

Christos Anesti.

Perhaps it is a vain task to try and say anything new about Christmas. Its history as a festival is the history of Christianity itself. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, many of the Christmas customs that prevail to-day, ante-date the Christian era. The mistletoe was dear to the Druid long before St. Augustine had converted the Saxon savages who inhabited Angia. The distinctively modern feature of Christmas, which sets all the world to giving and receiving, is even more distinctly Druidical in its origin. And the culinary glories of the period can be traced, with equal clearness, back to the barbarous equality which characterized the Norsemen.

As we have it, Christmas is indeed a conglomeration of customs and observances, to which the Pagan and Christian peoples have alike contributed. In any age or time of which we have any record mankind has never been without a Christmas. It may not at all times and places have been called by that name, but it has never failed to mark off the progress of time into yearly spaces, and to pass the milestones of existence thus set up, and to jubilate the Turk his feast of Ramadan, and charming Mrs. Brassy in her "Voyage of the Sunbeam" tells how even the South Sea Islanders keep the festival with flower wreaths and song, and all kinds of fellowship, among the orange groves that bow with fragrant shadows in the moonlight to the majestic music of the Pacific Sea.

Holidays are not by accident, nor are they maintained by statute laws. They have their life from an idea, and are nurtured by some human need. They are protests against the mere materialism which weighs out its only virtues with steel yards and cent, to only as riches which are quoted at the Stock Board and sold on "Change." The idea of our Christmas is broader than any creed, and grasped, not so much by logic as by sentiment, and lies among the roots of human nature. It is an index of the fulfillment of Bethlehem's prophecy: a pledge of the millennium.

To say nothing of its religious spirit, the commerce of Christmas is something remarkable in this country. It is an interesting history of rare handicraft and mechanical industries. The children hail it as the unfulfilling harvest of toys, while the universal has the custom of giving because, that the person must indeed be "made in stone" to an extent scarcely conceivable who is not reached by the token of some generous friendship during the holiday season.

It illustrates the potency of the Christmas commerce idea to say, that it sets machinery in motion months ahead in the Harz and the Alps, and inspires with more or less directness the grim industries of unnumbered work shops in all parts of the world. The myrrh frankincense and gold which the Magi laid at the feet of the Mysterious One have multiplied beyond count, and taken on a more than Oriental glory in the presents which Christendom gives on this day.

The tens of thousands of little folk, in their white nightgowns who go to sleep on Christmas eve, very close to the pearls of the heaven of expectation, parade on Christmas day decked in all the bravery of tin trumpets, woodwinds, and the thousand and one things of this nature, brought by St. Nicholas, in an ecstasy of joy and content which, in after years, will help dull the edges of the sharp task work which life sets us all. A merry Christmas says we to all little revelers, and may the lights last late, and the music of merry voices that long on the tide of Christmas charity.

And the older too, should this one day go a long way back toward youth, led by a little child, and do something to refresh the waste places of lives too often under shadow, even with the Christmas sunshine so full of childlike thoughts and hopes. Many a one, on this day, may smile and face among the gay, because in the great mystery of the Good Shepherd took their lamb for His. This memory ought to lead them to give their crumbs to the sparrows of humanity who stand at poverty, indifference and neglect, who sit by dismal windows in cold rooms, waiting for some token of the Christmas. Pry of the lid, unnatural and cruel, induce the tendrils of your love, break away self, and make some of these children happy. Parents may have been to blame, but for this once write your judgments in the sand, and you may say your own friends a joyous heaven. Life is so short for finding the stone treasures all to go, but long enough, this one day to string upon the line of life a good deed like a bead upon the necklace of charity.

While other men represent, at best, but broken fragments of the idea of goodness, He exhausts the list of virtues and graces which may be named. His soul is a moral paradise, full of charming flowers. We do not wonder that Goethe, the most intensely worldly of all poets, calls the Man of Nazareth the only pattern and model of humanity, or that England's greatest writer calls His life "a perfect ideal poem."

And this is the Man of Nazareth to whom all the eyes are turned in this Christmaside. No biographer, moralist or artist, can be satisfied with any attempt of his to set Him forth. No picture of the Man of Nazareth, though drawn by the master hand of a Raphael or Rubens, nor epic, though conceived by the genius of a Dante or Milton, can improve on the artless narrative of the gospel, which only, and all-powerful charm it has. Here, and here alone, the highest perfection of art falls short of the historical fact, and fancy finds no room for idealizing the real Rabbini.

The Toronto Globesays that one of the questions put to the candidates at a recent examination for the civil service position in that city was: "A man left \$20,000, by his will, the sum to be divided between his two sons, one of whom was to receive \$1,000 more than the other." The question was "too hard" for the applicants. Every one of them answered that one son was to receive \$11,000 and the other \$9,000.

Need of a National Bankrupt Law.

The present seems an auspicious time for the enactment of a judicious and just bankrupt law. That there is a necessity for it all business circles must admit. In the past, bankrupt laws have been passed only when there was universal business depression, and relief was an absolute necessity to the debtor. Framed almost exclusively in the interest of the debtor, there was scarcely any protection to the creditor; the laws were really disreputable because of the facility they offered dishonest debtors.

