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Walla Walla Statesman.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

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Weekly Statesman. SATURDAY MORNING. Has the Largest Circulation. THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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UNDERTAKER. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY IN- FORMS THE PUBLIC...

A DAB OF THE PEN. What's a dab of the pen? Well, a dab of the pen is a very fine thing...

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, April 14, 1875.

THE LAST WALTZ. It rained all the day long. And did on the purple right outside...

REJECTED SUITOR. A writer in the Home Journal says: "A woman never quite forgets the man who has once loved her..."

THE MEXICAN RAIDS. Our Government will demand a money indemnity from Mexico for life and property.

CHURCH FREScoes. A correspondent, writing from Florence of the Museum of San Marco...

PARENTS' RIGHTS. By the decision of a New York court of special sessions a man has been sent to prison for boxing his son's ears.

WORK A BLESSING. Constant labor is wearying and spirit crushing, to be sure; yet better than idleness-begotten vice.

GRAND AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. will be celebrated at Philadelphia. And engaging in these centennial celebrations...

MANUFACTURING SHOT. A contributor, signing the name "Sallyensis," sends us the following: "The very curious method of manufacturing shot universally adopted in the present day is said to have been the result of a dream."

POLITICO-RELIGIOUS WARFARE. Bismarck and the Catholic Church. Prince Bismarck, in one of his recent speeches, announces that he is not an enemy of the Catholic Church...

PERSONAL. Senator Kelley is still in this city, awaiting the arrival from England of the agreement in relation to the building of the Dalles and Salt Lake Road.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED. EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST.—Of course I capitulated, buried the hatchet and vowed to leave the women's rights question severely alone...

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The Walls, Walls, & Co. 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.

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With January 1st, 1875, the New Postage law went into effect, which requires the publisher to pay the postage in advance on all papers sent outside the county, where printed. The postage will be about 1 cent per copy.

IN VIEW OF THIS NEW LAW, WE WILL BE ABLE TO SEND NO PAPERS OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTY UNLESS PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

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AN ANTI-SLAVERY CENTENNIAL.

The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on the 14th of April.

Its history is as illustrious as it is long. When it was established, in 1775 slavery was not looked upon universally as a wrong, though it had not come to be, as was afterward the case, defended as a right.

The slave labor still existed in some Northern States, while in the South it was rapidly substituting itself for all other forms of industry.

At that time, when even American independence had not been declared, the movement was begun which was ultimately to secure American freedom for all, and a few citizens of Philadelphia met to organize an association which now looks back upon a century of struggle, defeat, misrepresentation and finally of triumph.

At that time there were four hundred thousand slaves in the American colonies; the members of the society can remember when there were four millions of slaves under a republican form of government; and that there is now not one to a large extent due to its untiring energy and extended influence.

Many distinguished names are connected with its history. Benjamin Franklin was its President in 1790, and sent in the name of the society, to Congress a memorial, asking that body to "devise means of removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people."

Ben Wade, of Ohio, declines emphatically to be a candidate for Governor against Governor Allen, the present democratic incumbent.

The reasons he gives are, first, that his voice is so used up that he has not been able to make a speech for years; and, second, he says that it has always been a fundamental principle with him and one which he has never violated, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

He says that he early took a solemn oath that he would never stump for an office that he was himself to fill, and that he would sooner "beg for old clothes" than solicit any mortal man for a position.

He further says that these will no doubt be considered very old-fashioned ideas, but that "if this glorious government is ever ruined, it will be by office-seekers."

Hendricks Gossip.—A visit which Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, recently made to Washington City, where he took hotel rooms for a season, ostensibly for the purpose of reporting, in accordance with the recent law, as to the disposition of arms given to Indiana by the federal government, encouraged the gossips to revive the story sometime ago circulated that the Governor had engaged a suite of rooms in Washington in which to establish his campaigning headquarters.

Whether the ostensible motive was the true object of his visit or a mere pretext, there is little doubt but that this statesman, as well as other democratic aspirants for Presidential honors, will often visit, if not temporarily locate at the nation's capital for the purpose of furthering their interests.

Arrosors of the civil rights bill, in which has culminated the agitation about the negro, the following will be found interesting. It was one of the last things Artemus Ward got off before he went to England to die:

FELDER SYRUSUS: The African man be our brother. Several hily respectable gentlemen and sun females tell us so, and for argyment sake I mite be inducd to grant it, tho I don't believe it myself. But the African isn't our sister, and our wife, and all our wifes relations. He isn't our grandfather and our aunt in the country. Scarcely. And yet numerous persons would have us think so. It is too hoarse Congress and several other public gossypers. But we've got the African, or he's got us rather; now, what are we going to do about it? He's an awful nuisance. Praps he isn't to blame for it. Praps he was created for sun wise purpose, like Bill Harding and New England rum, but it mite hard to say it. At any rate, he's here, and it's a pity he can't go or if sun whatey quietly by himself where he could gratify his ambition in variis ways without havin an eternal fuss kicked up about him.

Mrs. Tilton's Testimony.—At the close of the evidence in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case, Tilton's side offered to waive all objections to the examination of Mrs. Tilton as a witness for the defence.

Beecher's counsel refused to place her upon the stand, and thus denied the woman an opportunity to tell her side of the story. This refusal is thought to indicate a weakness on the part of the great preacher, and by many is held as a sure sign of guilt.

The world at large will conclude that if there was anything to conceal Mrs. Tilton was a very proper person to be examined as a witness.

The Inter-oceanic Canal.—There is a difference of opinion as to whether Panama or Nicaragua furnishes the best route for the inter-oceanic canal that is destined to join the Atlantic and Pacific.

At first sight Panama, on account of its shorter canal line, appears the most suitable, but the doctors disagree and the matter will have to be settled by consultation.

North Pacific Railroad Co.

Before Judge Shipman, holding the equity branch of the United States Circuit Court, on the 16th, ult., was filed a petition in behalf of Jay Cooke and others, complainants, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for the appointment of a receiver in the person of George W. Cass.

Judge Shipman took the papers and has complied with the petition and issued an order, of which the following are the principal features:

Under this order of receivership authority is given the receiver to retain in employ all agents, clerks, servants and assistants, counsel and attorneys, as the said receiver may deem necessary to carry the order into effect, and to appropriate the property and effects of the road and its earnings so far as they may be necessary.

The receiver shall, in the corporate name of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, make and enter into all contracts for the obtaining of the necessary supplies and for the completion of all shops or structures now in process of construction and for keeping the said road in thorough repair.

He, the said receiver, shall also continue the contracts with connecting roads and make new contracts with them as he may think for the best interests of the companies and other parties in interest until further ordered by the Court, and he shall carry out all contracts relating to the business of the road heretofore entered into by the company in good faith; and all such contracts entered into by the receiver shall have precedence of and be entitled to priority over any and all claimants in the suit or otherwise.

Upon entering on his duties the receiver shall, without needless delay, make a schedule of all items of property, real, personal and mixed, which shall come into his hands and of all choses in action and evidences of debt due to the company from the said parties and of all moneys on hand at the time he shall take possession under the order.

