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And, with one exception, is
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IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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DUSENBERY BROS.,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AFTER.

A little time for laughter,
A little time to sing,
A little time to kiss and cling,
And no more kissing after.

A little while for scheming
Love's unperfected schemes;
A little time for golden dreams;
Then no more any dreaming.

A little while 'twas given
To me to have thy love;
Now, like a ghost, alone I move
About a ruined heaven.

A little time for speaking
Things sweet to say and hear;
A time to seek, and find thee near;
Then no more any seeking.

A little time for saying
Words the heart breaks to say;
A short sharp time wherein to pray;
Then no more need for praying.

But long long years to weep in,
And comprehend the whole
Great grief that desolates my soul,—
And eternity to sleep in.

A LAST LOOK.

They say the years since last we met
Have wrought sad change in thee;
That it were better to forget
Our youth's fond history.
And yet I fain would clasp that hand,
Would meet those eyes once more;
One moment by thy side would stand,
As I have stood of yore.

They say the very tones that thrill'd
My heart, and dimm'd my eyes,
Now, by the cold world's blighting chill'd,
I scarce might recognize.
And I long to hear thee speak,
Repeat some bygone strain,
Although the charm I there should seek
Were listen'd for in vain.

I would not wish the years roll'd back,
Could such a choice be mine,
Nor falter in the onward track,
Though sever'd far from thine.
But pilgrims may from hard-won heights
Receding homes survey,
And give a sigh to past delights,
Yet, sighing—turn away.

THE HUMAN COUNTENANCE.—Professor Smith, of Massachusetts, recently delivered an interesting lecture on the "Human Countenance." In beginning his remarks the Professor said that, in attempting to show how character can be discerned by the face, he had no dogmatic disposition to assert that in the science of physiognomy, noble as it is, all truth is contained. A man's whole character cannot be judged from any one expression. Physiognomy has been carried to excess. Yet it has a great deal that is interesting and useful in its study; and there is no science which cannot be carried by its votaries to an extreme. The face of every man is a history written by his forefathers and himself; it is an open page, from which you may read, if you will. The countenance, remember, exists only when illumined by the soul, which shines through the eyes as light through a window. Having briefly showed the relationship and comparative importance of an ideal standard of beauty, the lecturer dwelt upon the ways in which they are handed down in the peculiarities of race and nation, in spite of the influences which tend toward the assimilation of races, one may still see occasionally the purest type of the Norseman or the Saxon, showing that nature has a tendency to return to original types. Passing to consider individual variations of features, etc., and how they have a bearing on character, Professor Smith showed by drawings the ideal head and face, in which all the parts bear a harmonious relation. Of all the features, the mouth is the most expressive of character, since it is most of all under man's control; but the nose has also a great deal to do with character. The lecturer argued that all great generals had the Roman nose, and most artists and poets the Greek nose; and told in a pleasant way what he conceived to be the character revealed by the *nez retrousse* and the nose contemplative. The eye was not considered a very important element in determining character; and the Professor showed, by an ingenious series of drawings, that the expression of the mouth and nose can greatly change the aspect of the same countenance. The effects of sorrow and sin in changing man's visage were shown in a very interesting way.

THE Cross of the Legion of Honor was considered something worth struggling for in the days of the First Empire, when the red ribbon was the outward sign of the gallant heart, within which it had inspired deeds of high emprise, but under the Second Empire the number of members of *decorees* became so great that the Legion of Honor at length ceased almost to confer honor at all. In 1869 the number of members of the Order reached 28,000 and has since gone on increasing. But bad as the abuse of the red ribbon was the lavishness with which the celebrated German Order of the Iron Cross has been distributed leaves it altogether in the shade. Since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, no fewer than 44,000 of these rewards have been granted from Berlin, and the honorary value—for intrinsic value it has none—of the Order has been diminished in consequence. To show what little importance is attached to the once celebrated Iron Cross, over one hundred of those decorations are now lying unclaimed in one single department, which received them for hospital attendants. It is easy enough to multiply rank until it ceases to confer honor. Our own insane scattering around of military titles is proof ample of this. We believe the fewer titles, military or otherwise, that exist the better for the people, and that those which are allowed should be few in number and given only to those to whom the people as a whole delight to honor.

A FASHIONABLE visitor thus addressed a little girl: "How do you do, my little dear?" "Very well, I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added. "Now, my dear, you must ask me how I do." The child honestly replied, "I don't want to know."

THE KEELY MOTOR.

Unabated Confidence in the Success of the Invention—The Old Machine still Running.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.,) August 27.—At last the people of this country are likely to know something definite in regard to Keely's vaporic force. There is now on exhibition in a show window on Chestnut street the giant gauge constructed for the purpose of registering Mr. Keely's "power." The gauge has been the subject of comment for some time, and its completion and exhibition are likely to add to the probabilities of success of the motor. It stands about four feet and a half high, and registers

54,000 POUNDS TO THE SQUARE INCH,

being the largest gauge in existence. The nearest approach to it was a gauge constructed about one year ago, which registered 26,000 pounds. The present one is beautifully ornamented and plated with silver. It cost $1000, $500 of which was required to be paid before work was commenced on it. The constructor claims that it is perfect, and is ready to take oath to the accuracy of the force it registers. This is a very important matter, and one to which the public will justly look for accuracy, and which, if there be any trickery about it, will at once put an end to all Keely's hopes. It is stated that the Government has just ordered a similar one to be constructed for its use. The largest Government gauge now is 20,000 pounds to the square inch.

THE NEW MULTIPLICATOR

is finished, and appearances are that the public will soon have an opportunity of testing whatever virtue there may be in the discovery. "It may take a month yet," said an official of the company to your correspondent, "before we shall be able to give an exhibition to members of the press. But great progress has been made, notwithstanding what has seemed to be much delay." All that has been made public of the motor was considered premature. The construction of new apparatus for the practical working of the vapor has been attended with difficulties which even Mr. Keel did not foresee. As an instance of this may be noted the fact that at one time it was impossible to use the power with a less pressure than 1000 pounds to the square inch. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Keely has had constructed a series of receivers, graduated in size and so arranged as to make possible the using of the vapor with any pressure from one pound to 30,000 pounds to the square inch. The force, however, leaves the multiplicator at its greatest pressure, and is reduced by being passed through these various receivers.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

was the procuring of material sufficiently compact to withstand the pressure. Most metals are useless because they permit the vapor to pass through the pores. It is stated that when the multiplicator was completed and put under the hydraulic press to be tested, several ruptures were caused, through which the water passed. The material at first was wholly of Austrian gun metal. The rupture occurred in two of the upper drums, or spheres. It was necessary to recast them. This time the meterial used was phospher bronze, a new metal, said to possess most excellent qualities and to be perfectly compact. The manner of testing the multiplicator is to put it under the hydraulic press with a

PRESSURE OF TEN THOUSAND POUNDS.

It is allowed to remain in the press from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, during which time, however, careful watch is kept over the machine. Whenever a leak is discovered men are immediately put to work to hammer the metal at that particular spot. This is the only way it can be secured. Sometimes the leak is discovered by small drops of water similar to the condensed vapor on the outside of a pitcher on a warm day; at other times it oozes out in fine spray. The testing and hammering process is still going on, and, until the multiplicator is perfectly compact in all its parts, nothing can be accomplished. When his end is gained it will be taken into Mr. Keely's new shop, where a limited number of members of the press will be admitted.

THERE ARE CONSTANT VISITORS

to Mr. Keeley's shop, but they are only experts and such as have an interest in the affair. "We shall be glad to admit such representatives of the press as have treated us fairly," said Mr. Collier, "but we want to first perfect our apparatus, so that we can give an exhibition that will be satisfactory to every one. When we are once ready, we shall show you something that will astonish you. It is possible this will be inside of a month."

Mr. Keeley is more elevated in spirits than ever. He talks, unless you understand him, in most exaggerated terms. He goes to his shop almost every night, besides his work during the day, and there runs and watches his machine, i. e., the old apparatus. Sometimes he has one or two of the company with him.

THE MACHINE IS KEPT RUNNING

until ten or eleven o'clock, when it is stopped and all retire. All this time it has been running with the same water, the vapor being constantly dissipated and reproduced. This is the automatical operation, which is now considered complete, and by means of which an engine can be kept running an indefinite period without taking in a fresh supply of water.

All connected with the company or the motor have been more or less disappointed by the delay. But their hopes have brightened the last week or two, as they believe the time not far distant when the wonder of the nineteenth century will be put into successful operation.—*Cor. Inter-Ocean.*

"DANG it!" remarked a Sunday school superintendent at the breakfast table the other morning as he helped two half scalded flies over the brink of his coffee cup. The old lady shifted her spectacles to the top of her head and glared at him in astonishment. "Oh, well!" resumed the half penitent offender, "It isn't likely that our Heavenly Father is going to punish us for a damn or two in fly time."

SUPREMACY OF LOVE.—For six thousand years God has been lifting the world up toward the realization of love. He has been tempering the spirit of nations. The old idea that "might is right" has been fading away in the atmosphere of love. Arbitration is substituted for the spirit of war. He has been correcting the church, and attuning its various discordant sects to the key of love. He has been bringing up individual human nature. Many have entered into the experience of perfect love; many more are entering. Slowly some of these elements are rising; more rapidly others; but one day, all will be up. Then will be brought to pass the prediction of Isaiah: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed and their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountains, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters shall cover the sea." What a picture of concord! The story is told of Mendelsson, that when a boy he was so proficient with music that he seemed to inspire an instrument whenever his fingers touched it. On one occasion his father took him to an old cathedral, and in the interim of service conducted him to the organ loft and sat him upon the seat of the organist. After instructing him in the use of the stops and pedals, he pumped the bellows while the boy played. Such music had never before been produced upon that organ. The monks from the adjoining monastery came in, one by one, and ascended to the top of the stairway. On reaching the point they were held spell-bound. Well, when that day comes that the world shall be attuned to love, and God shall run his fingers along the key-board, as he is ever doing in his providence, no more shall the harsh notes of discord be heard; but from the old organ of human nature shall go forth music so sweet that the angels and all the hierarchy of heaven will hasten to the confines of this world and stand enraptured by the completeness and richness of the harmony. "He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly: Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus."—*G. T. Weaver.*

THE REFLECTION OF LIGHT.—An almost exhaustive historical essay, by Lundquist, on the investigations of earlier physicists into the peculiarities of the light reflected from the surfaces of solid bodies, is supplemented by observations made by himself on the reflection from fuchsin and some other substances. The methods followed by him were similar to those adopted of late years by Jamin, Wiedemann, Van der Willigen, and others. A narrow pencil of sunlight, reflected in a fixed horizontal direction from a heliostat, passes successively through an achromatic lens, a flint-glass prism, and a polarizing Nicol's prism, and falls upon the reflecting surface of fuchsin; the reflected light is then analyzed by a compensator and second Nicol's prism. Rays of light from seven different portions of the spectrum were examined, and in general Lundquist concludes that in respect to the principal angle of incidence, fuchsin comports itself as does indigo; and the observations are represented by the theoretical formulæ for metallic reflection so long as the angle of incidence is greater than 50°. The author's investigation into the intensity of the reflected light shows that on the one hand the intensity is always slightly less than that computed, and that on the other hand the quantities reflected vary sensibly with the color of the incident light, so that when white light falls upon the fuchsin the color of the reflected rays varies with the angle of incidence; and the power of the substance to absorb different colored rays offers a remarkable anomaly, as while the yellow light is reflected in greater proportion than the blue, it is absorbed in less proportion.

A SPANISH EXECUTION.—The *Opinione Nationale* has an account of a double execution that took place recently at Barcelona. A maid servant, named Georgia Foix, aided by her lover, Victoriano Urcieta, murdered her master, who had made a will in her favor. The judicial investigation and trial lasted no less than three years, and resulted in the condemnation of both the accused, who, according to the custom, were taken on the evening which preceded the execution to a chapel, to remain there until the next morning. There the two convicts were only separated by a curtain, and the woman uttered such loud cries during the night that her accomplice had several times to impose silence on her. The most distinguished ladies of the locality attended the woman to offer their consolations. The man was surrounded by monks. During all that time the boys of the choir, clad in red, yellow, or blue, from head to foot, went through the streets, a salver in one hand and a bell in the other, asking for alms to meet the wants of the condemned prisoners on earth and in heaven; that is to say, the cost of their interment and the performance of masses for their souls. The execution by the garrote took place outside of one of the gates of the city, in a plain, to which the victims were conducted by a long procession of penitents.

THE GREAT $30,000 RACE.—From *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* we learn that the following horses from the East are announced as certain to be entered for the great $30,000 purse race of four mile heats to be run at San Francisco next November: Springbok, who comes out in charge of Harvey as trainer; Wild Idle, in care of Capt. Moore, with Billy Lakeland as rider; Rutherford and Grinstead, in charge of Albert, (who trained Joe Daniels and Hubbard), with Donahue to ride the former; and Bollankeel in charge of his trainer and owner, W. Jennings. Hennessy comes out to ride Katie Pease.

