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Weekly Statesman.

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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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.

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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

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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.

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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
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WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory and North Idaho.
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OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING. ALL calls promptly attended to.
Walla Walla, W. T. 22 tf

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

NORTH PACIFIC MILLS,
(Late Excelsior,)
ARE NOW RUNNING!
WILL PAY THE
Highest Price for Choice Wheat
39-tf H. P. ISAACS.

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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.
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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*

NEW LIQUOR STORE
FRANK STONE, L. T. TATRO.
STONE & TATRO,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Wines, Liquors, Syrups,
Bitters and Cigars.
Main street, Walla Walla, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. 48-tf

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.

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

POETICAL SELECTIONS.

BETRAYED.

The sun has kissed the violet sea,
And turned the violet to a rose.
Oh sea! wouldst thou not better be
Mere violet still! Who knows! Who knows!
Well hides the violet in the wood;
The dead leaf wrinkles her a hood.
And winter's ill is violet's good;
But the bold glory of the rose,
It quickly comes and quickly goes—
Red petals whirling in white snows,
Ah me!

The sun has burnt the rose-red sea
The rose is turned to ashes gray.
O Sea! O Sea! mightest thou but be
The violet thou hast been to-day!
The sun is brave, the sun is bright,
The sun is lord of love and light,
But after him it cometh night.
O anguish of the lonesome dark!
Once a girl's body, stiff and stark,
Was laid in a tomb without a mark,
Ah me!

THE DREAM LAND.

Away in the mystical dream land
Beyond this sphere of ours,
Are beautiful lakes and islands—
And beautiful gardens and flowers.

There are wonderful things in this dream land—
So beautifully fair and bright,
Of mountain, and valley and moorland—
Away in the realms of the night.

In this misty and mythical dream land
Are many a beautiful isle,
Where our loved ones are waiting to greet us
With a rapturous welcome and smile.

In fancy we range through its valleys
All fragrant with love's sweetest flower
United again with our dear ones,
Whose hearts beat music with ours.

Hand in hand we visit the grottoes,
Its garden, its fountains and springs,
Whose waters, sweet, cool and refreshing,
A balm to our weary heart brings.

To the weary of earth, how glorious
Is this beautiful land of the dream,
Where life is immortal—eternal—
Only lying just over the stream.

I would that this land of my fancy
Was real as sorrow and pain.
But alas! 'tis only a phantom—
A mythical dream of the brain.

ONLY A TRIFLE.

Only a trifle! the voice sounded sweet,
And the lips wore the smile once so dear,
While the words, as they gushed from their beauteous retreat,
Fell polished and light on the ear.
But the *meaning* they carried was pointed and deep,
And a heart was estranged, and a life went to sleep.

Only a trifle! The look came from eyes
Once curtained and tender with tears;
But it covered a demon, in smiling disguise,
That haunted the gathering years!
And other dark eyes, often bathed in their light,
Were darkened like stars in a storm-drifted night!

Only a trifle! But trifles as soft
As the down have oft broken a heart,
And shackled proud spirits, while soaring aloft—
Torn hearts chained by friendship apart—
Strewing the pathway of life to the grave
With fragments of idols they perished to save!

Only a trifle! But crowding the gates,
Half closed on the sorrowful past,
These "trifles" throw shadows of Friendship and Hate
Around us each day to the last;
Mingling in mockery still as they tread
Softly upon the hushed fields of the dead!

"Only a trifle" has woven a shroud!
"Only a trifle" has burrowed a grave!
Lightning may flash from a crimson-fringed cloud,
Felling a brother, though noble and brave!
"Only a trifle" has wounded and slain
More than have fallen in war's purple train!

EATING AMONG THE KANAKAS.—The manner of eating among the Kanakas is almost shocking to our ideas of usage and propriety Around the cities and villages, and where they can get it, they will eat meat and bread, but their staple food is *poi* and raw fish. The *poi* is made of the taro root, which grows like a turnip, with a calla lily top, and in a muddy patch, and is pounded up fine and put into a large calabash to ferment. It has a rootish taste, and is somewhat sour. The natives mix it with water, and then a whole family will squat around the calabash in the centre of a room. Befors eating they sometimes rinse their fingers with water. The way I saw a woman do this one morning was by taking a mouthful of water out of a small calabash. Then squirting it out of her mouth over her fingers; then she sat down, and, plunging her fingers into the *poi*, stirred it around, and thrust into her mouth what clung to her fingers. And thus they each and all eat *poi* with the first two fingers, men, women, and children, sitting around, and eating from the same calabash. In like manner they eat the raw fish with their fingers from the same dish. They live in this manner all over the Islands. Few of their huts are divided into apartments, and they generally sleep promiscuously.

TOO MUCH LAND.—Many farmers fail to make money because they cultivate too much land, more land than they have the hands and the capital to work to advantage. If a person eats more food than he is able to digest, he, by so doing, decreases, rather than increases adds to his strength. In a similar manner, he who attemps to cultivate more land than he is able to tend properly, diminishes rather than increases his real wealth. It is far better for the owner of two hundred acres of poor land which he has not sufficient capifal to make rich by supplying it with an ample quantity of suitable manure, to sell one-half of it, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of that half, than it is to cultivate the whole. One hundred acres of rich land will yield as much or more crop than will two hundred acres of poor land, while the expense of working one hundred acres will be just one-half of the expense of working two hundred acres. The saving in expenses will be diminished one-half while the amount of gross income will not be diminished by the sale of one-half of a poor farm and by applying the proceeds of such sale to the improvement of the remaining half. Besides this saving in expenses there is also a corresponding saving in trouble to him who diminishes the quantity and improves the quality of his land. Perhaps a false pride, an unwillingness to part with real estate, and a dislike to own less land than was owned by their ancestors, has much to do with this inclination on the part of the farmers to cultivate more land than they can cultivate advantageously.

Platform of the National Grange

Adopted by the National Grange, at its Seventh Annual Session.

PREAMBLE.

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

GENERAL OBJECTS.

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

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

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

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

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

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constanly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

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

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange, national, state or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

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

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

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

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

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved to every patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

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

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

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

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

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and spheres of woman as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

A WORLD OF SUICIDES.—Prof. Faraday has given it as his opinion that all who die before they are a hundred years old may be justly charged with self-murder; that Providence, having originally intended man to live a century, would allow him to do so if he did not kill himself by eating unwholesome food, allowing himself to be annoyed by trifles, giving license to passion and exposing himself to accident. The French savan, Flourin, advanced the theory that the duration of life is measured by the time of growth. When the bones' epiphysis are united, the body grows no more, and it is at twenty years that this union is effected in man. The natural termination of life is five removes from the several points. Man, being twenty years in growing, lives or should, five times twenty years; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives five times eight years; the horse is five years in growing, and lives twenty-five years, and so on with other animals.

MURDEROUS ENMITY.

The President of a Campbellite College Fatally Hit at a Sunday-School Party.

GALESBURG, Ill., December 25, 1875.

The Rev. Oval Perkey, President of Abingdon College, was to-day reported assassinated at Abingdon, a small town nine miles southwest of the city. Abingdon College is an institution of the Campbellite or Christian Church. For many years the college had been under the control of J. M. Butler. A faction was formed against him which led to his dismissal in March, 1873. The following August, President Perkey was elected. Butler was called to a like situation at Santa Rosa, California. The feeling of the Butler party was very bitter toward Perkey, and no pains were taken to conceal their hatred. Effigies of Perkey and his adherents among the faculty and townspeople were suspended in different parts of the town. Their dwellings were defaced, and insults were heaped upon them while walking the street. The press of the place teemed with incendiary articles. At the June meeting of the college trustees arrangements were made by them for an election to fill vacancies that would shortly occur. Upon the day appointed the trustees met at the usual place, and filled the vacancies in the board, thirteen in all, and completing a full board of thirty-two. The Butler party met on the same day, and, styling themselves donors to the college, claimed the privilege of electing a board of trustees, which they did. The Perkey party being in possession, legal steps were at once taken to oust them, but owing to lack of time to prepare the papers, the case has not yet come up for trial. Shortly after the removal of President Butler, measures were taken by the Christian Church to expel Prof. Thompson, who had been instrumental in the removal of Butler. Their success in this attempt resulted in the withdrawal of ninety-nine of the members, and the formation of the Jefferson Street Church.

With this knowledge of affairs, we are ready for the tragedy of last night. The Jefferson Street Sunday school were giving a sociable in the upper hall of the college building, the Butler party holding another on the lower floor. While in the midst of the evening's entertainment, a disturbance in the corridors attracted the attention of the party. President Perkey stepped from the ante-room near the stage into the corridor, and there met three boys, Lomax, Lampkin, and Gabrielle, who are now under bonds. The boys, evidently intoxicated, were requested by Perkey to step into the hall and enjoy themselves. They refused, and were then asked to go down stairs. They replied insultingly. Upon this Perkey took Gabriella, the one who insulted him, by the shoulder, and, when he had turned to lead him down a short flight of stairs, Lampkin raised his hand and struck him. The President fell immediately, and the halls were instantly filled with an excited crowd. A nervous twitching of the muscles were the only signs of life, and he was carried into the ante-room, and from thence to his home. It is not yet known as to the weapon used in the attack, but Lampkin is known to have had a billy, and the nature of the wound seems to favor the presumption that this was the weapon used. The negro janitor, Jerry Johnson, ran the boys out of the building, and shortly after they were arrested by the marshal. They professed entire innocence of the affair, and made no attempt to escape. The condition of President Perkey at present writing is but little improved, and the doctors in attendance say there are no hopes of his recovery. The boys who have been arrested for the act are John Lomax, perhaps 23 years old; Dick Lampkin and Rural Gabriella, who are a year or two younger. They all bear a hard name, are in the habit drinking freely, and in that condition are very quarrelsome. Gabrielle has been in jail before for lawless acts of a similar nature. They have often expressed their sympathy for the Butler party, and several times have threatened to make it hot for Perkey. They are known to have been concerned in the previous disorders, in which acts they were supported by the Butler party.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BIG SALARIES.—The raising of Beecher's salary to $100,000 a year gives him the largest compensation in the Union. But one salary in the world transcends it—that of the Viceroy of India, which is £50,000, or $250,000 a year, though it is possible the salary of Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General of Canada, is £30,000, or $150,000 a year. The ambassadors of Great Britain at Paris and Vienna receive but $50,000 a year. We are told that H. B. Claflin pays his "creditsman," formerly President of the Bank of North America, Mr. Donaldson, $100,000 a year on account of his unprecedented knowledge of credits. The firm do a business of $70,000,000 a year, and this business is entirely a credit one; therefore a skillful knowledge of the buyers, their standing and personal habits is of more value than ten per cent. upon this amount—in other words, it is profitable to Claflin to pay less than two per cent. upon his sales to Mr. Donaldson. There are many salesmen in the leading houses in New York with salaries reaching as high as $30,000, while the leading journalist must content himself with $10,000.