The order provides that the receiver shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and "he shall not be held answerable individually or as such receiver for any breach of contract entered into by him, or for any injury to persons or property of third parties by accident in the prosecution of said business or by the negligence of others employed by him in that behalf." The power of removing any and all of the employees of the road is, under this order, vested in the receiver.—N. Y. Herald.

Williams' Resignation.—The New York Herald comments at length upon Williams' withdrawal from the Cabinet, and says that his was a forced retirement. In its review of the career of the ex-Attorney General, it says:

Williams has been conspicuous as a Cabinet officer by his connection with the Louisiana controversy, which has been so damaging to the administration. Instead of saving the President from his stupendous blunder in the first month of 1873, as a sound lawyer would have done, he found pretended laws to match the President's known wishes, and led his official chief into one of the worst blunders of his administration.

The President condoned that act of folly by nominating Mr. Williams as Chief Justice, but the country has not forgiven it and never will. But Williams' removal, under the color of a resignation, does not result from his bad advice on the Louisiana question. It is a consequence of his profuse and corrupt expenditure of money in the Southern States under a pretence of carrying out the enforcement laws. This part of the Attorney General's conduct will not bear investigation, and the President thinks it better to get rid of the officer than to face the record. By putting out Williams and substituting an honest, capable man, he hopes to win the same indulgent judgment which has followed the replacing of Cresswell by Jewell and Richardson by Bristow. It remains to be seen whether this game can be played with success. Postmaster General Jewell's recent exposures proved that the President blundered in retaining Cresswell so long; and Secretary Bristow's policy involves a similar condemnation of Richardson and Boutwell. The President cannot recover the good opinion of the country by making removals which are a confession of his past blindness and neglect of duty.

The Immigrants.—A gentleman from Sacramento, who made it his duty, in connection with a number of leading citizens of that place, to visit round among the immigrants and ascertain their condition as to health and comfort, gives a flattering report of the situation. It was found that the immigrants were of an excellent class—men and women of thrift and industrious habits, who are fully alive to the fact that their future depends mainly upon their own efforts, and who came prepared to perform hard labor for a subsistence, if the contingency required it. These people all brought more or less money with them, and are not regarded as objects of charity, which they neither expected nor ask. Most of the number had their point of destination fixed upon before leaving their old homes, and are moving off from day to day in a quiet and orderly manner, to the various points selected for location.—S. F. Call.

If you want business cards, If you want new bill heads, If you want fancy letter heads, If you want nice visiting cards, If you want any kind of job work, Call at the Statesman Printing Office.

The Platform for 1876.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was recently "interviewed" by a New York Herald reporter, when the following colloquy ensued:

REPORTER.—Do you think that we should make the next national campaign on the Cincinnati platform?

General Gordon.—I think that we should hazard nothing on account of prejudice or partisan opinion, for I believe that the perpetuation of our free institutions depends on the issue of the next national campaign. On its result hangs, in my opinion, the safety of the republic, which should be more estimable than any mere party triumph could be. There are four leading ideas that should enter into the democratic platform for 1876. These four cardinal principles should be put in our platform to insure success, and then adhered to by our party to ensure peace. The first point is, that we shall have economy, purity and fidelity in the administration of the government. All these elements may be included under the one head of honesty. If there is anything that the people of this country—the whole people, without distinction of party—desire,

IT IS AN HONEST PARTY; a party that will oppose fraud and corruption; that will throttle rings and cliques; that will denounce and detest even its own leaders when they become corrupt; that will command the confidence of home taxpayers and retrieve our reputation abroad. The first and leading principle, then, in the platform should be a promise made—not idly but earnestly, and as a guarantee—that we will reform the abuses of the present party and fairly and honestly run the government and dispose of its revenues.

PEACE BETWEEN THE SECTIONS. The second point that should be incorporated into the platform should be "a restoration of concord." We must have an equilibrium restored between the sections. We must have a thorough good will and harmony. We must learn all men to love the national flag, to guard the national honor and to further the national prosperity. We can solve no question satisfactorily while we are divided. While sectional prejudice and passion rule men it is of no use to address them with arguments on public policy, or public polity; it is of no use to talk to them of justice or dishonesty; you cannot penetrate their prejudices; they are swept along by passion almost in spite of themselves. But let them drop and forget all these questions—let them come together as brothers and stand face to face, and looking each other fairly in the eyes, seek for the true and the good and the wise, and you will see what, in view of our miserable hide-bound past, may be esteemed a political millennium. There must be unity—a oneness of feeling and of purpose—an assertion that the people of this Republic seeking a common end, defending a common right, building up a common country, shall move onward in harmony and peace.

GIVE THE NEGRO HIS RIGHTS. The third point in the platform should be, I think, a definite and unmistakable pledge, that we, the people of the South, will protect the negro in all his rights of freedom and franchise. Strange as it may seem to us, who year after year have seen the white employer and his negro employee voting against each other in peace and kindness, it is believed by a great many people in the North that the first step with which we would mark the democratic reascendency would be to deprive the negro not only of his right to vote, but his freedom also; that at any rate we would reduce him to a condition of quasi slavery. They are exceedingly jealous, and naturally so about the perpetuation of what they call "the results of the war." They are afraid to trust the democratic party with power again on the sole account that they fear reactionary legislation. Let us convince them that we accept as final the abolition of slavery and the franchise of the negro, and will defend them as such, and we will have done very much toward removing the only obstacle that stands between the democratic party and an overwhelming national triumph.

LET US RETURN TO THE CONSTITUTION. The fourth point of cardinal importance that I should put in the platform is, a return to the constitutional methods of government, both in the state and in the nation. While we must yield to the general government all the rights it has, or all that the Supreme Court by decisions will give to it, we should insist upon the right of the states to manage for themselves their own internal affairs. Without this right were fully protected and its maintenance guaranteed, I wouldn't give a cent for any victory. There is an alarming tendency just now to consolidate this government, to gather all the power at Washington, to lessen more and more the liberties of the states and make them dependencies upon the great central power. This must be checked, and that, too, promptly and decisively, or the Republic is lost. I have a letter from Mr. William M. Everts, of New York, one of the purest and wisest men, in which he says:—"I do not think there are 100 men in this country who realize how near we are to a complete change in the form of government." We are drifting toward a despotism with a rapidity and directness that cannot fail to alarm the people when it is made plain to them. On this platform, then, with its four cardinal points of honesty, concord, the protection of all citizens in all their legal rights and a constitutional Republic, I think we should enter the campaign.

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

Culture of Castor Beans.

WATERBURY, April 28, 1875. PREPARING THE GROUND. It should be plowed early and deep, and the earlier the better; then harrow or drag, otherwise, too much seed will be admitted it will not grow. Check out the rows 4 feet apart leaving avenues for wagons to pass through while gathering.

PREPARING THE SEED. Soak for a few hours until the dirt is well swollen. This is known by opening the bean. When the beans are sufficiently soaked, the embryo leaf will be visible inside. Plant as soon as the last of April, or the 15th of May, three to four seeds to the hill, four to five inches deep on up land, so that the beans will be sure to be in moisture during the germinating period. Deep planting is not necessary in damp soil, but planting soaked beans shallow in dry land is labor lost. Not over 10 pounds are required to the acre. The rows especially on each side of the wagon space should be perfectly straight. When 2 or 3 inches high pull out all except the strongest plants, being careful not to disturb the soil. Plant with corn planters as corn and cultivate same as corn.

