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Walla Walla Walla Walla Statesman.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 39. WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875. \$4 00 PER YEAR.

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

1875. GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND STILL 1875. GREATER COMPETITION! DUSENBERY BROS.

Are now on hand with a new and enormous Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS! Dry Goods and Fancy Goods!

MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING! Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, and Furnishing Goods!

Staples, Groceries, Tobacco, Crockery, Cordage, Oils, Lead, Glass, &c.

DUSENBERY BROS. Our fine stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING!

General Business Cards. THOMAS QUINN, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

EAGLE BREWERY. RIEBER & STANG, BREWERY, North side of Main street, between Second and Third streets.

DR. H. SANDERVOORT, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING.

MAUZY & BINGHAM, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, OFFICE, Main door to Dr. Day's New Drug Store.

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., Practice of his Profession, HAVING devoted several years to the study and

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Established in Walla Walla, 1862.

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

MERCHANT TAILOR, F. VETTER, NEAR THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN B. LEWIS, Bookseller, Stationer, and NEWS AGENT, MAIN STREET, POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

THE DAYTON Woolen Manufacturing Co. OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of Blankets.

ATTENTION! Stockraisers & Owners of Horses! HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED HERE.

UNDERTAKER, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY IN- FORMS the public that he now has on hand a

CITY BREWERY, JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor, Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

CHEAP AMUNITION, AT THE SAN FRANCISCO, Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store.

ABBERTON & SEXTON, PROPRIETORS OF THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL.

GRIST & SAW MILLS! We are fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

THE SONG OF STEAM. Harness the down with your iron bands, Be sure of your curb and rein,

EXTINCT CHARACTERS. Some of the Peculiarities that Virginia has Lost. Before the war Virginia was famous for a great number of marked and queer characters.

A MAN OF NERVE. Walking Through the Woods with a Trench-crow Companion. As a test of nerve, the recent experience of a wayfarer traveling a wood road, near Olympia, Washington Territory, was as remarkable as any on record.

English Imports of Breadstuffs. The proportion of wheat and flour furnished Great Britain by the United States, we are satisfied, is not very generally known.

A Fool for Luck. The Buffalo Express says: A Frenchman named Albert Abboty fell over the bank of the river at Niagara Falls, a distance of one hundred and forty feet, and, strange to say, escaped with but a few slight bruises.

THE MEN OF THE STONE AGE. The question to what race or races the men of neolithic times and of the stone age, in general belonged is far from being solved.

THE SICK BABY IN THE HOUSE. The following beautiful sentiments will find a tender home in the heart of every true and noble mother in the land: A great hush falls on the car like a knell, and an untold sadness settles like a pall over the heart, for baby is sick.

IT IS ONLY by thinking that a man can know himself. Yet all other knowledge without this is splendid ignorance.

AN OLD lady, on hearing that a young friend had lost his place on account of misdeeds, exclaimed: "Miss Demoneer? Well, well! I'm afraid it's too true that there's a sluttish woman at the bottom of a man's difficulties!"

THE COLORADO potato beetle has appeared in Connecticut. There is no doubt that it will overrun all New England next year.

English Imports of Breadstuffs. (Continued) From the United States, 1,000,000 bushels; from Canada, 500,000 bushels; from Great Britain, 1,000,000 bushels.

A STREET ROMANCE. Virtue should ever be its own reward, moralists tell us, but a little incident which recently occurred in a large city seems to prove that occasionally it seems to appreciate more substantial thanks.

HEERMANN, the deliverer of Germany before the birth of Christ, had his memory signalized at Demold, in the forest of Thuringia, where he won his victory, by a work of art which will hereafter rank as one of the wonders of the world.

A SENSIBLE YOUNG MAN.—The sensible young man is now living near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Not long ago he became involved in a quarrel with no less than five different men and challenged each one of them to a mortal combat.

MAKING PUBLIC OPINION.—One of the methods of making public opinion, resorted to by the secretary of the national radical Congressional committee, is to furnish ready made editorials, prepared by department clerks in Washington to their local organs throughout the country.

MR. JOHN H. JAMES, in giving his experience at a Baptist revival meeting in Atlanta a short time since, acknowledged that he offered the Lord a half interest in a speculation, but as he did not succeed in the operation he thinks the partnership was not agreeable.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The Walls Walls 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.

S. W. McDowell is the temperance candidate to represent Oregon in Congress. Dr. McDowell lives at Salem, and is represented as a well meaning, inoffensive man. The chances are that lightning will strike him twice before he goes to Congress.

No Doubt of It!—John Sherman, the Ohio Senator, is a great financier. No doubt of it, exclaims the Indianapolis Sun. He went into the United States Senate a few years since not worth a farthing, and now his wealth is estimated at \$700,000. Besides that he has improved the fortune of a brother-in-law or two in about the same proportion.

THE BANK FAILURE.—According to the figures furnished by the San Francisco papers, the total liabilities of the Bank of California foot up \$14,000,000. Assets \$8,000,000. Assuming these figures to be correct, the Bank owed \$6,000,000 over and above its means to pay. In this condition of affairs a failure was in order, and it came none too soon.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION came off, Wednesday, September 1st. A private telegram states that the democrats have undoubtedly elected their State ticket, including Governor, and carried the legislature. The telegraph is in bad working order, and hence we are unable to obtain further particulars. Enough, however, is known to warrant the statement that the democrats have achieved a tremendous victory.

A NOBLE WORK.—During the canvass just brought to a close in California, the San Francisco Call has worked nobly for the people, and whether successful or defeated, it deserves the thanks of all friends of honest government. In early days the writer held the position of editor of the Call, and hence he is highly gratified to find that paper still on the side of the people and opposed to all "rings" and plundering schemes.