THE WORTH OF FINE MANNERS.—It would be vain as it would be ungracious to combat against the favorable influence of charm of manner. Engaging manners and bright conversation must and will always sway those brought under their attraction, and it is right that they should do so, for they are good qualities, though they may be only natural ones; and the enjoyment of them may be accepted as one of the amenities of our lot, if we meet with them in the order of Providence, and do not go out of our way to put ourselves under their influence. What a catalogue of social virtues it needs to make a man generally beloved—sweetness of temper, good-nature, a yielding will, and ready compliance, a toleration of others' infirmities, and forbearance under small slights and hindrances; sympathy with others' modes of feeling, and delicacy of adaptation. Many a hero—we may add, many a saint—is without them, and makes his great cause to suffer from their absence. The reward of his labors is sought in a higher sphere, not in the praise of men; and his greatest admirers have often to become his apologists in the minor details of deportment and manner conscious that he who would sacrifice his life for the sake of religion, or for the good of his fellow men, yet failed to make himself agreeable to his personal acquaintances. But because from the infirmity of our nature great interests and high aims often make men regardless of lesser proprieties, let us not esteem the want of them as other than a fault, nor grudge the domestic philanthropist who cheers his neighbors' firesides, who raises their dulled spirits, whose presence brings refreshment with it, who enhances their every-day joys, and sympathizes in the little trials that each day also brings in its train—though it may be only through the impulses of a genial nature—his reward, in his indulgent host of friends in their warm welcomes, hearty praises, affectionate extenuations, tender regrets.—*The Christian Remembrancer.*

NATIVES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. John Forrest read lately before the British Anthropological Institute an account of the natives of Western Australia, whom he visited. They are divided into two great tribes, called the Jornderuss and the Ballavook, which are again divided into innumerable sub-tribes. These great tribes are exogamous; a Jornderuss may not marry a Jornderuss, but must take a Ballavook. Wife-stealing is a constant source of quarreling among them, and the women are frequently speared or killed. If a husband dies, his wife belongs to the oldest man of his family, who either marries her or gives her to some one else. The children always belong to the mother's tribe. These natives do not wash, but grease themselves with ochre to keep away the flies. Tattooing and marking on the shoulder and breast is almost universal among them, and the rite of circumcision is practiced by all the tribes that Mr. Forrest met with, except those of the southwest corner of Australia. It is a religious ceremony, and the men and women part for a fortnight upon the occasion of it. The natives of the interior are entirely without clothing and suffer much from the cold. They sleep in the open air, except in wet weather, when they build small huts. Mr. Forrest believes that they have a sort of belief in a Supreme Being, but can give very little information about him. In the southwest corner of Australia the name for father and mother is the same as for God and sun. They do not believe in natural death, but always assume that some other native has been the cause of it, and frequently kill him for it. Cannibalism is common among the natives of the interior; their weapons are identical with those used in other parts of Australia.

BADEN-BADEN.—The French press notes with great satisfaction that Baden, the once brilliant watering place, is now a gloomy and well-nigh deserted spot. The hotel, once full of aristocratic and fashionable celebrities of Europe, are empty; and the promenades and "etablissments," which were wont to resound from morning till night with the accents of the most polished language in the world, now echo nothing but the dull grunts of a few heavy Germans. As a proof of the miserable state of Baden since M. Depressoir and the French abandoned it, the *Figaro* mentions the impressions the place produced upon a Russian princess who visited it recently. She had not been there since 1869, the year before the war, and, unaware of the change that had overtaken it, she had brought with her, as in days of old, two or three score of huge trunks full of dresses. The first day of her stay she changed her toilette six times, the second she did not change it at all, the the third she stayed at home in an old dressing-gown, and the fourth she fled.

TERRESTIAL MAGNETISM.—If the earth is really a magnet, the magnetism of soft iron ought to be decomposed by it, in the same manner as is done by a bar magnet, and such is the fact. If a bar of soft iron is held in the direction which the magnetic needle assumes when freely suspended, its lower end immediately becomes a north pole, and its upper end a south pole, and is shown by bringing a small magnetic needle near each end of the bar. On inverting the bar, it will be found that its poles have immediately changed, the lower end being again a north pole, and the upper one a south pole. If the bar is held horizantally, east and west, no such effect takes place. When a bar of iron is rendered magnetic by the influence of terrestial magnetism, a stroke of a hammer will sometimes fix the magnetism, and the poles will not be reversed when the bar is inverted. But if several blows with the hammer be struck when in the inverted position, its magnetism may be destroyed or its poles reversed.

A SCHOOLBOY being asked by the teacher how he should flog him, replied: "If you please sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system—the heavy stroke upwards, and the down ones light."

KENTUCKY HORSE TALK.—A correspondent writes: The moment you enter the Blue Grass region you hear nothing but horse-talk. The whole section lives upon pedigrees. The stable boys banter pedigrees in a nomenclature of their own. The men utter pedigrees with a volubility like the flowing of a never-ending stream. Even the ladies of polite society will chatter pedigrees, and talk as fluently of sire and dam as if they had received their accomplishments in the precincts of the breeding portions of the stock farms. Everywhere it is horse, mare, filly, foal, gelding. The stables are swarming with them, the streets are alive with them, the fields are dotted with them like the cattle on a thousand hills, and the visitor, even though he came merely to see, has a secretiveness and obstinacy more profound than the mysteries of a sphinx if he does not buy before he comes away some little equine specimen for which he has no earthly use. There is a certain Freemasonry or brotherly love among the horse dealers of Kentucky. If one breeder has nothing in the horse line to answer your demands, he will furnish you with a saddle horse and accompany you for miles around the neighborhood to inspect stock which he is sure will just suit your fancy. Their houses are thrown open to your entertainment. The rarest wine of corn and the freshest of mint, and the richest of Alderney cream, and the tenderest of spring chickens are offered, with a princely generosity, to feed the flame of your horse fever, which must not be allayed till you have left your money behind you on some of the stock farms. This is the logic of all the attentions and pedigrees and horse enthusiasm, and it is wonderful how the interest is kept up year after year, and how the surplus funds of our wealthy horse fanciers are poured, with an increasing volume, into the coffers of the Blue Grass regions.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT'S CAPACITY.—The facilities of the U. S. Mint to turn out gold is at this juncture a matter of special interest. The mint has now on hand $2,000,000 in gold and $2,200,000 in silver. Superintendent LaGrange states that the mint can coin gold faster than it can be paid out, the capacity of one press in the institution amounting to ninety $20 pieces in one minute, or $180,000 an hour, and about $1,000,000 in a day's work. The mint has two presses for coining double eagles, both of which could be pressed into service at once if necessary. The mint is now refining 36,000 ounces per day on an average. Yesterday it refined full 40,000 ounces and to-morrow will refine about 50,000 ounces. Gold coin has been turned out this month to the amount of about $4,000,000, and the mint can pay gold coin for all gold bullion deposits without delay. All its deposits of gold coin are paid for in twenty-four hours, unless the bullion is base and requires remelting—an unusual thing—which would require another day. In short, the coining capacity of the mint is sufficient to handle all the bullion on the coast.—*S. F. Post, 28th ult.*

A WORD TO BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.—There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the interest of his employer. Try to make your services useful so that your boss cannot do without you, and you will never want a place, and can always make good wages. Be faithful in small things, as well as in great things—be faithful in all things; be attentive to your duties, shirk no employment that is not dishonorable, feel that your employer is entitled to every minute of the time which you have agreed to give him for a stipulated remuneration. The wages may be small—too small, but if you have contracted to work for a dollar a week, when your work is worth ten, stick to your bargain like a man until your term of service has expired. It may seem very hard, but it will instill the great principle of being true to your word, and in time you will become an employer yourself.—*Sacramento Bee.*

A SHARP LEGISLATOR.—A member of the last Ohio General Assembly did this: He bargained for board at the United States Hotel, at Columbus, and arranged that he was to pay fifty cents a meal, and whenever he was absent from a meal he was to be credited to that amount. He then hunted up some cousins in the vicinity, an old schoolmate, a man who once courted his (the member's) wife, and several other relations, and sponged his living off of them for the larger part of the session. When he settled up with the hotel on the day of adjournment, the landlord was astonished that he owed the thrifty boarder $76, the amount credited him for absence at meals over that charged for presence at meals. It was a Western reserve man that did it.—*Cincinnati Times.*

WHAT IS THE SUN.—Professor Randolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun, says: A molten or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equalling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas or fire, 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles, drawing to itself all the worlds belonging to our planets, and holding them all in their proper place; attracting with such superior force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in the fathomless abyss that they rush helplessly toward him and fall into his fiery embrace. And thus he continues his sublime and resistless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 of years.

MISTRESS—"Let you go to evening school, Mary? Why, I thought you could read?" "Well, ma'am, I does know my letters fusrate, so long's they keep all in a row, but just as soon as they gets mixed up into words I'm beat."

General Business Cards.

THOMAS QUINN.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.
HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where he will 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-tf

EAGLE BREWERY.
E. KLEBER.....A. STANG.
KLEBER & STANG,
BREWERY, North side of Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Walla Walla, W. T. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand the best article of
LAGER BEER,
which we offer for sale, at wholesale or retail.
☞ Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Give us a call and satisfy yourself of what we say. 9-tf

DR. M. VANDERVOORT,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING. ALL calls promptly attended to.
Walla Walla, W. T. 2-tf

H. G. MAUZEY.....J. E. BINGHAM.
MAUZEY & BINGHAM,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
☞ OFFICE Next door to Dr. Day's New Drug Store, Walla Walla. 2-y

N. G. BLALOCK, M. D.,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public in the general practice of his Profession, and specially
SURGERY and OBSTETERICS.
Calls attended to at all hours. Office, Dr. Day's new building, (second floor.) Residence on Second street, lower side, one block from the ridge. 48-y

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Late Excelsior,)
ARE NOW RUNNING!
WILL PAY THE
Highest Price for Choice Wheat!
35-tf H. P. ISAACS.

GEORGE SAVAGE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Established in Walla Walla, 1862.
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK in his line of business, and from his long experience—over 20 years in WATCH WORK, feels confident of giving satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to.
FINE WATCHES.
Especial care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry sold to order. All work sent by Express.
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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,
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MERCHANT TAILOR.
F. VETTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR—CLOTHING made to order and REPAIRING and CLEANING attended to. Will make a speciality of CUTTING and FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods.
36-y F. VETTER.

JOHN B. LEWIS,
(Successor to Lewis & Jackson,)
Bookseller, Stationer,
AND
NEWS AGENT,
MAIN STREET,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
22-tf Walla Walla.
☞ Agent for the Portland BULLETIN.

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.
47-y A. McCALLEY.

THE DAYTON
Woolen Manufacturing Co.
OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of
Blankets, Cassimers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Flannels, and Yarns,
CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade.
☞ Samples shown and orders received at A. H. REYNOLDS' Office, and at the Mills. 14t

ATTENTION!
Stockraisers & Owners of Horses!
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED HERE, I offer my services as
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After twenty years experience in Scotland and America, I am prepared to attend to all cases, and solicit the patronage of owners of Stock. Medicines for Horses and Cattle always on hand.
PLATING OF RACE HORSES a speciality. Charges moderate. Office at P. M. Lynch's Blacksmith Shop. 26-3m

UNDERTAKER
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the public that he now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.
THE HEARSE
Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the public free of charge.
Orders promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery.
33-tf JOHN PICKET.

CITY BREWERY.
JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor
WHOLESALE
Dealer in Wines and Liquors.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
Bock and Lager Beer,
And Dealer in PORTER, ALE and CIGARS.
Second street. Walla Walla, W. T. 43-3m*

CHEAP AMUNITION
AT THE SAN FRANCISCO
Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store,
(Next door to Dusenbery Bros.)
SHOT OF ALL SIZES, 6 ℔ for $1 00;
Best E. D. No. 2 POWDER, $1 00 ℔;
6 Boxes good CAPS, for $1 00.
If you want to save 25 per cent. call at the San Francisco Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store. 34-tf

ABBERTON & SEXTON,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY
AND
PLANING MILL.
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINest machinery, we are prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moullings, Brackets, Stair Railing, Banisters, Newel 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.
7-tf ABBERTON & SEXTON.

Weekly Statesman.

WM. H. NEWELL.....EDITOR.

SATURDAY.....September 18, 1875.

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.

J. W. THATCHER, Commissioner of Patents, after being in office ten years, has resigned. The idea of a radical resigning an office is something new under the sun, and is an exception to the rule that few die and none resign.

SOOY, the radical state treasurer, of New Jersey, who has defaulted to the amount of $60,000, has suddenly discovered that he is in very bad health, and on this account has sent in his resignation.

DELANO, the chief of the Indian ring, is to retire from the Interior Department in October. His retirement is to relieve Grant from embarrassment, and not on account of the manifold swindles in which he has been a participator. "Let no guilty man escape."

THE STEAM CANAL BOAT.—The Baxter steam canal boat has proved quite a success on the Erie Canal. In 1872 and 1873 it took the prize of $100,000 for the best method of propelling vessels by steam on canals, offered by New York, and they are now so popular and necessary to the wants of rapid transportation by the great East and West water-way, that the company owning the right is adding new ones to the already large fleet at the rate of two a month. They are adapted to towing other canal boats and vessels, but it has been found most expedient to send them on their voyages singly.

THE SAMOAN PROTECTORATE.—President Grant's Washington organ, the *National Republican*, in a long editorial on the subject of the Samoan speculation, in which Steinberger became Prime Minister for life of the Navigator Island Kingdom, admits that the President has established a protectorate over the Samoan Islands. It says that it was done because a large number of more powerful chiefs of the islands, in a petition to the President, prayed that our protection might be extended over them; and it maintains that in so doing no law has been violated, and that the cause of Christianity and humanity has been advanced.

NEW INDUSTRIES DEVELOPING IN THE SOUTH.—The development of industries new to the South, is one of the most marked and beneficial results of the war and the destruction of slavery. The commencement and great expansion of iron manufacturing in the latter states were the first and most natural benefits; but an unexpected development is that noted by the Baltimore *Gazette*, of the arrival at that port of a vessel laden with flour, which was ground in the Chamsen Mills, Charleston, S. C., and which was destined for Boston. Manufactures of all kinds are entirely in their infancy yet in every city of the South, but if they ever hope to be an independent people very many interests to them new must be encouraged by their capitalists and statesmen.