Just now, business is booming in all parts of the country, insolvency is rare, and a judicious bankrupt law, that would apply in all states and the territories, providing a uniformity of law for the adjustment of accounts, is what is demanded. Few if any of the states have bankrupt laws by which the general interest of the creditors can be enforced against those who resist equitable distribution in the hope of compelling the payment of their claims in full, as a choice between realizing something or nothing. The main object of a national bankrupt law would be to maintain thoroughly just business relations between all debtors and creditors; to make a fair and just distribution of the estate of bankrupts; to enforce stringent restraints upon fraudulent bankruptcy, and to enable upright but unfortunate men to renew the battle of life hopefully. We all understand that the liquidation of debts by a discharge in bankruptcy does not morally discharge a just debt, and the honest man, a debtor, will pay such claims in full when able to do so, as conscientiously as if legally liable, and, when dishonest men, debtors, will never pay, save when caught in their villainy, and by a national law compelled to pay to be just. So it is the honest man who should have a national bankrupt law, and the dishonest man who should have its penalties hanging over his head, and upon such a measure, there ought to be an entire unanimity of public opinion.

In the Man of Nazareth we have the one, solitary and absolute exception to the universal rule of impurity in humanity. While history exhibits to us many men of commanding and comprehensive genius, who stand at the head of their age and nation, and furnish material for the intellectual activity of whole generations and periods, they never precede, like the Man of Nazareth, universal, but sectional humanity. They are identified with a particular people or age, and partake of the errors, superstitions and fallings almost in the same proportion in which they exhibit its virtues. Their influence may extend far beyond their respective national horizons, yet they never furnish a universal model for imitation. Such men, too, are more or less residents of a certain sphere, while we find the Man of Nazareth moving in all ordinary and essential relations of life as a brother, friend, citizen and teacher. We find him among all classes—with sinners and saints; with the poor and the rich; with the children and grown people; with plain fishermen and learned scribes. He is, alone, the universal type for universal imitation. He stands above the limitation of age, school, sect, nation and race. The particular and national in Him is always subordinate to the general and human. He rose majestically above all the prejudices, bigotries and superstitions of His age and His people. The scrupulous and literalists are offended at His freedom in the observance of the Sabbath, and His liberal treatment of the Samaritans incurred the inveterate hatred and prejudices of His own people. In Him there was an even proportion and perfect harmony of virtues and graces, which clearly distinguished him from other men. He was wholly free from all one-sidedness, which constitutes the weakness as well as the strength of the most eminent men; not a man of one idea, nor of one virtue, towering above all the rest. His character never lost its equilibrium, never needed modification or readjustment; for it was thoroughly sound and uniformly consistent from beginning to end. His virtues were always healthy, manly, vigorous, yet gentle, social and truly human; never austere and repulsive; always in full sympathy with innocent pleasures and joys. His zeal never degenerated into passion. His constancy into obstinacy. His benevolence into weakness nor His tenderness into sentimentality. He could denounce as well as appeal. We still hear the snap of the whip which He built in the air of the ancient Temple, a protest against wrong doing in high places. No man ever rose to the pitch of His denunciation, and no man ever equaled Him as a teacher. The "Sermon on the Mount," alone, is worth infinitely more than all that Confucius, Socrates and Seneca ever said or wrote on duty and virtue, and all the ages that have passed since the stone was rolled away from the grave in Arimathea have not fossilized one text he ever uttered.

Is Alum Poisonous?

Dr. Hall's Journal of Health, in a recent issue, says:

"This question has caused a good deal of discussion. Alum is used by many bakers to whiten their bread, enabling them to use an inferior flour. It is more extensively used as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in the manufacture of baking powders. It has not been considered immediately dangerous; although if continued it induces dyspepsia and obstinate constipation. But the fact that many cases of poisoning have occurred from baking powders which contained alum, puts the question in a more serious aspect, and prudent people will exercise caution in the selection of baking powders.

"Under what conditions then, does this substance—formerly used only for medicinal or medical purposes—become poisonous? They are certainly obscure, and at present we can only surmise what they may be. We suspect that the cause exists in the individual poisoned; some peculiarity of the constitution producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach, with which the alum combines and forms an active poison; or the secretions may be healthy, but in unusual proportions, and that these less or greater proportions, in combination with the alum, constitute a poison.

"For example, two parts of mercury and two parts of chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous; but change the proportions to one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine, and we get corrosive sublimate, which is a deadly poison."

"Then, again, we know nothing of the cause of constitutional peculiarities. Why is it that one person can eat all kinds of green fruits and vegetables with impunity, while the same course might cause another individual his life? One person can handle poison ivy and sumac without being in the least affected; another is poisoned if he approaches to within ten feet of them. Out of a family residing in a malarial district some of the members will suffer half the year with fever and ague, while the others will enjoy excellent health during the entire year. Foods that are whole some to some persons are actually poisonous to others. This is especially true with some kinds of fish. There is no safety in taking alum into the stomach, as it is shown to be always injurious, and often dangerous. Baking powders properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar instead of alum, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome, and far more palatable. We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of alum in baking powders.

"Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated while a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Government chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interest of the public.

"We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community whom they are endeavoring to protect. "Will not some prominent manufacturer of pure Candies follow their example, and expose the secrets of the business that is doing untold mischief to children?"

Editorial Spinnings.

The dramatic ability of Mrs. Langry in it is said to be about mediocre. As a beauty, and, if all reports are true, a first, she is a success. As a theatrical star she is a failure.

The Sioux Indians have concluded to go to farming. Now comes an opportunity for the spectacled, bean-eating sentimentalist of "Boston" to abuse the administration for allowing secretary Teller to abuse Mr. Lo.

In Spain, butter is sold by the yard. In this country most of it is as strong as the backyard of a barn.

No more red shirts for Hottentott babies; New York has 770,000 children destitute of religion.

The truly great Anthony Comstock has in some way discovered that palce asleep cars are immoral. Poor Anthony! He can't be long for this world.

The Northern Pacific exhibition car was on Chicago a few days ago, and is now rattling through the country towns in Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. It is 60 feet long and completely loaded down with grain, fruit and minerals from the Northwest. The train g its travels, has been visited by about 200,000 people. The products have been attractively arranged and give a fine impression of the richness and productiveness of the Northern Pacific country. It is a living fact, and better than a million pamphlets.

All the Chicago rolling mills have closed down. Chas. E. Upton President of the City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., has swamped the institution. There is a deficit of half a million.

It has been decided that the Lee family of the Arlington estate, are to have the money value of the property, and the government is to have a clear title. The Union's debt are not to be disturbed.

G. V. Foster admits that if a man or woman wishes to drink liquor you cannot prevent them from so doing by any statutory provision. In other words Gov. Foster admits that personal liberty must be respected. He thinks that high license will partially cure the evil; and he is in error.

Senator Morrison of Illinois says of the tariff bill: "This report of the tariff commission is a fraud and a cheat on the face of it. It seems to make great reductions and so far it meets my approval. The fact is it is a cunningly devised scheme for protection which makes very little practical reduction upon the list as a whole. The free list about which so much has been said is a fraud too, because there is scarcely anything added to it but spices. In chemicals the reduction is considerable, but beyond that I cannot say much in favor of the new bill. It recommends the abolition of all charges for fees and commissions, which I have been trying to have repealed for the last ten years. It makes such amendments to our tariff regulations that the administration of the law has shown to be unnecessary. Again its groups and classifications are good. So far I like it, and when I have enumerated these points I have said all there is to be said in favor of it."

Telegraphic.

Judge Briggs, of Omaha, is dead. Congressman Orth, of Indiana, died on the 17th.

The civil service reform bill which occupied the attention of the Senate all last week, will be passed this week, if Republicans can press it to a final vote. The house business is in such condition that on Tuesday the house will be ready to consider the civil service bill. It is the present plan of the Republican leaders, that if the bill before the senate can be passed, to use it as a basis for house action instead of the Kasson bill which is on the calendar.

At last accounts Lt. M. Morrill, of Maine, was dying.

A Town and the Cholera Brought Away by a Hurricane.

The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands telegraphs from Manila, October 21, that a tremendous hurricane had almost entirely destroyed that town. In less than an hour from its commencement not a single native house and not a single wooden house were left standing. Almost all the stone buildings, and those having iron rafters, were unroofed and made uninhabitable. Comparatively few casualties had taken place among the population. In a later telegram the Captain-General says that the authorities of Balabac and the interior of the island report a similar destruction as caused by the hurricane, and fifteen thousand or more persons are homeless. Singularly enough, on the first day after the hurricane not a single case of cholera occurred in Manila or the island. The tornado not only swept over the entire archipelago, but was felt many hundred miles out at sea, especially to the south and west. It is believed that more lives have been lost by shipwreck than on land.

Ordinance No. 156.

An ordinance to levy a tax for street purposes. The City of Walla Walla does ordain as follows: Sec. 1. That there is hereby levied on the assessment of the present fiscal year of the City of Walla Walla a tax of two mills on each dollar as appears per the assessment roll of said year for the purpose of cleaning, opening, grading, improving and repairing the streets, highways and alleys of said City and for the prevention and removal of obstructions therefrom and from cross and sidewalk tax said City. Sec. 2. That the said tax shall be paid prior to March 1, 1883. Passed the Council, Dec. 19, 1882. L. F. A. SNAW, City Clerk. Approved, Dec. 20, 1882. JAS. McCAULEY, Mayor.

Bishop Padlock's Report.

From J. A. Padlock, Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, now temporarily residing in Brooklyn, New York, we have the following second annual report:

At several places, in the Territory, something has been done in securing lots of land and rearing or improving the House of God. The little congregation at Port Townsend, under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Alexander, who took charge in January last, has removed their church from its former inconvenient location to lots in the center of the town. For these and for the improvement of the building, about one thousand dollars have been expended, of which the Bishop, with the aid of friends at the East, has promised to provide one-fifth.