GEORGE M. PINNEY, purchasing clerk in the U. S. naval office, San Francisco, is under suspicion of fraud, and his case is being investigated. The principal charge is that he exacted a percentage on all the purchases of material and stores for the United States navy, which amount to about \$900,000 annually. Another charge is that he issued certificates without authority. He is also charged with signing fictitious bills for material for the navy. Pinney used to live in Montana, and his conduct whilst in that territory gave the impression that he was an arrant rogue. He belongs to that class who prate loudly about their loyalty, and under cover of extreme patriotism are ever ready to plunder the government.

CROP REPORTS.—The crop reports received at the agricultural department show that the condition of the corn crop is about ninety six per cent. average. The average condition of wheat for the whole country is ninety-two. A large yield of oats is promised. Barley is nearly an average. Potatoes are doing well and there will be a large crop. The condition of the tobacco crop is reported throughout the country about twenty per cent. above the average, being most satisfactory in the Western tobacco States. Reports from Kentucky show the crop to be thirty-four per cent. above the average. The tobacco crop in Virginia is twenty per cent. below. The wool crop shows a considerable increase, especially in the South and West and on the Pacific coast.

MR. GROESBECK DECLINES.—The Hon. William S. Groesbeck, who is one of the most prominent democrats, not only of Ohio, but of the United States, being requested to speak in the Ohio canvass, refuses. He is not that kind of democrat. He is "not in harmony" with the democratic platform. "It has some good things in it," he says, "but I am a hard money man. I believe in a sound currency. I want a paper dollar to be worth a dollar. Gold is the only legitimate standard in value. I am a democrat and always have been; but I don't subscribe to the financial plank in the democratic platform. It is against all precedent in history, and is contrary to the teachings of the party in the past." Judge Ranney, too, another eminent Ohio democrat, takes no part in the canvass. They can afford to wait. When Allen and Carey and Pendleton get done then will come the turn of such men as Groesbeck and Ranney. They will not have to wait long either.

Likely to Follow.

The struggle between capital and labor seems an everlasting one in the old country. The New Haven Union tells us that there are now twenty thousand operatives lying idle in the Oldham mill district, in England, eighteen additional mills having closed recently. This is a strike of employed against their workmen. The mill-owners of the district, who control one hundred and twenty establishments, some time since formed an "Employers' Union." According to the rules, if any one mill gets into difficulty with its operatives, and the latter strike, all the other mills are to be closed so that no aid can be extended to the strikers by the operatives of other establishments.

In this Oldham strike the stability of this powerful combination of capitalists is to be tested, and few doubt the result. The striking operatives of course will have to yield. In view of the fact that the employers are combining in Great Britain in this way—the coal and iron masters having a union similar to the mill-owners—the working-classes of Great Britain, France, and Germany are about to organize an international association for mutual protection. Thus when a general strike of one class of employees is waged against the operatives as in this affair the working-people of all other callings in the three countries will contribute a small sum pro rata each week for the support of their brethren.

Probably if this scheme is successful the employers will form an international union, and thus a terrible struggle will ensue. It is hardly probable, however, that all the employers in the three countries could be induced to suspend operations at the same time. The loss to capital would be enormous and serious consequences might ensue. Some of the working-men's leaders contend that a strike like this at Oldham is a real benefit to the operatives, arguing that even if the men are forced to surrender after a few months' struggle, the demand for the products will be greater than the supply and the operatives by working a couple of weeks and then striking simultaneously again, and so on until the employers are wearied, could force wages up to a high figure.

This spirit shows a great determination, but it is really sad to contemplate the condition of affairs in the old country. We think the clashing of interests here is alarming, but the contest on the other side between capital and labor is threatening, because the laboring classes are without the ballot, which is a safety valve here. One thing is likely to follow the present contest in Europe, and that is more equitable laws, and a better understanding of the labor question by men who exert an influence in society.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.—General Fitz-John Porter, who during the civil war was accused by General Pope of disobedience of orders, arrested, tried by military court and dismissed from the army, has been trying for several years to have his case opened for a rehearing. Up to the date of the second battle of Bull Run, Porter had distinguished himself for generalship and bravery. His delay to bring up his division in time to take part in that battle, was alleged to have been the cause of Pope's defeat. General Porter sought to justify his conduct for a number of reasons which he assigned to the Court, but they were not deemed satisfactory to remove a suspicion of his disloyalty. He has since greatly fortified his defence, and thinks if he had another opportunity he could prove his innocence. This the War Department denies him, for the annexed reasons:

"No irregularity appears in the original proceedings; he cannot, under the Constitution, be put a second time in jeopardy of his life, as he was by his first trial; being now a civilian, he cannot ask a court of inquiry; and a board of investigation would be an unauthorized body, with no power to vindicate, and only capable of criticizing a judicial proceeding sanctioned by the highest law of the land, the Supreme Court having decided that the decision of the court-martial is final.

RIDICULOUS AND HUMILIATING.—Of all the remarkable freaks which President Grant has indulged in, and of all the schemes he has undertaken for the promotion of his own private interests, or the emolument of his boon companions, there is none which will place the country in a more ridiculous and humiliating light, than the New York Sun thinks, that his authorized invasion of the Samoan Islands for the purpose of making an old crony of his the king of some thousands of cannibals. A correspondent of the Sonoma Democrat, writing from Steinberger's kingdom, says that there is not an American citizen of any standing on the Islands who does not wish, since the arrival of that impudent adventurer, that he belonged to any other country than America. The natives had been humiliated into a recognition of Steinberger's authority by the most audacious false pretences. They were led to believe that the United States would compel a restoration to them of all the land that they had ever sold to foreigners, and this delusion was fostered by an extraordinary naval court held on board the Tuscarora, in which the subject of land claims was considered. The results of this court are hidden in mystery, but the suspicion prevails that the object of the curious proceedings was to fabricate a title to the lands in question for Steinberger and his confederates, and the natives are becoming dissatisfied in consequence of this belief.