PROPOSITION TO DEBASE SILVER COIN.—In connection with the present efforts of the Government to substitute silver coin for our fractional paper currency, and in view of the fact that greenbacks will have to advance to about 91 in gold, or gold be worth about 110 in greenbacks, before it will be safe to commence such substitution, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that a new standard for silver be adopted, by fixing the half-dollar at 180 grains—other denominations being in the same proportion. This would give seventy-five ounces of standard silver to each one hundred dollars, and the premium for gold would have to run above 120 before disturbing silver coin of that standard. But this is a barbaric suggestion. Silver is a sufficiently heavy currency already in proportion to its value, and it should not be rendered less valuable with a baser metal alloy, even for so convenient a purpose as that mentioned.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROPS INCREASING.—The sugar and molasses crops of Louisiana are yearly increasing in amount, though the prospects are not at all fair for them soon to reach the quantities produced in ante-war times. The New Orleans *Price Current* estimates the sugar crop for 1874—'5 at 116,867 hogsheads, against 89,498 the preceding season, and the molasses crop at 11,516,828 gallons; while the growing crop never looked better, and is expected to exceed that of last year. As the country consumes now about 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar of all descriptions per annum, and as an immense number of the finest sugar estates in Cuba have been destroyed by fire this season, prices must rule high, and the United States cannot afford to see that struggle which so touches the pockets of her consumers much longer continued.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.—The Wisconsin democrats at Milwaukee selected Wm. R. Taylor as their standard-bearer for governor, together with other candidates for the different state offices, and adopted a platform of principles very similar to that which the republicans had declared themselves in favor of at their convention at Madison, on the 7th of July. Both declare for more and cheaper transportation, a sound currency in coin, or its equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, etc. As the two parties are agreed upon the most important questions that now concern the people of Wisconsin and of the Union, it is difficult to see what is to enliven the fall campaign in that state; but it will, both upon the stump and in the newspapers, be likely to relate mainly to national instead of state politics, both parties feeling that whoever gains the ascendancy this fall will be likely to hold it in the race for President next year. Hon. Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, a friend of Matt. Carpenter is the republican nominee for governor, and three months since there was an alliance formed between the antagonistic republican leaders in that state to elect Ludington governor, put Senator How on the bench, and Carpenter in his seat in the Senate, which he is to resign. Carpenter's talk about retiring from politics and devoting his attention exclusively to law, was thought at the time to be "too thin."

OPERATIONS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The Government seems to have adopted active measures for putting a stop to the outrages of Mexican desperadoes along the Rio Grande. An order has been issued from the Navy Department to make ready all its lightest draught vessels to patrol that stream and co-operate with the land forces in punishing the outlaws. The General in command of the Texas troops will have authority over the combined military and naval forces. To each gunboat will be assigned a certain portion of the river, and as the guns of these vessels have generally a long range, they are expected to do effective work against the raiders. As the ascent of the river is made, its channel is uncertain and navigation difficult; but the points for crossing cattle are to be specially guarded, and it is believed that the troops, acting in conjunction with the fleet, will be able to afford all the protection desired to the frontier settlers.

UNDER ARREST.—Mississippi is one of the unfortunate States. Her Governor spends most of his time in junketing, while the duties of the executive office are discharged by his colored Lieutenant, Davis. This man, as it has heretofore been stated, issued a call for an extra session of the legislature—no one could tell why or for what reason. It is alleged that he has pardoned a murderer before he had been brought to trial, for a bribe, and committed such other gross crimes that it was impossible for the people to endure his official abuses, and the law took hold of him. He is now under arrest, to be tried for these offences, and if convicted, as there seems a probability he will be, the state will rejoice at the riddance of a corrupt officer.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.—It is announced by the commissioners employed in winding up the affairs of this institution, that they have collected $466,000, and hope by the first of October to increase it to $616,000 when they would declare a dividend of twenty per cent. They have been offered $250,000 for the banking house property, but expect the Government to purchase it at $315,000. If this expectation is realized, there will be another, but smaller, dividend paid. This bank was started under the auspices of the Government, and the colored people who deposited in it were made to believe that it was safe beyond the possibility of loss.

DAVID M. KEY, the newly appointed Senator from Tennessee, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew Johnson, is represented as being admirably qualified to fill the position with honor, as well for his habits of thought as for his high standing among his neighbors and his scholarly ability. He has held only one office before—that of Chancellor of the second chancery district of Tennessee—to which he was elected in 1870. By profession he is a lawyer, and in politics a democrat. His age is about fifty years. He served as a lieutenant colonel in the forty-third confederate Tennessee infantry from the beginning to the close of the war.

GEORGE M. PINNEY, formerly the editor of a radical newspaper in Montana, but more recently a stock operator in San Francisco, has fled the country and is supposed to have gone to South America.

MRS. LINCOLN has not been given a certificate for her removal from the insane asylum. Her reason is still unsettled, and the report to the contrary was merely a sensational item.

DEFEATED.—The propositition for a constitutional convention in California, was voted down by the people at the late election.

THE OLD HOME.—The late flop o the *Oregonian*, and its return to the republican fold, has occasioned very many comments, and various are the surmises as to the reason that induced Corbett and his pack to return to "wallowing in the mire." In making the change, we see no occasion to attribute it to unworthy motives. For months past it has been apparent that only two parties would enter the contest of 1876. Thus narrowed down, the position of the so called liberal republicans was anything but pleasant. They had no place to go. Both parties had treated them with contempt, and the democrats had literally drawn in the latch string. Their only chance is to slink back to the republican organization, and take the place of servants where once they were rulers. This is what the liberal republicans are doing to-day in Oregon, and it is what they will have to do elsewhere. It was not necessary to bait them. All that was required was to let them severely alone, and as in the old nursery rhyme—

Little Bopeep,
She lost her sheep,
And couldn't tell where to find them;
Let them alone,
And they'll come home,
And bring their tails behind them.

That is what Mr. *Oregonian* is doing. It is going home, and like the sheep its tail brings up the rear.

THE U. S. SENATE.—A seat in the Senate of the United States, in the earlier days of the Republic, was regarded as a prize worthy the ambition of the greatect and purest statesmen. To attain it, first-class ability and wide-spread popularity were required, and for upward of fifty years the Senate chamber contained the brightest intellects of the nation, against whose reputation the breath of scandal in connection with official dishonesty, was never directed. Recently so many third rated men have worme their way into the Senate that a seat in that body has lost its attractions, and men of ability and character decline to allow the use of their names in that connection. It appears that General Bisben, of the United States Army, stationed in Nebraska, is a man of this character. His friends asked him to stand for the Senate, and here is his reply:

I would not consider it any honor to be elected to the Senate from Nebraska, and I scarcely think it would add anything to my reputation, and certainly nothing to my comfort or income. Nobody nowadays thinks any more for a man because he is a United States Senator, nor is his office any evidence that he possesses extraordinary abilities. I would rather be deemed by the people qualified to hold the office and be out of the Senate, than to be a Senator fifty times over and have the people say "he is not honest."

GOING TO LAW.—When people go to law for revenge they usually find the luxury expensive; yet the history of the world is full of instances in which litigation is resorted to for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the axiom, "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defence." The latest case in point occurred before one of the Pennsylvania courts, which we find reported in an Eastern paper. A lady had been passing to and fro over the line of a railroad, with a commutation ticket. On the day after its expiration she made a little journey to the railroad office where the ticket must be renewed. The train conductor demanded her fare, when she explained that she was about to purchase her ticket at the general office. He paid no attention to her excuse, but proceeded to collect the regular fare, and, in addition, a penalty of five cents for not being provided with a ticket. Her husband brought suit to recover the twenty-three cents she had paid. After much litigation the Court decided that the road was justifiable, except in the five cents penalty, which was ordered paid to the plaintiff. The case was appealed by the road, and will now be taken before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The gold and silver product of the Pacific coast for the last year footed up $72,000,000. Of this, California furnished $20,300,000; Nevada, $35,452,000; Utah, $5,900,000; Colorado, $4,191,000; Montana, $3,439,000; and Idaho, $1,880,000. We exported nearly the whole of this product abroad to pay for what we import. If to the mineral wealth of the coast we add the amount realized on wool, grain and other crops, we can boast an income worthy of an old established empire, and which is increasing from year to year in a ratio proportioned to the increase of population.

THE Portland *Journal* disclaims being an independent paper, and says that "now and forever it will be democratic, earnestly contending for the right."

THE PENDLETON *Tribune* has been removed to the Dalles, where its publication will be continued as a democratic paper.

THE Salem *Statesman* claims to be the "best republican paper in Oregon." This is rough on the *Oregonian*, which paper is making a desperate effort to regain the leadership of the radical party.

THE Portland *Bulletin* don't resuscitate. The *Oregonian* is endeavoring to take its place, but finds it an up-*hill* business.

J. R. FOSTER, a prominent Portland merchant, is visiting his Walla Walla friends.

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

Democratic Victory in California.

A democratic success in California was not unexpected, but it seems to have surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the party in distant States. There was no election in California last year, and no means of judging whether "the tidal wave" extended to that State. In 1872 Grant's majority over Greeley was between thirteen and fourteen thousand, and in 1873 the democratic vote fell more than one-half. But that election was held a few weeks in advance of the great September panic, which turned the scale in Ohio and lifted the democratic party from the prostration in which it had been left by the Presidential election. Although California held no election last year the success of the democrats in Oregon showed that on the Pacific coast the same causes were in operation which had given so great an impetus to the democratic party east of the Rocky Mountains. Shrewd observers, therefore, came to the conclusion that California would this year go democratic, and the great speculative interests accordingly gave a quiet support to the party. Even Mr. Ralston, who had been a prominent, active republican, contributed money in aid of the democratic canvass. The great speculating interests have so many axes to grind in the Legislature that they did not think it prudent to have the party in power against them.

This state of things does not account for the democratic victory, but it explains why it was so great. It was a forgone conclusion in the minds of the speculators that the democrats would carry the State, and they turned in and helped it cause it was to their interest "to have friends at court." The democrats have not only elected their State ticket by a large plurality, but claim to have chosen certainly three and perhaps all four of the Congressmen, whereas they had but one member of the last House. So signal a success will not only encourage the hopes of the democrats in other States, but will strengthen the hard-money wing of the party in the National Convention next year. Delegates from States which can give electoral votes for the candidates will naturally have more influence than delegates from States which can merely assist in making the nominations without doing anything for the ticket. California would have been a hard-money State in any event, but it can protest with more effect against inflation when its delegates virtually hold the electorial votes of the Pacific States in their hands. Nobody should be sorry to see the hard money wing of the democratic party strengthened.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLATFORM.—According to dispatches, the Pennsylvania democrats, at their State convention at Erie, have adopted a platform, the currency plank of which is quite distasteful to themselves. Although it is a little less objectionable, possibly, than the Ohio democracy's financial plank, which some of the Pennsylvania democratic aspirants to the governorship desired to endorse, yet it is not likely to prove more harmonious, judging by the division of sentiment on the questions indicated by the dispatches. In the address of the chairman of the convention, after its organization, when he said democrats favored hard money, he was applauded; but he received still more applause when he averred that they were not in favor of speedy resumption. The following is the resolution adopted:

That the contraction of the currency and circulating mediums heretofore made by the republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it in view of the enforced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the equalization of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them. The public interest demands that Government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligations of contract requires payment in coin.

RAILROAD NEWS.—The Sacramento *Record Union* of the 26th ult. says that a force of eleven men, headed by Charles Cadwalader, resident engineer of the California and Oregon Railroad, had left with the necessary outfit to survey the line of that road from Redding to Oregon line. It is understood to be the intention of the railroad company to connect the California and Oregon Railroad with the Oregon Central Railroad as soon as possible. The Yreka *Journal* says it is understood that a large force of workmen are to follow the surveyors on the railroad above Redding, and that the work will be pushed forward until a connection is made with the Oregon road. It is supposed work will be commenced on the Oregon end also, towards closing the gap. Where the connection will be made is still unknown to the public, and probably will be for some time.

LAW REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Great Britain is slowly and peacefully undergoing a kind of revolutionary process. The changes which are being made in her laws are radical in character, and tend more toward republicanism than if simply the title of its executive had been changed. An important movement has recently been made in Scotland, which will doubtless be extended to England within a very few years. We refer to the passage, at the recent session of Parliament, of a bill for the amendment of the Scotch law of entail. Under the provisions of this Act, owners of entailed estates are enabled to borrow money to pay the cost of improvements, and have the money so borrowed and expended made a permanent burden upon the land until paid.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—The Salt Lake *Herald*—Mormon organ—finds occasion in the death of George Albert Smith, First Counsellor to the Prophet Brigham, to dress its columns in mourning. Smith was a cousin to Joseph Smith, founder of the church of "Latter Day Saints," a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. By his decease the field is left open to Brigham Young's son—he who bears the paternal patronymic—for promotion, and probable succession when his father dies. According to the *Tribune*, a "Gentile" paper, there are three candidates aspiring to wear the robes of Brigham Young after he has been gathered to his fathers, viz: the son just alluded to, George Q. Cannon, and John Taylor. The same authority alleges that Brigham Young is determined to push the claims of his son, but that "Cannon looms a whole head and shoulder above all the other candidates as the choice of the people." Troubles are anticipated among the "Saints" when the time arrives for an election.

FOUND DEAD.—On Saturday last Albert Tudor, one of the old pioneers of the coast, was found dead on Willow creek, about 18 miles from this city, where he had been herding sheep for Hon. John Hailey. John Hailey, Jr., who found him, says in his testimony before the Coroner, Mr. Caleb North, that he went to Tudor's camp on Friday, September 10th, and called him, but that he did not appear. When he returned the next day, he found the things just as he had left them, and upon searching found Tudor on the opposite side of the creek dead, with his dog by his side. He was three feet from a bank about four feet high. From appearances he was crossing the bank and fell. Dr. E. Smith examined the body of deceased, and found his neck broken. Mr. Tudor was formerly from a small town, in Monroe county near Rochester, New York. He was a man of fine attainments, and he has had many ups and downs having been quite well off several times. In an early day he was purser on the Columbia river, in the employ of the O. S. N. Co. He was also Quartermaster's clerk at one time at Fort Colville, and later owned a tannery at Oregon City. He came to this part of the country about 1863, since which time he has been engaged in various pursuits.—*Boise Statesman.*

The Grain Markets of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in review of the corn trade for the past week, has the following:

There has been but little change in markets generally, which, with new produce, have only been moderately supplied, the best quality mostly maintaining its previous value, while inferior has tended downwards. The general average is within sixpence of last year, though the amounts then sold were double those now, but foreign importers still being free, the country has been amply supplied at rather low rates.

