

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 readers.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY.—With January 1st, 1875, the New Postoffice went into effect, which requires the publisher to pay the postage in advance on all papers sent outside of the county, where printed. The postage will be about 10 cents per copy. In view of this new law, we will be able to send to papers outside of the county after January 1st, unless paid for in advance. We cannot advance money for white paper, ink, labor, etc., and pay postage besides, and send papers away on credit. Persons outside of Walla Walla county, who desire the Statesman sent to them, will, therefore, please bear this in mind. If those who are unable to send us now will remit the several amounts due, and three dollars additional, we will mail our paper to them, postage prepaid, for one year. To enable us to send this paper to those who are unable to send us, we will send bills to them in advance.

THE JUDICIARY.—The Puget Sound papers received at this office, without an exception, speak favorably of the appointment of J. R. Lewis as Chief Justice, but dissent from the appointment of S. C. Wingard as Associate Justice. The Courier is particularly emphatic in its endorsement of Judge Lewis, and in the same issue goes out to the effect of our Judge Wingard. The Transcript is terribly severe upon Judge Wingard, and regards his appointment as the very worst that could have been made. These comments are in striking contrast with the criticisms of our "neighbor around the corner," who speaks favorably of Judge Wingard, but deems the promotion of Judge Lewis as little short of an outrage, and commiserates the Puget people upon the infliction. Now, it so happens that the leading lawyers and business men on the Sound are delighted with their new Chief Justice, and are even jubilant in expressing their satisfaction. We commend these facts to the consideration of our "neighbor," and ask him whether he is not mistaken when he volunteers his sympathy with the Puget people in having a distasteful Chief Justice imposed upon them? What our "neighbor" regards as a sore affliction, the Puget people rejoice over as a blessing, and they being the parties chiefly concerned, it occurs to us that all his sympathy is wasted.

THE NEW YORK SUN HAS unearthed another monster Credit Mobilier railroad swindle that has thrown Washington City into a fever of excitement. It's nothing more or less than Fremont's great Southern Pacific railway swindle. It appears that about eleven millions dollars worth of railroad bonds were distributed among members of Congress in order to secure proper legislation upon the subject. Mr. Fremont did the engineering of the job and now the great question is who is not guilty. Hon. Morton C. Hunter, of Bloomington, Indiana, a loyal republican, is said to have received 8,000 shares. General Schenck, our Minister to England, has his finger in the pie. Another investigating committee is now in order, to find out how far the immanitate members of this Congress are implicated.

CARPENTER'S DOWNFALL.—One by one the friends of Casar are falling. Butler was swept away in September, and with him fell many less famous but no less zealous adherents of the Executive policy. It was still believed after the battle, however, that at least two of the leaders were saved where so many nameless heroes were lost forever. These were Chandler and Carpenter. But first the former was slain, and now we have news that the latter also is destroyed. There is in all this a most salutary lesson. The people have determined that personally and politically our statesmen shall hereafter maintain themselves upon a much higher level than was the practice in the last few years, and the Senate and the country will be all the better for the admonitions which the downfall of Carpenter and men like him bring to the attention of our public men.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY astonishing to witness the unparalleled impartiality that Mr. Grant exhibits towards the various Southern States with reference to their internal government. He unhesitatingly supports Kellogg's government, legislature and all else that is the lawful one. Kellogg is a radical scoundrel of the worst type of carpet-bagger; hence Grant's recognition of him. But the President boldly denounces Gov. Garland's government as an infamous usurpation. Garland is a democrat, the State officers are democrats, and the legislature is democratic. Peace has been restored there since the democracy secured control, and that is why the Presidential ignominy and military autocrat, at Washington City, denounces Garland's government as a usurpation.

Collecting Evidence.

