers of this end of the county took a very practical view of the cricket question this year, by turning their hogs loose upon their trails, and the result was, good crops. This year's experience demonstrates that the time is not far distant when the exports from this part of Walla Walla county will be so great as to have an important bearing upon the transportation question. Whitman county will, ere long, have immense quantities of grain for export, which will seek transportation by way of Snake river. Good navigation can be had to the Palouse landing, which will no doubt be the depot for that county, and whether this end of our county will eventually ship their products in that direction depends upon the facilities that can be given to ship direct to Wallula. In the natural order of things your city should secure the trade of this end of the county and of the Grand Ronde valley, which would eventually in the extension of your railroad in two directions from your place, making it a railroad centre.

Parties from the east who have visited this part of the county express themselves highly pleased with its resources. J. M. H.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Messrs. Root & Sons for the following pieces of their new publications of sheet music: "I know a Maiden Fair to See," by H. R. Palmer; "Lenore March," by Oscar Mayo; "Normandy Waltz," by C. T. Root; and "Prairie Belle Waltz," by F. W. Root; "The Song Messenger," a very sprightly Musical Month-Ly, published by them, and Albert of the Chicago Musical College, which contains a rare collection of vocal and instrumental music.

A German peddler sold a man a liquid for the extermination of bugs. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man after he had bought it. "Ketch to bug, and drop von little drop into his mouth," answered the peddler. "The deuce you do!" exclaimed the purchaser. "I could kill it in half that time by stamping on it." "Veil!" exclaimed the German, "dat is a good way to."

LETTER LIST.
List of advertised letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending July 9th, 1875.
A. Anderson, Samuel Jamison,
J. W. Bailey, Albert C. King,
J. W. Bauman, C. Kelen,
Thomas C. Bell, Cyrus Lynde,
Mrs. R. Davis, Wm. Moore,
Chas. Edwards, John E. Randall,
D. W. Hensley, J. B. Saunders,
Elwin Hughes, Nancy Thomas.

HELD FOR POSTAGE.
Jas. Everett, J. H. Turner,
Miss M. L. Miller, Mrs. M. E. Waggoner.
Persons calling for the above letters will please say, "Advertised."

Important.—Endorsed by the medical profession. DR. W. H. HALL'S BALM FOR THE RHEUMS, COLIC, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWN-SLEY'S TOUGHENING ANODYNE cure in one minute.

Health the Source of Happiness.
The relaxation of the nervous system, which creates an indisposition to mental or bodily action, is of very frequent occurrence. It is found that a torpid, indolent, and nervous system, is a source of the greatest evils. For years Dr. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED N. E. L. Balm has been successfully used throughout the United States, as an unfailing remedy in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, loss of appetite, general debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, diarrhoea, with its use. As a medicine for dissolving the system, Dr. HENLEY'S Balm is unequalled. It is not an equal. They are composed of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, medicated with the extracts and juices of the most effective tonic, and will prove a safeguard against the attacks of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

GREENBACKS! TAKEN AT PAR! TO CLOSE BUSINESS WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WELL ASSORTED General Merchandise AT COST PRICES! FOR THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED DAYS. AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY TAKEN AT THEIR FACE. WHEAT AND OATS Taken in Exchange for Goods. 5-11 BALDWIN & CO.

1875. First Premium Sash & Door Factory.

NOTICE.—TO MECHANICS & BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL.—Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.

ALL orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted. WM. GILFORD, Alder street, Walla Walla.

E. B. WHITMAN, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. Auction & Commission Merchant.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND FIRE INSURANCE Agency: Accounts and Notes Collected for non-residents; Taxes Paid and Receipts Collected for non-residents; Dealer in Real Estate; City and Country Property Bought and Sold; Deeds, Mortgages and other Papers drawn up. The Public Books Searched and Abstracts of Title to the City and Country Property made at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. 25-17

If you want any kind of job work, call at the STATESMAN Printing Office.

Great Head Heat Alive!

ADAMS BROTHERS,

Are still in the field, and are determined to sustain the confidence they have gained from the public by their

LOW PRICES AND FAIR DEALING!

Our Ladies' Department is filled with the choicest of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, Ribbons, Hosiery, Hats, Parasols, &c.

Our DOMESTICS are in endless quantity, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Our BOOTS AND SHOES are in all styles, and of the best makes.

Our GENTS' HATS are importations direct from the East.

Our CLOTHING is the largest and best selected Stock in the city.

Our GROCERIES are pure, fresh and guaranteed.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Crockery, Oils, Paints, Glass, Hardware, Rope, &c.

A large stock constantly on hand, which will always be sold as low as any in the market.

WANTED.—All kinds of Country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Wool, &c., for which the highest price will be paid.

NEW Drug Store!

MEAD & COOK, Chemists & Druggists,

BRICK BUILDING Main Street, Walla Walla.

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY Fresh Drugs, MEDICINES, Proprietary Articles, PERFUMERY, Druggist's Sundries, &c.

ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS. All articles guaranteed to be of the best quality, and to be just what they are represented.

Store on Main Street, corner of Third Street, near door to Schnabacker Block, opposite Adams Block. 14-17

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE City of Lewiston, Idaho Territory.