PICKING. Picking will begin about the middle of August; the spikes show that they are fit to pick by the leaves beginning to open, by the change from blue to green, the former sign shows that the bean is ripe and filled. Pick the bean before it is filled and keep it in a cool place. The first picks are about 8 days apart, the intervals are more uncertain after this.

POSSIBLE GROUND. Make a piece of ground perfectly smooth like a brick yard, and spread the beans over it about two inches deep, they will pop out from the heat of the sun, and at once mix up with a leveling mill by putting in suitable bags.

Yours, G. W. LOENBACH.

"Roar, Hoop, or Die!"—The Indian Commissioner has issued a circular that will be found interesting as the beginning of a new policy in dealing with the Indians. Congress has passed an act requiring all able-bodied Indians on the reservations to perform work enough to pay for the supplies they receive from the government. Wherever there are whites intermarried with Indians they must have the marriage legally recorded. No supplies will be granted to any Indians unless they earn them by labor. They will be encouraged to select land and erect houses upon it, and to conform as far as possible to the amenities, duties and responsibilities of civilization.

IMMIGRANT BOARDS.—The Sacramento Record intimates that immigration boards can be so organized as to further private interests, and that the welfare of the immigrant is subordinated to the interest of certain smart persons, who, without the investment of a dollar or the performance of a single stroke of work, propose to realize large sums, the whole of which must ultimately come out of the pockets of the settlers. This may be a very fine exhibition of public spirit, but to our thinking it savors altogether too much of what Captain Wrangle used to call "moral agriculture."

DUELING IN PARIS.—The Paris editors when they quarrel are merciful to each other. They fight with swords, and wound each other in the hand. It is true that to disable an author's hand is to interfere with his work; but then he can be just as satirical through an amanuensis, especially if the latter has wit enough to make an improvement on the inflated denunciations of his principal.

THE FOX TAV.—One day last week Louis Scholl severely assaulted Judge Kelly, editor of the Boise Statesman. As a stand-off, Judge Kelly's son assaulted Scholl and beat him unmercifully. This may be wrong, but we decidedly respect the young man who stands up for his father. Will waver a small sum that young Kelly will yet make his mark.

PAUL BOYNTON, the inventor of a life-saving dress in water, has made a successful trip with it on, swimming across the channel from Dover, on the coast of England, to Boulogne, on the coast of France—a distance of twenty-eight miles.

SKINNED.—The Train, on her last trip down from Lewiston, had on her freight list, 1300 hies. This looks as though our Northern neighbors are extensively engaged in the skinning business.

CHARLEY HOPKINS failed to connect on his collecting tour. He thinks that next week he will make the trip.

GEO. KNABUS is the Agent of the O. S. N. Company at Lewiston. The Northern rightly says he is a "brick."

J. P. VOLMER, a gentleman well known at Walls Walla is, seriously ill at Lewiston.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC.—The opinion generally entertained proves erroneous that railroading in the United States was less profitable in 1874 than the year preceding. An article in the Baltimore Sun gives a brief statistical review of results, which are flattering. It shows that of twenty-two railroads, including the principle roads of the country, the gross receipts of eight were larger in 1874 than in 1873, and the percentage on all was smaller last year than the year before. Its enumeration includes the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Hudson River, Philadelphia and Reading, Central, Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, Boston and Albany, Central New Jersey, Illinois Central, Lehigh Valley, Chicago and Alton, New York and New Haven, Philadelphia and Erie (first eleven months), Eastern Railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Boston and Maine, the Fitchburg, and the Detroit and Milwaukee. The aggregate gross earnings of the whole twenty-two roads in 1874 amounted to \$190,288,460; in 1873, 191,854,005. The operating expenses in 1874 were 114,283,722; in 1873, \$122,119,754. The net earnings were, therefore, \$76,004,747 in 1874, against \$69,251,101 in 1873, an increase of 6,170,496. In 1874 the operating expenses were 60.05 per cent of the gross earnings; in 1873 the ratio was 64.12 per cent.

MARRIED. Brown-Hooper.—May 31, 1875, by O. P. Lacy, J. P. M. R. Jones and Mattie J. Hooper, all of this place.

Brown-Ferguson.—April 10, 1875, by Rev. Havemann, John W. Brown, of Ed. Bufile, California, and Lydia E. Ferguson.

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

New Goods for 1875!

DR. VANDERVOORT, physician and surgeon, offers his services to the sick and afflicted. See card in another column.

H. G. THORN writes from Portland that he has shipped as a basket of wine. That wine has failed to arrive, and we begin to think that some irreverent ones has appropriated it.

PASSENGERS will notice Messrs. Oppenheimer's card in another column. These gentlemen will perform all their promises, and can be depended upon as reliable business men.

HON. E. S. KEARNEY and wife are expected to arrive by to-morrow's stage. During their stay in our midst they will be the guests of the Stine House.

THE HUNGRY BROTHERS being entirely excluded from office will have to continue in the old business. This is rather discouraging, but still upon the whole it is possible to make money by "compromising with creditors at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar."

DISTRICT COURT.—The May term of the District Court, Judge Wingard presiding, will commence on Monday, the 10th inst. The docket is smaller than usual. This is to be attributed to the great scarcity of money, most persons feeling that just now it would be hard to press default.

A FAILURE.—For some reason or other the attendance at the firemen's ball, Friday evening of last week, was quite small. It seems that our citizens are to blame in this matter. The firemen are organized for the protection of the general public, and whenever they present their claims, whether in the shape of a ball or otherwise, the response should be liberal.

THE CRICKETS are reported as making their appearance at various points along the foot of the mountains, but not to an alarming extent. Some few parties may lose their crops, but there is no fear of anything like general destruction. The crickets have regularly made their appearance in certain localities for years, and they are merely revisiting their old familiar haunts.

STAGE CHANGES.—The North-Western Stage Company changed their stages to the Madsen road yesterday. On and after this date the stages will leave Walla Walla at 6 A. M., and will be due at 3 P. M. The stages will run on Pendleton and stop over night at Cayuse Station, foot of the Blue Mountains. After the water recedes so that fording the Wallula is practicable, there may be another change of time.

ROBBERIES.—Preparations are being made already to close the entries of an interesting race to come off in July over the new track, between Mr. Coggin's "Mystery," Ephe Bunker's "Frank," Lindsey's "Mark Twain," and one or two other fast horses from Portland, the names of which are unknown to the writer. Other purses for green horses and for two and three-year-olds will be hung. Also, purses for runners.

A WANT SUPPLIER.—The proprietors of Walla Walla are jubilant over the arrival of Mr. Lindsey, who has already taken a stand of fine horses to the new race course and fair grounds, adjoining the city. The track being an excellent mile, the ground of the finest quality on the coast, and kept in first-class condition by Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, we bespeak for Mr. Lindsey a continuance of the patronage he has already had and which his ability as a first-class trainer of trotting horses nobly as a first-class trainer of trotting horses nobly.