A RETAIL liquor dealer in Chicago, arrestsd for having in his posession two barrels of whiskey without stamps on them, got clear of the charge by proving that a pet woodchuck had gnawed the stamps off, either from pure cussedness, or a love of the paste and ink. No well regulated liquor concern should be without its serviceable woodchuck.

WHEN you enter a printing office ask the printers no useless questions.

THE LAND OF THE CZAR.

Some Results of the Emancipation of Serfs in Russia.

A writer in the Cologne *Gazette* gives an account of the results of the emancipation of serfs in Bussia, so far as they have manifested themselves after fourteen years' experience of the new relations established between the peasantry and their former masters. "If one travels," he says, through the governments of Russia proper, from the Volga district to the extreme south, visiting the villages and observing the family life of the peasants, one is driven to the sad conclusion that the condition of the Russian peasantry has not only not improved, but has in several respects, both moral and material, become unquestionably worse. * * * It is sufficient to visit any village to become convinced that the prosperity of the peasants has diminished to such a degree that a great number of them have been reduced to absolute poverty. Their moral condition is even more lamentable, and drunkenness has become far more prevalent than it was before the emancipation. The results are listless indifference, unwillingness to work, and an increasing discontent which manifests itself in brutal destruction and incendiarism. In southwestern governments, especially in those of Pensa, Kursk, and Vorona, a day rarely passes but the sky is reddened by the flames of a burned village. The reason of this state of things," continues the writer, "is not o be found in any peculiarities of the Russian peasant's character, though it frequently prompts him to misuse his liberty, but chidy in the unfavorable position in which he has been placed by the new system of administration, which makes him dependent on the commune and on a number of officials whom he is obliged to pay out of his own pocket. The rural commune has unlimited power over both the person and the property of the peasant, so that he has in reality only changed his master, and his presdependence on the commune is not much better than his former state of serfage. * * * He is bound to pay a fixed sum to his former master as redemption money for the house in which he lives and the land on which it stands. This, to a certain extent, restricts his freedom of action, but it is rendered quite illusory by the circumstances that the land which he cultivates for himself and family, and for which he must pay, is not his own, but the property of the commune, which may dispose of it at pleasure. Thus Ivan, after devoting all his care to the cultivation of a piece of land allotted to him, may find it in the following year transferred by the commune to another peasant, while he himself gets in exchange a field which is perhaps not so well situated or negligently cultivated. Nor is this all. The commune is responsible for the payments due from the peasants, and if any of these fall into arrear through the insufficiency of the means of the poorer members, those who are better off have to make up the deficiency, failing which the commune seizes their horses and cows. Another restriction on the personal liberty of the peasant in Russia is the right of the commune to refuse him a pass when he wishes to seek service away from his village. The grant of these passes often depends upon the arbitrary will of a clerk, who refuses it from motives of personal hostility or requires a bribe before he will give it. It very frequently happens that peasants who receive passes for St. Petersburg or Moscow are called back for some triffling reason, and if they refuse to return they are taken back by the police like common criminals, without even being given the opportunity of winding up their business in the town. Such are the circumstances—without the slightest security for the product of one's labor, and in constant fear of what the next day may bring forth—in which not hundreds of thousands but millions of people live in Russia.

Steatings About Congress.

The late republican employees of the House of Representatives, who are now moaning over the loss of their profitable places and perquisities, appear to have improved the last chance and to have followed the example of greater men. It is ascertained that the committee rooms and some of the offices have been literally stripped of everything that could be conveniently carried off, and that thousands of documents belonging to members, or forming a part of the stationary collection, have disappeared.

For years past valuable public property about the Capitol has been stolen and replaced at large cost, without the least remark. Members and messengers helped themselves freely, and the taxpayers footed the bills. There seems to have been no responsibility or care for this property among the multitude of political pensioners who have infested the House and Senate, and looked upon it as a part of the general spoils.

The first place to begin reform is about the halls, of Congress, where extravagance and jobbery are visible to every eye. The number of clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, pages, attendants, and the like, has increased without the pretext of a necessity, until now there is at least one salaried official for every member of both branches. Barbers, baths, bootblacks, perfumerys and all the incidentals, are charged under various disguises to the contingent fund, which has swollen from about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1860 for the House and Senate, to more than half a million in 1874.

This scandal is in keeping with the frauds and corruption that disgrace every other branch of the public service. It has long been notorious, and without an effort at reform, for the simple reason that men profited personally by these abuses, and pensioned their realatives and dependants on a fund which had no limit but their own discretion.

We are glad to know that the democratic House of Representatives intends to cut off this prodigality and plunder, by a severe retrenchment of its own patronage and a renunciation of the republican legacy. An example of self-denial is needed to enforce economy elsewhere, and to compel the republican Senate to give up the sinecures and indulgences which stain its contingent expenses. When the House has illustrated its faith in reform by good works at home, the path will be made smooth for applying a similar process elsewhere.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Reducing the Army.

The standing army has probably never been in excess of the current requirements of the country, and its muster-roll is now but a trifle larger than when the rebellion arose. No one doubts the impulse given to secession by the occupation of the empty or feebly garrisoned forts, and yet at this day about eight hundred men hold the sea-board from Eastport to Pensacola. It is true that no new rebellion is to be apprehended, but it is equally ture that the forts were built for a purpose, and that the men in each harbor are barely enough to guard the guns decently from petty thieves of old iron. The condition is the same upon the Lake region. Except the artillery just referred to, the nominal peace establishment is really occupied with chronic war. Probably not a dozen of the trans-Mississippi garrisons have not been engaged in actual hostilities within the the last ten years, often on the briefest warning. As we have pointed out in discussing the Indian question, the ability to compel peace is an important element in its preservation. To display that ability requires every available carbine and rifle. But vexatious and harassing as are the savage troubles, there is plainly other work that may engage the troops. In 1866, with many more disposable battallions, the Fenian flurry required their active employment to prevent embarassing complications, and these or other international blunders may any day set the Cannadian frontier aflame. The instant that Great Britain is involved in a war a military cordon on the north will be necessary for our own neutrality. In like manner, the Cuban question may lead to an embroglio; and the Rio Grande is no barrier, and but an indifferent barrier as Mexican affairs now run. We are no alarmists, and the immediate foreign outlook is reasonably serene; but modern war is its own herald, and the reduction of our minimum army would place us among very foolish virgins who had thrown away their lamps as well as expended their oil. But the constant Indian and the possible foreign problems are not the only ones that may requires martial solution. Utah has its thorn in the flesh that may demand military surgery in the future as in Sydney Johnston's day. New Mexico is virtually a foreign province, despite the sweet pipings of ambitious politicians, and fortune may tempt the alien people, who to this hour hate the Americans, to repeat and extend the revolt of Taos. The inhospitable climate of Alaska may shield its natives from fierce contact with the pioneer, but if the unregenerate squatter ever migrates there, as Mr. Seward dreamed, there will be loud and real calls for the army in force. We thus barely indicate some military possibilities, although, as becomes our Centennial year, we are now in a state of unusual repose; for the doors of Janus are never looked, and no one can foresee the disturbing jar.

The prompt reply that this representation will receive, is that an army is costly, and that volunteers will appear when war comes. An army is costly, but neglect is generally extravagance. The shepherd who delays sending for dogs until the wolves attack the flock, will find slaughtered mutton more expensive than dog feed.—*N. Y. Nation.*

The Millennium.

In our cable letter from London was included an abstract of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, at the Scotch National church, on New Year's Day, in which that eminent clergymen repeated his views, somewhat revised, of the millennium. He warned his hearers to make ready for its advent. The second coming of Christ on earth, according to this prophet, must happen before September, 1876. Mr. Moody was quoted as one of the authorities for this belief. The Jews are to return to Judea this year. The Turks are to disappear as a nation. Altogether, according to Dr. Cumming, there are to be great doings in the world during the memorable year which is just begun.

More faith would be naturally placed in Dr. Cumming's predictions if they had not been already weighed in the balance and found wanting. It has been his business for the last quarter of a century to periodically anuounce the millennium, and his fate to have his prophecies proved fallacies. The millennium stubbornly refuses to come, though called upon, like the spirits in the vasty deep that Hotspur spoke of. This is an ancient folly. During the persecutions of the early Christians and before the foundation of the church in Rome the millennium was expected. It was constantly impending during the Dark Ages. Scores of pious calculators, whose brains were muddled by long tudying of the signs in the Apocalypse and the mystical numbers on the forehead of the beast, have predicted the acts of Heaven with more ease and certainty than if they had been making the tables for next year's almanac. It is the old story of man's self-conceit and the creduity of the ignorant multitude.

Years ago these predictions worked great harm. The Millerite excitement in America and London sent hundreds of pious and weak-minded individuals to the lunatic asylums and caused immeasurable distress in families. Now they do less harm, for the standing of Dr. Cumming and his rivals in biblical interpretation has been injured by their utter failures. Besides this, science has enlightened the people. Astronomers like Mr. Proctor calculate that the earth will be habitable for a million years. The prophets cry out in vain to intelligent and trustful Christians, who are content to accept the good which is given to them by Heaven, and have not presumption enough to think they are admitted into the councils of the Omniscient. Dr. Cumming can do little harm by this old, foolish, wicked proclamation of the coming of the end of the world. Here in America we have the Centennial, and we ask all the world to come to us and see the result of a cecutury of freedom. The International Exhibition will do more to hasten the true millennium than all the prophesies that have been made from the days of Joanna Southcott to those of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.—*New York Herald.*

Weekly Statesman.

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

SATURDAY.....January 22, 1876.

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.

IT is not easy for the French republicans to learn that the first principle of republicanism is to leave the electors and the elections untrammelled. In imitation of the imperial *regime* the government publishes a list of the candidates who are officially favored. It will be a long time, we fear, before Frenchmen learn that such interference with the choice of the people is an impertinence which would not be submitted to in a country really republican.

A COMPARISON.—A paragraph floating through the newspaper press states that there are 164,000 miles of railroads in all portions of the world, and that 76,000 miles of these railroads are in the United States. This shows a wonderful preponderance of railroads in the United States in proportion to the population; but it should be borne in mind that many of the European are double tracks, while in the United States nearly all are single tracks.

EXPENSIVE.—The Albany *Democrat* says: "A prominent Soap Creeker spent the most of the holiday week in trying to win a turkey at a 'raffle,' we believe that is what he called it, and after it had cost him about $16, he took it to his domicile, put it up for a fattening spell, and about the time it was sufficiently corpulent for juciness, some graceless wretch made a nocturnal visit to the coop and abstracted Mr. Gobbler and now there is much mourning in the house of the hungry Soap Creeker, whose bowels yearn for his costly fowl. In the mean time he is wandering over his native Soap Creek heath with a double-barrel shot-gun, and anxiously inquiring who loved his turkey not wisely but too well.