TELEGRAPH POLES.—A gentleman who has lately come through from Silver City, informs us that the telegraph poles are already on the ground from Silver City through to Baker City. Teams were noticed on the road delivering poles at other points, and everything indicated an early completion of the line.

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TIME SETS ALL THINGS EVEN.—We are getting at the truth at last in regard to the Vicksburg riots, and happily the testimony this time comes from no less respectable authority than the recently nominated radical candidates for congress and United States district attorney, C. Wiley Wells, who, in a speech delivered at Hernando, recently, declared that Governor Ames positively instructed Crosby, the negro sheriff, to arm the blacks and march against Vicksburg, and that Crosby, after receiving authority, turned to attorney-general Harris, and like senator Chandler, of Michigan—who at the beginning of the war thought a little blood-letting would do the nation no harm—said that "the blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the radical party in the state." This declaration by Mr. Wells was sustained by attorney-general Harris, who was present, and by the written authority of one of the most truthful and reliable radicals in the state.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS! Suspension of the Bank of California. (From the S. F. Call, August 28.) The Bank of California suspended payment, and virtually closed its doors at half-past five on the morning of the 29th. The suspension was the culmination of a run on the bank of less than one hour's duration, yet, in its nature, unprecedented in the history of the State. The announcement of the stoppage created widespread consternation. It was a financial earthquake, and the crash was so sudden and maintained at fever-heat far into the night. At a late hour, the National Gold Bank and the Bank of America, in a panic, stricken depositors, determined to suspend payment until further notice, though it meant an announcement that they still continued paying and above all its liabilities. Thus, in one day, two calls imperious, have been compelled to cease operations. The extraordinary stringency in the money market, and the fact that business had been locked up within the past few days, are assigned as the direct cause of yesterday's calamity.

THE RUN ON THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA. At about two o'clock in the afternoon it became evident that there was an unusual stir in the Bank of California. A steadily increasing crowd was massing in front of the counters, each individual peering and jostling his neighbor in the most frantic manner. Then some one raised a cry, on the street in front of the Bank, and a stock exchange where an army of brokers and operators had assembled, that the Bank of California had stopped payment. After this announcement was made, it felt like an exploding bombshell upon the ears of the crowd. There was a general rush across the street, and the handsome gray stone building was beset in an extraordinary manner by an enormous multitude. A request was then sent to police headquarters for a detachment of officers, and a few minutes later an order was given by Mr. Ralston to close the doors and admit the public only through the small iron wicket doors. After this was done, the clerks still continued paying out money as fast as checks were presented. At half-past two o'clock Mr. Ralston came to the receiving desk and received the payment of the wicket doors to be taken in, and then instructed the paying tellers that no more money should be paid out on checks.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE STARTLING INTELLIGENCE OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA. The suspension of the Bank of California fell upon the street like a thunder-bolt, and in an instant the city was in a state of commotion. In less than five minutes an immense crowd was inside the building, and the corner of Sanson and California streets was a scene of confusion. Mr. Davis, the handsome gray stone building was beset in an extraordinary manner by an enormous multitude. They placed extra clerks on duty at the paying teller's desks, in order to facilitate the payment of checks, and for an hour the clink and rattle of gold and silver was heard high above the roar and confusion of tongues. The doors were closed at four o'clock P. M., and the building was a scene of confusion. As will be seen by the following notice, this bank will not open its doors to-day:

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PANIC AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF obtaining cash, the National Gold Bank and Trust Company will close until further notice. The Bank has thirteen hundred thousand dollars over and above its liabilities, and as such an amount can be obtained will resume business as usual. In the meantime any creditor desiring can have good assets of the Bank to the amount of \$1,000,000. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY L. DAVIS, President.

THE STOCK MARKET PARALYZED. There were no afternoon sessions of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange. As no broker knew how he stood after the great explosion, it was deemed advisable at once to suspend all further transactions; so when the San Francisco Board was called to order in the afternoon, a motion was made and adopted that the Board should adjourn until the morning. The Board adjourned at five o'clock, and the market was closed. The Board adjourned at five o'clock, and the market was closed. The Board adjourned at five o'clock, and the market was closed.

THE HISTORY OF THE BANK. In similar to all on the Pacific Coast as one of our foremost monetary institutions. Of late it has been rendered almost entirely inoperative by the suspension of the Bank of California. It is a great pity that the Bank of California should have been rendered almost entirely inoperative by the suspension of the Bank of California. It is a great pity that the Bank of California should have been rendered almost entirely inoperative by the suspension of the Bank of California.

LOOKING AROUND.—The Philadelphia Tribune urges on the radicals the necessity of selecting as a candidate for the Presidency a man of ability, who has not figured much in national politics. It suggests as a person fully meeting the requirements of the case Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky.

DR. H. G. MAUZEY, in a letter to the editor, says he is well pleased with the Humboldt Bay country. He speaks of Eureka as a live town, having increased very nearly a thousand in population within the last year. Eureka has three weekly and two daily papers—all well supported. The climate is very pleasant, never being extremely cold or intensely warm.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN has arrived at Portland, where he has been received by the military and civic authorities with all the honors. It is thought probable that Gen. Sheridan may be induced to come up the River as far as Walls Walla, and in that event it will be for our people to extend him the honors and courtesies due his eminent services and high position.