THE GRUBS.—The soaking rains that fell on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week have been a perfect God-send to the farmers of this Valley, and render it certain that the grain crop for this year will be greatly in excess of any previous season. A much larger acreage than usual has been brought under cultivation, and all that was required to insure a large crop was a good soaking rain, and in this matter Providence has favored us. The fact that the crops in California are a failure makes it certain that there will be an active demand for breadstuffs the coming fall, and with this activity our farmers may calculate upon 80 or 90 cents a bushel for their wheat.

U. S. MARSHAL.—Our Washington correspondent gives a list of the applicants for the position of U. S. Marshal. Some of the parties named are eminently fit for the position, and their appointment would give general satisfaction. Should the choice fall upon (Chas. White, we have no hesitation in saying the selection will justify the wisdom of the appointing power. We have known Mr. White many years, and have seen him in the discharge of high official duties, in all of which he acquitted himself well. He is a fine body both by education and habits of life for a position such as that of Marshalship, and should be received the appointment he is sure to discharge the duties of the office creditably and faithfully.

JUDGE WINGARD arrived by Sunday's stage, and for the present is the guest of the Stine House. Our acquaintance with Judge Wingard is but limited, but from old friends we have strong vouchers both for his integrity and ability. It is a subject for congratulation that at this time all three of the members of the Supreme Court are men of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity. A few years since the Supreme Court, with Judge Hewitt at its head, was the laughing stock of the Territory. Now all this is reversed, and the Supreme Court and each of its members command universal respect. It is no President Grant to say that whatever his chief-comings, he has exercised excellent judgment in selecting Justices for Washington Territory.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A call has been published in the STATESMAN for the organization of a new Agricultural Society and Stock Club, the date of which is May 15th, 1875. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope to see our farmers and townsmen exhibit an appreciation of a much needed and wholesome enterprise. We know that chagrin has supplanted esteem in the so-called agricultural exhibitions held between here and Wallula for the past five or six years, but now that we have grounds, located high and dry, out of the dust and mud, accessible by good roads from all directions in the Valley, and within ten minutes walk of town, let us cast aside our lethargy and again work for the advancement of a good cause.

Battle of Gettysburg.

GEN. HOWARD'S LECTURE, Monday evening last, drew out a very full attendance, it being the largest and most fashionable audience ever given in Walla Walla. This compliment was due Gen. Howard in recognition of his promptness in accepting the invitation to lecture, and his relinquishment of the usual percentage charged on such occasions. The lecture was a complete success of the three days fight before Gettysburg, and embodied a vast deal of information not to be found in the history of the great rebellion. At the date of the battle, Gen. Geo. Meade was in command, but owing to his absence from the field, the actual command during the greater part of the fight devolved upon Gen. Howard, and hence his peculiar fitness for telling the story of the decisive battle of the war. The scenes that immediately preceded the Titanic struggle, the closing in of Gen. Lee and his rebel hosts around the quiet Quaker village, the preparations for defense, and the fierce attack of the exultant rebels, were all told in a manner that thrilled the audience and drew forth rounds of applause. In the course of the lecture Gen. Howard paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Gen. Reynolds, a soldier who fell early in the fight, and who is affectionately remembered by our older citizens in connection with his services in the early settlement of this coast. Sketches of Gen. Meade, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sickles, and other heroes were given, and served to materially enhance the interest of the lecture. A Greek historian when about to describe certain great battles in which his countrymen won deathless fame, said that he was about to "write of events all of which he had seen and part of which he was." And so of Gen. Howard's lecture. He described events all of which he had witnessed and part of which he was, and that part the most important assigned any single individual in the great battle that sealed the fate of the rebellion. Indeed, when the impartial historian comes to sum up the events of the war, and measure out to the different participants the meed of praise, we hazard nothing in saying that Gen. Howard will take his place in history as the "Hero of Gettysburg." Unfortunately we were seated at a great distance from the speaker, and hence were unable to take down full notes of the lecture. We can only say that the interest was kept up throughout, and the audience well and satisfactorily entertained. At the close of the lecture, Judge Kennedy stepped forward, and in a neat and pertinent address thanked Gen. Howard for his courtesy in consenting to lecture, and assured him of the high regard in which he is held by our people. Thus ends a pleasant chapter in the history of our town.

IMMIGRANTS.—We have no hesitation in saying Walla Walla Valley, including all that section of country known as the interior basin, presents greater inducements to immigrants than any other locality on the Pacific coast. This opinion is not expressed lightly, neither is it based upon insufficient information. In the course of a residence of over twenty years on the coast, we have traveled over nearly all the country westward, and certainly are fully acquainted with all the more desirable localities. We are free to admit that California has many valleys that may fitly be compared with Paradise, but these are all occupied, and offer no field for the man with small means who is seeking a new home. The same remark will apply to the Willamette Valley, a country altogether lovely, but the lands long since taken up and held at figures that place them beyond the reach of the poor settler. As for the Puget Sound country, there never was any farming land there worth mentioning, and hence we dismiss that section with the remark that the settler who goes there in search of desirable land will be badly disappointed. East of the mountains there still remains large tracts of public lands, of the very best character, open to settlement, and it is to this country that we invite the attention of the thousands who are seeking new homes. The class that we desire are those who have means to take up claims and support themselves until such time as they can make their first crop. After that it is all plain sailing, and the settler who is reasonably fortunate, at the end of the second year, will find himself comfortably fixed. To small farmers and stock raisers, no country on the continent offers equal inducements, and it is in this class that we invite Non-producers, and those who expect to hire for wages are in limited demand, and a very small influx of this class will overstock the market.

STUPID DEATH.—Saturday afternoon last, our citizens were pained and astonished to hear that Hon. Geo. A. LaJow had died at an early hour that morning. From Mr. White, who brought the news, we learn that Mr. LaJow the day previous to his death had been in attendance upon the District Court, and was in his usual health. That evening he complained of pain in his chest, and his brother, a doctor by profession, was called to relieve him. For several hours he suffered great pain, but about 1 o'clock, A. M., he felt better and turned over as if to go to sleep. At this moment his countenance suddenly changed, and before his wife could be made acquainted of the danger he was dead. We learn that all through the winter he suffered greatly from rheumatism, and that for the past year his health has been bad, but no one anticipated a fatal result. At the election of 1874, Mr. LaJow was chosen to represent Oregon in Congress for the term that commenced March 4th, 1875. His death would necessitate a special election at such time as Governor Grover may order. Our acquaintance with the deceased was limited, but those who know him well regarded him as a man of sterling integrity and one who could be trusted in all the relations of life. He was about 50 years old at the date of his death, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss. The funeral was taken place Monday last and was attended by an immense concourse of friends and mourners. Rev. Mr. Egan preached the funeral sermon, after which the body was committed to the grave in accordance with Masonic rites.

STEAMER EXPLOSION.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Thursday, gives the news of the explosion of the steamer Senator, when on the way between Portland and Oregon city. The captain, purser, and several others are reported killed.

GRASS WIDDER.—The subject of a poem handed us for publication. If the room can be spared, it will have a place in our next issue.

FREIGHT TRAINS now pass over the Walla Walla road without difficulty, the bridge at the crossing of the Touchet having been repaired.

PAUL BOULDER is arranging for another concert, which he promises will be an improvement upon his first effort.

Columbia River Improvements.