Flour has recovered a franc in Paris. Fine old wheat has risen one shilling per quarter. The French markets have generally been calm and unchanged, but in some country places there has been a decline.

Belgium and Holland have given way in new qualities about a shilling per quarter.

In Germany the tendency, from the fineness of the weather, has been downward. The same is true in Hungary for inferior qualities, though the yield is scarcely an average.

At Odessa holders maintain prices greatly to the detriment of the export trade, in the confidence that they will eventually be paid for their patience as the season advances and the general deficiency is known. Still, looking at the present yield as only an average one in quantity, and as from this large deduction must be made for general lightness in the actual amount of flour introduced, we may possibly count a further deficiency of 730,000 qrs. at a time when our population is vastly on the increase. We have no doubt imports will meet our necessities, but we expect, as the season terminates it will be a close run.

MAIL ROBBER CAPTURED.—Elsewhere will be found a correspondent in relation to the pursuit and final capture of the stage driver, Dan Smith, who, it is claimed, committed the postal robbery which has of late been the subject of so much newspaper comment. Smith was a stage driver by occupation and generally and familiarly known as "Dan Smith." About a year ago Smith eloped from Umpqua, taking with him the wife of a friend, named Montgomery. From here he went back to his old home in Iowa, where his mother is still residing. It turned out that Smith's real name was Hamilton, and that he was traveling out west under an assumed name. Hamilton remained several months in Iowa, when, accompanied by his paramour, he turned his face eastward, proceeding directly to Philadelphia. Here it was ascertained that he sold the gold dust which was obtained in the mail sack. Postal Agent Underwood and a man named Fullerton, of Roseburg, tracked the fugitive from this State to San Francisco, thence to his old home, and afterward to Philadelphia. Reaching that city, these men ascertained that Hamilton had turned his footsteps southward. He was successively traced from place to place and at length overhauled somewhere in Texas. We undestand that the prisoner and his captors are now en route for this state and may be expected soon.—*Oregonian.*

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The Portland *Journal* furnishes the following obituary notice of the defunct *Bulletin*:

"Gone where the woodbine twineth," is the mournful epitaph on the late *Daily Bulletin's* tombstone this morning. Warren wouldn't be black mailed, and that paper winked out because adverse circumstances were against it. The announcement of its decease comes very opportunely, for the stench arising from its decaying carcase has long been an offense to the nostrils of common decency, and to have continued much longer might have bred a pestilence. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been expended to keep the paper alive since the first number was issued, and now we can say that one hunded and sixty thousand dollars have been thrown away as pearls cast to swine, and no one is better off, not even the world which it took upon itself to reform in its salutatory. The democratic party, however—the party it has declared dead so often during its erratic existence—yet lives and flourishes, ready to hire the band to play the dead march in honor of the jackass that was always kicking it."

New Advertisements.

Walla Walla & Columbia River

RAILROAD COMPANY.

From and after this date, freight will be received and delivered at the terminus of the Railroad, until the close of the season, at the rates hereinafter stated.

DOWN FREIGHT.

(PER TON WEIGHT.)

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD,

From Walla Walla to Wallula.....$
" Mill Creek to Wallula..... 3 00

UP FREIGHT.

(PER TON MEASUREMENT.)

From Wallula to Walla Walla.....$
" " to Mill Creek..... 3 00

Pianos, Billiard Tables, Furniture, Glass, Glassware, Queensware, Marble, and Castings, taken at owner's risk of damage and breakage.

Acids, Turpentine, Burning Fluids, Oils, and all other Liquids at owner's risk of leakage.

Fruit, Vegetables and other perishable property at owner's risk of frost and decay.

DOWN SPECIAL RATES.

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

Wool, one-half more than the above rates per ton weight. Hides, each 10 cents.

Live Stock and other articles at agreed on rates.

Double rates on Fast Freight Packages.

PASSAGES.

From Wallula to Frenchtown,.....$2 00
" Wallula to Mill Creek,..... 2 50
" Mill Creek to Wallula,..... 2 50
" Frenchtown to Wallula,..... 2 00

D. S. BAKER,
President W. W. & C. R. R. Co.

September 14th, 1875. 41-tf

ATTENTION!

THOSE WHO OWE ME WILL PLEASE CALL and settle at once, either by cash or note. I will take

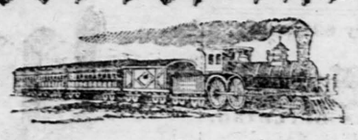
Wheat, Oats or Barley,

at the highest market prices. If this call is not promply responded to, I must of necessity put my accounts in the hands of a collector. If you cannot pay now call and see me any way. Settlement must made.

N. G. BLALOCK, M. D.

Walla Walla, September 15, 1875. 41-4w

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS!

1875.  1875.

:x:

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.

We also have

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.

23-tf SCHWABACHER BROS.

Whitman Seminary!

W. MARINER, ... Principal.
E. H. NIXON, Assistant.

THE FALL TERM OPENS the first MONDAY in September.

Intermediate Department.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, &c.

High School Department.

Higher Mathematics, Advanced Book-keeping with Penmanship, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, &c.

Collegiate Department.

Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and other branches preparatory to entering the Freshman or higher class in College.

TERMS:

Intermediate Department, per quarter.....$10 00
High School and Collegiate, per quarter..... 12 50
Modern Languages, extra per quarter..... 5 00
Each Pupil pays a contingent charge, per qr... 50
Fees due at the end of each half-quarter. 35-1

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

A Boarding & Day School

FOR

GIRLS.

THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF the Cascades. The Fourth Year opens September 1st, 1875.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including fuel, lights, &c., per quarter of ten weeks.....$50 00
Day Pupils, per quarter.....$5, $8, $10 and 12 50
Music, per quarter..... 15 00
Vocal Lessons in Class, per quarter..... 5 00
Modern Languages, each, per quarter..... 7 50
For further information, apply to
35-tf REV. L. H. WELLS Principal.

Russell & McLane,

Corner of Main and Second Streets.

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, OFFER TO their friends and the public generally, a choice assortment of

Family Groceries!

A NEW STOCK OF

Groceries a Speciality.

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes,
Cordage, Crockery, Glasswre,
WILLOW WARE,
Tobacco, Notions, &c.,

Which will bear inspection.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

We do, and will accommodate our patrons to the best of our ability. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

28-tf RUSSELL & McLANE.

North-Western St ge Co.

GREAT

Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE:

		COIN.
Walla Walla to Weston, Oregon		$ 2 50
" "	Pendleton, Oregon	5 00
" "	La Grande, Oregon	10 00
" "	Union, 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 KELTON, 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

Stine Hotel,.....Walla Walla, W. T.
W. B. MORRIS, General Superintendent. J. M. GORMAN, Agent.
Boise City, I. T. 20-tf

Lost!

LOST—A BLACK PASS BOOK, containing a cypher formula, memoranda and passes in favor of PLATTE BURR, over various railroads and steamer lines. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to the STINE HOUSE. 40-tf

JOB PRINTING, NEAT, QUICK AND CHEAP, at the STATESMAN Office.

OREGON

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Upper Columbia River.

FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER RATES.

To take effect March 12, 1875.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

PER TON MEASUREMENT.

PORTLAND TO DALLES.....$10 00
" " UMATILLA..... 20 00
" " WALLULA..... 25 00
" " LEWISTON..... 40 00

LIVE STOCK:

(In lots), shipped from PORTLAND to DALLES same day (including railroad) at the followin rates, owner's risk:

HORSES.....$3 00
YEARLINGS..... 75
2-YEARS' OLD and COWS..... 1 50
3-YEARS' OLD and upwards..... 2 00
SHEEP and CALVES..... 37½
HOGS (stock)..... 50

DOWN FREIGHT:

Taken from the different points on the river to PORTLAND at the following rates:

From.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.	Wallula.	Lewiston.
Wheat, Flour and Barley, per ton.....	$5 00	$6 00	$6 00	$10 00
Flax Seed, per ton.....	5 00	7 00	7 00	10 00
Broom Corn, per ton (weight)		10 00	12 00	
Green Fruit and Vegetables, per ton, fast freight.....	5 00	7 50	7 50	
Wool, per pound.....	½	1	1	1½
Hides, each.....	20	25	25	50
Sheep and Calf Skins (baled,) each.....	5	6¼	6¼	10

SPECIAL RATES:

From PORTLAND to.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.	Wallula.	Lewiston.
Separators, 6 horse.....	$40 00	$70 00	$80 00	$150 00
" 8 "	45 00	80 00	90 00	175 00
" 10 "	50 00	90 00	100 00	200 00
Endless Chain Threshers.....	50 00	50 00	60 00	110 00
Grain Drills.....	7 00	12 50	15 00	20 00
Reapers.....	8 00	15 00	17 50	30 00
Mowers.....	7 00	12 50	15 00	20 00
Headers.....	15 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
Wagons, set up.....	10 00	15 00	17 50	30 00
" knocked down in lots of 10 and over..	7 50	10 00	12 50	
Lumber, per M.....	10 00	20 00	22 50	
Shingles, per M.....	1 00	2 00	2 50	
Laths, per M.....	1 50	2 50	3 00	
Raw Hide Chairs.....	2 50	4 00	4 50	
Crockery, loose, per gal.	3			
Apple Boxes—Shooks in pkgs. per box.....	5		10	

Live Stock Shipped to Portland.

From the different points on the river, at the following rates, owner's risk:

From.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.
CATTLE.....	$2 00	$ 00
SHEEP.....	37½	60

Furniture (set up) taken at half measurement owners' risk.

Gunpowder, Friction Matches, Acids, Turpentine, and other combustible materials, will be rated at one and one-half tariff rates at owners' risk.

Burning Fluid, Varnish, Looking-Glasses (boxed), Castings, Pianos, Billiard Tables, at owners' risk.

An EXTRA CHARGE of $2 50 per ton to the DALLES, and $5 00 per ton to UMATILLA, WALLULA and LEWISTON on Fast Freight.

PASSAGES.

Portland to Dalles,.....$5 00
" Umatilla,.....10 00
" Wallula,.....12 00
" Lewiston,.....20 00

All Bills Payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
15-tf Pres't O. S. N. Company.

Stine House,

(BRICK BUILDING, HARD FINISHED,)

MAIN STREET, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL,

Newly Furnished Throughout,

is now open for the reception of Guests.

THE FINEST ROOMS

AND

BEST TABLE!

this side of San Francisco,

At MODERATE CHARGES!

General Stage Office.

34-tf THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.....September 18, 1875.

THOS. O'BRIEN, the popular hotel keeper, is visiting his friends on Puget Sound. We trust that the clam eaters will treat him kindly.

THE RAILROAD now runs through to Mill Creek. The next step will be the extension to town, when the printers expect to indulge in the luxury of a ride in the cars.

DR. ED. SHEIL, late of Walla Walla, has located at Salem, Oregon, where he proposes to "heal all the ills that flesh is heir to." We wish our friend abundant success.

THEFT.—Dick Bogle's barber shop was entered, Tuesday night, and robbed of $57, mostly silver change. The entrance was effected through a rear window, and a desk in which the money was kept pried open with a hatchet.

J. P. BOOTH, a pioneer settler, and for over 20 years a resident of the town of Dalles, is a guest of the "Stine House." Mr. Booth is in bad health, and is traveling in the hope that a change of air and scenery may bring him relief.

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. J. T. Wiseman, on Mill Creek, near the Agate Mill, was destroyed by fire, Monday afternoon. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the family were unable to remove the furniture, only one or two articles being saved.

THE FAIR.—Read the premium list and speed programme of the first annual fair of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society, which will be found on the fourth page of the STATESMAN. The officers and trustees are straining every nerve to make the fair a success.

GEN. McMICKEN, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, is now making his first visit to the Walla Walla country. Gen. McMicken commanded a Minnesota regiment in the war of the rebellion, and it is for his gallant services in the field that he has been awarded high official station.

HON. W. W. BOONE, Joint Councilman from Walla Walla, Whitman and Stevens counties, was in town early in the week, on his way to Olympia. Mr. Boone's position in the Council will give him great influence in shaping legislation, and we confidently predict that he will be found opposing salary swindles and thieving legislation generally.

FROM COLFAX.—Councilman Boone informs us that business prospects at Colfax are improving. Wheat at the mill commands 60 cents a bushel, and farmers find a ready market at renumerating prices for whatever they have to sell. Several cattle men have visited the neighborhood, and a good deal of money has been paid out for stock.

DR. M. M. KELLY, a prominent citizen of Lewiston, and a gentleman who has many friends at Walla Walla, took passage by Tuesday's stage for Kelton, and thence by rail to his old home in Ohio. Dr. Kelley expects to be absent several months, and contemplates spending the coming winter in Philadelphia, where he will attend a course of medical lectures.

SHEEP.—The counties of Walla Walla and Umatilla now number considerably over two hundred thousand head of sheep. The usual price paid for sheep in bands is $2 50 a head. Superior lots bring $3. Thus far raising sheep has paid better than any other branch of the stock business. The business, too, is yet in its infancy, and is destined to reach magnificent proportions.