ADAMS BROS. are now opening a mammoth stock of goods, bought in the Eastern and San Francisco markets, to which they invite the attention of customers. Mr. Fred Adams is now on his way back from the East, where he has spent several months in making purchases for his house, and being on the spot he has secured the most desirable varieties and latest styles. All to be sold cheap.

HON. H. M. HODGINS was in town in the early part of the week. His visit was partly on business, and partly for the purpose of informing himself as to the wants and wishes of our people in regard to local legislation. Mr. Hodgins desires to faithfully represent his constituents, and those who expect him to favor thieving legislation will be disappointed.

PUGET SOUND PAPERS received at this office are about as dull reading as last year's almanac. With the territorial capital in that section, and feeding on a clam diet, the editors ought to do better.

KENTUCKY sends in her crop report, and a very encouraging one it is. It has been pretty generally discovered, by this time, that the late floods did not entirely ruin the country—that the crops as a whole will be, in fact, considerably above an average.

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THE STOCK MARKET PARALYZED. There were no afternoon sessions of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange. As no broker knew how he stood after the great explosion, it was deemed advisable at once to suspend all further transactions; so when the San Francisco Board was called to order in the afternoon, a motion was made and adopted that the Board should adjourn until the morning. The Board adjourned at five o'clock, and the market was closed. The Board adjourned at five o'clock, and the market was closed.

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LOOKING AROUND.—The Philadelphia Tribune urges on the radicals the necessity of selecting as a candidate for the Presidency a man of ability, who has not figured much in national politics. It suggests as a person fully meeting the requirements of the case Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky.

DR. H. G. MAUZEY, in a letter to the editor, says he is well pleased with the Humboldt Bay country. He speaks of Eureka as a live town, having increased very nearly a thousand in population within the last year. Eureka has three weekly and two daily papers—all well supported. The climate is very pleasant, never being extremely cold or intensely warm.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN has arrived at Portland, where he has been received by the military and civic authorities with all the honors. It is thought probable that Gen. Sheridan may be induced to come up the River as far as Walls Walla, and in that event it will be for our people to extend him the honors and courtesies due his eminent services and high position.

ADAMS BROS. are now opening a mammoth stock of goods, bought in the Eastern and San Francisco markets, to which they invite the attention of customers. Mr. Fred Adams is now on his way back from the East, where he has spent several months in making purchases for his house, and being on the spot he has secured the most desirable varieties and latest styles. All to be sold cheap.

HON. H. M. HODGINS was in town in the early part of the week. His visit was partly on business, and partly for the purpose of informing himself as to the wants and wishes of our people in regard to local legislation. Mr. Hodgins desires to faithfully represent his constituents, and those who expect him to favor thieving legislation will be disappointed.

PUGET SOUND PAPERS received at this office are about as dull reading as last year's almanac. With the territorial capital in that section, and feeding on a clam diet, the editors ought to do better.

KENTUCKY sends in her crop report, and a very encouraging one it is. It has been pretty generally discovered, by this time, that the late floods did not entirely ruin the country—that the crops as a whole will be, in fact, considerably above an average.

Thurman on Platforms.

We have, recently, been so bored in by the prosy promulgations of political platform procreators, that we have just pursued with most invigorating effect the statesman-like views of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, on the subject of platforms in general. In his late great speech at Mansfield, in the Buckeye State, the distinguished gentleman correctly remarked that "no platform ever was adopted by any party convention that, in every particular, received the approval of every member of the party. There is always something inserted or something left out that causes criticism. Indeed, the business of platform-making has attained immense, and some persons think unreasonable, proportions in this generation. The time was when it was sufficient to know that a man was a federalist or a democrat to know what were his political opinions. Then it was not deemed necessary for either party to solemnly promulgate a creed every year; much less to resolve upon every minutia of public concern. Then platform-making, as a means of success, not of the party, but in the party, had not been invented, much less become a fine art. But now we have nearly or quite a hundred State platforms constructed every year, and how many minor platforms arithmetic is scarcely sufficient to tell. And these multitudinous deliverances are, as might well be expected, as various and changeable as the seasons themselves. In some one or more of them any year may be found reflected every opinion, however crude, and a dogmatic judgment upon every measure, however minute. The next year repeats the process with the added element of gross inconsistency with the work of the preceding years; so that if a man were to pin his faith implicitly to platforms, the changes of the kaleidoscope would scarcely be more various or fantastic than his. The consequence is that the people have, to a great extent, lost faith in platforms. A vast majority do not read them at all, and of those who do read them a large majority care little or nothing for them. Other people see how often they are shamelessly violated, when power has been attained, come to regard them as the tricks and shams of party managers, and thoroughly detest them. The result of this is, that a man strongly attached to his party for reasons sufficient unto him would make himself ridiculous, and lose self respect, and the respect of his fellow men, were he to change his political coat every time that his party happened to make a blunder in a platform."

A GREAT PROJECT.—The union of Europe and Africa, by means of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, is one of the great engineering schemes at present contemplated. This tunnel, as projected, is to be a right line, extending between Tarifa and Algeiras, on the Spanish coast, to Ceuta and Tangier on the Morocco shore, the submarine portion to be 44,160 feet in length, or nearly nine miles. This vast enterprise offers, it is said, more difficulties than the work under the English channel, although the latter will have more than twice the length. The maximum depth of the channel at the point to be traversed is stated to be only about 163 feet, while that of the Strait is 2621 feet. Supposing that the tunnel under Gibraltar be bored at a distance of one thousand feet under the bed, its total depth under the sea level would be over 5600 feet, while the entry and exit galleries would be each three miles in length.