A New Orleans special says: The conservatives are collecting evidence to show that two-thirds of the negroes killed in this state have been killed by negroes, and a majority of the remainder were caught by white men in the commission of some crime, such as arson, burglary, rape, etc., and killed. The official records of the different parishes will be brought in as evidence in support of these statements. And we have no doubt that the official records will prove just what they are said to prove. The darkies of the South, ever since the close of the war, have been preying on each other, and in their imagined freedom, committing all sorts of outrages and depredations. A southern darkey really does not know what "freedom" means, and if he be viciously inclined, will not stop short of the vilest abuse of his personal privileges. Hence it is, that, without any knowledge of legal or moral responsibility, and with no master to prevent his excesses, he goes to the extreme length of his new found "liberty," and seeks to gain by force that which disappoints him by not falling into his hand. He was taught to believe, by his abolition friends, that exemption from servitude, or the thralldom of a task master, would bring him all the ease and comfort of his well-circumstanced owner; and finding this not to be the case, he naturally seeks by any means in his power to make it so. Out of work, out of food, out of a home and out of everything, he roams around, and does whatever his evil inclinations prompt him to do. It is no wonder, therefore, that the negroes killed have been killed by negroes themselves, and that the other third have been caught and slain by white men while in the commission of acts of burglary and rape. We have no doubt but that the official parish records of Louisiana will show all this, and we are anxious that they shall be at once made available for the purpose.

A CLINCHER.—The lobbies of Congress have been besieged the present session by sewing machine proprietors, asking a renewal of their patents. The Howe patent—which was the first granted—has been once renewed. Most of the other machines are on Howe's original model, with alterations, modifications, and additions. A monopoly of the sewing machine business has been in the hands of a few men since 1852—twenty-three years—and millions of money have been realized on the sales of the machines, most of which has come out of the pockets of poor women. The Committee on Patents will use its influence against any measure looking to a continuation of the monopoly, and it is not likely that Congress will doubt that Congress will defeat it when a direct vote is reached on the question. One of the most damaging statements against extending the patent is made by the Chicago Times, which says that machines of American manufacture, for which \$10, \$50 and \$60 are asked, can be purchased in England—where the patent does not apply—imported to this country, and sold for one half the price demanded by the American manufacturers. That ought to settle the matter.

NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The most successful leader of the Democratic side of the House in this Congress is Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania; and as he is elected to the next Congress, and is a member of consummate ability of the party that will then be in the ascendant, being a good parliamentary tactician, he is regarded by many as the coming man for Speaker of the next House. Fernando Wood has aspirations for this position; but as he, like the recently defeated Senator Carpenter, was an unflinching and unrepentant advocate of the back pay mistake, he can have no chance, unless this has not affected his reputation with the democracy as Carpenter's course did among the republicans. A greater rival for the position will probably be M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, a sound financial democrat, with a spotless reputation.

ONE OF GOV. KELLOGG'S pet office holders, Mr. Weeks, a nigger of glossy hue and deputy Secretary of State, got into a fuss the other day in New Orleans with another loyal nigger official named Paris, and got himself chopped into mince meat with a bowie knife. He died soon after the little surgical performance and now another deputy is wanted. Mr. Paris is State assessor, and it is to be regretted that another assessor is not wanted. Why don't Kellogg telegraph for more troops to check Southern outrages? Where is De Frobenius? Where is Sheridan? Where's all the loyal carpet baggers of that country?

EX GOVERNOR WELLS of Louisiana has testified before the congressional investigating committee, that an attempt was made at a hotel in New Orleans to assassinate him. It now turns out from other evidence that the valorous ex-Governor simply became frightened at the conduct of a couple of drunken men at the hotel, but that not a word was said to him by them, nor an act of violence offered him by a living soul. If the committee are not careful they won't be able to satisfy the cravings of a few blood and thunder radical congressmen.

Letter from Los Angeles.

Hon. E. S. Kearney writes an interesting letter from Los Angeles to B. F. Stone, Esq., from which we are kindly permitted to make extracts. The letter is dated February 4th. We extract as follows: You see I am where the oranges and lemons grow while the lazy "greasers" lay basking in the sun. In this country nature even in winter wears her loveliest smile. You recollect the lines— "Where every prospect pleases And only man is vile." THE TOWN. Los Angeles is rather an overrated town, but the climate is most delightful. Oranges just ripening, and but twenty miles distant are the snow peaks of the Coast Range. So that we literally have the orange groves and snow peaks side by side. Los Angeles is the centre for three railroads, which necessarily give the place considerable importance. In fact, it is quite a busy town, and has some good hotels, if one may be permitted to estimate their quality from the high rates they charge. Money is abundant here, the place boasting three banks, loaning money on real estate at from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent.