ADJUSTED.—It will be seen that the difficulty between the shippers and Railroad company has been satisfactorily adjusted, on the basis of a mutual compromise. This is much better than a warfare in which the interests of the whole country must have suffered. Freight will now go forward with dispatch, and there is a fair prospect that the bulk of the grain will be got out of the county before the close of navigation. The idea of throwing aside the railroad and going back to teaming was preposterous, and not to be thought of. In future it should be the aim of shippers and railroad men to work in harmony and in that way secure the rapid development of the country. In the long run, low freights will be found the true policy, and as the bulk of shipment increases it will be found advantageous to reduce the tariff.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Now that the public schools have resumed for the fall and winter term, it is proper to say that the people have a duty to perform which cannot safely go unperformed. It will not do any longer to take the instruction and discipline of the public schools upon trust. Every parent ought to know the teacher of his children and all the surroundings and associations of the school-room. Each block should have its visiting committee, and there should be no secrets and no abuses in the schools unknown in the families of those who depend upon them for the education of their children. Every school, from the lowest to the highest, should be carefully watched and jealously guarded, not by the officials alone, but by the citizens. Until this is done we cannot expect that excellence we have a right to demand; but if a new spirit enters the people with the beginning of the new school year, the next annual report will show a very different state of affairs from that which exists at present.

HOUSE RENTS.—The legislature soon to assemble, should amend the law in relation to the collection of rents. As it now reads the landlord is at the mercy of a dishonest tenant, and has literally no recourse whatever. This condition of affairs operates to prevent men of means from making improvements, and also works badly for the honest tenant. Here in Walla Walla there is always a scarcity of tenement houses, and call the attention of those who are in a condition to build houses, and the invariable response is that the difficulty in collecting rents is such that money invested in that way don't pay. A law can be devised that will protect the landlord and at the same time prove beneficial to the honest tenant, and we trust that the suggestion will be acted upon. We know a number of persons who would be glad to put up neat cottage residences for the accommodation of families, but are deterred from the fact that the collection of rents is attended with great difficulty. Let the law be amended so as to protect the house owner, and at the same time benefit the honest tenant.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—We learn from Mr. A. E. Isham, who has just returned from North Idaho, that the non-treaty Nez Perce Indians on Salmon river are disposed to make trouble with the white settlers. It appears that a short time ago an Indian by the name of Red Elk, in company with two or three other Indians, after partaking freely of fire water, supposed to have been obtained at a China store on Salmon river, went to the house of a man by the name of Benedict, who has a wife and three or four small children. Mr. Benedict at the time was absent from home. The Indians took possession of the house, drove the woman and children out, forcing her with her children to wade White Bird at the risk of her life. About this time Mr. Benedict appeared on the scene of action with a double-barreled shot-gun, and begun to fire on the Indians, who being thoroughly armed promptly returned the fire. One of the Indians was killed, and another badly wounded. It is supposed that Red Elk shot the Indian that was killed through mistake as he was killed by a pistol shot and Benedict had nothing but bird shot. The white settlers in that locality were very much excited, and talked freely of raising a company and driving the Indians from that section. Query—why don't the government take care of their pet wards, and keep them on the reservation? And why don't the peace policy men repair to the scene of action and pray with Red Elk and his followers, and tell them they must be good Indians?

EXCITING RACE.—A race came off over the Riverside Course, last Saturday, which seem to have excited unusual interest. The horses entered for the race were "Eph Maynard," by B. B. Acker; "Mollie," by J. J. Welsh, and "Unknown," by C. E. Bishop. The race was for a $500 purse, $350 for the first horse out, and $150 for the second—three best in five. Pool selling went off quite lively for sometime before the race was called, being conducted by Oscar Kilbourn. "Mollie" seemed to be the favorite, judging from the way in which her pools were disposed of. "Unknown" came next in public favor, while "Eph" brought up the rear. As we learn from the *Oregonian*, five heats were run, the first four being equally divided between "Eph Maynard" and "Unknown". The last heat and the race was won by "Eph." There was much feeling displayed among the crowd at what was claimed to be favoritism on the part of judges in awarding to "Eph" the third heat. It was thought by many that the heat had been foully won by means of jockeying on the part of the other drivers. The whole race seemed to have been very much after the style of the races over the Walla Walla track.

GRAIN MARKET.—The local grain market remains depressed, and must continue so until the financial difficulties at San Francisco are adjusted. Our own buyers are completing previous engagements, but are slow to enter into new contracts. At the commencement of the week the talk was of putting wheat down to 50 cents a bushel, but subsequently the market rallied, and at the time we write—Friday noon—55 cents is the ruling price. The financial crash, as noted above, had the effect to depress prices, and the difficulty in getting the grain out of the county operates the same way. Both these causes combined have brought grain to the present low figure; but these causes are merely temporary, and before the close of the season we look for a material advance.

FOR THE CAPITAL.—Messrs. Schrum, Hodgis, and Lloyd, representatives from this county in the legislature, have already left for the territorial capital. It is understood that Mesrs. Lynch, Ping, Scott and Newland will start early the coming week, so as to be on hand previous to the opening of the session. The legislature meets Monday, October 4th, and is restricted to a session of 40 days. An abundance of time for all needful legislation, but no time to waste.

THE RAILROAD.—All the iron for the railroad has been secured, and it may be confidently stated that the road will be completed and in running order on or before the middle of October. The delay was caused by the failure of the San Francisco rolling mill to fill the order within the time specified. The building of the road has been attended by many difficulties not generally understood, and for which both the press and public have failed to make proper allowance.

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.—A stock man of this valley informs us that three years ago he invested $1375 in a band of sheep. Since that date he has sold sheep and wool to the amount of $2100, and has 1200 head of sheep left, worth at a moderate estimate $3000. The experience of this gentleman is the experience of all others who have gone into the sheep business and taken proper care of their flocks.

THEFT.—We hear of the case of an old man confined to his room from severe disposition, being robbed of a purse containing $300. At the time of the robbery the old man was senseless; but on recovering the use of his faculties he inquired for his money and found that it was gone. Here is a case for our well paid police, whose special duty it is to ferret out all cases of robbery.

THE RAILROAD is now moving grain at the rate of 100 tons a day, and as soon as the disabled locomotive is repaired, will be able to double this figure. The O. S. N. Company's arrangements are such as to enable them to move an average of 800 tons a week, or somewhat in advance of the present receipts by railroad.

J. W. VIRTUE, a banker at Baker City, Oregon, suspended on hearing of the failure of the Bank of California. Mr. Virtue did not lose by the Bank failure, but for some reason not explained deemed it best to suspend.

LYCEUM.—The young men of this city have organized a lyceum. Their first regular meeting will be at the court house Monday evening next, when they will discuss the Chinese question.

A MISNOMER.—Roseburg, Oregon, boasts of a steamboat propelled by hand-power. This is about equal to a white blackbird.

LAID UP.—Mr. Fettis, of the Lewiston Stage Line, has been sick for several days, but at this writing is on the mend.

JUDGE LEWIS is complimented by the Olympia *Courier* as the "right man in the right place."

City Affairs.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—It seems from the tenor of the articles published in your paper, that you desire to expose wrong and put down unfair dealings in the management of public affairs, and as a tax-payer and citizen of this city, I think there should be a change made in the management of city affairs, for there is certainly a great chance for a reformation. From the best information I can get, it seems that the city marshal draws several different salaries from the city at the same time, all of which make a large sum per month, which the tax-payers have to pay, and yet keeps the city heavily in debt. Besides this does the marshal do any service for the city with his own hands; or does he simply draw his salary for it and hire some one to do the work and let the city pay the parties, besides paying the marshal for his ability to look on? How much salary is he getting, as I understand, it is as follows: For marshal, seventy dollars per month; for street supervisor, thirty-five dollars per month; for fire warden, three dollars per day, and fees for arrests, &c., and has ample time to transact business as agent for parties, getting I suppose his commission, as it seems he does not like to work for nothing. Now all this makes a large sum to be paid these hard times and ought to be corrected. There is another feature in city affairs that look like the officials mean robbing, or are ashamed to let the public know what they are doing: You can see by the published proceeding of the council that they have allowed bills to the amount of $—— so many dollars and cents, without giving in detail what for, and how much for A, B, and C. This looks bad. The people have a right to know what they are paying for, and how much for what they get, but they do not. Are the city officials formed into a "ring," and running the affairs in their own interest, and allowing bills for buncom, to divide? Other cities in publishing their proceedings itemize bills, and show the people what they are paying for. Why does not our city government do the same? To my mind, they are allowing such unnecessary bills that they are ashamed to publish them, or to keep the citizens in ignorance of what their "ornamental appendages" are getting. I hope you will keep hammering away at the city mugginses until you get matters righted, or bust up the city government. REFORMER.

Railroad Freights.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., September 14, 1875.

MESSRS. SCHWABACHER AND JOHNSON—*Gentlemen:* We feel very desirous to act in harmony with all our patrons, and meet all their reasonable expectations, in our business relations with them. We have given full consideration to your first reasonable expectation upon the basis of which you purchased grain, viz: "That the transportation of the same from Walla Walla to Wallula, and delivery on board the O. S. N. Co.'s boats, would not exceed five dollars per ton, which we admit to be pertinent."

Your second suggestion, for which we thank you heartily, has had full consideration, viz: "That the rate to Mill Creek may divert from the railroad a portion of the Weston trade." Our object and interest is that we shall in every way, by all reasonable means, (not to do injustice to any section,) so conduct out business as to get the entire carrying trade of the country; and *we will watch with Argus eyes* our interests in that direction, to secure that trade, which we hope to be able to do, without making rates that will militate against the commercial interests of Walla Walla city.

We therefore establish the present rates from Mill Creek at $3 per ton on grain down, and $3 per ton measurement on up freight, abolishing all way stations below.

When we shall have constructed the road to Walla Walla city, the rates will be established to and from that point, for this season, at not to exceed $4 per ton.

D. S. BAKER,
President W. W. & C. R. R. Co.

INDIAN RESERVATION.—The Indian trouble in Eastern Nevada no doubt arises from the looseness of our system of dealing with the Indians. We gather them on reservations, ostensibly to keep them out of the way of the whites, but these reservations form in fact but headquarters where the Indians resort when the agents dole out any of the rations furnished by the Government, and whence they issue when they take a notion to beg or steal outside. This is the experience in this country, where we find the Indians from the different reservations roaming around at will, and only useful as affording agents a chance to draw rations on their account and pocket the proceeds.

ROBBERS' ROOST.—At the last meeting of the rogues who make their headquarters at what is known as robbers' roost, arrangements were made to put through the legislature certain amendments that will enable the plunderers to retain their grasp upon the tax-payers of this city. H. M. Hodgis was named as a reliable friend of the thieves, and one upon whose assistance they can rely. Hon. P. M. Lynch, the member from this city, is to be ignored, and a country man has been selected to carry out the fraud. The rogues are getting desperate.

X. BUSSINGER, whose suffering from a paralytic stroke was noticed in our last issue, is still alive, but with slight hopes of recovery. Mr. Bussinger's wife and daughters live in San Francisco, and have been notified by telegraph of his condition. The old man is in good circumstances, having quite a large sum invested in bonds and mortgages. We are not apprised as to what disposition he has made of his property.

THE TELEGRAPH will be permitted to go through the Umatilla Reservation, without obstruction. This in accordance with instructions from competent authority. The action of our old friend Talliaferro in this matter was without due reflection, and we are confident that he regrets his hasty action.

CAPT. JOHN MULLAN, formerly of this valley, and a man who was hounded from the country by a pack of rascals who ought to be in the penitentiary, is practicing law in San Francisco, and is regarded as one of the best land lawyers in the country. We are always pleased to hear of the posperity of our old friend.

CLUB ROOM.—The second story of the building known as the "Montana Saloon," has been fitted up and handsomely furnished for the purpose of a "club room." Mr. Lindsey, late of Boise city, is in charge, and will at all times be happy to see his friends.

A COMMUNICATION in relation to the charges for handling freight at the landing, has been received. At the earliest moment we will investigate the subject matter of this communication and see whether the charge is well founded.

SCHWABACHER Bros. are receiving and now opening an immense stock for the fall and winter trade, which being bought right can be sold cheap. Their new card will appear next week.

DR. BLAIDOCK has a notice in this week's issue that parties interested will do well to heed.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

List of Cases Disposed of at the September Term, 1875.

David Harrer vs. A. B. Roberts; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

Herman Hecker vs. A. B. Elmer, et el; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

Rhoda Baker vs. T. W. Baker; continued till November term, 1875.

Jas. K. Kennedy vs. Henry G. Tobin and Emma Tobin; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

Christian Maier vs. Henry G. Tobin and Emma Tobin; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

Max. Lilienthal and Ernest R. Lilienthal vs. John Story; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

David J. Whitaker vs. Saml. G. Ellis and Wm. P. Bruce; promissory note, continued till November term, 1875.

James A. Henderson vs. A. B. Elmer, et el; confirmation of sale continued till November term, 1875.

Blumauer and Rosenblatt vs. Charles H. Montgomery; promissory note, continued till November term, 1875.

C. H. Runnell vs. Charles H. Montgomery; promissory note, judgment for the plaintiff for $577 20, gold coin, and costs.

L. White & Co. vs. Sumner Bunker; promissory note, judgment for $3652 03, gold coin, and costs.

John H. Stahl vs. Charles F. Kraft; promissory note, continued till November term, 1875.

James D. Mix vs. Joseph Roberts; promissory note, continued till November term, 1875.

James D. Mix vs. Louis Perro; promissory note, continued till November term, 1875.

E. Martin & Co. vs. H. R. Taylor; account, judgment $650 25, gold coin, and costs.

B. L. Sharpstein vs. Charles H. Mack; promissory note, judgment for $663 78, gold coin, and costs.

Elisha Ingle vs. Thomas Brown; foreclosure chattel mortgage, continued till November term, 1875.

E. H. Massam vs. George Dacres; continued till November term, 1875, with leave to defendant to answer by the first day of the term.

James H. Lasater vs. James L. Titus, et el; judgment for plaintiff against defendants, James L. Titus and Ruben Cocolet, for $100, gold coin, and costs.

Martha E. George vs. James W. George; decree of divorce, granted.

