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Selected Miscellany.

THE GENERAL CHORUS. We all keep step to the marching chorus, From millions of men around us.

LEARNING TO BE A RIVER PILOT.

MARK TWAIN gives, in the Atlantic Monthly for March, the following amusing account of a portion of his experiences when trying to master the intricate calling of river pilot on the Mississippi River.

At the end of what seemed a tedious while I had managed to pack my head with islands, towns, bars, "points" and bends; and a curiously intimate mass of lumber it was too.

I had learned long ago that he only carried just so many rounds of ammunition, and was sure to subside into a very peaceable and even remorseless old snore.

"Well, taking you by-and-large, you do seem to be more different kinds of an ass than any creature I ever saw hereabouts."

"Convenience! Dashed! Didn't I tell you that a man's got to know the river in the night the same as he'd know his own front hall?"

"That's the very main virtue of the thing. If the shapes didn't change every three seconds they wouldn't be any use."

ter twin with the lower lead and mark twin with the other." (Mark twin, two fathoms. Quarter twin is three and one-fourth fathoms, thirteen and one-half feet. Mark three is three fathoms.)

"Yes, I thought it was making down a little, last trip. Meet any boats?"

"Met one abreast the head of Twenty-one, but she was away over hugging the bar and I couldn't make her out entirely."

"Now drop that! When I say I'll learn a man the river I mean it. And you can depend on it I'll learn him or kill him."

"There was no use in arguing with a person like this. I promptly put such a strain on my memory as to knock out even the shoal water, and the countless crossing-marks began to stay with me."

"Do you see that long, slanting line on the face of the water? Now that's a reef. Moreover it's a bluff reef. There is a solid sand-bar under it that is nearly as straight up and down as the side of a house."

"Now watch her; watch her like a cat, or she'll get away from you. When she fights strong and the tiller slips a little, in a jerky, greasy sort of a way, let up on her a trifle; it is the way she tells you at night the water is too shoal; but keep edging her up; little by little, toward the point. You are well up on the bar now; there is a bar under every point, because the water comes eddy and falls the sediment in it."

"I considered this an outrage. I said: 'Every trip, down and up, the lead-men are singing through that tangled place for three-quarters of an hour on a stretch. How do you reckon I can remember such a mess as that?'"

and lifted up these commands to me ever so gently: "Stop! The starboard! Stop the larboard! Set her back on both!"

"I sailed away as serenely as a summer's morning. Mr. D. came in and said, with mock simplicity: 'When you've got a hail, my boy, you ought to tap the big bell three times before you land, so that the engineer can get ready.'"

"I blushed under the sarcasm and said I hadn't had any hail."

"I was just as anxious to kill the boat now as I had been to save her before. I impressed my orders upon my memory, and made a straight break for the reef. As it disappeared under our bows I held my breath; but we did not overtake it."

"I can't tell you. It is an instinct. By and by you will just naturally know how the other, but you never will be able to explain why or how you know them apart."

"It turned out to be true. The face of the water in time became a wonderful book—a book that was a dead language to the uneducated passenger, but which he was changing its most cherished secrets as clear as if it uttered them with a voice."

"I followed the reef along till I approached the fringed edge. Then Mr. B. said: 'Now get ready. Wait till I give the word. She won't want to mount the reef; a boat hates shoal water. Stand by—cramp her—keep her well in hand. Now crank her out! Snatch her! Snatch her!'"

"The fear of the rod is more powerful than the use of it. Truth is simple—so simple that the phoolish often mistake it for weakness."

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Selling a Subscription Book.

Is Fred B. Perkins' story, "Scrope," Mr. Button is a subscription-book publisher, and is described at much length, with samples of his manners and conversation. Perhaps the best scene in the whole novel is his interview with the book agent, Jacob, whom he wishes to get into his service. Here is the end of it:

"New, Mr. Jacob, do you know how to sell a customer a book?"

"Why," said the little man, greatly impressed by the intense manner and weighty matter of Mr. Button's address—"Why, I've been in the habit of thinking so; and I've sold a good many books; but I'll say this, Mr. Button—that I'm ready to take your directions."

"You see talk like a man of sense," said Button. "Here"—and taking up a copy of the "History of the Bible" he handed it to Mr. Jacob, adding: "Now sell me that book."

"I mean it. I mean exactly that. Sell me that book! I don't want to Confound a book agent, anyhow! Cursed practical villain!"

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A Romantic Story.