LANDS IN MINES. Lands in this neighborhood are advancing quite rapidly in price. The advance is mainly owing to the fact that the prospects for the Southern Pacific Railroad seem to brighten. As things progress, these lands in a few years will be far beyond the means of the ordinary farmer. I hear of some rich quartz mines—Panamint—about 150 miles from here, that are attracting a great deal of attention just now and promise to attract large numbers of miners. I would like to spend a few months in this country and go as far down as the State of Sonora, but my time is not altogether my own, and official duties require my return to Port Townsend before the close of this month. Referring to the country and the inducements for immigration, I would by no means advise Walla-Walla farmers to sell their farms for half their value in order to come here; but in relation to men who are out of employment and willing to work, I believe this is an inviting field.

PERSONAL. I find quite a number of our old Walla Walla friends who have come here for the purpose of bettering their fortunes. Mr. A. Kyger is here, and is hopeful. Morgan, the insurance agent, is here and looks very much as he did when holding out at Walla Walla. Mr. J. H. Fruit has been investing in land, and is well pleased with his prospects. Other Walla wallians whom I have failed to meet are reported doing well, and satisfied with their change. Yours truly, E. S. KEARNEY.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS.—The Olympia Herald refers in complimentary terms to the appointment of Judge Lewis, and says that it will give general satisfaction to the public. At Seattle, we learn the appointment is received with great favor. The members of the bar being unanimous in the opinion that no better selection could have been made.

RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED IN 1874.—The Railroad Gazette, a journal devoted to the railroad interests of the country, published on the first of January a statement of the number of miles of road that had been constructed during the year just closed. From this we ascertain that only 1929 miles of new roads were opened in all the States and Territories. This is less than one half that of the previous year and but little more than a quarter of the number constructed in 1872. In fact, the increase of the past year was considerably less than in any year since 1866. In New England there were no new lines constructed of importance, the longest being but thirty miles. The longest road in the whole country was but one hundred and seven miles. This was the Baltimore and Ohio extension to Chicago. No other line constructed more than fifty miles of new road. Nearly one seventh of the miles constructed were of three foot gauge, and this was divided up among fifteen roads. This shows that railroad construction was mostly confined to local trade.

OPPOSING THE CENTENNIAL.—The patriotic promoters of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia have received a blow from unexpected opponents. At the recent session in Washington of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the strong minded women in attendance passed resolution embarrassing to the celebration of the centennial birthday as a free government, protesting against its injustice "while the women of the country have no share in its blessings." Instead of celebrating the centennial as the men propose to do in their festivities, this Women's Association resolved to hold a convention of their own in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, to protest against such gross injustice, and invite all the women of the world who desire freedom to join them there in such protest, unless Congress shall in the meantime secure to women the rights of citizens.

PHILADELPHIA and Baltimore are better off in respect to municipal indebtedness than any other of the large cities of the United States. Both have debts, but they have also a surplus of assets. Philadelphia's debt is about \$64,000,000, and her assets are estimated at \$77,000,000. A sufficient proof that her debt is not an incubus is to be found in the fact that her bonds are at a premium.

A Silent Lobby.

There is probably no interest more important, more efficient, and at the same time worthy of more attention than what may be called the sewing machine lobby in Washington. The sewing machine is an invention that has become as necessary to our civilization as the axe or the gridiron; no household can do without it. Beginning in a modest way, it has now spread all over the world, an invention so delicate and intricate, with so many changes and improvements, growing from year to year simpler, cheaper and more useful. Although supply and demand, in proved machinery and competition have enabled the sewing machine companies to make the instruments at small cost, there has really been no diminution of the price in America. The reason of this is that a few companies—three or four, we think—have combined and purchased all the patents, and by these rights they compel every machine to pay them an extravagant royalty, amounting to as much as the whole cost of the instrument itself. The consequence is, that in any foreign country—France, Germany, England, and even in Canada—sewing machines are as cheap as stoves. Better machines than we have are sold for less than half the cost. But, by reason of these patents, the combination which owns them, with the interest they have at Washington, a monopoly is formed that practically controls the market in the United States, and every buyer of a sewing machine pays a tax of one hundred per cent. to the combination that holds these patent rights.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.—This will soon be an engrossing topic, and it already occupies a large share of attention in the Philadelphia and some other Eastern journals. It will be one of the most important events of the age. The exhibition and visitors that it will attract to America will be large in number and many of them of great prominence in character. Thousands of them will visit California to see its curious wonders. From China, Japan, Australia, and the Islands, together with some from the South American Republics, will pass through San Francisco as a requisite route. At the invitation of the centennial commission, a special committee of congressmen, accompanied by other members desirous of informing themselves as to the progress of the exposition work, recently visited Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and grounds of the centennial. Congress has hitherto declined to appropriate anything toward this enterprise. But as the committee, on examination, found that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania were doing very well without such aid, and that a special building is needed and not provided for to contain the Government exhibition alone, probably the appropriation asked for this purpose may be voted. This building is to be exclusively devoted to the display of wares shown by the United States Government, such as the collection from the Agricultural Department and the Smithsonian Institute, war material from the War and Navy Departments, maps from the Land Office, Indian curiosities, etc.

A LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE PICTURE.—A correspondent of the New York Times says that a great majority of the Kellogg Louisiana Assembly cannot read the laws they pass, and bring their bacon, bread, cheese and whiskey bottles to the halls of legislation with them. There are one hundred and eleven members, which makes fifty-six an exact majority, which is the exact number of republicans that, by a remarkable coincidence, the returning ballot has seated. The republicans having just fifty six members, and all the fifty-five conservative members having withdrawn, it follows that if any one republican refuses to vote, or absent himself, a quorum is destroyed, and the great business of making laws for Louisiana comes to a stand still. The Brooklyn Eagle observes that it is a fair plea in favor of the law-abiding and peaceful character of the population whom Sheridan called "bandits" that they have not "punctuated" even one of these essential fifty-six, when either by massacre or "intimidation," or "skidnapping," or by even making one of them drunk, liberty and legislation would stop, like the hands of a run-down clock, in the sovereign State of Louisiana.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STRUGGLE IN 1875.—The great political event of this year will be the gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania. The initial work of this campaign has already begun, and the election during this month for the municipal officers in the boroughs and cities of the State will indicate the strength of parties for the contest to follow in the fall; and in the contest, where only a Governor and State Treasurer are to be chosen, will be a tremendous effort to carry Pennsylvania, alike by the republicans and democrats, because the result in the Keystone State this year will have a strong influence on the Presidential election of 1876. If a republican Governor shall be chosen, the prestige of the whole line of democratic victories of 1874 will be broken, and the nation will be resolved into uncertainty as to the Presidential issue of the year following; but, if the opposition shall elect the Governor, the result in 1876 will be unmistakably foreshadowed.

REPORTED.—The Senate has rejected the Seattle and Walla-walla railroad bill. The vote was taken on the 11th, and may be regarded as sealing the fate of the measure.

AT LAST.—The weather has moderated, for which stock men are thankful.

Walla Walla Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, etc.

A Lesson of War.—Some apprehensions have been expressed that a war with Spain may be undertaken in order to accomplish the old act of party ambition. However, just our claims upon Spain may be, they should be permitted to make their own mistakes, and not be made a lesson to the world. The New York Tribune recalls a late chapter of history, when a band of adventurist characters in France, under the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, proposed to invade the island of Cuba, which was growing tired of him, through a similar device. The result was disastrous both to himself and to his country. It is in this case, it may be stated, that the special message of the President recommending guns of an improved character for our fortifications has been received by a man as indicating the probability of a contest with Spain. The President, however, puts it on the ground of preparing in peace for war, and says that the desired arms cannot be made specially, and in time of war such preparations cannot be made. The President remarks that "the constant arms race" is a waste of money, and that we should not be in a hurry to purchase arms from the army, who want no economy. They must have a new navy. The country at large is not specially interested in either. There is no danger of foreign war at present, and it is not likely that we shall have a war with Spain. It is not likely that we shall have a war with Spain. It is not likely that we shall have a war with Spain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Senate Finance bill which recently became a law by the signature of the President, is by no means satisfactory to New England and Middle States. Some of the bills in the House were very much disliked. Some of these bills were very much disliked. Some of the bills in the House were very much disliked. Some of the bills in the House were very much disliked.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—RAILROAD BALL! AGRAND BALL! WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RAILROAD, AT THE CITY HALL, WALLA WALLA, ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 4th, 1875.

DISTRICT COURT SUMMONS.—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla-walla, JAMES A. O'NEIL, Plaintiff, vs. PHILIP CORWELL, J. M. JOHNSON, and F. M. JOHNSON, Defendants.