An outlet by means of a railroad being practically denied the people living east of the mountains, the only resource left to fall back upon is the opening of the Columbia River by means of locks and dams at the Cascades and Dalles. As we are informed, a company is already organized for the purpose of making the improvement at the Cascades. At the last session of Congress, Senator Mitchell was prepared to introduce and urge the passage of a bill making appropriations for this purpose, but was unable to get the measure up from the fact that the report on the surveys made at the Dalles and Cascades had not been returned to the Department at Washington. At the next session, the report and estimates will be ready for action, and we now have to suggest that it be of the first importance to have a member in the House who will ably and faithfully second the efforts of Messrs. Mitchell and Kelly in the Senate. We have the assurance in their past history and declarations that the Oregon Senators will labor in season and out of season for the success of this measure. Now let them have a colleague in the House who will fully co-operate with them, and it is reduced almost to a certainty that the next Congress will make the appropriation required to unlock the great Columbia River. This is a measure that we specially commend to the attention of our neighbors of Eastern Oregon, and we ask them to see it that when they come to fill the vacancy in Congress, they elect a man who will consecrate all his energies to this great measure—an improvement that once completed opens a free channel from the mountains to the sea.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—The annual letting of contracts for supplies for Fort Walla Walla was completed Thursday last, and certainly the figures show that the Government is not to be unduly taxed. Charles Russell received the majority of the lettings. We give his figures. Timothy hay, 750 tons, divided in equal portions as follows: \$9.90; \$10.90; \$11.90, and \$12.90—all currency. The bids for hay last year were \$14.90. Oats, per 100 lbs., 84 cents. Barley, per 100 lbs., 72. Cent. \$25 per hundred. Of the wood contract, Chas. Russell furnished 1000 cords cottonwood at \$5.75; 900 cords mountain wood, \$5.50, and 2000 cords hard-wood, \$8.40. M. A. Caris, 6000 cords soft-wood, \$5.75, and 500 cords hard-wood, \$7.50. Jas. Jones, 200 cords hard-wood, \$7.89, and 2300 cords soft wood, \$5.00. The above figures are extremely low, and leave the contractors a very small margin for profit.

BASE SWINDLER.—The Oregon papers give warning against a self-constituted emissary who has been going through the country delivering lectures and taking up subscriptions for the Kansas and Nebraska affairs. The money so received, they say, is appropriated to his own use, and the sufferers get none of it. This is the old story. Every city and town desirous of aiding so laudable an object, has its own citizens who can be entrusted with this duty, or they may contract it to Wells, Fargo & Co. and when a solicitor comes among them they may well doubt his authority to receive subscriptions. Sensible people ought not to permit themselves to be imposed upon by itinerant swindlers.

SCHWABACHER BROS. are unable to get up their card in time for this week's issue, but want it to be understood that they are now repossessing and opening an unprecedentedly heavy stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. The high reputation of this house, and the fact that they at all times have full lines of the most desirable goods, is sufficient to attract all those who would buy to the best advantage. Those who wish bargains both in quality and price, will patronize the old house of Schwabacher Bros.

THE REASON.—A hopeful individual in endeavoring to account for the light travel this way, gravely remarked that the "immigrants had learned of the bad condition of the Wallula road, and were waiting for help that it had been placed in proper repair." If this is the reason why immigrants shun this country, we move that the road be repaired instant. Here is work for the wise mind of the immigrant board.

DANGEROUS.—The flag-staff in front of the City Hall has long since been deemed dangerous, and with the first gust of wind is liable to topple over. The fall of this staff would most certainly be attended by injury to property, in which case the city would be called upon to pay a bill of damages. Would it not be wise to take it down rather than allow it to be blown down?

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.—We understand that a public entertainment has been tendered Gen. Wheaton, the same being intended as an expression of the high regard in which he is held by our people. The time for the entertainment has not as yet been fixed, but it is expected to be some time next week.

PERSONAL.—Col. H. C. Paige, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, was in town last Saturday. We were gratified to see our friend looking hale and hearty. Col. Paige is a man who will do to the credit of his time. E. A. Cronin, a prominent Portland lawyer, also was in town.

THE SHYSTER around the corner, after incubating for over a month, has succeeded in getting out an "immigrant pamphlet." So few people fancy a water gruel diet, and so that pamphlet will answer for waste paper, the product of convenient size.

LEO SCHUMACHER expects to have his photograph gallery completed and ready for talking pictures the coming week. Persons who have been waiting to secure pictures to send to absent friends will now have an opportunity to get good likenesses.

STEAMER EXPLOSION.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Thursday, gives the news of the explosion of the steamer Senator, when on the way between Portland and Oregon city. The captain, purser, and several others are reported killed.

FIRE.—A Chinese tenement house, on Third street, in the rear of Main street, caught fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and for a time there was great danger of a general conflagration. Mr. Jo Bauer, with the aid of a few buckets of water, succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

WATER FLUME.—The property holders at the lower end of Alder street are putting down a flume of sufficient capacity to irrigate the whole of that quarter of the town. In so doing they exhibit a commendable spirit of enterprise.

SMOKERS will patronize the San Francisco Store (next door to Dunsenbury Bros.) when they want a choice cigar. Those who chew the weed will also find the very best brands of chewing tobacco.

W. I. MAYHEW informs us that he will resume the publication of the Spectator. We have always found Mr. Mayfield a courteous gentleman, and as such we wish him success.

THE COUNTY BOARD has been in session every day this week. The present board is a decided improvement upon the one that immediately preceded it.

Mrs. SIMONS, formerly of Watsburg, is at Lewiston, where she is engaged in "teaching the young ideas how to shoot."

BALDY SMITH has been appointed a tide-waiter at New York. It will now be for Baldy Ross to urge his claims.

Walla Walla Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Oats, and other commodities. Includes a section for LOCAL RATES OF FARE.

STINE HOUSE, Walla Walla, W. T. General Superintendent. Agents: W. H. MORRIS, J. M. GORMAN.

Application to Sell Real Estate. In the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.

LETTER LIST. List of advertised letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending May 1st, 1875.

Important.—Endorsed by the Medical profession. Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, CROUP, COLIC, AND CONSUMPTION.

District Court Summons. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—In the County of Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Grand Prince's Pedigree. GRAND PRINCE, No. 12,097, A. H. B., 11th Vol.

REMARKS.—The sire of the above bull, Grand Prince, was bred by W. William Warfield, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE THOROUGHBRED (Short-Horn) Durham Bull, GRAND PRINCE.

Grand Prince's Pedigree. GRAND PRINCE, No. 12,097, A. H. B., 11th Vol.

THE THOROUGHBRED (Short-Horn) Durham Bull, GRAND PRINCE.

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

New Style, Just Received. THE ONLY PRACTICAL LOW-PRICED MACHINE IN THE COUNTRY.

Dissolution Notice. THE PARTNERSHIP OF BENNETT & TATRO is this day dissolved.

Board Wanted. BOARD WANTED in a central part of the city.

A. E. ISHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND NORTH IDAHO.

STOCK CATTLE. FOR SALE—I have for sale at my Ranch, on the bank of the Walla Walla River, a choice lot of STOCK CATTLE.

A CARD!