THIRTY-ONE years ago a little boy, four years old, the son of Daniel Hutchins, of Burlington, N. J., while playing outside the door of the home of his parents, was kidnapped by two men and taken to Philadelphia on board of a steamer.

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CURRENT ITEMS.

A PACIFIC fee-male—Irwins. A TERRIBLE blow—blow zero. A PAIR of tight—two drunks. A FINISHED gentleman—a dead one.

Some one sent a Delaware man by express a paving-stone weighing thirty-six pounds, and as he opened the box after paying eleven dollars charges his voice was heard clear over in the next county.

THE CHINESE in California have taken to eating the tule root as food. The root finds a good market at six cents per pound, and at that rate a tule swamp would be more profitable than a wheat field of equivalent extent.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPORTERS of Chicago propose to give a theatrical entertainment at an early day for the benefit of the poor of that city. It will not be advisable to marry into a poor family, though, on this account—Miserable News.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine, acted curiously for a long time, and when she died the other day and a post mortem was held they found seven pins in her stomach. Mr. Kendall found a considerable number of those sudden fits of fancy which used to make his life a dreary desert.

IN BOSTON the simple vulgar notion of a dead wall. There is posted up instead the elegant legend: "Please attach no disgusting paragraphs of mercenary literature to the virgin face of this perpendicular plane."

A NEW kind of bird has made its appearance at Hartford, Conn., in large numbers. The descriptions of them say that they are similar in color to the catbird, bigger than the bluebird, but not quite the size of a robin. Every flock of them has several beautifully tinged with red.

MARK GRAYSON, of Richmond, Va., is backed for \$25,000 to walk round the world—a distance of 19,226 miles by his route—in 600 days, which makes his average thirty-two miles a day. During his shipboard travels he will walk his distance regularly. He is twenty-eight years old, five feet, six inches high, and weighs 139 pounds. He starts from the City Hall, New York, April 3, 1875, and agrees to walk back to it Nov. 23, 1876. He will not stop at lunatic asylums on the road, though he would grace one immensely.

ONE of the most important railway lines in Bavaria has for many years been worked with turf, or peat. The material is obtained from the bogs of Haspelmoos, abundant in quantity and of the best quality attainable. The method pursued in its preparation is that devised by M. Exeter, and which is alleged to possess superior advantages on the score of adaptation and cheapness.

CHARLES HEBER CLARK (Max Adeler) has been admitted to a partnership in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Since the beginning of the current year \$30,000,000 in gold and silver have been exported from New York alone.

Russian Forests. According to recent statistics 40 per cent of the whole area of Russia, or 442,897,500 acres, is covered with timber-trees. Nearly 65 per cent of these forest-trees are situated in the four Northern Governments—Archangel, Vologda, Olonetz and Perm. The Governments of the South are comparatively poor in timber, some parts being nearly treeless. But since 1842 the Forest Administration has been remedying this defect by extensive planting. Between 1866 and 1870 upward of 20,000 acres were planted. The native trees are principally Scotch pine, spruce, fir, larch, birch, lime, aspen and oak. The value of the forest products exported in 1871 amounted to 16,626,553 rubles. The same consumption is estimated at 264,450,000 rubles per annum. Wood is almost exclusively the fuel used in Russia. The railways consume annually 7,200,000 rubles' worth of it for this purpose. An enormous amount of wood is also consumed in various manufactures. Wood is used in drinking-vessels, platters and spoons take the place of pottery and metal in many districts except in the houses of

—A few days ago a fifteen-year old son of Daniel R. Dresser, of Deering, Me., showed his father a paper containing an account of a boy who ran away from home and was gone twenty years. Nothing was thought of the matter until the next day, when he was missing, and has not since been heard from.

—Bonanza Jenkins is the name of the last baby born in Nevada.

ADVERTISING.

The Walls Weekly 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.

CIVIL RIGHTS have scored a victory in Memphis. Four colored men were admitted to seats in the theatre, the manager having abandoned the idea of contesting their right in the court.

THE President it is said, intends to abolish the civil service rules because of the failure of Congress to adopt his suggestions. Very good. Long ago he abolished the substance of reform, and there is no use in troubling the country with the shadow.

THE resignation of Mr. Jewell is rumored in Washington and the appointment of General Zach Chandler in his place. Nothing would induce us to credit this report excepting the knowledge that Mr. Chandler must be taken care of by the President and is as likely to go into the Cabinet as anywhere else.