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANT.—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla-walla, In the Justice's Court, before C. A. Spelman, Justice of the Peace.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—MR. M. NEUBERGER RETIRES FROM OUR firm, having on this 1st day of December disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. M. WEIL.

Clearance Sale!

Owing to a contemplated change in Firm, JOSEPH BROS., WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR MAMMOTH STOCK OF Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Groceries, &c., &c. AT Invoice Prices! Thus giving Purchasers an opportunity to get Goods at Unheard of Bargains! With unsurpassed facilities at our command, we challenge competition, and very cordially invite the public to come and see us and judge for themselves. Our word for it, no one will go away a victim of disappointment. Come while Bargains are going at the CLOTHING, DRY GOODS & GROCERY HOUSE OF DUSENBERY BROS. WE WILL REPAIR Good Coffee, 4 pounds for \$1 00 Good Island Sugar, 9 pounds for \$1 00 Good Japan Tea, per pound \$2 10 Walla Walla, January 20, 1875.

GREENBACKS TAKEN TO CLOSE BUSINESS WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WELL ASSORTED General Merchandise AT COST PRICES! FOR THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED DAYS, AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY TAKEN AT THEIR FACE. WHEAT AND OATS Taken in Exchange for Goods. BALDWIN & CO. Application to Sell Real Estate. In the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.

1875 HARDWARE, 1875 Iron and Steel, Agricultural and Farming Implements! THE UNDERSIGNED being compelled to make a clearance for a large consignment of Heavy & Shelf Hardware! Now being forwarded by Eastern Manufacturers with transit and after this date, Sell at Cost and Freight! the present large and well assorted Stock, comprising Saddlery and Building Hardware! BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, WAGONMAKERS TOOLS, CARPENTERS TOOLS, And a miscellaneous variety of other Merchandise, to whom I also sell, Lumber, Lard, Cattle and Lamp Oils and Turpentine, Groceries and Glassware, Also, MEN'S CUSTOM MADE COATS, of excellent material, suitable for Farmers and Teamsters, to whom I also sell, The Clipper, Champion and Collins' CANVASED PLOW, The Stevens Falls celebrated THIMBLE SKISS AND BOXING, direct from the Foundry. Weston's Patent, Borden's and Wile's TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, Assorted kinds of No. 2, 3 and 4 the best HORSE AND MULE SHOES, New London, NAILS, The Rogers' Square, Round and Hoop Iron, all sizes, Plow, Spring and Oak Steel, Cast-Steel Gun Locks, Main Springs, Tubes, Bar Iron, Shot, Sporting and Blasting Powder, etc.

Eastern Drafts Bought! Doing business on a sound basis, both in buying and selling, and importing direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving intermediate profit or commission, I can, therefore, offer the Best Goods on Best Terms! E. P. FITZGERALD, Walla Walla, Oregon.

FRUIT TREES! 20,000 Fruit Trees! FOR SALE AT THE SPRING CREEK NURSERY, one mile south of Walla Walla, at the following prices per hundred: Two-year Apple Trees \$20 00 One-year Apple Trees 15 00 One-year Plum Trees 10 00 One-year Pear Trees 10 00 One-year Cherry Trees 10 00 One-year Peach Trees 10 00 Two-year Poplars 10 00 A. BLACKHALL, Proprietor. STINE HOUSE, (BRICK BUILDING, HARD FISH-HEAD) 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! AT MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office, 34-1/2. PRINTING IN COLORS, cheap and quick, at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

The First Gold Found in California.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco Bulletin gives the following interesting story of the first discovery of gold in California...

In June, 1847, they loaded all our household plunder for Brettle Creek, on the Sacramento, to put up a saw-mill, but they changed their plans and went to Colima...

The burban-haired lady finally produced from the midst of innumerable wrappings a pale, scrawny-looking infant, wearing considerable gold chain and an expression of settled melancholy.

"What is the matter with your baby, mum?" The poor little thing looks quite unwell. The little woman's black eyes snapped, but she answered with forced composure: "Minerva Geraldine was never sick a day in her life, madam, and she is sixteen months and ten days old. Has your little one been ailing long?"

"The rival mother produced a coral necklace with a blue locket, and carefully clasped it about Minerva Geraldine's neck. The other, in tones of alarm, exclaimed: "Why, Alphonso, have you lost your little gold ring?"