SENATOR MORTON wants a committee to investigate Mississippi politics. There has been a great and sudden change in party predominance in Mississippi, and Mr. Morten seems to have his eyes so fixed on the South that he has not noticed similar equally sudden and even greater changes in some Northern States. He is so amazed at the change in Mississippi that he must have an investigating committee and a good many thousand dollars for its expenses to explain the mystery to him. But when Massachusetts went over from the republicans to the democrats, why did not Mr. Morton demand an investigation? That was even a greater change. When New York flopped over from Dix to Tilden he ought to have had an investigation, and now that it has flopped back again there is, on his theory, occasion for another costly investigation.

A DEMAGOGUE.—Ex Speaker Blaine has just been making a speech in the House of Representatives in which he endeavored to stir up all the bitterness of war times. This attempt to open up the old wound between the North and South, which was fast healing up under closer commercial and financial relations between the two sections, will meet the just condemnation of a very large proportion of the voters of the country. The guise of friendliness he attempts to throw around his acts and words does not prevent even the most obtuse from discerning the end sought—political capital even at the expense of the present prosperous commercial relations between the two sections. There was a call for a general amnesty, and the feeling of the masses in such that no one should be exempted from its provisions, be his position or acts what they may have been during the rebellion.

DIVIDING A TERRITORY.—An attempt will be made by the present Congress to divide Dakota Territory, by forming a new Territory to be called Pembina. It is said that the Chairmen of the Senate and House Territorial Committees have been in conference and agreed upon a bill to that effect. Dakota is well favored in its location, soil, and general physical aspect. It abounds with lakes, in addition to which are the Red River on its eastern border, and the Missouri, entering near its northwest corner and traversing nearly through its centre to its southern limit. It had in 1870 a population of 14,181. The length of the Territory, from north to south, is 420 miles, with an average width of 200 miles. Its area is 70,000 square miles. In the southern part of the Territory the climate is mild, but in the Winter season severe in the north. Most of the white population, for this reason, is located along the streams in the southeast. It has not yet transpired how the line of division is to be run, whether from east to west, or from north to south, but the probabilities favor the latter supposition.

CONGRESS AND THE TEXAS-PACIFIC.—Lamar, the chairman of the committee on Pacific Railroads in the House, who makes no concealment of the disposition to support the subsidy to be asked for by the Texas-Pacific, is absent in Jackson, Mississippi, getting himself elected United States Senator; but it is stated that when the States are next called by the Speaker, a bill will be introduced by Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, next on the committe's list, and who is instructed by his legislature to advocate it, to aid in the construction of the Texas-Pacific Railway. It is also said that the bill will be at once referred back to this committee, whose members are mostly in favor of it—Walker, of Virginia and Throckmorton of Texas, its ablest members, being known to be warmly in favor of it, while Phillips of Missouri was committed to it at the St. Louis Convention, and O'Neil of Pennsylvania obeys the commands of Pennsylvania Central; while only four of the committee are supposed to be against it—one democrat, Thomas of Maryland, and three republicans, Garfield, Kasson and Platt—and that the Southern members will insist upon an early report upon it. Of its chances of passing the house, a Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> The friends of the scheme say that they have already one hundred and twenty members and twenty-two senators pledged to vote for the bill as reported by Senator West, and they express the most sanguine hopes of securing the remaining number necessary to pass the measure between now and next May.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—An exchange says that the Chicago *Times* publishes a statement of the daily expenditures for telegraph tolls on special messages during a period of four weeks, showing a total of $6,847 74 paid to the Western Union Telegraph Co., in addition to which $82 00 was paid to the Atlantic and Pacific Co., making an aggregate of $9,959, 74 for the four weeks. This is at the rate of more than ninty thousand dollars per year for tolls on special dispatches—which is claimed to be more than any other newspaper in the world pays in the same direction. At the same time the *Times* pays $94 64 per week, or nearly $5,000 a year, for associated press dispatches. Another large element in the cost of these special dispatches is the pay of correspondents by whom the news contained in them is gathered. These correspondents are located in every important city in the East and South, and beyond the Rocky Mountains, and in every considerable city and town in the West.

HARDSHIPS OF HIGH TARIFF.—"The history of the precious influence of an oppressive tariff," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "is told in the prostrate industries of the country." Yes, and it is told in the almost complete loss of our foreign export trade. It is told in the fact that even our nearest neighbors like Canada, the West Indies and Mexico, find it to their interest to go away off to the foreign markets of England, France and Germany, rather than buy at their own doors of the United States manufacturers. It is told in the silent factories, the deserted rolling mills, the poverty of our farming classes and the stagnation of business throughout the country. The fact is the monstrous protective tariff has protected a few shrewd and speculative capitalists; while it has drained the means of the people, and thrown the great mass of manufacturers into bankruptcy or poverty.

BUSINESS AND BUSINESS FAILURES.—While we look forward hopefully to a gradual and healthy improvement of business the present year, it is well to bear in mind the past experience and take counsel therefrom. It may be noted, therefore, that the New York *Sun* dwells upon the condition of business since 1872, as showing that if one-tenth part of the men who made fortunes between 1861 and 1871 had real business prudence, sound, practical heads, coolness and self-control, the number of our prosperous citizens would be many times what it now is. They lacked those necessary qualities, so far as the keeping of money is concerned, and the result is that they now must pay tribute to those who had them and used them in preserving rather than in hazarding.

THE Ohio House of Delegates has gone bravely to work on buncombe. By a strict party vote that body passed a resolution condemning the democratic House of Representatives at Washington for "dismissing Union soldiers to give place to ex-confederates," and commending President Grant for his declaration that he would find places for all such discharged men. As the republicans themselves used to charge that the republican Congress gave precious few offices to any Union soldiers this sounds very funny just now. Scarcely a baker's dozen of real Union soldiers have been turned out by the present House, and of the new appointees several are Union soldiers.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Since the end of the war with Germany, no event has transpired in France to create excitement greater than that anticipated in the approaching popular elections. A foretaste of the interest felt in the matter was furnished in the selection of the seventy-five life senators, before the adjournment of the Assembly. There yet remain of the senators, to be selected by popular vote, two hundred and twenty-five, in the departments and colonies, after which will come the election for the choice of deputies. The order of these elections will be, first the choice of the remaining senators on the 22d of January, and second, of the deputies on the 20th of February. In the strugle before the Assembly for life senators, the republicans secured a decided majority. The fifty-seven members whom they returned, answering to this designation, represent every possible shade of republican opinion, but still, it is belived can be relied upon for opposition to any and all attempts looking to a restoration of either the empire or monarchy. The legitimist claim eleven of the new senators, the Orleanists six, and the Bonapartists one. The jealousies between the several monarchical factious prevent them from acting together on any leading question effecting the future policy of the government and the same feeling to a greater or less extent, is expected to animate their adherents among the people, and to operate indirectly as a power for the republican cause.

CRIMINAL INGENUITY.—When the fighting Maories of New Zealand cut the tops off lucifer matches and used them as percussion caps to fire their muskets the English journals speculated largely upon what was possible in the way of peace to a people that so ingeniously made the most of their slim resources in war. A similar course of reasoning may be applied to the ingenious criminals in the Columbus penitentiary, who were recently found to have a mint for counterfeit nickels in full blast. It is difficult to compute how much sly, clever, skillful work was involved in the manufacture and utterance of each five cent piece. It is safe to say that each coin represented a dollars worth of honest labor, and it is painful to think what wasted possibilities lie in the lives of the men who stole the harness-plating amalgam, laboriously fashioned the dies, furtively stamped or cast the metal, carefully filed the coins and diligently sought an agent to circulate them, finding one at last in the warden's son—and all for a litle tobacco. It is not long since a "crooked" whiskey distillery, probably the "crookedest" in the world, was discovered snugly dropping its stimulant among the quarries of the Sing Sing prison. What a chemist the thief might have made who compounded his illegal "mash" out of the prison offal and improvised a still out of an old kettle till he was able to run off his five gallons at a time and make his fellow convicts and a deputy warden or two merry under otherwise depressing circumstances while making a litile money for himself. The state of discipline these instances suggest is far from gratifying, but they show how painful and laborious are the pursuits of crime. No tools are so well made as those of the burglar; no engravers more expert than those of the counterfeiter. They are patient and painstaking, and nearly always have more thought visible in their work thaff is seen in that of the average honest craftsman, but they spend the best of their lives in jail, and for the week or two of wild debauchery that follows a successful *coup* they have years and years on prison diet.

THE IRON HAND.—In the debate in the Lower House of Congress on the amnesty bill, the great republican leaders squirmed under the rules by which in the past two or three sessions of Congress the minority has been held powerless in the grasp of the majority. In the somewhat acrimonious debate between Blaine and Randall, the republican leader appeared at a disadvantage. With an opponent less positive in assertion, whose memory was less accurate and reliable than Randall's, he would have escaped with less punishment; but as it was, his public action in a very important matter was shown to be precisely the opposite of what he asserted his private action to have been. Randall asserted that the bill under consideration was passed last year under the operation of the previous question as reported by a committee of which Blaine was a member. Conscious that this statement presented his present position in a doubtful light, Blaine replied hastily, and probably without reflection, that he had objected to the bill on its manner of presentation. Quick and sharp, his ready opponent dropped down on him with the remark, "Never, either in or out of the committee, did you object to it." Blaine then gathered up his wits and replied in substance, that being then in the chair he had not objected himself, but had asked others to do so. Unfortunately even for this way out of the dilemma, Mr. Blaine admitted that the only gentleman whom he mentioned as having been appealed to had declined to object, though opposed to the bill in its then present form.

FELIX DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, perhaps the ablest of living French clerics, and certainly the most astute, politically, has written a letter to a friend on his election as a senator for life. Without doubt the good Bishop finds himself in strange company, for the majority of his fellows are adherents of the republic, and some of them, like M. Cremieux, tinged with red. But, granting all this, why should he say that he has been "thrown, like Daniel, into the Babylonian furnace." As Daniel is not recorded to have been in any furnace at all (in this world at least), perhaps Mrg. Dupanloup meant that the fears of his friends are imaginary. Even if the Bishop has mixed up his bible history in attending to politics and meant lions' den when he said furnace, we may be sure that he would rather be in the furnace as a senator than be "left out in the cold."

ATTEMPT TO CHECK GERMAN EMIGRATION.—An amendment to the German penal code is pending, intended to check emigration to America. It is already penal to entice Germans to emigrate by means of falss representations. Now it is proposed to punish even true representations, when accompanied by any sort of encouragement.

"Par Noble Fratrum."

Higgins has found his affinity, and his name is Smith; Smith of the Walla Walla *Union*; formerly the keeper of a "Hurdy Gurdy," and the ostensible husband of one of his dancing girls. When Smith abandoned the hurdy gurdy business and became the publisher of the *Union*, he married another woman, and when arraigned for bigamy, escaped the penitentiary on the testimony of his former reputed wife that they had never been legally married, and that their connection was solely adulterous. Smith was subsequently indicted in the Court at Walla Walla as a gambler, convicted, and it became the duty of Judge Lewis to pronounce the sentence of the law upon him in open court. This judicial act of the Judge made Smith his implacable enemy.

> "No rogue 'ere felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law."