GEN. WILLIAMS is reported by Washington to be about to withdraw from President Grant's Cabinet. It is said that he will be appointed to the Russian Mission, and Matt Carpenter will become Attorney General. Carpenter is considered a very able lawyer, and in this respect will be an improvement upon the present incumbent.

THE IDAHO WORLD now issues a tri-weekly edition. The tri-weekly is about the size of the former weekly, and is well and neatly got up. A daily paper at Silver City and a tri-weekly at Idaho City, gives the impression that Idaho Territory is in a flourishing condition. We trust that our friend of the World will receive the patronage he so well deserves.

CHIEF JUSTICE McKean, of Utah Territory, has been removed. This is the Judge who has been so fierce in his rulings against the Mormons. His removal is attributed to Mormon influence. Ex-Congressman Lowe, of Kansas, has been nominated to fill the vacancy. Brigham and his followers will have a grand war dance over the fall of McKean, the man who they deemed their worst enemy.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—France is very anxious about mounting her cavalry, and to that end sought to purchase horses in Germany. The Germans have, however, no intention of aiding France to mount her warriors, and so Kaiser William has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of horses. The decree is, after all, of questionable wisdom, as France can get plenty of chargers outside the Fatherland.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—At the late session of Congress the franking privilege was partially restored, as follows: First, it is restored permanently, as to seeds sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and as to "Agricultural Reports emanating from that Department." Second, it is restored, permanently, as to the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, franked by Congressmen, "under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe." Third, it is restored, temporarily, until December 1, 1875, as to "public documents already printed, or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress," to be forwarded by Congressmen. We never joined in the hue and cry about the franking privilege, and are rather pleased that Congress has ventured a partial restoration.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The American Peace Society has issued two publications, one entitled "A Sketch of the Peace Cause," and a Brief Exposition of the American Peace Society," the other, "Facts for the People," which editors are requested to place before them. These "facts" exhibit in horrid array the physical, moral and social curses of war. This generation of Americans ought not to require any information from the press on that subject. Most of the adult male population know it by experience or observation. All have heard of it through the newspapers. Even now we find the ship of state rocking in the heavy ground-swell of a war which ended ten years ago, and scarcely able to make headway over the fluctuating billows. If what has occurred since 1861 has not impressed upon the American people the horrors of war, no written or spoken word on that subject will be likely to awaken their attention.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.—Already the Civil Rights law has resulted in troubles at the South—troubles of both submission and resistance. In Chattanooga the proprietors of two hotels have surrendered their licenses rather than take negro boarders. In Wilmington, North Carolina, a saloon keeper was arrested for refusing to sell rum to a colored man, but released by the Commissioner on the ground that the law did not apply to barrooms. In Washington a colored barber declined to shave two colored brethren, on the ground that only gentlemen deserved the honor of his razor. In Louisville a colored barber was refused a seat in the first circle of a place of amusement, and, no doubt, the list of such events will be rapidly extended. But we do not see any indication of serious disturbances. Travellers will not suffer from the want of hotels, negroes will find plenty of opportunities to get drunk, colored barbers will be shaved as well as white barbers, and the drama will survive its dangers. But how Mr. Sumner might have laughed could he have foreseen this end of his dearest measure! The revolution he proposed has ended in a farce. The schools are shut against his colored citizens, and even the theatres, barrooms and barbershops are not open to his colored brethren. The bill introduced into the Virginia Legislature proposes to nullify the law, but we think that social influences will operate more effectively in the end.

Ohio is disposed to honor old age. If Senator Wade is the republican candidate for Governor, and Governor Allen is renominated by the democrats, their united ages will be more than a century and a half. It might be called a centennial exhibition. Yet these old men have more energy than the young men, as their processes prove.

Defeat of the Force Bill.