"Why don't you hire out your living skeleton to a sideshow?" screamed the little woman, her eyes snapping with rage. "Woman!" "Creature!"

"Is my little darling a monstrosity?" "Is my Alphonso a living skeleton?" Both interrogations rang out simultaneously with a shrillness that drowned the yelping of the canines and the crowing of the prize roosters in the next apartment.

"Ladies," said he with an expression of great solicitude, "they are both angels. But, for Heaven's sake, do not detain me, for I have just been exposed to the scarlet fever."

And each exasperated female clutched up her baby and nursing-bottle and basket and bounced out. He was alone. -Detroit Post.

Three cents is enough, is it?

"And this will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on it?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning."

She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks: "Shall I drop it into one of those places there?" "Yes, ma'am."

She walks up in front of the six orifices through which letters fall upon the table, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice, and drops—no, she doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flatters her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it into the place she meant to. She, however, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fall on the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the superscription.

The Rival Babies.

USCLE LUTHER BECHER'S grand cooperative baby show, which was to have been one of the features of the poultry and dog exposition at Young Men's Hall, is not visible to the naked eye as yet, but it came very near making a start on Saturday afternoon.

Two women with babies entered the parlor set aside for the little opposite sides of the room, proceeded to stare at each other coldly and suspiciously. One was a tall female with auburn hair, and the other was a little lump of a woman with very black eyes and a determined look.

"The rival mother produced a coral necklace with a blue locket, and carefully clasped it about Minerva Geraldine's neck. The other, in tones of alarm, exclaimed: "Why, Alphonso, have you lost your little gold ring?"

"Why don't you hire out your living skeleton to a sideshow?" screamed the little woman, her eyes snapping with rage. "Woman!" "Creature!"

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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seeds should be cleaned and labeled, protected from mice, and put away in a dry, cool place. The extract of cranberries and hemp is said to cure neuralgia, and both nervous and bilious headache.

The fresher eggs are the more time will be required for boiling. To have them soft and tender, drop them in the water at a boiling point and let them stand from five to seven minutes, without boiling.

Common grindstone spindles, with a crank at one end, are open to the great objection that the stone will never keep round, because every person is inclined to choose a seat in front of the pulpit, in full view of the audience, took off his overcoat and commenced folding it. An audible rattle passed through the entire congregation, and Mr. Smith could not imagine what was the cause of the merriment.

A Buffalo man with extended experience says the following is the most economical feed for working horses: Mix equal parts in bulk of corn-meal, which weighs about forty-five pounds to the bushel, and middings, or mill-feed, which weighs about twenty-two pounds per bushel; he found that ten pounds of this mixture, weighing about thirty-two pounds to the bushel, was of the same value in keeping up the strength of the horses as a bushel of weighing sixteen pounds. The older horses did relatively better than the young ones on this mixture, for the simple reason that they could not and did not masticate unground grain as thoroughly as the young ones. The horses were not fed during the day, but at night fed liberally with this compound, mixed usually with cut timothy.

There is as much difference between the management of different stock raisers concerning their modes of feeding and protecting their stock from weather as there is in the management of the stock themselves. One man will endeavor to keep his stock on the smallest possible allowance of feed, while his neighbor will adopt the opposite practice and coax every one to consume a little more than is actually needed.

Is answer to an inquiry as to the profits of fish culture for their flesh only. Mr. Fred. Mather, a noted pisciculturist, writes to the Forest and Stream as follows: Fish culture is a broad field, and after all the successes which are on record there are still skeptics. Of course there are failures. So in all business. One could not get food, etc. But there are others who succeeded by having every thing favorable in connection with the requisite amount of brains. One great drawback on private fish culturists has been, in my opinion, the desire to confine themselves to what are called game fishes. They seem like boys who mingle with the school. The game fish are more or less carnivorous, and it is this that raises the brook-trout, for the trout raises the grayling, and the trout raises the grayling as well as insectivorous, while the grayling cannot eat fish, but thrives on the refuse of the slaughter-house as well as the trout does.

There are but few places suitable for raising trout, and it is only on a large scale that it will pay. An ordinary spring will suffice to furnish a few, but to turn out a ton or more a year requires not only a large flow of water, but also a great quantity of food. There are those who have made it pay, but I do not feel at liberty to publish what little I know of their business. Fish culture for profit and fish culture for sport are distinct things, and the following gives my ideas on "game fish."