The new and greatly Reduced Freight Tariff of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., will very materially lower the Prices of Goods, when brought into effect with the opening of Navigation in the Spring.

Schwabacher Bros., hold out this inducement to the Public, now and from this date on, their Goods will be Marked Down to Prices corresponding with the decline of Freight Rates on the River, and thus sell Lower than any other house here.

Our Stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., is complete, and for sale at cost. We mean business. Call and see.

7-1m SCHWABACHER BROS. North-Western Stage Co.

Reduction in Freight.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE: Walla Walla to La Grande, Oregon, \$12.00.

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, and all points via BOISE CITY and KENNY, the Great Overland Route East, now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company.

New coaches, good stock, skilled drivers, and reliable performance of service on time are special features of the Company.

Office at the Stine House, Walla Walla, W. T. W. H. MORRIS, J. M. GORMAN.

Application to Sell Real Estate. In the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.

In the Matter of the Estate of EDWIN M. PHILBROOK, Deceased.

CITATION.—It appearing to the Court by the petition presented and filed in this Court by GEORGE A. PHILBROOK, the Administrator of the Estate of EDWIN M. PHILBROOK, deceased, praying for an order for the sale of Real Estate, that it is necessary to sell a portion of the Real Estate belonging to said Estate, to redeem certain mortgages upon the Real Estate of said Estate.

DURHAM BULL! THE THOROUGHBRED (Short-Horn) Durham Bull, GRAND PRINCE.

Grand Prince's Pedigree. GRAND PRINCE, No. 12,097, A. H. B., 11th Vol.

REMARKS.—The sire of the above bull, Grand Prince, was bred by W. William Warfield, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE THOROUGHBRED (Short-Horn) Durham Bull, GRAND PRINCE.

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STOCK CATTLE. FOR SALE—I have for sale at my Ranch, on the bank of the Walla Walla River, a choice lot of STOCK CATTLE.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Upper Columbia River. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

To take effect March 12, 1875. RATES OF FREIGHT: PORTLAND TO DALLES, \$10.00.

LIVE STOCK: (In lots, shipped from PORTLAND to DALLES same as the following rates, owner's risk.) HORSES, \$10.00.

DOWN FREIGHT: From the different points on the river to PORTLAND at the following rates:

Table showing Down Freight rates for various goods from different points on the river to Portland.

Wheat, Flour and Barley, per ton, \$5.00. Flax Seed, per ton, \$5.00.

SPECIAL RATES: Separators, 6 horse, \$40.00. Separators, 10 horse, \$50.00.

PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF BREAD, PILLOT BREAD, CAKES.

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, CONFERTONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Cracker's Cheaper than they can be imported.

Having machinery for manufacturing Cracker's I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their Bread left.

CITY BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE. GARRETT & HOFFMAN, Proprietors.

HAVING BOUGHT THE CITY BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE, I have improved the same, and will have constantly on hand fresh Pies, Cakes, Breads, Cracker's, &c.

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

A Saloon is attached to the Bakery, where an 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. 14-14

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 BEER.

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

CITY BREWERY. JOHN H. STALL, Proprietor. DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF BOCK and Lager Beer, AND DEALER IN PORTER, ALE and CHIAIS.

EAGLE BREWERY. E. KLEBER, STANG & KLEBER, Proprietors.

BREWERY, North side of Main street, between D Third and Fourth streets, Walla Walla, W. T. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand the best article of LAGER BEER.

Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Give us a call and satisfy yourself of our quality.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE VERY CHOICEST CUTS OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK, HAMS, LARD, SAUSAGES.

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

Give us your custom if you wish to be satisfied. We are determined to give no pains to satisfy the public.

Walla Walla Market. MAIN STREET, Corner of Second Street. CHAS. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE subscriber has leased the building at the corner of Main and 2nd streets, Walla Walla, where he has opened a FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, and will at all times furnish customers with the choicest cuts of BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK, HAMS, LARD, SAUSAGES.

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

Large vertical advertisement for 'NEW Drug Store!' featuring 'MEAD & COOK, Chemists & Druggists' and 'Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Proprietary Articles, Perfumery, Druggist's Sundries, &c.' with various notices and contact information.

Night in the Moon.

A writer in the British Quarterly indulges in a glowing description of the appearance of our earth to an inhabitant of the moon; but according to the incantations of science the "man in the moon" is a creature of the imagination, we cannot conceive how it would be possible for a human being to exist without air or water. He says:

At last, however, night sets in. Gradually it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiting beams, and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunged into comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of the departing day. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb, which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials can not boast; for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat." But not without change of surface. For this great globe is a painted panorama, and turning round majestically on its axis, presents its oceans, and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, and then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene, the eastern rim of Asia and the upper portion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian Ocean, and afterwards the Arabian Sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor and thus, in four-and-twenty hours, "the great roundness we tread" turns its pictured countenance to the moon and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect. For the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view and crowd the lunar heavens.

THE OLD ADAM.—The recent publication of the memoirs of John Quincy Adams, edited by Charles Francis Adams, and which comprise portions of his diary from 1795 to 1848, are spoken of by a reviewer as a "marvelous series of self-revelations." The last volume reaches from March, 1820, to May, 1828, Mr. Adams being Secretary of State in the two Administrations of Mr. Monroe. The bitter, sectional spirit of the man is made manifest in every page and every line. He records in his diary how Mr. Clay, "by a slaveholder's trick," smuggled the Missouri compromise through the House of Representatives, and in referring to the action of the administration he says that "the discussion totally merged in passion all the reasoning faculties of the slaveholders." Mr. Adams goes on to add: "I have favored this Missouri compromise, believing it to be all that could be effected under the present constitution, and from extreme unwillingness to put the Union at hazard. But perhaps it would have been a wiser as well as a bolder course to have persisted in the restriction upon Missouri till it should have terminated in a convention of the States to revise and amend the constitution. This would have produced a new Union of thirteen or fourteen States, unpolluted with slavery, with a great and glorious object to effect, namely, that of ridding to their standard the other States by the universal emancipation of their slaves. If the Union must be dissolved slavery is precisely the question upon which it ought to break. For the present, however, this contest is laid asleep." If Mr. Adams was a fair exponent of the public sentiment of New England privately expressed in diaries, as long ago as the "era of good feeling," we need not wonder at the harvest of sectional strife and war which afterwards sprung up from such roots of bitterness.

THE POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYING carbonic acid as a motor—the successor of steam, as it is termed—has been discussed at considerable length by Dr. Beins in the London Commercial News, the article being reproduced quite generally by the scientific press. Dr. Beins considers that he has discovered a very cheap way of producing carbonic acid in a liquid state, and consequently at high tension. Thus, when sodium bicarbonate or the corresponding salt of potassium in a dry pulverized state or in a watery solution is heated in a close space, a part of the carbonic acid is given off and condensed in a non-heated portion of that space, so that at a temperature of from 636 deg. to 843 deg. Fah., liquid carbonic acid, says Dr. B., can be distilled out of those salts with a tension of from fifty to sixty atmospheres. This liquid carbonic acid or carbolem as it is called, is proposed to use to develop gas with which engines are to be driven instead of by steam as at present, and further experiments, with a view to the accomplishment of this purpose, will be looked forward to with much interest.