We notice that the Washington Republican and other papers of the same ilk that aspire to the honor of being regarded as par excellence the supporters of the administration, are profuse in the expression of their regret over the defeat of the "force bill." The provisions of this bill were so repugnant to all ideas of American freedom that we fail to understand how even the most debased creature can undertake its justification. It virtually amounted to this, that the liberties of the citizen were to be placed in the keeping of the President, who for any cause or no cause was authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus—that great writ which was devised by our English forefathers to protect the citizen against arbitrary arrest. It was a bill intended to destroy one of the dearest rights of the citizen, and place him at the mercy of the whim or caprice of a military dictator. It was a bill designed to introduce civil strife in every Southern State, and eventually involve the whole country in the throes of another civil war, and all this to the end that the republican party might have another four year's lease of power. It was a bill to revive the animosities of party and race, which have been in a great measure extinguished, and to plunge the country into renewed contentions—to revive the animosities and bitter heart-burnings of the past. It was a bill that violated the whole spirit of our institutions, in that it placed the military above the civil power in time of peace. And yet with all these enormities, we find republican papers lamenting that "Congress lacked the backbone" to fasten the foul outrage upon the statute book. The radical papers plead that the passage of this bill was a necessity. This is the tyrant's plea, and is entitled to no consideration whatever. For three-quarters of a century, from the birth of the Constitution under which we live until the second year of the late civil war, the sacred writ of habeas corpus was never suspended in these United States. During all that period, in whatever commotions, civil or political, in whatever the republic was engaged, whatever turbulent outbreaks took place in any portion of the country, no President was ever empowered by Congress to suspend this great monument of liberty. The writ of habeas corpus was not suspended during the revolutionary outbreak in Pennsylvania, known as the "whisky insurrection," when large bodies of armed rebels withstood the power of the United States. It was not suspended in Jefferson's administration, when Aaron Burr's treasonable conspiracy for taking possession of a portion of the Southwestern States and Territories was ripe, and when the arch conspirator himself was tried for treason. Even prior to the establishment of the Constitution, which declares the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless where in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, this great writ was respected. The only case of its suspension was during the late civil war, and even then its suspension was regarded with jealousy and disfavor by a very large and powerful minority, if not by the majority of the American people. While the nation was struggling for its very existence the occasional suspension of the citizen's privilege to have his cause tried by the ordinary judicial tribunals was tolerated; but in a time of profound peace, when the country has recovered from the violence and disorder that attended the war period, it is absolutely essential that every monument of civil liberty which surrounds the citizen should be preserved inviolate. It would be monstrous to clothe the President with this arbitrary power, and the party that favors such legislation is doomed sooner or later to go down before the roused sentiment which possesses all the strength of an instinct in the breasts of the American people.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.—A lecture on "The Railroad Problem" was delivered in Boston quite lately by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in a "Lowell Institute course" on railroads and their management. Mr. Adams' views are very radical, or perhaps it should be said, "advanced." He strongly sets aside competition, of which much has always been reasonably expected, as of no avail to protect the public against railroad encroachment, defining competition to be merely "the medium through which consolidation and combination work themselves out," and declaring that the longer and fiercer a struggle between competitors may be, the closer and more effective will be the ultimate combination. It is true, we have had some examples of this sort of thing in the past, but it was because there was really no true champion of competition enlisted in the contest, and all the parties had been over in advance to the same views of watered stocks and excessive indebtedness from previous extravagance. It does not follow, therefore, that the circumstances being different the result will not be different. Mr. Adams must see, therefore, that it is possible to have other premises from which to start, when there are roads resting upon a proper economic basis. He sketches the history of railroad management abroad, especially in England, and examines the working of the Massachusetts railroad commission, which he thinks is of practical good as "a species of lens by means of which the rays of public opinion are brought to bear upon any corporation." Finally, while avowing that he is a believer in the Jeffersonian principle that the world is governed too much, and that he declines to see even an approximation to an extension of governmental regulations over any new province, he goes so far as to declare that the question is "not what we like, but simply what is," and meets the necessity of his argument by declaring not only that the railroad interest must of itself be recognized as a department of our government, but that the framework of the government itself must be re-adjusted to meet its enlarged responsibilities; to use his own words, "Does not see how a government framed to meet the simple requirements of an eighteenth century community can adapt itself to the elaborate complexity which we cannot but see is inevitable in the civilization of the twentieth century." Mr. Adams' idea on the subject of railroads will thus command attention, however much they may encounter dissent.

ONTO is disposed to honor old age. If Senator Wade is the republican candidate for Governor, and Governor Allen is renominated by the democrats, their united ages will be more than a century and a half. It might be called a centennial exhibition. Yet these old men have more energy than the young men, as their processes prove.

CONFESSORY EDUCATION.—Since the passage of a compulsory education law has been agitated, everything that bears upon that subject has become interesting, and one of our exchanges, commenting upon the proposed law, instances the case of a decision, which was pronounced in the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1874, and which directly affects the question of compulsory education. A pupil attending the common school was directed by his father to study reading, writing and arithmetic. The teacher added to the list of studies geography. The father instructed his boy not to study geography. The lad, in his dilemma, obeyed his father. The teacher thereupon punished him for disobedience, out of which grew a suit on the part of the parent for assault and battery and on the part of the teacher, who was a lady, for malicious prosecution. The lower court decided that the teacher had a right to control the studies of her pupil, and she obtained a verdict of \$500, whereupon the defendant took a writ of error to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court, which reversed the action of the court below, was based upon the ground that the parent had undoubted authority to control the studies of his son by selecting such branches of learning out of those imparted in the school as he preferred. The fact that the studies to be taught in the schools were prescribed by statute was not held to avail against the authority of the parent to choose what he would and would not have taught to his own child.