I have kept trout at a temperature above 60 deg., in fact as high as 75 deg. where there was a good flow and consequently a rapid change. 2. Don't dam a ravine for a pond; the wind will blow leaves in, which, with the leaves and drift brought down by rains, will clog the stream, and the floods will carry every thing away. 3. If you dam a ravine, let it high up and lead the water in a ditch along the hillside into ponds, and let all floods and surface water go over the dam and down the old channel. 4. I find that trout kept at the head of my spring, where the temperature is 49 deg., do not grow much, while those kept below, where it is 60 deg. and 65 deg., grow rapidly, and in fact, if left free, will work down where the water is even warmer. 5. Back bass, pickerel and perch are recommended where the water is too warm for trout; but these fish are all cannibals; the first named is good for the table and the sportsman; the second is a gourmand; the third, unfit to associate with decent fishes and only eatable when young. 6. If I were asked for a list of fishes to be kept in waters not suitable for trout or grayling it would comprise white fish, ciscoes, smelts, the large carp of Europe and the square-tailed variety of catfish that is known in the Eastern States. 7. The indeterminate trout, etc. The indeterminate trout, etc. of predaceous fishes to please the sportsman has been carried too far, and many waters are filled with them that will be wanted for a more peaceable and prolific fish in a few years. If you wish to stock a hundred acres of land with animals that kinds will you choose—hens, sheep, deer and rabbits? Or, cattle, which class would you expect the greater number of pounds of meat?

Nebraska has 1,845 school-houses, valued at \$1,300,000, an increase of 800 school-houses and \$900,000 in value in two years. The number of pupils is 72,901, and of teachers, 2,200.

Mr. Smith's Perplexity.

A PROMINENT church-goer of Willoughby, Ohio, who is called Mr. Smith for convenience, entered the Methodist Church at that place on a recent Sabbath, walked up the aisle very deliberately, chose a seat in front of the pulpit, in full view of the audience, took off his overcoat and commenced folding it. An audible rattle passed through the entire congregation, and Mr. Smith could not imagine what was the cause of the merriment.

A Buffalo man with extended experience says the following is the most economical feed for working horses: Mix equal parts in bulk of corn-meal, which weighs about forty-five pounds to the bushel, and middings, or mill-feed, which weighs about twenty-two pounds per bushel; he found that ten pounds of this mixture, weighing about thirty-two pounds to the bushel, was of the same value in keeping up the strength of the horses as a bushel of weighing sixteen pounds.

There is as much difference between the management of different stock raisers concerning their modes of feeding and protecting their stock from weather as there is in the management of the stock themselves. One man will endeavor to keep his stock on the smallest possible allowance of feed, while his neighbor will adopt the opposite practice and coax every one to consume a little more than is actually needed.

Is answer to an inquiry as to the profits of fish culture for their flesh only. Mr. Fred. Mather, a noted pisciculturist, writes to the Forest and Stream as follows: Fish culture is a broad field, and after all the successes which are on record there are still skeptics. Of course there are failures. So in all business. One could not get food, etc. But there are others who succeeded by having every thing favorable in connection with the requisite amount of brains.

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How a Woman Posts a Letter.

As you see how she does it by dropping into the postoffice. She arrives there with the letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note inclosed in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly she sees five minutes in names or dates. It takes her five minutes to make a sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger and the awful query arises in her mind, "Perhaps it is over-weight!" She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't, and she looks over every compartment of her post-monnaie before she finds the change to pay for it.

The fun begins as she gets the stamp. She slides around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to "lick" it or not, and he, finger. She finally concludes that it wouldn't be nice to finger her postage, so she takes the stamp and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with the same success, and then, getting desperate, she gives the stamp a "lick" and it sticks. Then comes the sealing, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks:

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded, possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in being, at once, a powerful Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Purgative, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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The success of RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD is world-wide, and prompts many competitors, but its sale surpasses that of all others combined, and it stands to-day incontestably superior to all other Piano Methods.

It stands the test! Sells 25,000 yearly, and is gaining friends everywhere. No piano instruction book ever issued approaches it for real merit and worth, and no teachers regret using it in their course of instruction. This work is the power in the musical advance of the day, and has been a most important agent in the recent tremendous increase of technical knowledge of the Pianoforte.

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