John M. Armstrong vs. Edward Sheil; motion to set aside publication, overruled by the court

A. H. Reynolds vs. Patrick O'Niel; decree.

J. M. Abadie vs. D. Garrecht and A. Nartz; dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

Addie Pumpelly vs. James A. B. Pumpelly; decree of divorce, granted.

LETTER LIST.

List of advertised letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending September 17th, 1875:

H. B. Griffith,	E. Babb,
Mrs. Myron Lockwood, 2	Mrs. Mollie Baxter,
Wm. Truttall,	Willie H. Chase,
James Patterson,	John Dishon,
Wm. Ruddell,	James Dirrick,
Washington Smith,	N. P. Gray,
Chas. W. Wilson,	Wm. Hazen,

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Miss Julia Siftra.	Wm. Crow,

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

Important.—Endorsed by the Medical profession. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest. DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one MINUTE. 10-y*

WHITMAN SEMINARY.—See advertisement in another column. 35-tf

BORN.

On the 10th inst., to the wife of Hon. N. Ford, a daughter.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Standard Mill for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the valuable Property known as the

Standard Mill!

This Mill is in good running order, and offers superior inducements to any person who desires to engage in the Milling business.

For terms, inquire of N. T. CATON; or of the undersigned, at the Mill.

29-tf ANDREW McCALLEY.

District Court Summons.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS.
County of Walla Walla,

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

ELIJAH INGLE, Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS BROWN, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—To THOMAS BROWN, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by ELIJAH INGLE, Plaintiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at the city of Walla Walla, in and for the counties of Walla Walla and Whitman, to answer the complaint of Plaintiff, filed in Walla Walla county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If not served in said county, but in said District, in thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Sixty-seven cents, gold coin, money paid by Plaintiff to Defendant's use on a joint and several promissory notes made by Plaintiff, with Defendant as surety for Defendant December 4, 1874, for Two Hundred Dollars, gold coin, and interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, from date until payment, payable to Baker & Boyer, with legal interest from August 24, 1875, when such payment was made, and, also, to foreclose a chattel mortgage, given by Defendant to Plaintiff, to indemnify him against loss on account of executing said note, and to secure repayment of moneys paid by Plaintiff thereon, upon one dark bay Stallion, seven years old, bearing Plaintiff's brand on left shoulder, and being of Timoleon and Morgan stock; and upon 3 head of cows, known as the "Noah Davidson Cows." And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the prayers of the Plaintiff will be granted.

Witness the Hon. S. C. WINGARD, Judge of the District Court of the First Judical District of Washington Territory, and the Seal of said Court affixed, this 26th day of August, A. D., 1875.

[L.S.] A. REEVES AYERS, Clerk.

THOS. H. BRENTS,
Attorney for Plaintiff 38-6w

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of J. W. CARTWRIGHT, late of Yakima county, W. T., deceased, are hereby required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, at his residence in said county, within one year after the date hereof, for allowance or rejection. Done by order of the Probate Court of Yakima county.

JAMES LOCKWOOD, Administrator.

Per E. P. EOYLS, his Attorney.
Dated August 14, 1875. 38-1m*

ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY
Agricultural Society.

PROPOSALS FOR RENTING THE SALOON PRIVELEGE, RESTAURANTS, CONFECTIONARY STANDS, &c., will be received through the Secretary up to September 28th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES MADIGAN,
40-3w Secretary.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. S. BALDWIN,
CHAS. HOPKINS.

D. S. BALDWIN will continue business at the old stand. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle without further notice.

D. S. BALDWIN.
August 18th, 1875. 37-1m

Notice to School Teachers.

ALL WHO DESIRE EXAMINATION AND certificates between this date and the middle of November, will meet me in the School House of District No. 34, Walla Walla city, September 18th; or in Dayton, September 25th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., sharp. No deputies.

A. W. SWEENEY,
40-2w School Superintendent.

F. HARDESTY will confer a favor by calling at this office.

FALL ARRIVAL AT

ADAMS BROTHERS'

DIRECT FROM

THE EASTERN MARKETS,

AND

BOUGHT at PANIC PRICES!

The most extensive and attractive Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever brought to Eastern Washington.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Invited!

Our Stock embraces an immense Supply of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND A FULL LINE OF

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Domestics, Carpets, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. Call and be convinced.

ADAMS BROS.,
Corner Main & Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

NEW

Drug Store!

H. E. HOLMES,

SUCCESSOR TO

MEAD & COCK.

A Full Stock of

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 next door to Schwabacher Bros., opposite Adams Bros. 36-tf

FOOR & HEALEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots and Shoes,

Main Street, Walla Walla.

BEG 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 despatch.

Store and Shop on Main Street, two doors below the St. Louis Hotel.

24-tf FOOR & HEALEY.

POND'S EXTRACT

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great **Vegetable Pain Destroyer.** Has been in use over **thirty years,** and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—**No family** can afford to be without **Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains,** are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains or **Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns,** etc. Arrests inflamation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discolorations and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of **ulcerations** to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES—blind or **bleeding**—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure for this distressing and dangerous condition.

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

BLEEDING from any cause. For this is a **specific.** It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from **nose, stomach, lungs,** and elsewhere.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Toothache and Earache are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with **Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel** recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for **Swellings** of all kinds, **Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils,** simple and chronic **Diarrhœa, Catarrh,** (for which it is a specific,) **Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of insects, Mosquitoes,** etc., **Chapped Hands, Face,** and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE.—Removes **Soreness, Roughness,** and **Smarting;** heals **Cuts, Eruptions,** and **Pimples.** It *vesices, invigorates,* and *refreshes,* while wonderfully improving the **Complexion.**

TO FARMERS.—**Pond's Extract.** No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for **Sprains, Harness** or **Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleeding, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds,** etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.

CAUTION.—**Pond's Extract** has been imitated. The genuine article has the words **Pond's Extract** blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the **only persons living** who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to **POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,** 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

1875 HARDWARE, 1875

Iron and Steel,

AGRICULTURAL AND

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!

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
WAGONMAKER'S TOOLS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS

And a miscellaneous variety of other Merchandise consisting of FRESH GROCERIES; Linseed, Lard, Castor and Lamp Oils and Turpentine; Crockery and Glassware. Also,

MEN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS,

of excellent material, suitable for Farmers and Teamsters, to whom I also offer

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

The Seneca Falls celebrated THIMBLE SKEINS AND BOXING, direct from the Foundry. Wosten holm's, Rodgers' and Wilson's TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. Assorted kegs of No. 2, 3 and 4 Burden's HORSE AND MULE SHOES. New London U. B. Putnam and Ausable brands of HORSE SHOE NAILS. Tire, Round, Square, Band and Hoop Iron all sizes. Plow, Spring and Pick Steel; Cast-Steel for Harrow Teeth, Drills, etc. Single and Double Gun Locks, Main Springs, Tubes, Bar-Lead, Shot, Sporting and Blasting Powder, etc.

Enamelled Drill Ducking and Leather, suitable for Buggies, Spring Wagons and Upholstery use. Carriage and Seat Springs; Anvils, Vises and Bellows; Wagon-Jacks, Borax, Pulley Blocks, and a great variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention even in abridged detail.

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

Eastern Drafts Bought.

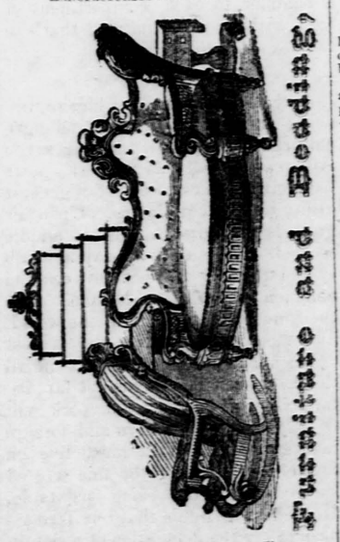
Doing business on a Sound Basis, both in Buying and Selling, and importing direct from the Manufacturies, thereby saving intermediate Profit or Commission, I can, therefore, offer the

Best Goods on Best Terms!

E. P. FITZ GERALD,
Walla Walla and
7-tf Dalles City, Oregon.

EVERTS & ABEL,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN



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

UPHOLSTERING

Done in a workmanlike manner.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished.

WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walla, below Third street. 24-tf

1875.
First Premium Sash & Door Factory.

NOTICE

—TO—

MECHANICS & BUILDERS!!

PLANING MILL

—AND—

Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.

All orders promptly attended to.

Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted.

WM. CLASPORD.
12-tf Alder street, Walla-walla.

$5 to $20 Per Day at Home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

Walla Walla Bakery

—AND—

PROVISION STORE.

Reduction in Prices!

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes,

—AND—

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in Family Groceries,

CONFECTIONERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Crackers

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

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

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. 4-y

CITY BAKERY

AND

Provision Store,

GARRECHT & HOFFMAN,...Proprietors.

HAVING BOUGHT THE CITY BAKERY AND thoroughly repaired and improved the same, I will have constantly on hand fresh

Pies, Cakes, Bread, Crackers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class Bakery.

THE SALOON.

A Saloon is attached to the Bakery, where can always be found the very best brands of Wines Liquors, Lager Beer, Cigars, &c.

First door above the St. Louis Hotel, Main street, Walla-walla.

14-tf GARRECHT & HOFFMAN.

STAR BREWERY.

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

LAGER

to its numerous customers, and will furnish the same quality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates.

16-tf GEORGE SEISSER, Proprietor.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE very choicest cuts of

BEEF,	MUTTON,
PORK,	VEAL,
HAMS,	BACON,
LARD,	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 in the country.

Give us your custom if you wish to be suited, as we are determined to spare no pains to satisfy the public. 4-tf

Walla Walla Market.

MAIN STREET,

CHAS. RUSSELL,.....Proprietor.

THE subscriber has leased the building at the corner of Main and Second streets, where he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET,

and will at all times furnish customers with the choices cuts of

BEEF,	PORK,
MUTTON,	VEAL,
HAMS,	BACON,
LARD,	SAUSAGES.

MR. WM. H. BENDER, an experienced butcher, will be in charge of the market, and his well-known reputation is a sufficient guarantee that customers will be faithfully attended to.

Butchering my own stock, and killing none but corn-fed Pork, I confidently invite the patronage of the public. 43-tf

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 with the Table. Also, MACHINE OIL. Call and examine, or send for price list and particulars. Corner of Second and Rose streets (opposite Congregational Church,) Walla Walla, W. T.

20-tf A. E. BORTHWICK, Agent.

Taxes for the Year 1875.

THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY TAX BOOK for the year 1875, is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, to whom taxes can be paid until the 1st day of January next. After that date unpaid taxes will become delinquent, and with 10 per cent added, be placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection.

R. R. REES,
County Treasurer.

Walla Walla, July 17, 1875. 33-td

A. E. ISHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory and North Idaho.

Office corner of Main and Third street, Walla-Walla, W. T. 30-tf

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY........September 18, 1875.

Dairy Farming.

A recent number of the Jefferson county, Wisconsin *Union*, contains the following remarks on the pursuit of dairy farming as a business:

The great objection to dairying with most farmers, is, that it is too confining. They say it obliges them to stick close to their business three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. They admit it is not hard work; that, in fact, it is largely relieved from that overtasking hurry which characterizes grain growing, when at a certain season of the year a week's work is crowded into a single day.

Now a man who looks at the question in the light of a good business sense, instead of being an objection, such a fact would be its strongest recommendation. The grain growing farmers in Wisconsin are not making any money. Indeed they are growing poorer in cash and land every year. One great reason for this is that wheat farming does not keep them employed profitable the whole year. They and their teams eat up in the Winter what they had earned in the Summer and with nothing to replenish the farm, they raise less and less each succeeding year.

Now the tradesman and mechanic knows he cannot succeed unless he attends right to his business every working day in the year, and no farmer can make money that does not pursue such a system of farming that he can put in the whole time Winter and Summer. Men in other kinds of business, in order to succeed, have to bend their undivided energies to their business every day in the year. Time is money. With them as with a farmer, their principal capital is labor, and they try to keep in active service all the while.

The business of the farmer is reduced to the same law of success as any other. If he wants to get rich, he must pay the price for it. If he wants profit on his whole time he must put in his whole time. He should study to invest his labor in the most prfitable way; in a way that calls out skilled labor, for that is the kind of labor that is always the best paid. Let any unprejudiced man compare the farms and buildings of those farmers who for the last five years have pursued dairying, with those who have followed grain raising principally, and the difference between business and unbuisness-like methods can be seen at a glance. We must be confined to our business if we would succeed in it, and we must select a business which will keep us at work all the time.

German Modes of Life.—Colonel Forney, now traveling in Germany, finds much to commend in the Teutonic modes of life. Some of the habits of the Germans are primitive enough. Even in the best hotels dinner is often served at 1 P. M., and the fashionable stranger falls into it by making that meal his breakfast. The Germans go to the theater and opera at six o'clock in the evening, and all are mostly in bed at ten. In England the men go into the streets or gardens to smoke; in Germany they smoke over the whole house, and light their cigars and pipes at your side in the dining room; and, truth to add, they are just as clean and polite as the English for all that. I notice, too, that the ladies never object to these masculine indulgences. In all the German towns the dogs are made to work, and not as in England, to play. Hitched to little carts, either in shafts or under the wagon, they supplement the man or woman who owns the barrow, and pull by ones or twos with a surprising fidelity; and, better than all, they seem to be proud of the service. You get used to all these things and now a hay or grain field without women at work is almost an offense. The rural gentle sex like it, I should think from the eager energy of their labors. But nothing in these Germans and French is so wholesome as their almost universal temperance. Living among wines, and making the wines of and for the world, they are nearly as sober as the Turks. Take the lowest of the men and most degraded of the women, and the vice they avoid is that of drunkenness. It would be easy to govern multitudes who possess this one great virtue of governing themselves.