CIVIL RIGHTS.—The recent law of Congress had its first interpretation the day after it received the President's signature, from a United States Commissioner for North Carolina. A saloon keeper refused to sell a negro a drink and the colored citizen filed a complaint. The United States Commissioner dismissed the case on the ground that the civil rights bill did not apply to saloons. This decision will, doubtless, cause great rejoicing among gentlemen of convivial habits who are sensitive to the approach and companionship of the inferior race.

In Atlanta, on the 10th inst., a colored barber committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He was one of a party who on the passage of the civil rights bill visited bar rooms and other places of public resort, and demanded the same rights as white men. This conduct resulted in a loss of patronage. He bitterly regretted his conduct, and the depression caused by the loss of business was the only cause known for his suicide.

Plant More Wheat.

The prospect is that the coming fall wheat will command a good price, and hence it stands our producers in hand to seed every acre in their power. Last year we had a small crop and low prices, and as a consequence there is very little money in the country. This year the prospect is better, and it is for the farmers to improve the opportunity. Hereafter there will be no difficulty about shipping grain, and the more we have to sell the more money the farmers will have at the end of the season. The Portland Bulletin has an article for Oregon farmers that will apply equally well to this section of country. It is as easy to raise a large crop as a small one, and with a little extra exertion this valley could send to market the coming season three million bushels of wheat. Just think of that amount of wheat selling at the rate of 60 cents a bushel cash, and the enormous amount of money it would put in farmer's pockets. There is plenty of Spring wheat for seed, and it ought to be put into the ground just as long as there is a good chance for it to mature. It is very easy for any farmer to press the Spring work and put in ten or twenty acres more than he had expected to; and this ten to twenty acres more all over the county will produce probably a million more bushels of wheat, which may bring into the Valley a half a million more dollars in coin. That would put everybody out of debt, give prosperity to all the farmers, ranchers, mechanics and business men. And then, too, that ten or twenty acres to each farmer, got in by a little extra work, will in all probability represent the net profit of his year's work. His present sowing, or that which he intended to put in, may be just enough to pay his store bills and taxes, and leave nothing to purchase any extra comfort or convenience. But the extra acres we urge him to plant will be nearly so much clear profit, because it will cost but little more to harvest it after the machine is set. And with the produce of it the farmer can procure a new wagon, some improved stock, or a sewing machine for his wife, or some needed improvement to the house or farm, and in a hundred ways make the farmer feel more independent, make his home pleasanter and his family happier, for there is no place where a little money will make more show and give more substantial pleas-ure than on a farm.

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Senator Johnson Speaks.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate the galleries were crowded long before the hour of meeting to-day, and when the Senate was called to order there was not even standing room in them, while on the floor of the Senate there were many members and others entitled to the privilege.

At 12:10 P. M., Johnson, of Tennessee, took the floor and began a speech on the resolution for the admission of Pneshback.

He first referred to the trouble in the Tennessee Legislature in 1866 and the action of the Federal Government at that time, the instruction to Gen. Thomas, in command of the Federal forces, to strictly abstain from any interference. In quoting the dispatch conveying such instruction to General Thomas he said the dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War and the present President. He declared it was not his intention to give utterance to a single personal matter, but to speak of public acts.

He then referred to the removal of Gen. Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District in 1867, and said it was in consequence of a wail which came up from the people of that section. Why was it that this man Sheridan had been selected to go back to those people who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? He (Johnson) knew the determination the people sought. Their greatest object was to be restored to the Union. He would tell some of those who were acting behind the curtain that if they expected to stir up another civil war and amid the warfare and strife have one ride into power for the third term, then they might bid farewell to liberty. [Applause in the galleries.]

He then proceeded to argue at length against the third term. In speaking of gift taking by U. S. officials, he said this question would be just as legitimate a subject to consider here to-day as the one now under consideration.

Returning to the action of the President in Louisiana affairs, he referred to the provision of the constitution that the United States shall guarantee every State in the Union a republican form of government, and said he did not understand the President to be the United States. That provision did not authorize the Executive of his own volition to take charge in person or by agent selected from the army of a State government.