Smith assumed that the Judge was guilty of base treachery to the republican party in thus bringing to public scandal the publisher of the party organ; that it was the duty of the Judge, as a party man, to hush the matter up and allow him to settle the penalty without being publicly arraigned for sentence. But the Judge is a very impracticable man and shows no party bias in the matter of compromises with criminals. From thenceforth the *Union* has assailed the Judge continuously with all sorts of denunciation and vituperation, without once specifying an act of judicial or moral wrong committed by him.

The bond of sympathy between Smith and Higgins is illustrated in their antecedents, as well as in their mutual and natural hatred of an incorruptible Judge. Two or three years ago, when the *Intelligencer* was issued and circulated in this town on Sundays, we undertook to, and succeeded in arousing the moral sentiment of the community to the public scandal and social curse of squaw dance houses and open gambling hells which were then the most prominent features of the town. The most respectable matrons of the community, with rare exceptions, backed our efforts with a memorial to the common council to suppress these nuisances. Higgins, the editor, then came forward as the champion and apologist of the brothel keepers and gamblers, and in ribald terms denominated the wives and mothers who were making as holy an effort as ever moved virtue to the defence of public and private morality, as "women of uneasy virtue." Popular sentiment has somewhat improved since that time, demanding greater circumspection in the practice or defence of social vices, but the *animus* of this worthy pair is just as apparent in their sympathetic movements now as when they were openly defying and ridiculing all moral restraint.

Nothing is more natural than the combination between them founded on kindred tastes and habits. Higgins assails Judge Lewis for the same reason he assails Mr. Webster, because he naturally hates all men of like character; he has not a sentiment or taste in common with them or any other gentleman. Smith hates the Judge not only on general principles, but for the special reasons we have mentioned. Higgins quotes and endorses the diatribes of Smith, and Smith follows suit by Higgins, and together they form the links to the common sewer from which all the filth that has been cast at Judge Lewis has emenated. Neither of them has ever mentioned a single fact impugning in the least the character of the Judge, either in his judicial or social capacity, and yet they continually assail him with the coarsest epithets and most general denunciation.

Both of these men profess to be republicans and supporters of the administration, and yet it is a notable fact that no opposition papers in the Territory have ever reflected upon the character of the federal officers they so foully asperse, and they select as objects of assault the very representatives of the administration who present the best evidence of its confidence, and command the largest degree of respect from the best people of all political parties. The administration and the republican party would be well rid of all such supporters.—*Seattle Dispatch.*

THE GRATTAN MEMORIAL.—Ireland had another grand national festival, the occasion being the unveiling of a statute to Henry Grattan, the distinguished orator and statesman. Like the O'Connell centennial, the Grattan statue is even more a tribute to Irish nationality than to a single Irish nationalist. By a happy circumstance the statue occupies the site on College Green which had been set apart for the Albert memorial—a fact which in itself must be peculiarly gratifying to every Irishman.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH is getting ready for the mutual council which is to determine the standing of Mrs. Moulton as a member of the fold. It is to be regretted, however, that the scandal will keep coming to the surface even after there is nothing more to be said about it.

LIBERTY of the Press in France is a flower of slow growth. The government is already clipping all the leaves it can reach with the shortened shears of the recently passed Press law.

THE PORTLAND MAIL failed to connect yesterday. The bad condition of the roads out from the Dalles is assigned as the reason.

SLEIGHS are now running from Walla Walla to La Grande.

PERRY THOMAS, a delinquent subscriber, is invited to call at this office. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Thomas lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Dayton; but the matter of residence need not prevent his calling and settling his account. tf

WHITMAN SEMINARY.—See advertisement in another column. 33-tf

SOME of the bondsmen for Federal officials in St. Louis who have been convicted of complicty in the whiskey frauds, are seeking relief from responsibility on the ground that they were made the victims of a conspiracy by agents of the government. This is a curious issue to raise, but it would seem that the allegation of conspiracy by agents of the government could be urged with more force by the convicted distillers in mitigation of sentence than by bondsmen of the conspirators as a reason for relief. The evidence thus far elicted shows that distillers were absolutely forced to enter the Ring by the authorized agents of the United States, the alternative being the destruction of their business, or in other words their ruin, financialy. When they were plainly informed that the White House was represented in the Ring in the person of President Grant's military secretary and most intimate friend, it is hardly to be wondered at that they became victims to the scoundrels engaged in these colossal frands. In view of the revelations which have been made in St. Louis and other places, the question suggests itself whether some change should not be made in our internal revenue laws which should put it out of the power of officials like McDonald to coerce distillers into the commission of frauds upon the government.

J. W. HINES, a settler who lived on the Touchet, has gone off, leaving an unsettled newspaper account. We are inclined to the opinion that this man Hines is a deliberate fraud, and shall only change our estimate when he puts in an appearance and aettles his bill. tf

New Advertisements.

THE FRONTIER MILLS,

(Reynolds')

Will Pay Cash for Wheat!

7-tf KEEFE & KINZIE.

Care of the County Sick & Paupers

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Walla Walla county, at the regular February term, 1876, to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of February, 1876, on the first day of said term, for taking care of the COUNTY PAUPERS and COUNTY SICK, to-wit: To board, bed, wash for and to furnish all necessary clothing and medicines, and to medically and surgically treat all county sick and County Paupers, that may be turned over to them by said County Commissioners, for the term of one year. Also, for the making of COFFINS, DIGGING GRAVES, and Burial, of any persons who may die while in charge of said Commissioners, for the term of one year. Bids to state amount in County Warrants, payable monthly. Bidders can put in bids for the whole, or seperate bids for each. Parties receiving said contracts will be required to give bonds for the performance of contracts, and that said County Paupers and County Sick will be turned over to the persons receiving said contract on the 1st day of March, 1876. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

R. JACOBS,
7-3w. County Auditor.

GRAND

LOTTERY.

FIRST GRAND LOTTERY

....OF....

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Legalized by an Act of the Legislature,

Approved Nov. 12, 1875,

BY E. P. FERRY,

Governor of Washington Territory.

CAPITAL

$300,000!

Divided into 60,000 Tickets at $5 00 Coin each,

OR, ELEVEN FOR $50 00.

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

The Seattle Saw-Mill

....AND....

Mill Property,

OWNED BY H. L. YESLER, WILL BE

A GRAND PRIZE OF

$100,000!

The Hovey & Barker Corner,

Opposite the Seattle Bank, and the

Pacific Brewery Property!

THE SECOND AND THIRD

Grand Prizes!

THERE WILL BE, IN ALL,

5,575 PRIZES

SEE CIRCULARS.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

GET UP CLUBS,

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

Tickets forwarded immediately on receipt of money.

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

Address,

H. L. YESLER,

5-tf Seattle, W. T.

CITY OF SEATTLE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

THE SEATTLE

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

Offer to the public a chance to acquire

CHOICE TOWN LOTS

—IN THE—

CITY OF SEATTLE!

—AT—

WAY DOWN PRICES!

and on the most liberal terms.

Seventy-Five Dollars per Lot!

PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OF TEN DOLLARS.

The properrty is situated directly East of the Business portion of the City, extending to the shores of Lake Washington, and is the most desirable

Residence Property in the City.

LAKE AVENUE,

Now being opened by the Association through this Property, Eighty Feet wide and one and three fourth miles long, extends from the City front to the Lake, and will be completed with sidewalks before the Distribution of Lots.

The Best Investment!

Read the Prospectus of the Association, and satisfy yourselves that this is one of the BEST INVESTMENTS ever offered.

A Great City!

SEATTLE is destined to be one of the LEADING CITIES ON THE COAST, and Parents cannot make a better investment for their Children than in buying them a Lot each.

Call on E. B. WHITMAN, or J. D. LAMAN, Local Agents. See Maps of the Property, and get further information.

CONKELMAN & EDWARDS,

49-tf Seattle, W. T.

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.

7-tf JACOB BETZ, Proprietor.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Queensware, &c..

Is at ADAMS BROS.,
6-tf Walla Walla, W. T.

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 made to order. All work sent by Express.

Shop on Main street, two doors above Lampson & Taylor's Candy Manufactory. 4-y

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF TWO CERTAIN EXECUTIONS issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered, to-wit: One in favor of CORBETT & McCLEAY, Plaintiffs, against D. S. BALDWIN, individually, and against the firm of BALDWIN & CO., Defendants, dated, December 14, 1875, for the sum of $1425 38-100 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum in like coin, and the further sum of $27 costs of suit, and also one other execution in favor of L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Plaintiffs, and against D. S. BALDWIN, individually, and the firm of BALDWIN & CO., Defendants, dated January 7, 1876, for the sum of $1593 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month in like coin, and $20 85-100 costs of suit, I have levied upon the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city and county of Walla Walla, Territory of Washington, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All those certain lots or pieces of land situated on Main street, in the city of Walla Walla, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of Main street, in said city, distant 149 feet north-easterly from the south corner of block two of said city; thence north-easterly along the line of Main street sixteen feet; thence north-westerly at right angles to Main street, between parallel lines, to the left bank of Mill Creek, the same being part of lot eight, in block ten of said city.

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

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

MONDAY, the 7th day of February, 1876,

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

Given under my hand this 7th day of January, A. D., 1876. GEORGE F. THOMAS, Sheriff of Walla Walla County.

J. D. MIX, Attorney for Plaintiffs. 5-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

F. VETTER.....JOHN W. HALL.

VETTER & HALL,

MERCHANT TAILORS—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.

52-y VETTER & HALL.

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

HOLMES' DRUG STORE

Is the place to buy your

DRUGS,

PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, &c.

Great pains taken to please and give satisfaction to my customers.

Goods Warranted Pure!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

One door below Schwabacher Bros.

5-tf H. E. HOLMES.

JOHN B. LEWIS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STATIONERY,

BOOKS,

POCKET CUTLERY,

Fishing Tackle, Etc.

Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.

Postoffice Building,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

5-tf.

F. W. ABERTON,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY AND PLANING MILL.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINest machinery, is fully prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railing, Banisters, Newel Posts, School and Church furniture of various designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. Will pay prompt attention to the manufacture of

GRIST & SAW MILLS!

And is fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.

5-tf F. W. ABERTON.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having appointed J. D. LAMAN, arbitrator and agent, to settle and adjust all accounts and differences between us, growing out of or relating to the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, do therefore agree that all persons indebted to said late firm shall settle the same with said LAMAN, and all persons having claims against said late firm will please present the same to said LAMAN for settlement.

Dated at Walla Walla, W. T., December 23, 1875.

F. W. ABERTON,
5-1m M. J. SEXTON.

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ABERTON & SEXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to J. D. LAMAN, who is authorized to receipt for the same. Persons having claims will present the same to J. D. LAMAN for settlement. Dated Walla Walla, January 5, 1876.

F. W. ABERTON,
5-1m M. J. SEXTON.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained form the Probate Court of Stevens county, Washington Territory, letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM M. McMAHON, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, within twelve months from the date of the first publication of this notice or be forever barred. Dated Grand Coulie, Stevens county, Washington Territory, January 1st, 1875.