The Cherry for Shade.—For ornamental purposes and for shade, the cherry is superior to almost any other fruit-bearing tree. Its beautiful and graceful form; its early sheet of white blossoms covering it as with a mantle of snow; its dense green foliage which soon follows the fall of the blossoms, and then its beautiful pendant fruit in red or jet clusters, nestled in delightful contrast with the emerald foliage; what can be more charming to the eye or more provocative of appetite? Had the forbidden fruit been the cherry, we think Eve herself should be forgiven for her transgression. What boy or girl can resist the temptation to take the cherry, as it hangs in all its beauty and glory? The question of ownership is forgotten in the presence of a cherry tree laden with its rich and luscious ripe fruit. This very temptation is used as an argument against planting the cherry as a shade tree along our highways. Beauty so transcendent, as in the human form, should be its own protector. We would like to see cherry trees so common that there would be enough for boys and girls, birds and insects, and yet leave ample for profitable marketing.—*Horticulturist.*

'That beets all' as the man said when he sat down to his first dinner in the new house on moving day, and found the supply short.

AGRICULTURAL SELECTIONS.

Questions for Dairymen.

Every dairyman should have a printed list of questions posted in some suitable place on his premises where his family and those in his employ, as well as his visitors, will have an opportunity to read frequently. We give some of them, but the list can be extended.

Do your cows feed in swamps and on boggy lands?

Have you good sweet running water convenient for stock, and is it abundant and permanent in hot, dry weather?

Have you shade trees in your pasture, or do you think that cows make better milk while lying down to rest in discomfort in the hot broiling sun?

Do you use dogs and stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at milking time, thus overheating their blood and bruising their udders?

Do you cleanse the udders of cows before milking by washing their teats with their own milk, and practice further economy by allowing the droppings to go into the milk pail?

Do you enjoin upon your milkers to wash their hands throughly before sitting down to milk, or do you think that uncleanliness in this respect is not important for milk that is to be treated for butter making?

When a cow makes a misstep while being milked, do you allow your milkers to kick her with heavy boots, or to pound her over the back and sides with a heavy stool, accompanied by sundry profane remarks addressed to the cow to teach her manners?

Is the air about your "milk barn" or milk-house reeking with the foul emanations of the pig sty, the manure heap, or other pestiferous odors?

Good, fresh, clean water, and in abundance, is one of the most important requisites for milch cows, and it should be in convenient places, where stock will not be required to travel long distances to slake their thirst. If springs and running streams cannot be had in pastures, a good well, with windmill and pump, makes an efficient substitute, and the waste water may, if necessary, be coducted back into the well, so as to keep up a constant supply of good, fresh water.—*Willard's Butter Book.*

Preserving Vegetatables and Fruits.

Much effort has been made to devise means to preserve vegetables and fruits. Much of the labor of the farmer is wasted in not taking proper care of his apples and pears, his potatoes, cabbages, peaches, plums and even grapes.

Let the farmer try this method once, and he will never try any other way, for he can always have them nearly as fresh as when first put away for winter quarters.

Dig a trench 36 or 40 inches wide and from 5 to 6 feet deep, and plaster the bottom with water lime cement, 2½ inches thick (the same as used for cisterns). Then make a box of boards as wide as the ditch, lacking 5 inches; place your box in the trench or ditch, all but the cover, then fill all around the box 2½ inches of cement, making your spaces or compartments in the box suitable for your quantity of different kinds, then pick your apples or peaches and place them in the box without bruising. Fill the box so they will not come in contact with the cover of the box. Put on your cover with the boards crossways, so they will be even with the sides of the box, then put 2½ inches cement on top of it and you have air tight and dry compartments for your fruit and vegetables, and they will keep for years sound as a rock.

In placing grapes, you must, in every instance, tie each cluster on a string by itself, while the fruit is yet green, when the first on the cluster begins to turn. They must not be jammed in the least when put away.

Peaches, plums and all other fruits must be carefully put away when first beginning to ripen, and in all cases put them out of the reach of frost. These fruit vaults will last 100 years, and by placing boards crossways, you can break the cement, with a hammer, to each compartment of fruit, without disturbing all that's in the box.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Southdown Sheep.

John Wentworth, of Chicago, Illinois, a large stock breeder and agriculturist, in a recent circular, says: After trying all kinds of sheep, we have given the preference for general utility to the Southdowns. Upon fair grounds they are ranked as middle wooled. They are half way in quality and quantity of wool between the common sheep and Merinos. But their mutton is the best in the world, and their wethers grow the largest and command the highest price in all the markets. The day is not far distant when all our beef and pork will be demanded for Eastern and foreign markets. The West must live on mutton, and that of the fine wooled sheep is far from being palatable. Hence it is desirable that our farmers at once lay the foundation of a Southdown herd. Besides being the best of all food, there is no other that can be raised so cheap as Southdown mutton, as they are the hardiest and can be kept in flock better than any others. The wool will pay for the keeping, thus leaving the carcass clear profit. For crossing upon the larger breed of sheep, there are no superiors to the Southdown.

The Berkshire Hog.

At a late State fair in the East there was not one white hog exhibited. All were black, and either Berkshire or Essex. At the largest of the Western State fairs, that of Illinois, nearly all were black, or black and white. This would seem to indicate the rapid growth of the black breeds in public favor, and of these the Birkshire takes the lead. As well indirectly as directly, for in the Poland Chinas of the West is seen, in the majority of cases, the Berkshire blood greatly predominating. The Berkshire has been most carefully bred for many years, starting from what was originally a large breed, possessing many good points, and of a black and white and yellowish spotted color. The improvement of the old Berkshire hog was begun in England by Lord Barrington, who died in 1829, and most of the best herds now trace back to this original improved herd. By careful breeding the yellowish color has been gotten rid of, and the white has been confined to the feet, a spot between the eyes, and in some cases a few white hairs near the shoulders, although there are herds in which these last white marks are entirely bred out. The Birkshire, as we know him, is a moderately large hog, with a smooth, round carcass, broad across the shoulders, with well developed and round hams, a long, deep fitch, very fine, small, bony legs and feet, short face and snout, and covered with a good coat of, long, silky, black hair. In many good Berkshires, the blueish or slate-colored tint and thin hair of the Neapolitan hog, which has been crossed upon it, are very conspicuous; but it is questionable if the black, well haired animal is not the more vigorous and thrifty sort. One of the chief characteristics of the Berkshire is the evenness with which it breeds. At the exhibitions and in the breeder's yard whole litters may be seen that scarcely vary from each other, and hardly to be distinguished one from another in appearance, and pen after pen may be examined without any marked variation, excepting in those cases in which, as already stated, the Neapolitan cross is apparent. After fifty years of careful breeding this is not more than might be expected, and the result appears in an animal which, on the whole, is probably the most profitable to the breeder, the feeder, the butcher and the packer. There is no pig that is more useful to the man who keeps but one, and more to the farmer who feeds a hundred, if the amount of meat in proportion to the food consumed is considered. There is more lean in proportion to the fat than in most other, if not in all breeds, and the bone and offal are very light. The color is not only skin deep, but the color lies in the outer skin, which is all removed by scalding, and a Berkshire ham is not to be distinguished from that of a white hog, if the hair has not been left on to tell the story. It is no little evidence of its good qualities that the Berkshire has become so rapidly popular, spite of the prejudices against its color, as to supplant, along with the Essex, all the white breeds, at one of the most prominent Eastern State fairs.—*Home Journal.*

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A Western editor returned a tailor's bill indorsed, 'Declined; handwriting illegible.'

A metallic sort of a marriage is one where the bride's tin is matched by the bridegroom's brass.

'Microscopes for two' are regularly called for with ham and bolognas at Cincinnati restaurants.

The proper name for the youngest boy of a family should be Doxology, for he's the last of the hims.

There is one clergyman to every million of heathens in India, and its a hard job to seat them so that they all can hear the sound of his voice of a Sunday morning.

'John, I came very near selling my shoes the other day,' said one man to another. 'How was that?' 'Why, I had them half soled.'

'I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out the room?' 'No,' answered Pat, 'I'm sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room.'

Advertising pays. A Toledo man advertised for a servant girl, and one of his three wives knocked at the door in less than five hours after the paper was out.

'As long as there is kerosene there is hope,' mutters the hen pecked husband, as he reads those numerous paragraphs about women going to heaven a-sizzing.

A Milwaukee paper says of the air, in its relation to man: 'It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him.' Blobbs says that description suits his wife exactly.

Gustave Dore is coming to America this fall. That's good news. What we sadly lack in this country is somebody to infuse a little more romance into our sign painters.

'The produce market is unusually firm,' muttered a Danbury man, who had successively visited twelve groceries with a view of getting a half pound of coffee on credit.

A newspaper biographer, trying to say his subject 'was hardly able to bear the demise of his wife,' was made by the inexorable printer to say, 'wear the chemise of his wife.'

A young manufacturer of our acquaintance is making money fast on this motto, parodied from "Poor Richard:' 'Early to bed, early to rise; never get tight and advertise.'

An Indiana man has invented a patent hymn book holder, but what is more need is a patent bible holder. Some persons have never learned to hold a bible—and never will.

Mother: 'Now, Gerty, be a good girl and give aunt Julia a kiss, and say goodnight.' Gerty: 'No, no, if I kiss her, she'll box my ears, like she did papa's last night.' Tableau!

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been some time, observed that when it had fallen down and killed some one it would probably be hung.

A Jamaica boy who was hit in the stomach with a ball retained breath enough to observe, 'It's lucky I jined the Sunday school;' and then curled up for the rest of the season.

Charles Nordhoff, who has been traveling in the South as a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a recent letter to that journal, states that the negroes of Georgia last year paid taxes on over $6,000,000 worth of property, and own 338,769 acres of farm lands, besides city property valued at $1,200,000. This is most encouraging news, and will do much to remove the popular impression, that the colored people of the South are not advancing in industry and intelligence since their emancipation. In other respects, also, that State gives the best indications that it is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the war. In 1865 its taxable property was valued at only $125,635,870; now it is considerably more than double that sum. It has nearly $4,000,000 invested in cotton and woolen mills, and nearly a million in iron foundries.

Valuable books relating to the East will form a conspicuous part of the presents to be given by the Prince of Wales to the leading natives of India and Ceylon. While rajahs and native noblemen will receive costly and handsome mementoes of the Prince's visit, poor Oriental scholars of celebrity will not be forgotten. A large number of the most recent Oriental works, by such well known writers as Max Muller, Monier Williams and others, have already been purchased, and only await the Prince's autograph to be ready for presentation.

Nothing is so discouraging to a young lawyer just as he waxes eloquent about angel's tears, weeping willows and tombstones, as to be interrupted by the cold blooded justice with "You're off your nest, bub, this is a case of hog stealing."

A Louisville saloonist has 'American team cocktails,' 'Remington cobblers,' and 'Sharp's rifle whiskey.' The first will kill at eight hundred yards, the second at nine hundred, and the last at a thousand.

An Irish coachman driving past some harvest fields, during summer, addressing a smart girl engaged in sheaving, exclaimed: 'Arrah! my darlin—I wish I was in jail for stealing ye!'

We are told by the Chicago *Tribune* that pull back dresses are the prettiest style since Eve first made her appearance in Eden. At first glance this is fair, and we never permit ourselves more than a glance at a time.

Said a magistrate to an actress—'Your profession, Mademoiselle?' 'Artiste.' 'Your age?' 'Twenty-two.' 'Usher, you can *now* swear the lady to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

In St. Louis, when one newspaper strikes its tent and moves off to join its force with those of another, some fifteen or twenty lagerbeer saloon proprietors sell their leases and move too.

The young ladies of Sandusky will go out sailing if asked to, but they just know their business. They tie bags of shot to their feet so as to go down in decent style if the boat upsets.

NOTICE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Territory of Washington, County of Walla Walla, } ss.

IN PROBATE—In the matter of the Estate of EMIL MEYER, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of B. L. SHARPSTEIN, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of EMIL MEYER, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as such Administrator in the matter of said Estate, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed, and that a portion of said Estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons thereunto entitled.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the Estate of the said EMIL MEYER, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of the said Estate among the heirs of the said EMIL MEYER, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks before the said 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla. Dated, August 26th, 1875. R. GUICHARD, Probate Judge.

38-4w

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

℞ No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for **Fever and Ague.** Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure; for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of **Fever and Ague** from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

The First Annual Fair

OF THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY

Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD AT C. S. BUSH'S TROTTING Park and Fair Grounds, near Walla Walla City, commencing on TUESDAY, October 26th, 1875, and continuing five days.

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

Class 1—Horses and Mules.

M. A. Evans, Superintendent.

		1st Prem.	2d Prem.
No. 1—Thoroughbred.			
Best Stallion, 3 years old and upw'ds.	dip.	10	5 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards.	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Colt, either sex	dip.	2 50	
[In this number none will be permitted to compete without satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree.]			
No. 2—Horses for all Purposes.			
Best Stallion, 3 years old and upw'ds	dip.	10	5 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Colt, either sex	dip.	3 00	2 00
No. 3—Draft Horses.			
Best Stallion, 3 years old and upw'ds	dip.	10	5 00
Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best span of Horses or Mares owned by one person	dip.	10	5 00
[A test of strength will be required in this number.]			
No. 4—Carriage, Saddle and Buggy Horses.			
Best span Carriage Horses	dip.	3 00	2 00
Best single Buggy Horse	dip.	2 00	
Best Saddle Horse	dip.	2 00	
No. 5—Running & Trotting Horses.			
Best Runner, single dash			
Best Runner, 2 years old, single dash of a mile, 4 to enter, 2 to go		50	
Best Runner, 3 years old, mile heats, best 2 in 3, 4 to enter, 3 to go		50	25
Best Runner, free to all, best 3 in 5, mile heats, 3 to enter, 2 to go		125	50
Best Trotter, 2 years old, single dash of a mile, 4 to enter, 3 to go		50	25
[Animals that are known to have trotted a mile in 3:30 are debarred.]			
Best Trotter, free to all whose record is not less than 3 minutes, best 2 in 3, mile heats, 4 to enter, 3 to go		50	25
Best Trotter, free to all stallions, best 3 in 5, mile heats, 4 to enter, 3 to go		125	50

Trotting to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.