He declared the time had been in this country within his recollection when if an act of usurpation like this had been attempted, it would have produced a shock throughout the nation and a storm of indignation would have been ready to hurl the perpetrator from power. Now we see things differently. We had gone outside the constitution in a way that would bring this government to an end or change its character entirely.

Again, referring to the orders sent Sheridan, the speaker said here was a general of the army sent with authority to go and look over this country and mark himself out an empire, prescribe the lines of his government or territory he should control, and in which his power is absolute as that of an emperor. Where, he asked, did this power of usurpation and tyranny come from? "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he hath grown so great" that he can mark out the boundaries of empires and place military commanders over them? He thought it time that the country was awakened to consider these things.

The Senator described the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and declared the action of the military in the case was unconstitutional. He would vote against the resolution, not because it was a republican measure, but on the principle that if Presidential interference with the affairs of a State were sanctioned in this case, why not apply it to all others?

He referred to and denounced the action of the President in Arkansas affairs, and speaking of the growth of federal power as evinced in the action in Louisiana and Arkansas affairs, the force bill and the pending resolution, he declared there must be something behind all this, and continued, "We can only look at it in the light of events that will transpire in the approaching Presidential election, when we may have a conqueror and usurper installed in the government, and he has gone on extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose. The time may come when some member of the other House may introduce a resolution like this: 'Whereas, A great disturbance and dissatisfaction exists in the country, and for the sake of preservation of peace and harmony in the country, Resolved, That A. or B. is declared President.' I don't care whether you call him King or President, for the next term or the next eight years. What would you do then? Where is the power to prevent, and where is the army, and where is the navy? What could you do in the impotency and weakness of an unarmed people, when brought in contact with armed force? We well know we would be powerless. And I to-day, in the presence of this Senate, warn the people against the approaching danger. I tell my countrymen, Mr. President, that empire is ahead, and that instead of a free and republican Government now, we have a kind of Government which is called a Statocracy. There is a military Government where the country is ruled by a chieftain, and where the army is the power. That is the Government you have now.

He appealed to the people to arouse themselves against corruption, against profligacy, against usurpations. This administration is trying to overthrow the government. Let every effort be made to sustain the government and eject from power the corrupt and

usurping ruler. Instead of this resolution he would say to the President in the language of Cato to the Ambassador of Caesar, "Go tell the Emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people." He would tell this dictator to stop his encroachments upon the constitution and bring peace to the country. Let him do this, and the speaker would mount the rostrum and strive to gain from the people his pardon for the violations of the constitution and all his transgressions.

He concluded as follows: Let us forget what has been heretofore. Let us lay aside personal differences. Let us lay aside party discipline. Let us give up our parties for our country, and lay them on the altar in defense of the constitution. [Applause in the galleries checked by the President pro tem.]

Execution of Vasquez.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The execution of Vasquez took place today at San Jose. On Wednesday evening he was in a very comminative mood, and conversed at length, his language taking the shape of an address to the public and his friends. He denied, as before, that he had been guilty of the murder charged at Tropico, or Liza and Gonzales. Last night he was again interviewed. During the conversation his coffin arrived from the undertaker. He wished to see it, and it was brought in. On examining it he remarked, "That's my way up." The conversation then turned upon other subjects. Everything was quiet and orderly around the jail last night. Guards were stationed on the roof and within doors. Vasquez retired about 9 o'clock, but slept very little. He was very restless; rose and walked around the corridor, smoking and conversing. He threw himself on the bed several times, but did not asleep. At 7:30 o'clock this morning he said: "Farewell to sleep this morning." A priest came about half past eight and talked with him during a short time; then his relatives were admitted. Breakfast was served at a quarter past nine. Vasquez ate sparingly. He evidently controlled his nerves by a strong effort of will. At a quarter past twelve Vasquez expressed a desire to bid farewell to the officers and members of the press present. At the close of the interview he sank in a chair apparently exhausted, and he was left alone with the priest. At half past one the rope was adjusted to the neck by J. H. Fallon, recently mate of the ship *Sooty*. About the same time the death warrant was read to Vasquez in his cell, to which he listened with fortitude. When the deputy sheriff had concluded, Vasquez handed him a piece of paper on which was written: "I am destined to die, and I hope that God will have mercy on my soul." The procession then marched to the scaffold, upon reaching which the priest began the recital of the litany, and prayers for the dead, and departed. Washelli and Silman wrapped the legs and arms of the culprit. A white shroud was then drawn over his body, the rope placed about his neck, and with the prayers of the priest echoing in his ears, the doomed man dropped beneath the platform, dying without a struggle. He-main aimed his composition to the last. Everything was quiet and orderly. Sheriff Fallon has given his instruction to give the body to his relatives for interment in the Catholic cemetery at Santa Clara.