WARLIKE.—The Haytian navy is to be doubled within the next two weeks; but when it is understood that the entire naval armament of the Franco-African republic of Hayti has hitherto consisted of but two rather weak vessels of war, this announcement does not necessarily look like immediate hostilities in the neighborhood.

MARRIED.—KROER-SWELLER. On Sunday, the 29th ult., by Rev. H. W. Egan, Mr. Dan Kyrger and Miss Adelle Sicker, all of this city. (Accompanying the above was a handsomely ornamented bride's cake, and a bottle of champagne. The happy couple have our best wishes for a long and prosperous married life.)

New Advertisements. VALUABLE PROPERTY. Standard Mill for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the valuable property known as the Standard Mill!

NORTH PACIFIC MILLS. ARE NOW RUNNING! WILL PAY THE Highest Price for Choice Wheat!

WALLA WALLA COUNTY Agricultural Society. AN ASSOCIATION OF 25 PER CENT. ON THE Agricultural Society has been levied and is now due.

FAIR POSTPONED. AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY Agricultural Society, held SATURDAY, August 28, 1875, Vice President, C. M. Mager, presiding; present, R. F. Stone, M. A. Evans, and John Bryant, at the request of prominent citizens and stock owners, the first annual fair was POSTPONED from the 29th of September to the 26th of October.

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

STINE HOUSE. (BEING BUILDING, HARD FINISHED) MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL. Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of Guests. THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE! At MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office. THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS!



SCHWABACHER BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR Spring and Summer Stock! And are now ready to display a very fine STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS! A complete and extra fine stock of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING! Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., In immense quantities, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed this side of San Francisco.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Lace Curtains. Also, a full assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Tobacco. We also have FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Agricultural Machinery! FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Call and examine our Stock, for the great Reduction in Prices must surprise all. If Low Prices will Sell the Goods No one will leave our Store without buying. Country Produce, Furs, &c., Bought and Sold. Particular attention paid to Orders, SCHWABACHER BROS.

Walla Walla & Columbia River STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

RAILROAD COMPANY. FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATES. DOWN FREIGHT. FROM WALLA TO TOUCHET. FROM TOUCHET TO WALLA. FROM WALLA TO TOUCHET. FROM TOUCHET TO WALLA.

PASSAGES. FROM WALLA TO TOUCHET. FROM TOUCHET TO WALLA. FROM WALLA TO TOUCHET. FROM TOUCHET TO WALLA.

Russell & McLane, Family Groceries!

Groceries a Speciality. DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Cordage, Crockery, Glassware, WILLOW WARE, Tobacco, Notions, &c.

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

North-Western Stage Co. Reduction in Fare to the East. LOCAL RATES OF FARE: WALLA WALLA TO WESTON OREGON. WALLA WALLA TO PENDLETON OREGON.

STINE HOTEL. WALLA WALLA, W. T. W. B. MORRIS, J. M. GORMAN, General Superintendent, Agent.

D. S. BALDWIN will continue business at the old stand. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle without further notice. D. S. BALDWIN, 37-1m.

Giving a Brakeman a Lesson.

The first man was a railroad brakeman, who had been celebrating his grandfather's birthday.

'You run on the cars, eh?' asked the Court.

'Yes sir.'

'And you belong to that class of men who open the door as the train stops at Pontiac and yell out 'Upontack' at the passengers?'

The man was silent.

'It makes my bones boil when I think of how I've been used on these railroads,' continued his Honor.

'The seats are locked, the water cooler empty, the windows wont stay up, and every few minutes you open the door and cry out 'Jawkin' for Jackson or 'Kla zoo' for Kalamazoo. I believe I'll mark you for six months.'

'Please, sir,' protested the prisoner.

'I must strike a blow at this great evil some where, and I might as well commence on you.'

'Please, sir, I was never here before, and it's my first drunk in four years.'

His Honor leaned back and chewed the corner of a blotting pad while he reflected.

Finally he said:

'Well, I'll let you go, though I'll be blamed for it. Now, sir, after this you want to adopt a different style. When the train approaches a station, you want to go through the car like a cat, smile gently, and say in quiet tones: 'Ladies and gentlemen, this train is now in the outskirts of the beautiful city of Ypsilanti, and such of you as desire to step off will please make ready, and may health and prosperity ever attend you.'

'How the traveling public would rush for your road! Will you do this, Mr. Wellington?'

The prisoner promised and was allowed to go.—Detroit Free Press.

Wronged by Wife and State.

In the last session of the court of pardons of New Jersey, Louis Waldenberger, who had been in State's prison for about 15 years on the charge of infanticide, was granted a complete pardon and thereupon released from confinement.

At the time of Waldenberger's conviction he resided in Egg Harbor City with his wife and three children. In 1860 an infant was born to him, which he disowned, charging a man named John Geller with being its father. Soon after, the child was poisoned, and Waldenberger was arrested for the crime, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on January 25, 1861.

Subsequent facts, however, were developed, showing a strong presumption that he was innocent, and the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life. Within the past few months his innocence was clearly established, and hence his pardon, after having suffered fifteen years' confinement.

A LIFELONG DECEPTION.—A curious case of assumption of sex was lately discovered in Paris. A pensioned-officer named Senkeisen, now nearly eighty years old, fell ill and had to be taken to the Necker Hospital. Then the doctor in charge discovered that the officer belonged to the female sex. Her secret being thus discovered, the brave old girl gave the story of her life.