The corner-stone has been laid for the chapel of the Good Shepherd, North Seattle, some additions being contemplated to a Sunday school building, to adapt it more fully to the uses of the congregation. Trinity church, Seattle, one of the three self-supporting parishes in the jurisdiction, has had its chapel enriched by the gift of a rector's chair from the Sunday school, and an Episcopal chair from a few ladies, a memorial to the late wife of the Missionary Bishop. The congregation have also placed in the church the first pipe organ erected in the Territory, the expense, about \$1,500, having been, I am thankful to add, provided for.

The corner-stone of the Memorial church at New Tacoma has been laid, the beautiful building to be, at a cost of about \$15,000—a noble monument, (added in my last report) reared by a father to a beloved daughter, nor, we trust, in the Paradise of St. Luke's, Vancouver, a self-supporting parish, rejoices for the first time in a carpet covering the floor of the church, a good work accomplished through the efforts of Christian women. The parish, as Easter, also, enriched the church with a beautiful window of stained glass, kindly making it a memorial to Mrs. Padlock. Through the zeal of some young ladies, a carpet has been placed in St. Paul's, Walla Walla, and a new chancel rail has been provided. At Spokane Falls, the interior of the school building, also used for Sunday services, has been improved. Six additional town lots have been secured, on which, it is hoped, a building may at some time arise, for the want of a boarding department and other purposes of the school. At Sprague a cheap structure has arisen as a shelter for those assembling for holy services. In this town, and at Renton, Pomeroy, Cheney and Colfax lots have been donated or purchased at one-fourth the ordinary price, and in three of the places subscriptions have been made towards a church, which, with the aid of Eastern friends, will be erected the next year.

For furthering the work of Christian education, we have three small day schools at Seattle, Vancouver and Spokane Falls, under the supervision of the resident clergyman. Our most important institution is the boarding and day school for girls at Walla Walla. About ninety pupils, one-fourth of them boarders, have received the benefit of its training during the year. The institution has lost the valuable supervision of the Rev. L. H. Wells, its founder, who has resigned his position as rector of St. Paul's parish, and with his wife, the very efficient principle of the school, removed to the east. The vacant place has been filled through the acceptance of the Rev. H. D. Lathrop, D. D., of a call to the parish—the third self-supporting parish in the jurisdiction—and by the entrance of Dr. and Mrs. Lathrop on the care of the school. There is every reason to suppose that they will carry forward the good work begun of training young women, many of whom come from isolated homes scattered through a region extending hundreds of miles in every direction. But, for continued and increasing usefulness, the cramped, dilapidated buildings, in which the present school work is done with difficulty, must give way to a large and more suitable structure in another locality. Towards this end a fine plot has been secured; citizens of Walla Walla have pledged a portion of the cost; some donations have been received by me from my valued helpers and co-workers at the East, but I need a much larger sum than that secured to carry through this undertaking so important for the temporal and eternal well of the young, for the elevating and purifying of the communities in which the earthly life of our pupils shall be passed.

The influence of this school may be made potent and lasting in the eastern part of the vast Territory of Washington; it few more be expected to be operative in the western part, separated by distance and an almost impassable barrier of mountains, than a school in the woods of Eastern Maine can be expected to supply a want by the Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. I thank God that a layman of Philadelphia has offered to donate \$50,000 for the endowment of a church school for girls in the western part of the Territory; if another layman or others will furnish, within a limited time, \$25,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. He also offered to donate another \$50,000 for the endowment of a school for boys, if one individual or many will provide the means required for these buildings. Several blocks of land will be given in New Tacoma on which to place the institutions. Such endowments would not only help to secure the best possible education, but enable us to offer education without charge, or at a low rate, to children of the missionary and other deserving youth, but there would also be given a pledge for the perpetuity of the institution. The benefits to the young, to the forming state, to the church would be so great from the securing of these gifts and the establishing, on good foundations, of these summaries of sound learning and Christian education, that although very reluctant to leave any missionary field, I have felt it my duty to come to the east and learn what I can. I am but the agent of others, to fulfill their will. God grant that I may soon be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast, to commence these institutions, by which the children will live, for a blessing to their race, generation after generation.

Through the efforts of loving, sympathizing friends, it has been my privilege to erect and furnish, at a cost of about \$8,000, a House of Mercy for the sick and needy. The beginning of this undertaking was by me in the rest of a pleasant outlook over the waters of our great inland sea, and on the snow-capped Olympian Hills. All visitors are pleased with the interior arrangements of the house and with the cheerfulness and appearance of the wards, in which accommodations can be given to about twenty patients.

Gilbert's Sketches.

It is now a year since Col. F. T. Gilbert and a corps of assistants began preparing a history of this region. We were at first somewhat skeptical, but by noting their progress from week to week, and by occasional visits to their office, becoming converted to the opinion that a work of great value was being compiled. We found their tables covered with books, and the pigeon-holes of their desks full of notes taken from the pioneers and business men, regarding history, resources and industries. Scarcely a book referring in any way to the history of the Pacific Coast but has passed under the eye of Mr. Gilbert, and yielded up its grains of truth. This mass of matter has been thoroughly digested, and is now placed before the reader in a comprehensive and interesting manner. No volume we have ever seen so complete in its details. Certainly none treating of Pacific coast history displays such carelessness of research, such a mass of official statistics, and such a fund of original evidence, as are to be found within the cover of this book.