Running to be governed by the Rules of the California Agricultural Society, with the exception of the following weights: Two-year olds to carry 65 lb.; three-year olds, 90 lb.; four-year olds, 93 lb.; five-year olds, 100 lb.; six-year olds and upwards, 105 lb. Three lb. off for mares and geldings. Race horses shall take their age from the first day of January preceding the period of foaling.

No. 6—Jacks and Mules.			
Best Jack	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best span of Mules	dip.	3 00	2 00
Best Mule Colt	dip.	3 00	2 00
[Tests of strength if required by exhibitors.]			

Class 2—Thoroughbred Cattle.

M. B Ward, Superintendent.

No. 1.			
Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards	dip.	10	5 00
Best Bull, 2 years old and under 3	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Bull, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	2 50	
Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards	dip.	10	5 00
Best Heifer, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Calf, either sex	dip.	3 00	2 00
[Satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree must be furnished to the judges, before premiums are awarded in this number.]			
No. 2—Graded and Mixed Blood.			
Best Bull, 2 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Bull, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	2 50	
Best Cow, 2 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Calf, either sex	dip.	2 50	
Best Milch Cow	dip.	3 00	

Class 3—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

R. P. Steen, Superintendent.

No. 1.—Fine Wool.			
Best Buck, 2 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Buck, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	3 00	1 00
Best Ewe, 2 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	1 00
Best Ewe, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	3 00	1 00
Best Buck, any age or breed	dip.	5 00	
No 2—Long Wool.			
Best Buck, 2 years old and upwards	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Buck, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	3 00	1 00
Best Ewe, 2 years old upwards	dip.	5 00	2 00
Best Ewe, 1 year old and under 2	dip.	3 00	1 00
Sweepstakes, 2 Bucks and 3 Ewes, for all grades	dip.	5 00	
No. 3—Hogs.			
Best Berkshire Boar, 1 year old and upwards	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Berkshire Sow, 1 year old and upwards	dip.	3 00	2 00
Best Pair Berkshire Pigs, under six months	dip.	2 50	
Best Poland China Boar, 1 year old and upwards	dip.	5 00	3 00
Best Poland China Sow, 1 year old and upwards	dip.	3 00	2 00
Best Pair Poland China Pigs, under 6 months	dip.	2 50	
Best Boar, any age or breed	dip.	5 00	
No. 4—Poultry.			
Best Cock and 2 hens, each breed	dip.	1 00	
Best Coop Chickens, 3 varities by exhibitor	dip.	2 00	
Best Cage Canary Birds	dip.	1 00	
Best Pair Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, each	dip.	1 00	

Class 4—Farm Produce, Vegetables and Seeds.

C. Maier, Superintendent.

No. 1—Grain.		
Best Peck of Wheat, any variety	dip.	3 00
Best Peck of Wheat, each variety	dip.	1 00
Best Peck of Oats, any variety	dip.	2 00
Best Peck of Oats, each variety	dip.	1 00
Best Peck of Barley, any variety	dip.	2 00
Best Peck of Barley, each variety	dip.	1 00
Best Peck of Rye	dip.	1 00
Best Peck of Sweet Corn	dip.	1 00
Best 50 Ears of Corn	dip.	1 00
No. 2—Seeds.		
Best Peck of Timothy seed	dip.	1 00
Best Gallon of Clover seed	dip.	1 00
Best 3 varieties of Grass and Clover seeds raised by exhibitor	dip.	3 00
Best Gallon of Peas	dip.	1 00
Best Gallon of Beans	dip.	1 00
Best Gallon of Flax seed	dip.	1 00
No. 3 Vegetables.		
Best 3 specimens of Pumpkin, Squash, Cabbage, Turnips, Water-melons Musk-melons, each		1 00
Best 10 specimens of Onions, Carrotts, Parsnips, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, and Beets, each		1 00
Best 5 pounds of Hops	dip.	1 00
Best specimen of Tobacco Leaf	dip.	1 00
Best Peck of early Potatoes		1 00
Best Peck of late Potatoes		1 00
Best Peck of new variety Potatoes	dip.	1 00
Largest and best collection of farm products from any one Grange in the county, or adjoining county	dip.	5 00

Class 5—Manufactures.

P. M. Lynch, Superintendent.

No. 1—Farming Implements, Wagons and Carriages.		
Best 2-Horse Wagon	dip.	5 00
Best Family Carriage	dip.	
Best Buggy	dip.	
Best Breaking Plow	dip.	2 00
Best Stirring Plow	dip.	1 00
Best Post Hole Digger	dip.	
Best Hay Rack	dip.	
Best Harrow	dip.	2 00
Best Churn, tested	dip.	1 00
Best Display of Tin Ware	dip.	
Best Washing Machine	dip.	
Best ½ dozen Brooms	dip.	
Best pair of Horse Shoes	dip.	
No. 2 Milling.		
Best ½ Barrel of Flour	dip.	
Best 25 pounds of Corn Meal	dip.	
Best 25 pounds of Graham Flour	dip.	
No. 3—Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes.		
Best Gents' Saddle	dip.	
Best Ladies' Saddle	dip.	
Best Team Harness	dip.	1 00
Best Buggy Harness	dip.	1 00
Best Pair of Boots pegged	dip.	
Best Pair of Boots sewed	dip.	
Best Pair of Shoes	dip.	
No 4—Domestic Manufactures		
Best Pair of Woolen Blankets	dip.	
Best Ten yards of Flannel	dip.	
Best Rag Carpet to owner		50
Best Rag Carpet to weaver	dip.	
Best Pair of Woolen socks	dip.	
Best 3 pair of Stockings	dip.	50
Best Pair of Woolen Mittens	dip.	1 00
Best Quilt	dip.	40
Best Comforter	dip.	
Best Dress Skirt	dip.	
Best Specimen of Crotchet, Embroidery, Tatting, Fancy Needle Work, Plain Needle Work, Dress Making and Millinery, each	dip.	1 00
Best Hard Soap	dip.	50
Best Soft Soap	dip.	50
No. 5—Kitchen Department.		
Best Jar Butter, 5 pounds and over, made in May or June	dip.	2 00
Best 1 pound Fresh Roll Butter	dip.	50
Best 1 pound Cheese	dip.	
Best Loaf Bread	dip.	1 00
Best Pies, 3 varieties	dip.	1 0
Best Cakes, 3 varieties	dip.	1 00
Best half gallon Pickles, with mode of making	dip.	
Best half gallon Sorghum Syrup	dip.	
No 6—Preserved Fruits, Jellies, &c.		
Best specimen of Fruit preserved in sugar	dip.	1 00
Best 3 varieties of Preserves by exhibitor	dip.	2 00
Best specimen of Jelly	dip.	
Best 3 varieties of Jelly	dip.	1 0
Best specimen of Jam	dip.	
Best 3 varieties of Jam	dip.	1 00

Class 6—Fruits and Flowers.

W. S. Gilliam, Superintendent.

No. 1—Fruits.		
Best 3 varieties Fall Apples, 5 specimens to each variety	dip.	2 00
Best 3 varieties of Winter Apples, 5 specimens each variety	dip.	2 00
Best 3 varieties Pears, 5 specimens each variety	dip.	2 00
Best variety of Peaches, by exhibitor	dip.	1 00
Best variety of Plums, by exhibitor	dip.	1 00
Best variety of Grapes, by exhibitor, 3 bunches	dip.	2 00
Largest and best display of Fruits, by exhibitor	dip.	5 00
No. 2—Flowers.		
Largest collection of Flowers, from one garden	dip.	3 00
Best collection of House Plants	dip.	2 00
Most tastefully arranged Boquet	dip.	1 00
Artificial scenery on Fair Grounds	dip.	1 00
Best display of articles enumerated in Class 5, Nos. 4, 5 & 6; Class 6, No. 2; and Class 7, No. 1, by the ladies of any Grange in the county or adjoining counties	dip.	5 00

Class 7—Arts and Sciences.

C. C. Cram, Superintendent.

No. 1—Drawing, Painting and Penmanship.	
Best Oil Painting, painted within the year	dip.
Best Pencil Drawing	dip.
Best Ornamental Printing, not less than 5 specimens	dip.
Greatest variety of printing done in one office	dip.
Best Photographic views, not less than 5 specimens	dip.
Best specimen of Penmanship	dip.
No. 2—Designs and Models.	
Best Design of building a Barn	dip.
Best Design of building a Hog Pen	dip.
Best Design of building a Poultry House	dip.
Best Design of making a Farm Gate	dip.
Best Design of rat and mouse Proof Granary	dip.
Best Farm Pump	dip.
Best mode of attaching 3 horses to a Plow	dip.
Best Plan of attaching a Wind Mill to a Pump	dip.

All articles to be manufactured by exhibitor.

For manifest improvements, useful to the farmer and mechanic, and not included under any class or number of the regular premiums, premiums may be awarded at the discretion of the Trustees.

RULES.

1. No premium will be awarded for anything which, in the opinion of the Judges, is not superior of its kind.

2. Articles of merit having no competition will be awarded a diploma.

3. No animal or article will be examined by the judges unless it has a card attached, showing its class number, and number of entry, as also age of animals where age is required. These cards will be furnished by the Secretary, on payment of entrance fees.

4. Exhibitors' names must not be written on the cards attached to articles or animals entered for exhibition. And no person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during or before their adjudication, by word, letter or otherwise under penalty of exclusion from competition.

5. The books for entrance of animals or articles competing for premiums will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, the third day, the time of the Society governing, except for such class as may hereafter be named. But exhibitors are requested to enter as early as possible on the first day.

6. All animals, manufactures, or products must be entered in the name of the owner, manufacturer or producer.

7. Entries may be made with the Secretary by letter or otherwise, any time after the first of September, if application be accompanied by the entrance fee.

8. The entrance fee will be 10 per cent. on the premium to be awarded, and must be paid previous to the time of passing the books into the hands of the Class Superintendents, or no notice will be taken of such entry.

9. No entries will be allowed in any class after the judges have commenced their examination thereof.

10. No person shall act as judge for awarding premiums, for which he is in any way a competitor.

11. All animals or articles entered for premiums must remain upon the grounds of the Society until noon of the last day, otherwise all claims for premiums thereon will be forfeited; unless permission for removal be granted by the President.

12. All animals or articles for exhibition will be taken in charge by the Class Superintendents, and arranged in order for the inspection of the judges. Thereafter they will be under the exclusive charge of the committees, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, without permission of the Class Superintendents.

13. All entries for trotting or running horses, must be made with the Secretary by 6 o'clock P. M., the day previous to the race.

14. Premiums not claimed within 6 months after the same are declared, shall be forfeited to the Society.

REGULATIONS.

The Judges and Class Superintendents will meet at the office of the Secretary immediately after closing the books for entries, whence they will proceed to perform their respective duties; and all Judges who, for any cause are unable to serve, are requested to report to the Superintendents so that their places can be duly filled. The Class Superintendents will then receive the entry books from the Secretary, keep a correct account of the awards of the Judges and report the same, with the return of the books to the Secretary, at the close of the inspection, in their class, or as soon thereafter as possible.

2. Improper conduct or profane language will subject the offender to expulsion from the Grounds.

3. A well regulated police will be on the grounds during the Fair, which with a little care on the part of the owners, will secure entire safety to all articles on exhibition. The Superintendents will also form a police force to protect all articles under their charge. A vigilant watch will be maintained night and day, and all necessary precaution taken against accidents. But the Society will not be responsible for any loss or damage.

4. Hay and good stalls will be furnished for all animals entered for premiums.

5. Horses that are expected to compete for prizes in the Running or Trotting Races will be furnished stalls.

6. The Trustees will sit as an Equalizing Board at the close of the last day, to whom all matters of contest or complaint must be submitted, thereafter no complaint will be considered.

7. Persons wishing to camp out will find a pleasant and shady grove on the grounds, with an abundance of wood and water.

8. Persons wishing to compete for premiums on articles in the Pavilion, are particularly requested to enter them as soon as possible on the third day, Thursday, so that ample time will be given for their arrangement.

9. Competition is invited from Eastern Oregon, Northern Idaho and Washington Territory, east of the mountains.

JAS. MADIGAN, Secretary. F. LOUDEN, President.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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

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

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

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

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists.

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Notice.

I HEREBY WARN ANY PERSON FROM PURchasing a note held by J. L. STORY against G. W. BRANSON, given either in April or May, 1872, as both interest and principal has been settled. Said note was paid by HENRY WOOD, who was the authorized agent of G. N. Branson. HENRY WOOD.

Walla Walla, September 6, 1875. 40-1w*

GET THE BEST.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW IMPROVED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

C. SCHUMACHER, after a long experience with the mechanism of different Sewing Machines, has accepted the Agency of the above, which he pronounces the

Best Sewing Machine!

now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines now on hand and for sale at his Gunsmith Store, Main street, Walla Walla, at San Francisco prices, with freight added.

☞ I will guarantee to keep these Machines in good order, free of charge to the purchaser. 18-tf

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

FROM PURE BRED POULTRY, FOR

HATCHING,

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

Dark and Light Bramas, ₩ dozen.....$3 00
Buff and Partridge Cochins, ₩ dozen.....3 00
White Leghorns, ₩ dozen.....3 00
Rouen Ducks, ₩ dozen.....4 00
Bronze Turkeys, ₩ dozen.....6 00

Address, E. D. HANNAH, Boise City, Idaho.

17-tf

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

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

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING

Neat, Quick and Cheap at the

WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE.

Enterprise Lodge No. 2, I. O. G. T., meets in Good Templar Hall, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. 28-ly