JOSEPH LEONARD,
5-1m* Administrator.

Enterprise Lodge No. 2,

I. O. O. F., meets in Good Templar Hall, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. 35-y

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.....January 22, 1876.

HOWARD LEWIS, son of Judge Lewis, is a student in the Oakland University, the best institution of learning on the Pacific coast.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS will visit Walla Walla early the coming spring. The members of the legal fraternity and a host of friends will give him a warm reception.

CAPT. W. H. ANDREWS, late district clerk, will return to Walla Walla some time next month. During their residence in San Francisco the health of Mrs. Andrews has greatly improved.

IT LOOKS BAD to see a worthy chief templar staggering along under a load of benzine. Recently the water of Mill Creek has been very muddy, and this possibly may account for the "fall from grace."

OREGON CITY rejoices in noon-day prayer meetings. To be up with the times Walla Walla ought to have prayers at least once in 24 hours. By constant prayerfulness we may be able *to survive the destruction of the city* government.

MILL-DAM GONE.—The freshet of Monday washed out McCalley's mill-dam. This is the second time within the past year that Mr. McCalley has been damaged by high water. Repairs will at once be made and the mill kept in running order.

UNDERMINED.—The bridge at the intersection of Second street is undermined and is now in an unsafe condition. The southern abutment is completly washed away, and can only be repaired at considerable outlay. At the Main street bridge the force of the current was very great, but the bridge escaped any considerable damage.

"THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW" seems to be a thing of the past. We are now near the close of January, and yet up to this writing there has not been snow enough to whiten the ground. We can look out on the mountains and see them covered with snow, but down in the valley the temperature is like that of balmy spring.

VINDICATED.—The confession of Phelps, the mail robber, more than justifies the reference made to him at the time of his arrest. A newspaper scribler writing from Dayton, had considerable to say about the STATESMAN in this connection. We now suggest that the aforesaid correspondent re-consider the matter and let the public know what he thinks of Phelps' confession.

ON TIME.—So far this winter the Stage Company's coaches have come through on time, bringing the mails through with great regularity. Early in the season there was an interruption at the crossing of Snake River, but with that exception the mails have come through on schedule time. Just now the roads are in bad condition, and it is possible that our usual mail connections will be interrupted.

STOP IT.—A respectable gentleman living at Waitsburg, informs us that a number of half-grown boys have been induced to sign the annexation petition. The character of the man making this charge satisfies us that it is true, and we have only to say that the parties to the fraud deserve to be exposed. We are in favor of annexation, but we don't propose to carry the measure by fraudulent means.

THE ICE CROP this year is likely to prove a failure. Charley Chabot informs us that he has had his pond full of water for over a month, but it has never been cold enough to make ice. Thus far not a pound of ice has been put up in the valley, and from present appearances the ice crop will prove a total failure. Most people would like to have just one cold snap for the purpose of filling the ice houses. The prospect for iced drinks next season is rather slim.

WALLA WALLIANS ABROAD.—Hon. E. S. Kearney was at Warrenton, Virginia, January 1st. Frank Paine was at San Francisco, having arrived there previous to the 10th. He was understood to be on his way east for the purpose of negotiating for the agency of agricultural implements. Wm. Glasford is at the Bay, with two beautiful "flyers," for which he expects to get a good price. James E. Bourn is in San Francisco, employed as a car conductor. James A. Henderson left the hospital on the 7th. He is still in a critical condition, but is hopeful of a final recovery, in which event he will return to Walla Walla. Capt. Andrews and family are in San Francisco, but contemplate an early return to Walla Walla.

STATES EVIDENCE.—We learn that Doc. Phelps, the man who was arrested at Dayton a few weeks since on the charge of robbing the U. S. Mail, has confessed his guilt, and in his confession implicates two other men who are now at large and living somewhere in California. Mr. Lyon, of Dayton, who was taken to Portland as a witness communicates these facts. Dr. Boyd, sheriff of Baker county, has gone to California, to arrest the parties named by Phelps as participating in the robbery. A. J. Vincent, in company with Phelps, has gone out on the Canyon city road where the robbery was committed, for the purpose of unearthing a gun that was used by Phelps at the time of the robbery. It is stated that Phelps' confession clears Thompkins and one or two other men now confined in the penitentiary in the charge of having committed this same robbery.

C. F. KRAFT, engineer in charge of the steamer, has given notice that on and after to-day he will vacate the position of engineer. The reason for his withdrawal is the fact that the city authorities have failed to make provision for the pay of an engineer. The poor, pittiful police, not worthy the name, are to be paid; but the steamer on the proper working of which depends the safety of every man's property, is to be left to go to the dogs. Under these circumstances it is for the citizens to take such action as they deem necessary for their own preservation. The town is peculiarly subject to destructive fires, and it is of the first importance that the steamer should be ready at all times to cope with the devouring element. A neglect in this regard imperils every man's safety, and with a knowledge of the facts it will be for the people to take such action as may be necessary in the premises.

A CITY ORGANIZATION.—A picture to be seen in Messrs. Everts & Abel's show window, will afford relief to those of our citizens who are distressed over what they term the "destruction of the city organization." The town of Helena, Montana Territory, there represented, has a population of 6000; is the trading centre for a mining district that yields $15,000,000 per annum; the commercial metropolis of the territory, and has all the characteristics of a first class town. Helena, with all her wealth and enterprise has never known the blessing of a mayor, city marshal, recorder, and other ornamental appendages, yet strange to tell, the town flourishes and enjoys a high degree of prosperity. Helena has her fire department, supported by the contributions of her citizens, and a night watch, paid in the same way. The citizens of the town understand that fires can be guarded against and the public peace maintained without employing a score or two of idlers to disburse the money, and acting on this principle they have on four different occasions voted down a proposition to organize a city government. To those of our weeping Jeremiahs who are bemoaning the destruction of the city, we commend this picture of Helena—a town that has never known the blessing of a "city ring," and yet rides upon the top wave of prosperity.

IMMIGRATION.—Mrs. A. H. Stuart, one of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the legislature, has issued a so-called immigration pamphlet, which will serve the purpose of misleading persons living in the Eastern States who may desire to immigrate to this part of Uncle Sam's domain. We refer to that part of her pamphlet wherein she undertakes to indicate the best routes for those who wish to reach Eastern Washington. We presume her mistake was made through ignorance; and if so, the Territory made a bad investment when voting her the money to publish her pamphlet. The name of O. P. Lacy appears as one of the commissioners, but we acquit him of any agency in getting up the book, for certainly he knows better than to advise immigrants to "buy through tickets from Omaha to San Francisco." Immigrants who take that round-a-bout route rarely reach this section of country.

CANAL AT THE CASCADES.—The *Oregonian* states that the expense of constructing the canal and locks at the Cascades—only two locks are necessary—will be less than $500,000. It then proceeds to say that it is estimated that their sum would be sufficient to complete the works, using solid masonry for the walls of the canal from one end to the other, whereas the natural walls for most of the distance, will be, as in a portion of the the canal at Oregon City, as good as the best masonry. The *Oregonian* doubts whether an appropriation in aid of the enterprise will be made at the present session of Congress, and seems to think that we will have to depend upon private capital. This means that the river is to be given over for all time to come to the control of a monopoly, a condition of affairs against which our people will struggle to the last.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Schwabacher Bro's announce a grand clearance sale, to commence Monday, January 24th, and continue until the whole of their immense stock is cleared out. To do this every article will be marked down to much less than the usual rate, and bargains will be offered such as were never known before in this market. Their stock in store is larger and more complete than any north of San Francisco, all of which they are determined to close out, without regard to cost, in order to make room for their spring importations. Here is a chance never before offered our readers to secure *cheap* goods, and we feel sure they will roll up and secure the *bargains!*

CAUTION.—At this season of the year hous holders should be especially careful to guard against fire. This precaution is at all times proper, but just now it is the more imperative for the reason that the city authorities have failed to make provision for the care and working of the steamer, and to that extent property is endangered. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and acting on this principle householders should take precautions against fires.

The friends of George Seisser miss him sadly. That beaming and happy countenance graces the Star Brewery no longer. Once the avorite resort of genial friends, the light of the Star went out when George left us.—*Spirit.*

The above item does great injustice to Mr. Jacob Betz, the present proprietor of the Star Brewery, who came here a stranger a few months since, and by his affability and uniform courtesy has made many friends. The "Star" shines as brightly as ever, and continues to be the "resort of genial friends," who like a quiet, cozy place in which to quaff their beer.

DESTITUTE.—We hear of a widowed mother and three interesting children, living in the neighborhood of the Episcopal Church, who are in destitute circumstances. We trust that some of our humane lady friends will look up this family and make provision for their present wants. In a country where all the necessaries of life are abundance, no one should be permitted to want.

EARLY PEACHES.—Phillip Ritz is introducing the Alexander peach, a variety that fruits earlier than any other peach ever cultivated in this valley. The fruit from this peach comes into market from two to three weeks earlier than any peach heretofore known. Persons who desire to replace the peach trees killed by the severe cold of last winter, should give the new variety a trial.

THE PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT, on Wednesday evening, was quite a success. The attendance was large, the presence of very many ladies adding grace to the occasion, and altogether the amateurs had reason to feel proud on their success. We understand that the entertainment will be repeated, of which due notice will be given.

RETRENCHING.—The present House of Representativet has 25 committee clerks. The last House had 35 clerks. A reduction of 10. This shows the difference between democratic and republican rule.

ENTERPRISE.—We notice by the lower country papers that Phillip Ritz is making large shipments of fruit and other trees to California, where they are understood to find a ready sale.

Annexation to Oregon.

The Board of County Commissioners have adopted and forwarded the following memorial:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:—Your memorialists, the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Walla Walla, W. T., most respectfully state, That as county officers of said county they are well informed as to the feelings and wishes of the people inhabiting the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia, the latter having been only very recently set off from Walla Walla county; that the bill presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. James K. Kelly, of Oregon, entitled "A Bill conforming the boundaries of the State of Oregon to those fixed and defined by the constitution of that State," meets with the cordial approval of the inhabitants of said counties; that the Columbia and Snake Rivers are the natural boundaries of the State of Oregon, and the only natural highway for the people of Columbia and Walla Walla counties to the sea; and that we are with the people of Eastern Oregon, equally and vitally interested in its improvement and navigation; Whereas, The people of Western Washington are strangers to our interests and indifferent to our prosperity; that the cities of Portland and Astoria are our markets, and that our social and business relations connect us directly with the *people of Oregon*; and that our interests would be greatly subserved by the passage of said bill, brining us in business relations with said State.

CHAS. S. BUSH, Chm'n of Board.