Where the testimony of living witnesses contradicts statements made by previous authors, he has not hesitated to make the proper corrections. Errors in historical works arise in three ways—lack of preparation, inability to adjust conflicting evidence, and deliberate perversion of testimony in an effort to support a pet idea or preconceived theory. That the author of this volume has no theory is evident, but he presents facts in a clear, concise manner, regardless of the theoretical direction in which they point. History is often written like a lawyer's brief, a synopsis being made of the things to be proven, and then the desired evidence searched for. The suppression or alteration of important testimony naturally strikes such a method. This book stands in striking and favorable contrast with one prepared or that plan.

Aside from its purely historical aspect, the volume is one of vast benefit to this region, whose resources and industries are not only minutely described and supported by statistical tables, but are faithfully set forth in about 100 illustrations. There is scarcely anything in regard to the past history or present condition that one would care to know, which may not be found within it. It will be the means of making us known to the world more widely than before.

The handsome binding, neat printing and line engravings make it an ornament to a library or center-table. To those who have subscribed for it we say, read and preserve it; to others, buy it. We regret to say, however, that Mr. Gilbert has informed us that the edition is exhausted by orders already received. We hope enough more will be wanted to warrant a second edition.

Christmaside.

With characteristic grace of language and beauty of sentiment, George Willoughby says of Christmas: "Santa Claus comes this year with overflowing hands, and his aerial reindeer never drew so heavy and coolly a load. A general prosperity is evident. The shops were never more beautiful and never more thronged. A spectacle of Christmas in the shops for weeks before the happy day attracts crowds of visitors to the city, and who cannot buy nor give can yet feast his eyes and his imagination gazing at the windows and the heaped-up counters. The tradition of the English Christmas is that of good cheer, of banquets and banter of poultry, of plum pudding and mince pie, and (forming flowers) and ruby and sparkling glasses. There is always a background of mistletoe in the picture, and morrice-dancers and waltz singing in the moon light now. It is the Christmas of Irving and Dickens, and a bright, rosy, generous festival it is. In his recent charming story of Irving's life, with his just and delicate analysis of Irving's genius, Mr. Warner might have said even more of the fact that traditional England is nowhere more practically depicted than in Bracebridge Hall, and none of the chapters of that book is more delightful than that on Christmas. Those who have read it in some connection with the pretty vignette of the author opening his door upon the bustling children, carry always in their memory a sweet and un fading picture.

Our Christmas is of another type. It has the good cheer and the family feeling, but the German Christmas tree belongs to it, and the profusion of gifts costly and simple, is as striking as the festive eating and drinking. Indeed, the profusion makes the embarrassment of riches. Begun from a bounty by another, lost in the delicious plenty of equal charms, the bestial buyer is at last sure that there is something still better than that which seems to him best, and however satisfactory the object in hand may be, that one in the next shop will impart a still higher satisfaction. The whole thing butters born in a lower, and sipping sweets from every opening flower, is not more restless than the Christmas boy flitting from shop to shop. He lights on every blossom, but he cannot stay. Lucky however if he has home with heavy enough.

The public advantages of a day devoted to good feeling and generous emotion are innumerable. It is by what is called sentiment that progress is assured. Religion and patriotic and political feeling are largely the interpreters of history, and they are sentiment. Like the plant whose imperishable growth upbeats huge temples, the finest sentiment moves the world. The sentiment of the Sabbath day, due to religious feeling, it is an inestimable benefit to the community, and it is easy to see the justice of Thackeray's generous tribute to Dickens' Christmas stories: "Was there ever a letter than Dickens' Christmas Carol? I thought it occasioned immense hospitality throughout England, was the means of lighting up hundreds of kind fires at Christmas time, caused a wonderful outpouring of Christmas good will, of Christmas preaching, of an awful slaughter of Christmas turkeys, and roasting and basting of Christmas beef." Such a tribute, indeed, recalls pleasantly Emerson's saying that the Englishman's "good" is good to eat; but how heartily, and, as it were, with a true English grip, Thackeray shakes the hand of his brother author, and praises his work. It was the very Christmas feeling, humane, generous, kindly, that Dickens expresses, which recognized its own portrait, and was enamored of its own beauty. His Christmas books were popular because they were true. The two great humorists are gone, and Christmas was harkened in, and before he could free himself was dragged down with the stage and drowned, as was also the team. The mail sacks were all but lost one.