Orphaned at the age of fourteen, her grandfather, a noted general, by some unexplained whim, forced her to enlist, in one of the regiments of his division. She advanced rapidly in the campaigns of Germany and Spain, and was wounded twice, and severely, at the battle of Waterloo. She was then admitted in the hospital as an officer of the second class. In 1830 she took service again and went to Algeria, in 1836 she obtained French naturalization and a pension. This woman has a glorious character to boast of, having received letters of congratulation on her valorous deeds from various French generals.

SLEEP NECESSARY.—A man who would be a good worker, says Henry Ward Beecher, 'must be a good sleeper. The quality of mental activity depends upon the quality of sleep. Men need on an average eight hours of sleep a day. A lymphatic man is sluggish, moves and sleeps slowly. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything. He does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours, and so in his sleep. Every man must sleep according to his temperament—but eight hours is the average. Who ever by work, pleasure, or sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time, but the crash will come, and he will die. There is a great deal of intemperance besides that of tobacco, opium or brandy. Men are dissipated who overtax their system all day, and undersleep every night.'

A PARTY of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called in the hostess. 'Angelica,' he said, 'I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you not heard of the Platonic year, when everything must return to its former condition? Know, then, that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again on the same day and at the same hour. Will you give us credit till then?' 'I am perfectly willing,' she retorted; 'but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here before, and left without paying; settle the old score, and I will trust you on the new.'

THERE have been more remedies published for the extermination of the potato bugs than there are bugs, and now the newspapers should hold back awhile to let the pests catch up.

Unwise Competition.

We do not wish to confound spiritual and organic unity among Christians. There are many objections to a universal Christian church. Just in proportion as the Roman body has realized this its aim, it has been a terror and a curse. If all the churches of a nation are organically one, there will be despotic control of the church, and pestilent interference by it with civil government. There can be no civil liberty with one organized body controlling the religion of a State.

There is diversity of religious view and religious sympathy; difference of organizations meets the legitimate demand for various forms, shades of opinion and personal or social attractions.

For these and other reasons organizations may profitably be numerous, and organically independent of each other. But there may be, at the same time, a thorough spiritual unity and an effectual co-operation in promoting truth and the salvation of men. It is apparent that we have approached very closely to this ideal in recent years. Our churches and denominations are very near together, and there is a struggle going on constantly to reach a perfect unity in love and labor.

There is only one considerable danger in numerous denominations—that is, a danger of unwise and wasteful multiplication of church buildings and societies in small towns. In the large and growing cities there is ample room for multiplication, and a strong presumption that a new church or even a new denomination will gather in souls who could not be reached by other organizations.

It is different in rural villages and country districts. There Christians must forego diversity and find a common basis for a church life; or seeking to establish several churches they must be permanently pensioned on missionary boards, or see their church enterprise fall slowly into decay.

Let us suppose a case. In a New England village where there are five hundred people, with as many more in outlying farm houses, there are already three churches. Two Methodist families move into the place. Each of the three churches has two discontenanced families. The eight families want a Methodist church, and induce the bishop, conference, missionary society and church extension society to favor and further their desires.

The result is disastrous. There were already three starved pastors where only one was needed; there are now four, and money collected to evangelize, the heathen is used to coddle the vanity and mischievous pride of a small minority in a small place. We have imagined our case; but something very like it exists. Nobody is specially to blame for it, because until recently inter church life seemed almost impossible. We are reaching out towards a communion of doctrine and experience that will enable us to put a stop to this needless increase of churches, and to lessen illegitimate uses of the Lord's money.

We recently printed a suggestion of this sort respecting the two Methodisms in the rural South. There is no use of raising a false issue. So long as the brethren of the two weak churches cannot agree, forbearance with their dislikes of each other may be the wisest course. And yet they have no right to apply hard names to us who tell them plainly before hand what in the end the general church will tell them.—We cannot help you to maintain useless churches either in the South or in the North.' Every missionary dollar should be used to preach the Gospel where the Gospel would not be preached without its aid. If there are already from one to three christian pulpits in a rural village, a new church should be made to show that there are fewer church sittings than people, or that a considerable growth of the population is at hand and reasonably certain to appear. We repeat that we are not finding fault or making inquisition. The general principle we have suggested is really as effectively at work as that of gravitation. A large diversity is impossible in small places; a large charity is possible; but those who cannot commune with the existing and sufficiently numerous churches should either remove to other places or pledge themselves to foot their own bills.

There is still ringing in our ears the magnificent protest of one of our foreign missionaries, Dr. Thoburn, against collecting money to christianize the heathen and then using it up in building our home work. An intense conviction of a half-discharged duty to the heathen world made his statements over strong; but they are good against the needless multiplication of churches in places where they cannot be supported by home funds.—New York Methodist.

THE WAY TO HITCH UP A TEAM.—As many accidents happen from carelessness in handling teams, I have resolved upon the following as the safest way to handle horses while hitching them to a wagon: Always get the lines undone, and in shape to pick them up any time before hooking the tugs. Some people put up the neck yoke the first thing, and then hook the tugs before taking down the lines. Then if the team start they have no control over them whatever. In unhitching, the tugs should be unhooked the first thing. Never throw the lines off, one each side of the team, as you would have no control of them. Let them lay in the wagon till you do them up, when everything will be safe. A little thought in regard to such things might save a sad accident some times.—Western Rural.

Charles Lamb said of one of his critics: 'The more I think of him, the less I think of him.'

Horrible Gallows Scene.