A fourteen year old schoolboy, when asked to define a strait said he couldn't do it, because his father wouldn't let him read Senek's work on "Draw Poker."

Standing Armies.

Five million men are under arms in Europe. These five millions include the very flower of the population, those least liable to death under the natural and normal conditions of life; and it is proved, proved beyond doubt by army physicians, that in the military hospitals, as, for instance in that of the Val de Grace in Paris, that the mortality of soldiers is double and treble that of the remainder of the population in civil life. How much valuable labor does this system take away from the workshop, the hearth and the family? And during this time what becomes of the 5,000,000 women who ought to be companions of these men; and of the families which should be the fruit of their marriages?

When throughout the surface of the civilized world, we see every year the return of spring, and renovated life everywhere, then, also, at the sound of the drum, and at the summons of the trumpet, the young men, our laboring youth are called to present themselves, in each district, before the representatives of the central authority of the country. They come in parties with ribbons in their hats. These young men are but food for cannon, and those representatives of authority are only in order to judge of the quality of the supply.

On the one side are the robust, the handsome, the agile, those whose hands are clever in the use of tools, and whose vigorous blood is fitted to multiply upon earth a healthy and strong race; on the other side are the weak, the lame, the maimed, the deaf, the one-eyed, all those who may be considered as the ones to be eliminated (if it were permitted to use the term in speaking of the sacred subject of human nature).

And all this accomplished, then the public authorities assume a grave countenance, and pronounce those youths whom they have so carefully selected, as the best to be found "good for slaughter" ("Bon pour Bauche-rie.") Yes, good for the slaughter of the battle-field, and for the deadly demoralization of the barracks.

And then they say to the others, to those whom they do not deem fit for the bullet or the bayonet, "You are good enough for marriage or for labor." Alas! that such things should be done in this nineteenth century, and amongst the greatest nations in the world, amongst Europeans calling themselves civilized and Christians! These things show the reason why the population of France is not increasing, or, at least, why it increases so slowly. And yet we wonder at the misery and degradation of our populace, at their sufferings and their vices.—Speech by M. Passy of Paris.

Mules vs. Horses.

A writer in an agricultural paper says: While horse-breeders are sounding the praises of thoroughbreds, trotters, Percherons, Clydesdales, and all the host of strains and breeds, claiming untold good qualities for the one and the other, we seldom or never hear a single note in favor of that useful animal—the mule. On the road, and in the hum of cities, in the very bowels of the earth, these patient, persevering, long-lived "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are plodding through their daily drudgery unhonored and unsung. We once overheard a farmer say, with quaint expression, "The best horse for a farm is a mule;" and we subscribe ourselves a champion of his faith. Do you want an animal which will serve you faithfully without growl or balk, one which will keep fat on short commons, never need the veterinary, always be ready for work? Do you want a great big, burly brute that will catch a coal wagon on his shoulders, or a little sprightly fellow to plow corn, or to do chores, or make himself generally useful? If you do, get a mule. He will require less care, will cost less money, will do more, will last longer, live longer and pay you better than any horse we know of, on the farm. Now it will be said that mules move slowly, that they are tricky, that they are frequently treacherous. Some mules have all these traits, some have none of them, but their good qualities taking them all in all, very far surpass their bad ones. Who ever saw a spayed mule, or a curbed mule, or a dead mule that had not been killed by accident? A man may live a lifetime, he may have gone through the wars, where horses lay down and die by the score from bad treatment and starvation, but I venture to say he can count on his fingers the number of mules he ever saw yield up the ghost under any ordinary pressure.

VALUE OF A MILK DIET.—If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk before retiring at night will soon cover the sarawian bones. Although now-a-days we see a great many fleshy females there are many lean and lank ones, who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and in appearance could their figures be solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by a thin woman than a full figure, and nothing will rouse the ire, and provoke the scandal of one of these "clapper builds," as the consciousness of plumpness can rival. In cases of fever and summer complaint, milk is given with excellent result. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is the physicians great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk picher. Take more milk and less meat. Look to your milk-man, have large sized, well filled milk pichers each meal, and you will also have sound flesh and light doctor's bills.

The father of ad corn—pop corn.

Apoplexy.

If there is any one disease that the diligent brain-worker, a little past middle life, has reason to fear, it is apoplexy. Although statistical evidence is wanting, the experience of the physician confirms the popular belief that more of our distinguished men are carried off by this disease, or by one of its sequels, paralysis, than by any other cause. The influences which tend to produce such a result, and the best means of avoiding them, are the objects we propose briefly to discuss.

A middle aged physician said one day to the writer: "As I was walking down the street after dinner I felt a shock in the back part of my head, as if some one had struck me; I have not felt well since. I fear I shall die, just as all my ancestors have, of paralysis. What shall I do?" The answer was, "Diminish the tension on the blood vessels, and there need be no fear of tearing them in a weak place." Now, this expresses in plain terms the exact cause of apoplexy in the great majority of instances; and it is one, too, which every one has it in his power to prevent. A blood-vessel of the brain, from causes which will presently be mentioned, has lost some of its elastic strength; food is abundant, digestion is good; blood is made in abundance, but little is worked off by exercise; the tension on every artery and vein is at a maximum rate; the even, circuitous flow is temporarily impeded at some point, throwing a dangerous pressure on another; the vessel which has lost its elastic strength gives way, blood is poured out, a clot is formed, which, by its pressure on the brain, produces complete unconsciousness. This is the apoplectic stroke. It will be perceived that there are two leading conditions upon which the production of the stroke depends; a lessened strength in the vessel, and an increased tension on it.

There are no vessels carrying blood to and from the various organs of the body which so frequently rupture as those in the brain. The causes that produce this result are the fatty degeneration of the middle arterial coat of the cerebral vessels, whereby their elastic strength is much impaired, the great irregularity of blood distribution to the contents of the cranium, and the little support which the pulpy substance of the brain gives to the weakened vessels embedded in it.

The forms of degeneracy that are found in the arteries of the brain are the fatty and the calcareous. The strong, elastic fibres, that should make up the substance of the middle arterial coat, are, in places here and there, no longer to be seen, their place being occupied by fatty globules, which have very little resisting power to a disturbing force.

THE OLD GARRET.—It is a realm of darkness and thick dust, and shrouded cobwebs and dead things they wrap in their gray folds. For a garret is like a sea-shore, where wrecks are thrown up and slowly fall into pieces. There is the cradle which the old man you just remember was rocked in; there is the ruin of the bedstead he died on; that ugly slanting contrivance used to be put under his pillow in the days when his breath came hard; there is his old chair, both arms gone, symbol of the desolate time when he had nothing earthly left to lean on; there is the large wooden roll which the black-eyed old deacon sent to the minister's lady, who thanked him graciously, and twirled it smilingly, and in fitting season bowed it out decently to the limbo of trouble-some convenience. And there are old leather portmanteaus, like stranded porpoises, their mouths gaping in gaunt hunger for food with which they used to be gorged into bulging repletion; and the old brass andirons, waiting until time shall revivify them on their paltry substitutes, and they shall have their own again, and bring them with the forestick and back log of ancient days, and the empty churn with its idle dasher, which the Nanceys and Phobes, who have left their comfortable places to the Bridgets and orals, used to handle to good purpose, and the brown, old spinning-wheel, which was running, it may be, in the days when they were hanging the Salem witches.—O. W. Holmes.