Visit of a Wisconsin Farmer.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. Fred L. Jones, of Clatsop, Wisconsin. Mr. Jones is the accredited agent of a colony of Welsh and American people who intend to emigrate to this country, early in the spring. He has in this interest visited the Big Bend and Spokane, and Palouse sections, and made an examination of the Walla Walla valley. He is greatly pleased with this valley, and says that if some of our citizens of Walla Walla would sell him at a reasonable price 2000 or 10,000 acres of land, he would be able to locate nearly 100 families of industrious, thrifty, moral people, during the coming year. To all his inquiries for such a tract of land, in this neighborhood, he could get no satisfactory answer, and the result will be, his location further north. About the 1st of March he will return in company of fifteen gentlemen, representing families, and they together will locate the land needed. Mr. Jones has been writing up the country for his home papers, and from one of these letters we take this extract: "After we leave the timber, we come to the prairie country till we reach Crab creek. On this we had some good good timber again, and saw mills busy getting out lumber for settlers. Around here there is some of the finest land in the northwest. They raise some of the best vegetables and cereals. Mr. Bowen raised twenty four bushels of wheat per acre, not sown on the lot of June, and had not a drop of rain till it was in the bag; which we would think much of in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. The country is rolling, but most of the prairie can be plowed and tilled to advantage. It is not so handsome to the eye as some prairies of the state, but it is far more productive. This is one of the best countries the writer has seen; plenty of timber without going far, and good water without going deep. This will be a region for emigration to come to for some time. The Northern Pacific railroad company has some very fine lands in the Big Bend and after them cheap to actual settlers. The time is not far off when the N. P. R. R. will have a road as far as the Summit to Seattle or Tacoma, on the Sound. As far as 75 miles from Cheney, the land is good, and good crops have been raised. Over one hundred bushels of oats have been raised per acre near Brats this year. This has been the best crop year in our history. Tomatoes are springing up in the garden, as well as along the railroad. At Spokane Falls is the best water power this side of Minneapolis."

Gathered In.

Says the Seattle Post: Last year Dr. Minor put three Chin se plebeians on Protection 11 cent, in Puget Sound. There are now over a hundred of these beautiful birds on the island as a result. Their ribs are said to be as large as those of a goose, and their plumage is magnificent.

The editor of the Seattle Intelligencer says: There are unquestionably too many papers in the territory, but we believe it far better to have a few more papers than too few.

The Jopos is worthy at San Bowles for his wretched description of Port Townsend in the Springfield Republican, and we don't blame it a bit.

The late heavy rains filled the upper Columbia so full of driftwood as to prevent steamboating.

Gen. Sprague has not a moment's thought of quitting his residence in New Tacoma, but will obey the advice of his physician by spending a few months in California.

The Spurgeon Herald says: The paraffin lamps arrived yesterday from Portland for the railroad land office to be located at this place. Mr. Willis, who superintended the appraisal of railroad lands in this county, has charge of the office.

It is reported that Mr. J. W. Walsh has bought the material formerly used in publishing the Northwest Press at Port Townsend, and will publish a newspaper there.

The Seattle papers advertise one Jesse Curtis as a consumptive, who is now serving a sentence for vagrancy in that city.

NORTHERN EMPIRE LIBERALITY.—The Northern Pacific railroad company has purchased several blocks, comprising fifty lots or more, at Brainerd, Minnesota, as a donation to the hospital for a park, and the same is to be enclosed and improved. The grounds are beautifully located on the river bank of the Minnesota. A number of the prominent officers and stockholders, including Messrs. Willard, Oakes and Ellings, have subscribed liberally for a library and reading room for the convenience of patients in the hospital, and the Secretary of the company, Samuel Wilkinson, Esq., has volunteered to purchase the books and magazines, which will include several thousand volumes. The company has guaranteed the benefits to be paid by the Beneficial Association to the extent of \$6,000 per annum, which is equivalent to \$150,000 of 4 per cent. bonds as an investment. At the last monthly meeting of the board of managers vouchers were approved for benefits to the extent of more than \$2,000. Parties receive from \$50 to \$60 in benefits when contribution to the fund had been less than \$1. It is probable that so a liberal association will offer so large benefits for so small contributions.

There is little in the present temperature to indicate that there ever has been, or ever will be anything like real winter weather here in Walla Walla but it is undoubtedly the wiser course to accept the old German philosophy and "in the time of war, prepare for peace." We have a right to expect, even in this climate of a double crop of cherries and strawberries, some slipping and eager air, and in that event it would not be a bad plan to buy in a store of bread and coal at the present reasonable price. The Oregon Improvement company intend to keep a big sack of coal and wood on hand, but the domestic may get away, and hinder them from filling contracts. It or take time by the ounce and then you will be safe.

Lost in the Flood.—The stage from Yakima City to Colfax did not arrive on Wednesday night last, and the next day information was brought that the heavy rain of Tuesday had swelled the branch of the Klackit, just above Miller's saw mill, so much that when the crew were driven in, the current went over their feet, thus tipping the stage over. The passengers escaped their danger, jumped out and saved themselves, but the driver, Frank Crocker, was harkened in, and before he could free himself was dragged down with the stage and drowned, as was also the team. The mail sacks were all but lost one.

Dr. and Mrs. Bingham are expected in this city to-morrow morning.

Four varieties of weather every ten hours is the fashion in these days.