He wore white pantaloons, and he was enveloped in a horrid black robe that trailed at his feet. He was clearly agitated—his lips kept moving in prayer. He looked around as if he were pining for his hands and feet, and being asked what he wanted, mentioned the name of Colonel Meek. Colonel Meek came forward, and Green Henry bade him adieu.

The cap of the black robe was drawn forward over the doomed man's head at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, noon. Quickly the sheriff and his attendant stepped from the platform; a deputy jerked the lever that supported the scaffold from its fastenings, and gave the floor of the scaffold a kick.

An unearthly groan arose from the thousands of negroes who thronged the adjacent walls and vacant places.

The scaffold fell with an awful sound; Green Henry dangled an instant in the air, and then fell full length beneath the balcony of the jail. Everybody was horrified; the sheriff could scarcely move. A surgeon felt the pulse of the fallen man and said he was alive. The colored deputy and an assistant raised Henry, carried him back to the balcony and removed the black cap from his face. His brow was covered with perspiration, though he did not appear frightened. He was alive and perfectly conscious, and continued to murmur, 'Jesus, save me!' There was a slight abrasion on his neck, and he was spitting blood. At this point a telegram came from Governor Ames, whom Colonel Meek and others had been importuning for Green Henry's life. It said: 'I cannot interfere; show this to Mr. Meek and others.'

By this time the knot had been retied, and Henry was assisted to rise. His feet pinioned, he advanced as well as he could to the center of the platform. As the sheriff adjusted the noose, Henry said, 'Don't choke me.' The sheriff loosened the knot, and Henry asked, 'Got it tied right?'

'Yes,' said the sheriff, and he asked a doctor if it was not right. The doctor directed the knot to be placed further to the rear of the car, which was done.

The sheriff stepped back, the deputy touched the lever, and Green Henry swung in the air at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock.

A thrill of horror ran through the multitude and a number of negro women fainted.

The body, after the drop, was convulsed several times; the shoulders shrugged and feet were drawn up. The neck was broken; the skin of the throat was torn and a small stream of blood trickled down his breast. The drop was 44 feet.

After six minutes a doctor felt Henry's pulse; he still lived. He hung fourteen minutes, and then, at eight minutes to one o'clock, the doctor said he was dead.

The sheriff cut the rope, and the body was taken by the deputy and an assistant into the hall of the jail and laid on the floor. A large crowd of whites and blacks flocked in to see the corpse, and the Index reporter, after glancing at the glassy eyes and open mouth of the dead man, withdrew from the jail, sick and oppressed with horror.—Columbus Index.

LADIES who admire the rich, heavy stuff back silks which are sold at some shops, at apparently low prices, may be interested to know that a large portion of this richness is composed of salts of iron and strontians with salts of tin and cyanides. The silk is merely a thin skeleton which supports the adulteration until the goods are sold.

A country clergyman just recovered from the effects of a severe boil on his nose, stopped an urban man Fort Green, recently, and asked him the way to the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets. The lad glanced at him suspiciously a moment and said: 'Well, yer needn't go there, mister, there ain't no gin mill on that corner.'

As exchange says 'the Sandwich Islanders believe that Beelzebub walks the earth in the form of a woman. And now and then you will find a man in this country who believes so, too, and that he has married the woman.'

A handsome young lady entered a draper's and asked for a bow, and the polite young shopman threw himself back, and remarked that he was at her service. 'You! But I want a buff, not a green one,' was the reply. The young man wilted.

Some one to love! It is the cry of the soul, the note to which every heart responds; the bond which will bring us all together in that other world where mourners shall be comforted and Love shall reign forever.

When a ten-year-old young man comes home at night with four gory toes, a scratched face, a bleeding nose, and seven tons of mud on his trousers, you may know that mumble to pegs is in the ascendant.

An agricultural paper says that kind worms will cure a cow of kicking, but many prefer the old way of mauling the critter with a fence rail until her heart is broken.

In the list of travels jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term of the Pittsburgh criminal court, occurs the name of Thomas Huey, colored. His occupation is put down as a gentleman.

MICHIGAN boasts of the most ingenious man in the country. A citizen of that State has just been awarded a patent for a new style of lady's bustle.

If you want any kind of job work, the PATENTERS Printing Office.

The First Annual Fair

OF THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD AT C. S. BUSBY'S TROTTING Park and Fair Grounds, near Walla Walla, Wash., commencing Friday, October 23rd, 1875, and continuing five days.

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

Class 1—Horses and Mules. M. A. Evans, Superintendent.

No. 1—Trotting. Best Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 50 00

Best Stallion, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 30 00

Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 2 50

Best Colt, either sex, dip. 2 50

(In this number none will be permitted to compete without satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree.)

No. 2—Horses for ALL PURPOSES. Best Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 10 00 50 00

Best Stallion, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 30 00

Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 10 00

Best Colt, either sex, dip. 5 00 2 50

No. 3—DRIVING HORSES. Best Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 10 00 50 00

Best Stallion, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 30 00

Best Mare, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 10 00

Best Colt, either sex, dip. 5 00 2 50

(A test of strength will be required in all classes.)

No. 4—CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES. Best span Carriage Horses, dip. 3 00 2 00

Best single Buggy Horse, dip. 2 00

Best Saddle Horse, dip. 2 00

Best Trotter, single dash, dip. 50

Best Trotter, 2 years old, single dash of a mile, 4 to enter, 2 to go, dip. 50

Best Trotter, 3 years old, mile heats, best 2 in 3, 4 to enter, 3 to go, dip. 50

Best Trotter, free to all horses, best 2 in 3, mile heats, 4 to enter, 3 to go, dip. 50

Best Trotter, free to all stallions, best 2 in 3, mile heats, 4 to enter, 3 to go, dip. 125 50

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

No. 5—CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES. Best 6-wheeled Carriage, dip. 5 00 2 00

Best 4-wheeled Buggy, dip. 3 00 2 00

Best 4-wheeled Wagon, dip. 3 00 2 00

(Tests of strength required.)