The Grangers' Petition.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:—Your memorialists respectfully represent that the Patrons of Husbandry of Walla Walla Grange are in favor of the immediate annexation of the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia to the State of Oregon, thus establishing the original boundary line, as will be seen by reference of the maps and plats of the boundary line of the State of Oregon, running up the Columbia and Snake Rivers to the line between Idaho and the State of Oregon, the same being the natural boundary. Walla Walla and Columbia counties are located in the southeast corner of the Territory, and separated from the S und by the Cascade Mountains, and having no practical outlet save by way of the Columbia River. Portland and Astoria are our only commercial towns, which fact brings us in close relations, socially and otherwise, with the people of Eastern and Western Oregon, to whom we look for aid in securing Congressional assistance in removing the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia River at the Dalles and Cascades; and thereby secure cheap transportation for the products of our country. For these and for other reasons, your petisioners respectfully ask the passage of Senate bill No. 65. And, your memorialists will ever pray. C. C. CRAM, Master.

SANGUINE.—We hear of members of the "ring" boasting that "annexation" will be accomplished in time to take part in the June election, and that before the close of summer the "ring" will be organized and stealing again the order of the day. This is very much like the maid who "counted her chickens before the eggs were hatched." Oregon has never been a very good State for theives, and if the old practices are renewed after "annexation," it will not be surpising if some of the "ring" gentry find their way to the penitentiary.

FOLLY.—A Paget Sound paper opposes "annexation," and urges that inasmuch as Congress cannot change the boundaries of States, therefore to change the boundaries of a territory is an abuse of power. The cases are by no means analagous, and the man who argues from that standpoint is ignorant of the nature of our institutions. The States are free and independent, whilst the territotores are mere wards of the government, subject to any disposition Congress may choose to make of them.

CROOKED WHISKEY.—A. C. Hessing, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, a leading republican paper at Chicago, has been indicted as a leading participants in the whiskey frauds. The witnesses state that the payments made to Hessing were in the shape of political assessments, and estimate that altogether he got away with $300,000. This man Hessing was chief of the gang of forty thieves of which Gov. Salomon was a leading member.

ANNEXATION.—Hon. N. T. Caton addressed the people of Dayton, Monday last, on the subject of annexation, and reports the feeling strongly in favor of the measure. Messrs. J N. Day, S. M. Wait, and other leading citizens, are reported as strongly in favor of switching off from the Sound and attaching the Walla Walla car to a live and progressive State.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.—In the event of the annexation of this county to Oregon, it is contemplated that our boundaries will extended to Wild Horse Creek, thus including the whole of the rich farming district of which Weston is the trading centre. This arrangement of boundaries would make Walla Walla a rich and prosperous county.

THE STANDARD is the title of a new paper published at Portland, A. Noltner proprietor. The *Standard* is democratic politics, presents a neat appearance, and altogether promises to become a live paper.

SHIPMENTS for the season are about closed, and the boats of the O. S. N. Company will tie up for the season. With the suspension of navigation the cars will cease to make regular trips.

THE city rogues will do well to keep in the back-ground for the present. Their advocacy of "annexation" has a tendency to damage the measure in the estimation of all honest men.

THE WALLULA MAIL will hereafter leave on Sunday and Thursday mornings. Mail matter intended for Wallula should be deposited in the office the evening previous.

THE Dayton *News* is revived, with James Kerby as publisher. The name of the editor is not announced, but presumed to be A. J. Cain, with a full corps of assistants.

O. JACOBS, delegate in Congress furnishes us the *Congressional Record*, and other documents of interest, for which he will accept our thanks.

TIP WISEMAN has leased the livery stable immediately opposite O Brien's Hotel, and is now prepared to attend to a general livery business.

A JOB.—The pamphlet issued by the immigrant commissioners looks very much like a put up job. Who gets the swag?

NOT PAID.—The city council refused to endorse the marshal's "back salary grab." That bill was too much for the buzzards.

HEAVY SNOWS reported in the mountains

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Report of the President.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., January 9th, 1876.

To the Stockholders of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Co.:—GENTLEMEN—Since our last annual meeting, our road has been extended to this city, laid with 25lb. T iron; the entire distance over thirty-three miles, inclusive of side tracks. The Wallula incline built, station buildings here and at Whitman built, and other improvements necessary, with twelve miles of grading; and during the meantime we have done all the transportation, either over the wooden track or the T iron track, required to keep the O. S. N. Co.'s boats loaded to their full capacity, except less than three hundred tons that were transported by teams during the early part of the year.

By the examination of the monthly abstracts herewith submitted you will see the exact business of the road. Substantially the business of the valley—its imports, exports, and passenger travel; the receipts therefrom and their disbursements. I shall say no more of what we have done (the road speaks for itself) save to express our thanks to the rank and file of our employees, for the faithfulness with which they generally have performed their arduous duties, laboring oftimes under disadvantageous circumstances, and enduring great hardships.

We have met with some accidents, but during the now near three years that we have been employed in this enterprise, getting our material from almost the "ends of the earth," bringing all our timber down streams never opened or navigated before, hundreds of miles, we have not lost a man by sickness or accident.

Every demand against your company has been satisfactorily met, and your credit is still good to get such extension of time as will enable you, from the earnings of the road, properly conducted, to pay off your present indebtedness. That debt should be paid at as early a day as possible from the earnings of the road, and avoid impoverishing ourselves, by paying out those earnings in interest, which earnings, in the future, will necessarily have to be expended in keeping up the superstructure and rolling stock of the road, and paying satisfactory dividends to stockholders.

The following are some of the present necessities to make our road efficient to do the business:

Should be ballasted, costing say $200 per mile,.	$ 6,600
We want as many more cars, costing.....	9,000
We want a passenger locomotive, costing.....	12,000
Two passenger cars, costing $1250 each.....	2,500
Work-shops and improvements.....	1,900
Total.....	$30,000

We should have a telegraph line to avoid accidents and satisfactorily dispatch business.

I submit an estimate of running expenses for next year, as follows:

Wood, 1000 cords at $5.....	$ 5,000
Salaries of officers now paid.....	3,400
Agents, superintendents, engineer and cashier	6,000
Assistant agents, section bosses, blacksmiths, locomotive engineers, conductors, say 10 men, at an average of $75 per month.....	9,000
Firemen, brakesmen and station and section men, twenty-four, at $50 per month.....	14,400
Oils, $500; material, $500; engine work, $500,	1,500
Taxes and incidentals.....	1,100
Total,.....	$40,400

Estimates of yearly wear and decay, as follows:

All the ties will probably have to be renewed in four years: There are 100,000 on the road, requiring yearly 25,000 new ties, which at 25 cents each delivered, is.....	$ 6,250
Iron, with our light traffic and our light rolling stock, will probably last 10 years, yearly wear.....	16,500
To keep rolling stock complete, after road is furnished, will probably require yearly.....	7,500
Total.....	$30,250

We have the statistics of the business, both up and down from Wallula as a basis to form our calculations on for our future business.

The amount of the up freight for three years has been 16,118 tons measurement, including iron and material shipped up by our company, counted at one-half rates) leaving 3500 tons, the consumptive shipment of this country for 3 years, or equal yearly to 3166 tons.

The down freight for the last 3 years amounted to 26,801 tons, or equal yearly to 8933 tons, making a total up and down freight of 12,099 tons yearly. This amount of tonnage we can calculate on with much certainty for the future. I think, too, we can calculate on a small increase. The up freights, yearly (not including railroad material), for the last 5 years, show a decrease in tonnage. But the down freights have steadily increased. It is fair to conclude for the next year, unless there is a failure of crops, that we will have 14,000 tons of freight to carry, over the road, which at $4 per ton is..... $56,000

The passenger travel that heretofore has not more than justified a line of stages running, twice per week, I put down, if the system of dead beating is not carried to too great an extent, at.....	5,000
Making the gross earnings of the road.....	$61,000
Deduct running expenses.....	40,400
You have left.....	$20,650
But your yearly repairs, to keep up your road and rolling stock amounts, as estimated above, to.....	30,250

Making a yearly loss to the company of..... $ 9,650 without paying a cent on present indebtedness, or interest, or dividends on stock.

From this fair statement, made from the best basis that you can have for an estimate for the future, it is evident that to make our road a success, and keep it up so as to confer the benefits it should do, that while your tonnage remains what it is, your rates of freight must be increased. Gentlemen, I hold that nearly all of the prosperity attending every business pursuit in this valley, the past two years, since you commenced freighting, in the main, resulted directly from your enterprise. Over $200,000 have been spent here, in payment of labor and supplies in building the road, and gone into circulation here.

Since you commenced operating your road, the produce of the country has found a ready cash market at an increased price. Wheat, the main staple of this valley, when you had no railroad, in the fall of 1873, and worth in Portland from 1.90 to 2.10 cents per cental, did not command here over 40 cents per bushel, cash. In fact, could not be sold for cash, in large lots. The present fall wheat has been worth in Portland on an average, from 1.60 to 1.70 cents per cental; at least 20 cents less per bushel than then, and has commanded here, on an average, 20 cents per bushel more than then. A difference of value, caused by the facilities of transportation which your railroad has brought, of 40 cents per bushel to the producer or owner.

About 400,000 bushels is the surplus of last harvest; every bushel of which has been increased in value to the producer, whether sold at home, or shipped by themselves, at from 25 to 40 cents per bushel, say an average of 30 cents per bushel, making a total of $120,000 enhanced value received by this community for the wheat crop of 1875, which they would not have received had it not been for the advantages of transportation which the railroad has conferred.

Other products of your valley have been affected in like manner. Your railroad brings to this community a cash market. The world's market rates for its surplus products, less the cost of transportation to a seaport mart.

And it becomes the bounden duty of the incoming board of trustees, looking to the prosperity of this community, almost every member of which this railroad benefits, and looking to the interest of the stockholders, who have invested their means in this enterprise, to see that for want of proper management and support, it does not dwindle. It would be madness to starve the "goose that lays the golden egg." And every sensible person at home or abroad, would condemn in its management so niggardly a policy that will not justify keeping up the road and its rolling stock in good shape, and paying a legitimate percentage on its cost, when it is in their power to do.

LETTER LIST.

List of advertised letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending January 22th, 1876.

Allen Edwin W.,	Newboy Johny,
Adams W. M.,	Ring Mitchell,
Crow Henry,	Ragsdale W. P.,
Cott T. F.,	Reese I. C.,
Eiserle Lorentz,	Stafford Wm.,
Gould M. Edward,	Stowell Geo. W.,
Gallaher James,	Tinsdale Mrs. Mary E.,
Hensley D. M.,	Tenney Mrs. Ellay,
Johnson Martin L.,	Tonney Mrs. Frank,
Johnson James W.,	Wachter Fred.,
Koontz A. G.,	Waters Mrs. Alvina,
Lewis Charles,	Worthington P. A.,
McMahon John,	Williams J. T.

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

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*

NEW LIQUOR STORE

FRANK STONE, L. T. TATRO.

STONE & TATRO,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars.

Main street, Walla Walla opposite the St. Louis Hotel. 48-tf

PRINTING IN COLORS cheap and quick, at the STATESMAN Office.

A Grand Clearance Sale!

OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

FURS, HARDWARE, &C., &C.

All Goods Sold FAR Below Usual Prices!