AN ANCIENT CITY.—The city of Nice, once so famous in church history, is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Col. Forney writes one of his letters from that place and says that a lovelier spot never came more fully finished from the hands of Nature, and never was more gratefully adorned by the genius of man. A settled population of 60,000, increased by annual visitors during the winter and early spring to 80,000; its situation on the Mediterranean, with a splendid background of hills, the snow-clad mountains more than one hundred miles off, clearly visible on a cloudless day, it seems to lie in a crescent, unvisited by fogs, and rarely by clouds, its valleys clothed with olive, orange, fig and lemon trees, with here and there the palm and pine. This is the 10th of February, but the flora is already exuberant. Walking through these clean and level streets, we pass elegant villas bounded with hedges of cactus, oleander, aloe, and castor-oil trees, with tea roses in bloom, while the very air is heavy with the fragrance of nimmosa and orange blossoms.

This season approaches when, during the early morning hours, there steals through the open windows a succession of sounds, as of some young lady at the piano practicing her scales, and when the nervous man tumbles out of bed and prays for strength to love his neighbor as himself.

Items for Farmers.

From the Farmer's Friend, the organ of the Grangers, we get the following, as to the objects of the Order; OBJECT OF THE ORANGE.

1st. The association of the farmers, and all men directly interested in agriculture, into an organization for mutual protection from all manner of swindling.

2d. For the cultivation of moral, social and industrial habits of the people; also educational advancement in literature, agriculture and christianity.

3d. The dispensing with a great swarm of impositions practised on us as laboring men by agents, sub-agents, double sub-agents and patent-right men, and all other men who are continually running over our country swindling us out of our money.

4th. To teach the farming people more of the science of farming, in order that we may raise more grain on one acre of ground; more grass on the same ground; more pounds of pork and beef with less expense; to improve the stock of the farm generally; and to take every advantage of our business. We are all aware that nine-tenths of the farmers have no system by which to do anything, and consequently do everything by main strength and awkwardness; the result is half a crop of grain, runty stock, bad fences, and old dilapidated houses, no good out buildings, and the owner overrun with debt. My understanding of the Grange movement is to eradicate all these difficulties, and teach the farmers more about how to work their affairs to make their business self sustaining.

5th. We not only propose to teach the foregoing principles, but also to teach how to spend less and economize expenses more, that we may live and keep our families cheaper and better, with better health. I believe the general teaching of the Grange movement will have a tendency to produce a more mild and generous disposition in all men and women to deal kindly with each other, and also to our dumb animals—whom we will be very gratifying, as cruelty to dumb brutes has always been a great curse to this country.

BELLFONDER! THE TROTTING STALLION, BELLFONDER! will make the season of 1875, from April 1st to July 1st, to a

A Limited Number of Mares

AT

MACK'S RANCHE,

on Dry Creek. The blood of this celebrated horse is derived from the three most fashionable, most noted and best families, and has secured the entire sale of trotters is too well established to need further comment. His excellent health, condition and vigor promise well to sustain a reputation for certainty in the stud. Terms: The Season, \$50.

BELLFONDER CHIEF!

Also, BELLFONDER CHIEF, four years old, will stand four days of each week—Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at the Livery Stable of Messrs. PUTNAM & JUBER, in Walla Walla; and three days at Mack's Rancho, on Dry Creek.

BELLFONDER CHIEF is the best son of the veteran Belfonder, his dam an excellent trot mare of Ocean George stock. He is untrained but shows remarkable trotting action—weighs 1100 lbs., is about 15 1/2 hands high; of dark roan color, or, and for symmetry of form cannot be excelled.

Terms: The season, \$25; payable in cash or grain, delivered at the market price. Mares proved not fit will be bred next season free of charge. If the horse or mare sold, the money will be refunded.

Best Pasture and good care will be furnished at the Rancho, but accidents or escapes of mares must be at their owner's risk. Mares to be kept at the Rancho will be taken from town a day in advance. Apply to Capt. J. E. PUTNAM, Walla Walla; or to F. J. POZMANN, on the Rancho.

16-24 C. H. MACK

E. B. WHITMAN,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA,

Auction and Commission

MERCHANT.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND FIRE INSURANCE

Agent, Accounts and Notes Collected, Loans Negotiated; Taxes Paid and Rents Collected for non-residents; Dealer in Real Estate; City and County Property bought and sold; Deeds, Mortgages and other papers drawn up. The Public Records searched and Abstracts of Title City and County Property carefully prepared at reasonable rates.

Best business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

27-27

MERCHANT TAILOR.

F. VETTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR—CLOTHING made

to order and REPAIRING and CLEAN-

ING attended to. Will make a specialty of

CUTTING and FITTING A RIGIDLY

those who wish to make up their own goods.

36-7 F. VETTER.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent

Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent

Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious

Fever, &c., &c., indeed all the affections

which arise from malarious, marsh, or

zodiacal poisons.

No one remedy is louder

called for by the necessities

of the American people than

Ayer's Ague Cure. Such

is its efficacy, and so

we are now enabled to offer,

with a perfect certainty that

it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance,

founded on proof, that no harm can

arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this

disorder must be of immense service in the

communities where it prevails. Prevention

is better than cure; for the patient escapes the

risk which he must run in violent attacks of

this fatal disorder. This "Ayer's" remedy

is, indeed, all that is needed for the

other ever discovered for the speedy and

entire cure of Intermittents is, that it contains

no Quinine or mineral; consequently it pro-

duces no quinine or other injurious effects

whatever upon the constitution. Those cured

by it are left no healthier as if they had never

had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence

of the malarious poison. A great

variety of disorders arise from its irritation,

among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Gout, Headache, Bronchitis,

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 exerted 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.

NEW STOCK!

J. BAUER,

HAS RECEIVED HIS

Fall and Winter Stock!

Embracing Everything in the Line of

Tobacco.

Notions, Toys, &c.

He invites special attention to his stock of

Genuine Havana Segars,

of which he has all the choicest brands.

HIS STOCK OF

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco!

includes all the favorite brands, and will receive the

attention of those who use the weed.

School Books and Stationery!

Of all descriptions.

Greenbacks Taken at PAR!

Holiday and Fancy Goods!

My stock of goods suitable for the holiday season

is particularly fine, and embraces

TOYS, in every variety;

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

POCKET CUTLERY;

PORT MONAIES, &c.

Also, Violin and Guitar Strings, Spectacles' Out-

fits, Yankee Notions, &c. The whole to be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!

36-21

GET THE BEST!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW IMPROVED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

C. SCHMIDT, after a long experience

with the manufacture of different Sewing Ma-

chines, 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 are on hand and for

sale at his Lock & Transmittal Store, Main street,

Walla Walla, at San Francisco prices, with freight

added.

27-27 I will guarantee to keep these Machines in

good order for three years, free of charge to the

purchaser. 18-41

EVERTS & ABEL,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

(Supplied per contract)

Window Shades, Picture Frames,

MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c.

UPHOLSTERING &c.

Done in a workmanlike manner.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished.

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