Main street bridge has been raised to its original position and will soon be ready for crossing.

The public schools of Olympia are short of money, and will have to close unless "the needful" can be raised.

To-day the little daughter of City Clerk Shaw fell over the stair railing at No. 1 school and was quite severely injured.

Members of the A. O. U. W. need not expect to receive special invitations for the ball at the invitation to members in good standing is general.

Workmen are busy making a foot across Mill Creek at Third street. In a city of 6,000 people, such a proceeding looks shabby, to say the least.

Supervisor Pierson, of the 3rd district, reports that all the bridges in his district are in a passable condition. The damage in this district amounts to about \$350.

Mr. John Muir, Superintendent of Traffic, O. R. & N. Co., spent part of yesterday in this city. He left last evening for Spokane Falls and other points along the line.

We have a letter from a friend at Tucson, Arizona, in which he tells of meeting a man there who was once a prominent official here. He was sleeping out railway cars for a living. He was wearing a pair of old boots, no malarial and no mud. We say sure.

R. E. O'Brien has accepted the position of Assistant General Manager of the O. R. & N. Co., vice J. M. Buckley, transferred to the Northern Pacific. Mr. O'Brien was formerly Chief Engineer of the Transcontinental Railway.

The Wabash says: We learn now that Hon. Thos. Page, name has been mentioned in connection with this important office, (Indian Agent at Umatilla), and certain it is, it could not fall into better hands.

A cow boy undertook to ride his horse into the parlor of Sam Arthur's hotel in Missoula, and the attempt brought on a fight between the horse and Sam, in which both were used, to the death of the former. Mr. Arthur used to keep the North Pacific at Spokane Falls, and knows how to keep a hotel. The jury in this case excused Mr. Arthur.

Prongle Daily of Friday.

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PAY UP.

To Subscribers in Arrears: At this season of the year farmers, and those doing business with farmers, should have money.

The "Statesman's" New Year.

With a sigh for its loves and a snail for its hates, the STATESMAN salutes the year about to die, while to each patron and reader, it extends the old familiar greeting of "Happy New Year."

With the sum of its achievements for the year '82, the STATESMAN has had reason to feel satisfied. But it has no thought of being content to stand still and look back with satisfaction on the length and breadth of the shadow it has cast.

It is related that gallant soldier, Colonel John Green, that, expecting an engagement with a savage enemy, he said to one of his staff officers, in the expected battle, the only command which he would give would be "FORWARD."

That our leaders may understand what is intended in our forward movement, we will sketch, in brief, some of the more important interests this newspaper proposes to advocate.

Our forward movement contemplates, in addition to the advocacy of truth and right the denunciation and exposure of all shams.

We believe that a firm adherence to the course, imperfectly mapped out, for the year '83 will bring to the STATESMAN increased circulation and influence.

To Our Patrons—Thanks.

With the current issue the WEEKLY STATESMAN ends the TWENTY-FIRST year of its publication. All these years its motto has ever been "Forward," and its policy "The greatest good to the greatest number."

Washington Letter.

The activity of Congress during the first week of the session is a matter of universal comment. Two appropriation bills, the Indian, and the Consular and Diplomatic, have been passed.

Timber Culture.

In view of the fact that the greater portion of the State of Minnesota, although very fertile, is to a great extent treeless, the Farmers' Board of Trade have petitioned the Legislature to recommend an enquiry as to the advisability of establishing in each of the treeless counties of the State a county forestry, and the devoting thereon of at least one section of the public lands to the cultivation and growth of the proper kinds of trees and timber.

The readers of the weekly STATESMAN must thank Mr. F. F. Adams this week for two columns of extra reading matter which takes the place of his big advertisement.

Walla Walla Public Spirit.

The following notice of Walla Walla and its bright prospects appeared as an editorial in the Seattle Daily Chronicle of the 22d inst., and is noteworthy not only for its proper appreciation of facts, but as a manifestation of the new era of good feeling which has set in, between the Sound country and Eastern Washington.

The Chronicle says: "Walla Walla is giving evidence of great public spirit, and active movements are on foot in that flourishing city looking to the development and utilization of all the great natural advantages with which the region tributary thereto is so abundantly endowed."

It is still early to speculate on the next presidential race, but the vice-presidential campaign is rapidly looming up. Senator David Davis' term expires on the 4th of next March, and unless the Senate is called in extra session and a presiding officer chosen, the republic will again be without a Vice President.

It has been the uniform practice for many years to adjourn over from Friday (or more frequently from Thursday) until the following Monday, until the sessions have been well advanced, and the fact that no motion was made last week in either house for any such purpose is regarded as a significant indication that the present session is to be devoted to steady work.

Admission of Washington.

Bills for the admission of Washington and Dakota as states will be brought up in the House of Representatives after the holiday recess and vigorously pressed for passage, but Representative Burrows, Chairman of the Territorial Committee, who has these matters in charge, entertains little hope of their success because of strong Democratic opposition.

Christmas on Walla Walla River.