To reduce our Immense Stock, in order to make room for

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

CLEARANCE SALE!

TO COMMENCE

ON MONDAY, January 24th, 1876,

And continue until further notice, at the well known stand of

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

Secure Bargains Before it is too Late.

Holiday Goods

AT THE

San Francisco Cigar Store

RECEIVING by every steamer from below large consignments of Goods suitable for the

Christmas & New Year's Holidays!

Embracing a great variety of

TOBACCO, CIGARS, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.

He invites special attention to his stock of

Genuine Havana Segars

of which he has all the choicest brands. Also,

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,

including all the favorite brands, and meriting the attention of those who use the weed.

Holiday and Fancy Goods!

His stock of Goods suitable for the Holiday season is particularly fine, and embraces

TOYS, in every variety;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
POCKET CUTLERY,
MERESHAUM PIPES,
PORT MONIES, &c.

&c., &c., all to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO CIGAR STORE,

52-tf Next door to Dusenbery Bros.

Notice for Distribution.

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

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

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

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

It is further ordered, that service of this citation be made on parties unknow or non-residents, by publication of this order in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, for three successive months prior to said 24th day of April, 1876.

Dated Walla Walla, December 18, 1875.

3-3m. R. GUICHARD, Probate Judge.

O. S. SAVAGE,

Practical Painter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

GLASS, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY,

Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c.

No. 88, FRONT STREET,

Second Door from Cor. of Washington,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, letters of administration upon the estate of ODELIA HELLMUTH, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, within twelve months from the date of the first publication of this notice or be forever barred. Dated Walla Walla, Dec. 31, 1875.

THOMAS QUINN,

52-1m Administrator.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person on my account, unless the same is upon my written order. PATRICK O'NEILL.

WALLA WALLA, December 24, 1875. 3-1m.

NOTICE.

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

J. A. BROWNE.

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

Notice to the Public.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trust any person on my account, as I will not be responsible for debts thus contracted, unless the same be upon my written order. This notice to apply to all debts contracted after this date.

WALLA WALLA, December 11, 1875.

1-1m. B. F. REGAN.

1860.} GRAND OPENING {1875.

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

J. Bauer's Pioneer Cigar Store

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A FINE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS CONSISTING OF

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

The Finest Stock of Ladies' Necessaries and Work Boxes,

AND A FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And see the FINEST DISPLAY in my line that was ever brought to Walla Walla, and the largest stock of

Toy Buggies and Wagons of all Descriptions.

51-tf J. BAUER.

North-Western Stage 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, skillel 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, Boise City, I. T. J. M. GORMAN, Agent. 20-tf

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE very choicest cuts of

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

Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the business, we have very superior facilities for carrying on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the best 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

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

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.

HIDES AND FURS!

BOUGHT AND

The Highest Prices Paid!

....AT....

DUSENBERY BROS.

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.....January 22, 1876.

An apparatus for washing smoke, and thus depriving it of its character of a nuisance, is in operation at a factory at Menilmontant, Paris. A fine shower of water, traveling in the direction of the smoke, and at five times its velocity, is projected into the chimney, where it mixes with the smoke, taking up the soluble gases and precipitating the impurities carried up with the smoke by the draught. The foul water is discharged into a cistern where it is collected, and a fine black paint is got from it.

A Temperance Parrot.—A grocerman in South Baltimore, who has recently experienced much trouble on account of his wife's love for the 'ardent,' bought a parrot and trained it at a neighbor's house to scream: 'Louisa, do take water?' The bird is now placed in the store, and every time that Louisa goes behind the counter the 'green monster' yells out: 'Louisa, do take water.' The persecuted woman vows that she will take the 'insect' out some nigh while her husband is at the lodge and sell it cheap, or give it away to some one who is suffering for a parrot.—*Baltimore News.*

Chalk.—Most people looking at this substance would take it to be a sort of hardened white mud. Such is not the case, as the microscope shows that it is nothing but the agglomeration of creatures almost invisible. Bearing this in mind, one is astonished at the power of organic life, which can produce masses that form a rampart to the coast of England. Their minuteness is such that a single visiting card covered with a white layer of chalk contains about 100,000 shells. These are formed of carbonate of lime, and so small that 10,000,000 are required to weigh a pound, and 150,000,000 to make a cubic foot of the same matetial.

How to Select Flour.—First look at the color. If it is white, with a slight yellow or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness. Wet and knead a little of it between your fingers. If it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand these tests, it is safe to buy. These modes are given by our flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

Cleansing Rooms.—Rooms which have been long occupied by the sick should be throughly cleansed. The old paper, and in many places the plaster, should be replaced by new, as it becomes saturated with foul and poisonous emanations. The plaster should always be washed with a solution of carbolic acid in water. (Carbolic acid is cheap if bought by the quantity.) Use one-half an ounce of acid to a gallon of water, and apply with a whitewash brush. The Chinese remove the plaster from their walls, very frequently, being amply paid for the trouble and expense by the great value of the old plaster as a fertilizer on account of the large amount of organic matter which it contains from absorption. To facilitate the removal of old paper, saturate it with salaratus water.

Trees About Farm Buildings.—A goodly number of shade trees about farm buildings add much to the general appearance of the place, as also to the comfort of man and beast during the hot days of summer. But many make the mistake of planting too many large growing trees near the dwellings, which in time exclude both light and air, and causing the building standing constantly in the shade to become unhealthy. In cold climates deciduous trees should always be preferred to evergreens, when planted in a position likely to shade the house; because it is only in hot weather that shade is desirable, and in winter all the light and solar heat to be obtained are required for health. As a rule, we would say: Keep all trees of large growth at least one hundred feet from a dwelling house, using the intervening space as a lawn, in which may be planted small growing trees and shrubs. Evergreen trees should be employed exclusively for ornamentation, or as wind breaks, but never for shade.

Whence these Tears.—Tears do not flow only at certain moments and under certain circumstances, as might naturally be supposed. Their flow is continuous; all day and all night, though less abundantly during sleep, they trickle gently from their slender sluices, and spread glistening over the surface of the pupil and eyeball, giving them that bright and limpid look which is one of the characteristic signs of health. It is the ceaseless movement and contraction of the eyelids that effect the regular spreadings of tears, and the flow of these needs to be constantly renewed in the way just mentioned, because they not only evaporate after a few seconds, but also are carried away through two little drains, situated in the corner of the eye near the nose. Thus all tears, after leaving the evelids, flow into the nostrils. To assure himself of this, the reader has only to notice, unpoetic as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a twofold use of the pocket handkerchief.

The Pot on the Fire.—There is one mode of preparing food in general *use in many parts of Europe which* we should do very well more generally to adopt; that is, "gentle simmering." In every or almost every French household there is the *pot au feu.* This permanent "pot on the fire," after the manner of the old-fashioned "digester," occupies a quiet little corner of the stove or fire place. It can hardly be said to boil, but it simmers on gently for hours. There it is the receptacle of many a little bone, whether the trimmings of poultry or butchers' meat. It matters not, every little stray fragment of wholesome meat finds its way there. A bit of liver is considered an immense improvement; and any vegetables that happen to be about add to its pleasant flavor, whether the tops of celery, Jerusalem artichokes—which, par excellence, make it delicious—or otherwise carrots, turnips, leeks, etc. But supposing it were to be made altogether of fresh materials—which, indeed, in France it rarely is—this would be the proper recipe: Put a gallon of water into a pot; put into this either three or four pounds of shin of beef, or any similar thing. Add to this an onion or two, or some leeks, carrot or other vegetable, three or four teaspoonfuls of salt, one of black pepper, three cloves. Give it one boil up, skim carefully. Now cover the pot closely, and let it cook gently, for four hours at least. About every hour throw a wineglassful of cold water into it, to make it clear. Taste: it may require a little more salt and pepper, according to taste. Pour this soup over toasted crusts of bread. Both soup and meat will be found delicious. The whole secret of this lies in the gentle simmering in a covered vessel, whereby the flavor is wholly preserved, and nothing is lost. A bullock's head so cooked is excellent.

A Terrible Weapon.—Mr. Koykel of Passaic City, N. J., has fourteen years past, in connection with a New York mechanic, been at work on an invention which promises to revolutionize ordnance. There was an exhibition on Saturday in public of the gun. The little one used Saturday looked like a 12 foot gas pipe, with a half-inch bore, carrying a needle-shaped bullet. On the underside of the gun are metalic pockets, each filled with as much powder as the load at the breech. As the gun is fired, these additional charges of powder explode as the projectile passes through the barrel, so that before it goes out it receives the impending force of each additional charge. Being spread along the barrel, the danger of an explosion is averted and the force increased to a wonderful degree. The first shot fired was through a solid mass of monitor iron four inches thick, which the projectile pierced as though it were a pine board, and buried itself several inches in an oaken stump, against which the iron had been placed. Then a shot was fired at a target composed of twelve plates of three-eighths-inch plate iron securely strapped together. The bullet went through this. One of these cannons, of six-inch bore, has been completed and will be tested before United States officers in a few weeks and it is estimated will send a ball from twelve to fifteen miles.—*New York Sun.*

In a Lion's Den.—Poor old Lee Belk, who lost his life here on Saturday, at the hands of Beason brothers, had been in numerous tight places during his eventful and checkerd life. The younger Robison, who was managing the show which was here on Saturday, related the particulars of a frightful scrape old Lee got into once during the term of several years he traveled with his father's show. It was in Texas. Lee had got into trouble with a body of Texas ruffians, who had come to the show at, we think, Austin. Furious with anger and whiskey, they set upon him with revolver and bowie-knife. The case was hopeless but in flight and successfully eluding pursuit. Luckily he escaped the first onset, and threw them off the track for a moment. He could hear their howls and vengeful threats. Time was precious, and a desperate deed for safety had to be done quickly. He approached the keeper of the lion's cage, and, upon peril of his life, bade him deliver him instantly the key. Belk unlocked the door, and entered, seeking the safety inside the lion's den he well knew was not outside. The ruse successfully threw them off the scent. He rode in the lion's cage seventeen miles and the noble brute—nobler than the human brutes who pursued—treated him with kind indifference. It is doubtless the only instance on record wherein mortal sought, and obtained, safety from his infuriated fellows by taking refuge in a lion's den.—*Meriden, Miss., Mercury.*

The Ghost Business.—"The financial operations of this hunting-ground are unchristian," said a long-nosed trance speaker in regard to New York city, in the spiritual investigating meeting in McPherson Hall. Then there was a song, and then followed dead silence. "If any of the clairvoyants in the circle see anything, will they please tell it; it would be interesting," said the leader. A little woman said: "I saw two trumpets before Mrs. Reed, and I thought she was going to speak." "I see," said another, "an elderly lady before that young woman. She walks lame and speaks falteringly. She says that a great change will soon upright the condition of mankind." These meetings were opened in November by Mr. Montgomery and Mrs. Reed, and at each meeting they take in about $5 at 20 cents a head. A circle is choose to sit in it, and the rest look on. Each person speaks whatever is infused into him by the invisible powers. For this inspiration they wait in silence or woo it by song.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Antiquity of Gunpowder.—With regard to the uncertainty as to the exact date at which gunpowder was untilized in war, Grose, who favors it with great antiquity, quotes the following ancient testimony in "Greys Gunnery," printed in 1731: "In the 'Life of Appolonius Tyanœus,' written by Philostratus about 1500 years ago, there is the following passage concerning the people of India called Oxydra: "These truly wise men dwelt between the rivers Hyphasis and Ganges; their country Alexander the Great never entered, deterred, not by fear of the inhabitants, but, as I suppose, by religious considerations; for, had he passed the Hyphasis, he might doubtless have made himself master of the country all round them; but their cities he could never have taken, though he had led 1000 as brave Achilles or, 1000 such Ajax to the assault; for they come not into the field to fight those who attack them, but these holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrow their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from their walls. It is said that the Egyptian Hercules snd Bacchus, when they overrun India, invaded this people also, and, having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them; they made no show of resistance, but upon their enemies' near approach to their cities they were repulsed with storms of lightning and thunderbolts, hurled upon them from above.' In a book entitled "The Gunner," printed in London in 1864, it is observed that Uffano states that "the invention and use, as well of ordnance as gunpowder was in the eighty-fifth year of our Lord made known and practiced in the great and ingenious Kingdom of China: and that in the Maretyme provinces thereof there yet remain certain pieces of ordnance, both of iron and brasse, with the memory of their yeares of founding engraved upon them, and the armes of King Vitney, who, he saith, was the inventor."