THE PARLIAMENTARY election in Tipperary, which elected John Mitchell the second time, passed off quietly March 11th. About one-third of the constituency, including the Catholic clergy and leading tradesmen, abstained from taking part in the election. Moore, the Conservative candidate, had posted printed notices at all the polling places, stating that Mitchell was ineligible, and that all votes cast for him would be void. The counting is not completed, but it is estimated that Mitchell has a majority of 1000.

UTAH TERRITORY, although given over to Mormonism, is making substantial progress. She already has 263 miles of narrow gauge railroad in operation, and as many more in course of construction. These roads have been built without Government aid, and with very little assistance from abroad. The Mormons understand that God helps those who help themselves.

THE PROSPECTS for the construction of the Olympia-Tenno railroad are rather discouraging. San Francisco capitalists decline to invest in Thurston county bonds.

New Advertisements.

Russell & McLane.

General Merchandise.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

Produce Taken in Exchange.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING.

MRS. CLOVE AND MISS CORD HAVE DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

HOUSE & TWO LOTS.

BELLFONDER!

A Limited Number of Mares.

MACK'S RANCHE.

FOUNDER CHIEF!

Clearance Sale!

Owing to a contemplated change in Firm, DUSENBERY 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 RETAIL Good Coffee, 4 pounds for \$1 00 Good Island Sugar, 9 pounds for 1 00 Good Japan Tea, per pound 62 1/2

Walla Walla, March 30, 1875.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Upper Columbia River. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

To take effect March 12, 1875. RATES OF FREIGHT: PER TON MEASUREMENT.

PORTLAND TO DALLES, \$10 00 DALLES TO PORTLAND, 20 00

WHEAT, FLOUR AND BARLEY, \$5 00 PER TON MEASUREMENT.

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1875 HARDWARE, 1875

Iron and Steel, AGRICULTURAL AND Farming Implements!

THE UNDERSIGNED being compelled to make space for a large assortment of Heavy & Shelf Hardware!

Now being forwarded by Eastern Manufacturers will favor and give the date.

Sell at Cost and Freight! the present large and well assorted Stock, comprising

Saddlery and Building Hardware! BLACK SMITH'S TOOLS, WAGONMAKERS' TOOLS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS

And a miscellaneous variety of other Merchandise consisting of FINE GR. CERIES; Larders, Locks, Castles and Lamp-Oils and Turpentine; Crockery and Glassware, &c.

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

The Upper Champion and Collins' CANE-TOPPED SHOES.

The Western Falls celebrated THIMBLE SKINS AND BOXING GLOVES from the Foundry, Wagon Drivers' HORSE AND WHEEL SHOES, New London CUTTING Assorted sizes of No. 2, 3 and 4 Bar Irons, HORSE AND WHEEL SHOES, New London U. B. Potomac and Assorted kinds of HORSE SHOES, NAILS, Tires, Round, Square, Lead and Hoop Iron for Harrow Teeth, Drills, etc. Saws and Double Gun Locks, Main Springs, Tules, Bar Lead, Shot, putting and Blasting Powder, etc.

Unassisted Drill Dinking and Laster, suitable for Plowing, Spraying, Weeding and Upholstery use. Carriage and Boat Springs, Axles, Vices and Bellows, Wagon-Jarcks, Forks, Pulley Blocks, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention even in a limited detail.

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

Best Eastern Drafts Bought, and 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. FIUZ GERALD, Walla Walla and Dalles City, Oregon.

FRUIT TREES!

FOR SALE AT THE SPRING CREEK NURSERY, one mile South of Walla Walla, at the following rates per bushel:

Two-year Apple Trees, \$10 00 One-year Apple Trees, 6 00 One-year Plum Trees, 20 00 One-year Peach Trees, 20 00 One-year Cherry Trees, 20 00 One-year Pear Trees, 15 00 One-year Apricot Trees, 15 00 One-year Quince Trees, 15 00 One-year Strawberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Currant Trees, 15 00 One-year Gooseberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Raspberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Blackberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Elder Trees, 15 00 One-year Honeysuckle Trees, 15 00 One-year Lilac Trees, 15 00 One-year Spirea Trees, 15 00 One-year Forsythia Trees, 15 00 One-year Magnolia Trees, 15 00 One-year Camellia Trees, 15 00 One-year Azalea Trees, 15 00 One-year Rhododendron Trees, 15 00 One-year Juniper Trees, 15 00 One-year Cedar Trees, 15 00 One-year Fir Trees, 15 00 One-year Spruce Trees, 15 00 One-year Pine Trees, 15 00 One-year Yew Trees, 15 00 One-year Boxwood Trees, 15 00 One-year Holly Trees, 15 00 One-year Ivy Trees, 15 00 One-year Laurel Trees, 15 00 One-year Myrtle Trees, 15 00 One-year Olive Trees, 15 00 One-year Fig Trees, 15 00 One-year Peach Trees, 15 00 One-year Plum Trees, 15 00 One-year Apple Trees, 15 00 One-year Pear Trees, 15 00 One-year Cherry Trees, 15 00 One-year Quince Trees, 15 00 One-year Strawberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Currant Trees, 15 00 One-year Gooseberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Raspberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Blackberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Elder Trees, 15 00 One-year Honeysuckle Trees, 15 00 One-year Lilac Trees, 15 00 One-year Spirea Trees, 15 00 One-year Forsythia Trees, 15 00 One-year Magnolia Trees, 15 00 One-year Camellia Trees, 15 00 One-year Azalea Trees, 15 00 One-year Rhododendron Trees, 15 00 One-year Juniper Trees, 15 00 One-year Cedar Trees, 15 00 One-year Fir Trees, 15 00 One-year Spruce Trees, 15 00 One-year Pine Trees, 15 00 One-year Yew Trees, 15 00 One-year Boxwood Trees, 15 00 One-year Holly Trees, 15 00 One-year Ivy Trees, 15 00 One-year Laurel Trees, 15 00 One-year Myrtle Trees, 15 00 One-year Olive Trees, 15 00 One-year Fig Trees, 15 00 One-year Peach Trees, 15 00 One-year Plum Trees, 15 00 One-year Apple Trees, 15 00 One-year Pear Trees, 15 00 One-year Cherry Trees, 15 00 One-year Quince Trees, 15 00 One-year Strawberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Currant Trees, 15 00 One-year Gooseberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Raspberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Blackberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Elder Trees, 15 00 One-year Honeysuckle Trees, 15 00 One-year Lilac Trees, 15 00 One-year Spirea Trees, 15 00 One-year Forsythia Trees, 15 00 One-year Magnolia Trees, 15 00 One-year Camellia Trees, 15 00 One-year Azalea Trees, 15 00 One-year Rhododendron Trees, 15 00 One-year Juniper Trees, 15 00 One-year Cedar Trees, 15 00 One-year Fir Trees, 15 00 One-year Spruce Trees, 15 00 One-year Pine Trees, 15 00 One-year Yew Trees, 15 00 One-year Boxwood Trees, 15 00 One-year Holly Trees, 15 00 One-year Ivy Trees, 15 00 One-year Laurel Trees, 15 00 One-year Myrtle Trees, 15 00 One-year Olive Trees, 15 00 One-year Fig Trees, 15 00 One-year Peach Trees, 15 00 One-year Plum Trees, 15 00 One-year Apple Trees, 15 00 One-year Pear Trees, 15 00 One-year Cherry Trees, 15 00 One-year Quince Trees, 15 00 One-year Strawberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Currant Trees, 15 00 One-year Gooseberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Raspberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Blackberry Trees, 15 00 One-year Elder Trees, 15 00 One-year Honeysuckle Trees, 15 00 One-year Lilac Trees, 15 00 One-year Spirea Trees, 15 00 One-year Forsythia Trees, 15 00 One-year Magnolia Trees, 15 00 One-year Camellia Trees, 15 00 One-year Azalea Trees, 15 00 One-year Rhododendron Trees, 15 00 One-year Juniper Trees, 15 00 One-year Cedar Trees, 15 00 One-year Fir Trees, 15 00 One-year Spruce Trees, 15 00 One-year Pine Trees, 15 00 One-year Yew Trees, 15 00 One-year Boxwood Trees, 15 00 One-year Holly Trees, 15 00 One-year Ivy Trees, 15 00 One-year Laurel Trees, 15 00 One-year Myrtle Trees, 15 00 One-year Olive Trees, 15 00 One-year Fig Trees, 15 00 One-year Peach Trees, 15 00 One-year Plum Trees, 15 00 One-year Apple Trees, 15 00 One-year