WHEREAS, I, HENRY W. STANTON, Mayor of the City of Lewiston, Idaho Territory, have this day received from the UNITED STATES PATENT

conveying to me the LANDS hereinafter described, in trust for the several use and benefit of the inhabitants of said City, according to their respective interests as provided by the "Act of Congress of March 21, 1857, for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands;" and also, the "Act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1859,"

AND WHEREAS, the said lands are situated in Township thirty-five, North of Range five West; and the South half and seven of Section thirty-one, in Township thirty-six, North of Range five West; and the East half of the Southeast quarter, and the Lots numbered one and two, except the grant to the heirs of Robert Newell, Towns 4, of Ranges and five hundredths of an acre, and four of Section thirty-six, in Township thirty-six, North of Range five West, in the District of Lewis and Clark, Idaho Territory, containing five hundred and sixty-one acres and twenty-one hundredths of an acre, according to the official plat of the Survey of said Lands.

Published this 12th day of June, A. D. 1875. HENRY W. STANTON, Mayor of the City of Lewiston, Idaho Territory.

FOUR & HEALEY, MANUFACTURERS OF Boots and Shoes.

BE TO RETURN THANKS TO THE PUBLIC for their liberal patronage for the past eight years, and would respectfully announce that in MACHINERY, MATERIAL AND PRICES: they are able to compete with the Eastern and San Francisco markets. Now on hand a large stock of Kip and Calf Boots! Prices \$6, \$7 and \$8.

All orders in our line filled at prices that defy competition. Call and see us. We mean business.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT will receive special attention, and in all cases good fits assured, all at the lowest possible prices.

REPAIRING attended to promptly and neatly. All orders attended to with dispatch. Store and Shop on Main Street, two doors below the St. Louis Hotel. 24-11

ABBERTON & SEXTON, PROPRIETORS OF THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST MACHINERY, we are prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railings, Banisters, Newell Posts, School and Church furniture of various designs. We furnish plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. We pay prompt attention to the manufacture of GRIST & SAW MILLS!

We are fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS: Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order. ABBERTON & SEXTON, 7-11

HOREMAN AND JACK BILLS.—Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

1875 HARDWARE, 1875

Iron and Steel, Farming Implements!

THE UNDERSIGNED being compelled to make space for a large consignment of

Heavy & Shelf Hardware!

Now being forwarded by Eastern Manufacturers will from and after this date, Sell at Cost and Freight!

the present large and well assorted Stock, comprising in part, SADDLERY AND BUILDING HARDWARE!

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, WAGONMAKERS TOOLS, CARPENTERS TOOLS

And a miscellaneous variety of other Merchandise consisting of FRESH GROCERIES; Lard, Soap, Candles and Lamp Oil and Turpentine; Crockery and Glassware, &c.

MEN'S CUSTOM-MADE EGGS, of excellent material, suitable for Farmers and Teamsters, to whom I also offer

The Clipper, Champion and Collins' CAST-STEEL PLOW.

The Screen Falls, celebrated THIMBLE SKENS AND BOXING, direct from the Foundry. Western Iron's, Rodgers' and Wilson's TABLE AND POCK ET CUTLERY. Assorted Axes, No. 2 and 1 Far den's HORSE AND MULE SHOES, New London U. R. Putnam and Assorted brands of HORSE SHOE NAILS, Tire, Irons, Squares, Bands and Hoop Iron all sizes. Flow, Spring and Fork Steel, Cast-Steel for Harrow Teeth, Drills, etc. Single and Double Gun Locks, Main Springs, Tules, Bar-Leaf, Shot, Sporting and Blasting Powder, etc.

Enamelled Drill Ducking and Leather, suitable for Pugies, Spring Wagons and Upholstery use. Cabbage and Turnip Turners, Axes, Vises and Bellows; Wagon-Jacks, Boxes, Pulley Blocks, and a great variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention even in abbreviated list.

A Kirby Combined Reaper, Mower and Self-Rake on sale, a Bargain.

Eastern Drafts Bought. Doing business on a Sound Basis, both in Buying and Selling, and Importing direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving intermediate Profit or Commission, I can, therefore, offer the

Best Goods on Best Terms!

E. P. FITZGERALD, Walla Walla and Dalles City, Oregon.

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

LOCAL RATES OF FARE: WALLA WALLA TO LA GRANDE, OREGON. CONN. Union, Oregon. 12 00

" " Baker City, Oregon. 20 00

" " Boise City, Idaho. 40 00

" " Wenatchee, Idaho. 25 00

" " Kelton. 15 00

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, and all points on the BOAC, CITY and KANSAS, the Great Overland Route East, see our 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 STEIN HOTEL, WALLA WALLA, W. T. W. H. TORREN, J. T. GORMAN, General Superintendent, Agent. Boise City, I. T. 20-11

Save from \$15 to \$35 BY BUYING A NEW IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

New Style, Just Received. THE ONLY PRACTICAL LOW-PRICED MACHINE in the country. Equal to any for FAMILY purposes. Straight Needle, Lock-Stitch, sets even from the Manufacturer's, thereby saving intermediate Profit or Commission, I can, therefore, offer the

Best Goods on Best Terms!

Carriage Trimming done cheap. Repairing of all kinds done with dispatch. All of which I will sell cheap for cash, wheat, beef, lard, or wool, delivered at my Shop, next door to Schnabacker Block. 20-25

Per Day at Home. Terms Free. Ad- dress G. STINSON & CO., Portland,