Class 2—Thoroughbred Cattle. M. B. Ward, Superintendent.

No. 1. Best Bull, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 10 00 50 00

Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 30 00

Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, dip. 10 00 50 00

Best Heifer, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 5 00 30 00

Best Heifer, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 2 00

(Satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree must be furnished to the Judges, before the animals are awarded in this number.)

No. 2—GRASSY AND MIXED BLOODS. Best Bull, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 2 00

Best Bull, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 2 50

Best Cow, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 2 00

Best Cow, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 2 50

Best Heifer, either sex, dip. 3 00

Best Milk Cow, dip. 3 00

Class 3—Sheep, Swine and Poultry. R. P. Stearns, Superintendent.

No. 1. Best Ewe, 2 years old and upwards, dip. 5 00 2 00

Best Ewe, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 6 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 3 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 6 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 3 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 6 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

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Best Lamb, 3 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 6 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 3 months and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Best Lamb, 1 year old and upwards, dip. 3 00 1 00

Largest and best display of Fruits, by exhibitor, dip. 5 00

No. 2—FLOWERS. Largest collection of Flowers, from one garden, dip. 5 00

Best collection of House Plants, dip. 2 00

Most tastefully arranged Bouquet, dip. 1 00

Artificial scenery on Fair Grounds, dip. 1 00

No. 3—CLASS 4, 5 & 6: Class 4, No. 2 and Class 7, No. 1, by the Judges of said District of the county or adjoining counties, dip. 5 00

Class 7—Arts and Sciences. C. C. Clark, Superintendent.

No. 1—DRAWING, PAINTING AND PERSPECTIVE. Best Oil Painting, painted within the year, dip. 5 00

Best Specimen of Pencil Drawing, dip. 5 00

Best Ornamental Printing, not less than 50 specimens, dip. 5 00

Best Specimen of Engraving, showing its process, dip. 5 00

Best Design of building a Hog Pen, dip. 5 00

Best Design of building a Poultry House, dip. 5 00

Best Design of rat and mouse Proof, dip. 5 00

Best Design of a Farm, dip. 5 00

Best mode of attaching 3 horses to a Plow, dip. 5 00

Best Plan of a Wind Mill, dip. 5 00

All articles to be manufactured for the fair and mechanics, and not included under any class be number of the regular premiums, premiums may awarded at the discretion of the Judges.

Class 8—No premium will be awarded for anything which in the opinion of the Judges is not superior of its kind.

Class 9—Articles of merit having no competition will be awarded a diploma.

No animal or article will be examined by the Judges unless it has a card showing its name, number and number of exhibitor, and animals where age is required. These cards will be furnished by the Secretary, on payment of entrance fee.

Class 10—Exhibitors' names must not be written on the cards attached to articles or animals entered for exhibition, but they will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during or before their adjudication, by word, letter or otherwise unless penalty of \$100 is paid.

Class 11—The books for entrance of animals or articles competing for premiums will be closed at 10 o'clock, P. M. on the day of the closing of the fair.

Class 12—All animals, manufacturers, or products must be entered in the name of the owner, manufacturer or producer.

Class 13—Entries may be made with the Secretary of letter or otherwise, any time after the first of September, if application be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Class 14—The entrance fee will be 10 per cent. on the premium to be awarded, and be paid to the Secretary of the fair, or to the time of passing the books into the hands of the Class Superintendents, or no notice will be taken of such entries.

Class 15—No entries will be allowed in any class after the fair has commenced their examination thereof.

Class 16—No person shall act as judge or secretary in any class, or as a competitor.

Class 17—All animals or articles entered for premiums must remain upon the grounds of the Society until the day of the closing of the fair, unless otherwise provided.

Class 18—All animals or articles for exhibition will be removed in charge by the Class Superintendents, and arranged in order for the inspection of the Judges.

Class 19—All entries for trotting or running horses, must be made with the Secretary by 6 o'clock P. M. the day of the closing of the fair.

Class 20—Premiums not claimed within 6 months after the same are declared, shall be forfeited to the Society.

REGULATIONS. The Judges and Class Superintendents will meet at the office of the Secretary of the fair, on the day of the closing of the fair, to receive the books to be returned to the Secretary, and to receive the return of the books to the Secretary, at the close of the inspection, in their class, or to the Secretary of the fair.

Class 21—Improper conduct or profane language will subject the offender to expulsion from the grounds.

Class 22—All well regulated police will be on the grounds during the fair, and will enforce the laws of the county, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited.

Class 23—A vigilant watch will be maintained night and day, and all necessary police force will be furnished for the fair, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited.

Class 24—Houses that are exempt to compete for prizes in the Exhibition of Trotting Horses, will be furnished with stalls.

Class 25—The Trustees will sit as an Equalizing Board at the close of the fair, to equalize all matters of complaint or complaint must be submitted, thereafter no complaint will be considered.

Class 26—All well regulated police will find a pleasant and shady grove on the grounds, with an abundance of water.

Class 27—A vigilant watch will be maintained night and day, and all necessary police force will be furnished for the fair, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited, and will see that all articles are properly exhibited.

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Class 33—The Trustees will sit as an Equalizing Board at the close of the fair, to equalize all matters of complaint or complaint must be submitted, thereafter no complaint will be considered.

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