On Saturday evening last all the folks, old and young, enjoyed a happy time at the Harer School house. A Christmas tree was erected and loaded with presents for the little ones; many of the older ones too were remembered.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable ingredients, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofula, humors, and all the ailments which result from impurities of the blood.

TUTT'S PILLS.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back of the Neck, Pain in the Shoulder blades, fullness after eating, with a disposition to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Loss of spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Headache, Dizziness, Ringing in the Head, Drops before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Constipation, with Stiff joints, highly colored Urine, and

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a rich Black by a single application of the Dye. It is perfectly safe, and does not injure the hair. It is sold by Druggists, or by express on receipt of 50c. OFFICE, 25 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

HERREN BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants, S. F. corner North Front and D Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

he attributed the opposition to it mainly to the newspapers of New York City and charged that they were influenced by capital invested in railroads which sought to stop improvements on the great rivers of the country.

The dime was first coined in 1796 and has been minted annually up to the present time with the exception of the years 1799, 1806, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1824, 1826, 1829 and 1830.

The half-dime has been coined since 1794 with the exception of the years 1798 and 1799, 1804, and from 1826 to 1828 inclusive, and from 1874 to date.

The report of Professor A. J. Anderson Principal of Whitman College, published in this issue, shows great and increasing progress. His suggestions in regard to the enlargement of the building should be studied over, and every encouragement given him.

Modern Automatism.

From time to time reports are made of the sale of rare coins at fabulous prices. As a rule, in this country collections are of domestic coins, and especially the silver and copper coins.

Telegraphic Ticks.

One reason that the Riddleberger-McCarty deal did not come off is that McCartney died.

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The date of 1796 and 1797 being upwards of 225. Quarter dollars were coined in all the years from 1796 to date, with the exceptions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1824, 1826, 1829 and 1830.

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Useful Holiday Presents.

Just opened, one of the finest lines of NECKWEAR, SILK HANDEKERCHIEFS, FANCY SUSPENDERS. Ever displayed and expressly imported for the Holidays.

CLOTHING.

Dress Suits, black broadcloth. Dress Suits, black diagonal. Dress Suits, fancy black diagonal. Dress Suits, fancy black worsted. Dress Suits, French blue pique. Dress Suits, French blue trecoat. Dress Suits, Prince Albert style.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

A complete stock of the latest styles. HATS, HATS, HATS! Large variety of the latest styles.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Surprisingly low prices. Come and Examine My Stock. No Goods Misrepresented. SAM LESINGER, Corner Main and Fourth streets, Walla Walla.

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY!

BOOTS AND SHOE.

M. B. DOLAN

THE LEADING BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT. WHO HAS RECEIVED AN IMMENSE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Of Both Home and Eastern Make, and having Purchased at B Cash Figures, I can Assure my Customers of Eastern Washington and Oregon that I am Ready to Boot and Shoe them Better than any other Firm for the Same Money!

I respectfully call special attention to my stock of LADIES' WEAR. CHILDRENS' WEAR. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. My Stock is PERFECTION.

In the latest styles from the best manufacturers in the United States. CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Men and Boy's Boots and Shoes

In all styles, widths and qualities, and all at the lowest prices. Before purchasing call and price my goods and be convinced of the above. M. B. DOLAN, 121-123 Main Street, Walla Walla, opposite the Post-office.

Seeds! Seeds!

GEORGE STARRETT. SEED GROWER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Grass, Garden, Flower, Tree and Hedge seeds, Bulbs, Etc.

Rees, Winans & Co.

Successors to JOHNSON, REES & WILSON. Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods.

As heretofore, they will continue to make a specialty of FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

And any articles in the line of furniture, not usually kept in a stock will be ordered from the cheapest market and furnished to customers at cost.

MILLINERY

First arrival of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods at Mills' Millinery Emporium. The latest importations in BONNETS, RIBBONS, Veils, Plumes, Silks, Purses, Ornaments, etc.

HATS!

Grand opening of our New York and Imported Fashion patterns, on Friday and Saturday, September 29th and 30th. C. MILLS, Millinery Headquarters, 165 Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

STAYED - FROM THE OLD HERMAN ranch, on or about the first of November, a dark bay horse branded W. P. (connected on the left shoulder). A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the ranch or to J. R. Phillips at Schwabacher's Store. P. F. PHILLIPS.

For your sisters or cousins or your aunts, get a pair of those Nobby shoes or Slippers, always kept by Dolan.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. DUSENBERY BROS. Men, Boys and Children. Clothing. We have Just Opened An Immense Stock of CLOTHING FOR Men, Boys and Children. In all the latest styles, which we offer for your inspection and at prices that are really BARGAINS.

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! And Buy Your BOOTS AND SHOE. M. B. DOLAN. THE LEADING BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT. WHO HAS RECEIVED AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Of Both Home and Eastern Make, and having Purchased at B Cash Figures, I can Assure my Customers of Eastern Washington and Oregon that I am Ready to Boot and Shoe them Better than any other Firm for the Same Money!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. FANCY GOODS, CHINAWARE, AND TOYS. Stott & Feldman. 29 MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. They have new on exhibition for the holidays.

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