A Change for the Better.—There is an old rule of Congress, passed in 1816, providing for the appointment of committees of five members on the expenditures of each of the Executive Departments; but for the last fifteen years the rule, except by the appointment of such members as were unavailable for other committees, and who were expected to do nothing, has been a dead letter. A strong point in Speaker Kerr's House Committees is the composition of those on expenditures in the various departments. By the rule creating them, they are given power to examine into the payment of all accounts, and as to the sufficiency of vouchers, to see that the moneys are expended strictly according to appropriation. They are also charged with reporting all abuses in the departments to the house, and all retrenchments which they think proper, having regard to the efficiency of the service. Recently these committees have rarely, if ever, had a session, and when they did act, as in the department of justice when Williams was at its head, last Winter, it was but to make a whitewashing report. But with the material of which the committees are now composed, and with the abundance of work that is evidently before them, the committees on the navy, war, interior and justice will likely bring forth something this session that will prove beneficial to the country, even though the principal objects of the committees may be for material use to the party in the majority in the house. The leaders of the house are determined on a strong and vigorous inquiry by these committees.

Durable Bedding.—A woman who has raised a large family recommends housekeepers to take a good quantity of unbleached cotton, run up the breadths for top and lining of quilt, and then color it with any cheap domestic dye such as japonica, annato, white-oak bark, or any such thing. Quilt them coarsely, and put more cotton batting in than would be needed for ordinary bed quilts. They will wear years longer than ordinary new calico and are especially to be desired in large families of boys. If desired, outside spreads may be made of more fanciful materials.

A newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that is going on in the world; without a newspaper a man is shut up in a small room and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day the newspapers keep pace with history and record it A newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an enfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book forever issuing and never finished.

A young man in Olathe, Kansas, who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his washerwoman and one to his girl, and by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope, and sent them off. The washerwoman was well pleased at an invitation to take a ride the next day, but when the young lady read: "If you muss up my shirt bosoms, and rub the buttons off my collar any more, as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening, and declares that she will never speak to him again.

The Boston *Gazette* says; "An engaged young gentleman got neatly out of a little scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two yonng ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven so laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen, and the other two years of age. Wasn't it artful? Oh, George!

Whitewash for Kitchen Walls.—The first consideration in a cooking-room is cleanliness. Tried by this test, papered walls are an abomination in such a place. You cannot darken this room through part of the day in summer, as you do others, and consequently fly specks will be numerous. These walls absorb the kitchen odors and steam, and the smoke rests lovingly upon them. If creeping things get into a house they are sure to insinuate themselves into the paper on the walls. Hard finished walls are really more cleanly, for they can be washed; but, unless the finishing is better done than the kitchens we have seen, they soon *look* dirty, and this is the next worst thing to being so, for such finishing soon becomes discolored and "splotchy." There is nothing that will compare with the old fashioned whitewash, not color wash but whitewash pure and simple. The color wash may give the walls a prettier tint, but it must be put on by a practised hand, whereas whitewash can be applied by any one, whenever a dirty spot makes its appearance. It is true that unpracticed hands do not apply the brush as evenly as could be wished, but a few streaks more or less don't matter when we can see that the streaks are white and clean.

A powerfully built young lady from Ghost's Gulch walked into a dry goods store at Canon City, Colorado, the other day, and inquired of the bachelor clerk: "Do you keep hoes, young fellar?" "Yes, ma'am, all kinds," was the reply, and pulling down a couple of boxes of hose, he held a pair up to view. She looked straight at him, turned red, and overflowed with the remark: "You blasted fool, them's stockin's—I want a hoe.' He referred her to the hardware store.

The Episcopalians, of Philadelphia, seem to contemplate a peaceful but thorough revolution in their church work. They have formed an association with a view to making all the seats in the churches free and to abandon the old practice of selling and renting pews. They design having regular weekly collections in the churches for the support of the preaching of the Gospel and the benevolent work of the churches.

A Youthful Drunkard.—London can lay claim to the youngest of habitual drunkards. Mr. Henry Cleasby, aged six years, was found helplessly drunk the other night in Pentonville road, Clerkenwall. He was without father or mother, both having deserted him, and his grandmother was unable to keep him within bounds. He was put where he would do the least harm.

A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday-school, kept his eyes wide open during prayer, and when one boy thrust a pin into another, he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed that boy's ears, and went back again praying, all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

Night and Morning.—Night is the time for rest, and both body and brain especially as to students, require all the sleep the system will take. They ought never to be waked up. Nature will infallibly do that when she has had her fill, and to shorten sleep is to shorten life. Half the time in daylight is as much as any man ought to spend in hard study.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the boy, as the grocer asked him if he wanted anything. "I want two ounces of ki and two ounces of pepper, "ki? 'ki?" queried the astonished man. 'Yes, sir; mother told me to get ki and pepper here, and some corset strings on the corner." It was a good while before the grocer got hold of the right article.

District Court Summons.

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

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

Alice C. Rowan, Plaintiff, vs. John M. Rowan, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—To JOHN M. ROWAN, Defendant, you are hereby notified to appear in action brought against you by ALICE C. ROWAN, 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 dissolve the bonds of matrimony subsisting between Plaintiff and Defendant on the ground of neglect and cruel treatment of the Paintiff by Derendant, and for the custody of Frankie Lucretia, the minor child of the parties, and for other and proper relief. 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 Judicial [L. S.] District of Washington Territory, and the seal of said Court affixed, this 8th day of December, A. D., 1875.

A. REEVES AYERS, Clerk.

THOS. H. BRENTS, Plaintiff's Attorney. 1-6w.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN MONTGOMERY, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, within twelve months from the date of the first publication of this notice or be forever barred. Dated Walla Walla, December 22, 1875.

JOHN GASTON, Administrator.

4-1m

Notice to Settle.

THE undersigned having made a change in his business and taken in a partner, desires to settle up all his outstanding affairs, and to that end requests all persons indebted to come forward and make immediate payment. F. VETTER.

Dec. 4, 1875. 52-1m

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person on my account unless the same is upon my written order. THOS. TIERNEY.

Walla Walla, Nov, 8, 1875. 50-3w.

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

1858. {E. P. FitzGerald & Bro.} 1875.

DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL,

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL,

Blacksmiths' & Carpenters' Tools,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES,

Plows, &c.

General Merchandise.

☞ Eastern Exchange Bought.

E. P. FITZ GERALD & BRO.,

42-tf Walla Walla & Dalles, Oregon.

NORTH PACIFIC

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Incorporated 1874.

Capital, $100,000, Gold Coin Basis.

"Even-handed Justice."

OFFICERS:

P. Wasserman, President. W. S. Ladd, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

P. Wasserman, W. S. Ladd, L. White, E. Quackenbush, W. H. Effinger, Wm. Wadhams, J. L. Atkinson, M. P. Morse, D. W. Wakefield.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE EXTENDED the Association by our people of the Northwest, has placed its business upon a permanent and substantial basis. Its members now number more than sufficient to allow the Law of Mortality ample scope for operation. The system of the Company has proved the most economical and popular ever presented to the public; offering Life Indemnity at LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH the cost of Eastern companies; while its mutual contribution plan allows all surplus premiums to be retained by each individual member, until required by actual death losses, thus alsorbing no large fund from any locality.

The lower rate of mortality and higher rate of interest of the Northwest, and a careful system of Life Underwriting and rigid economy of management, enables this Association to offer Indemnity for Life at a cost lower than any company organized elsewhere.

☞ Full information given upon application to E. L. SHANNON, Supt. Agts., 42-tf At Stine House, Walla Walla.

Whitman Seminary!

W. MARINER, ... Principal.

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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. 33-f

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.

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RUSSELL & McLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the late firm will be settled by Chas. Russell, to whom all persons indebted will make payment. The books of the late firm are in the hands of P. B. Johnson, who will act as agent of Chas Russell, and settle all the outstanding business.

Dated Walla Walla, December 16, 1875.

CHAS. RUSSELL, JOHN F McLANE.

2-1m*

JOHN E. BINGHAM, M. D.

(U. S. ARMY.)

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE—Next door to Dr. Bay's New Drug Store, Walla Walla.

Call attended to at all hours 42-t

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 WEAKNESS.—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 it 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 taken 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 Scarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions, and Pimples. It *revives, 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, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

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

EVERTS & ABEL,

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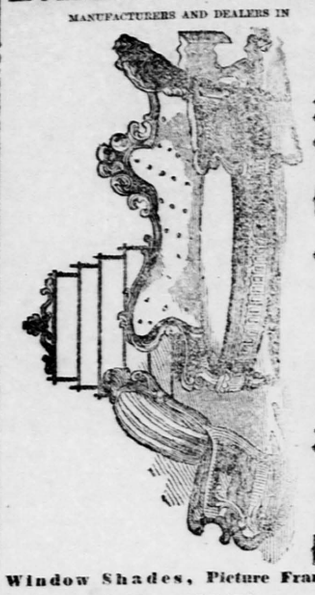
Furniture and Bedding,



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.

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

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.

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.

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 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. 18tf

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 loudly called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for **Fever and Ague.** This 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 disorder must be of immense service in 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

WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE.

Neat, Quick and Cheap at the

STATESMAN PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NOTE PRINTING

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. 32-tf

Notice to Settle.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, or otherwise costs will be added. I am now arranging to place my accounts in the hands of an authorized agent and hence prompt attention is necessary. THOS. TIERNEY.

Walla Walla, Nov. 18, 1875. 50-3w

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