

# Weston Weekly Leader.



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**WESTON WEEKLY LEADER.**  
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in many years, an entirely new House of Representatives will be elected, and there will be many new faces in Washington upon the convening of the 44th Congress. Many of the members of the present Congress have already been nominated by their constituents for re-election.  
H. G.

**OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.**  
General Hancock is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Montgomery county, in that State, on the 14th of February, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and served mainly on frontier duty until 1846, and afterwards in the war with Mexico, being brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1855 he was again employed in frontier duty, and from 1855 to 1861 was quartermaster of the southern district of California. In August of the latter year he was recalled to Washington, and when the army of the Potomac was transferred to the Peninsula in 1862, he was already a brigadier-general, with the appropriate command, in the Fourth Corps. His first opportunity to make a mark occurred at Williamsburg, and he made a brilliant one. He next distinguished himself in the battle of Frazer's Farm, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. Being made a Major-General, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he did magnificent work. On the first day of the battle, July 1, 1863, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3d he commanded on the left center, sustaining the terrific onset of Longstreet's Confederates, and being severely wounded. The thanks of Congress were formerly tendered him for his conduct in these engagements. Being disabled by his wounds, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Army Corps, which was placed under his command. At the opening of the campaign of that year under General Grant, he took the active command of the corps, and bore a prominent part in the battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House and Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the operation around Petersburg, until June 19th, when, his wounds breaking out afresh, he was again for a short time on sick leave. He afterwards resumed command, and participated in several actions, until November 26th, when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans.

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 12, 1880.  
The true inwardness of the Ferry scandal doth not yet appear, for the honorable senator from Michigan opens not his mouth, neither does his farile pen deign to reply to a communication from Col. Sidney Cooper in a Milwaukee paper. It appears from the statement of the affair over Col. Cooper's name that it was he and not his daughter that inflicted the optic discoloration referred to in our last week's letter. It seems that Miss Cooper endeavored to inflict some punishment for something or other which as yet has not been made evident, but failing the Colonel himself, who by the way is a much smaller man than Senator Ferry, took the matter into his own hands and finished the business.

To say that the nomination of General Garfield by the Chicago convention was a surprise to the Washington world is to convey but a faint impression of the sentiments which pervaded the minds of the people upon receiving the news. So far however as we have heard any expression of sentiment on the subject, it appears to be the determination of the Republican politicians to stand by the nomination through thick and thin, and make a strong fight for it.

The sentiment which animates the democratic heart of the district of Columbia is in favor of nominating Seymour at the Cincinnati convention. Some seem to feel that Morrison is the coming man who will carry the democratic banners to glorious victory, but opinions are so undecided on that subject that they can hardly be quoted. A glorious uncertainty seems to shroud the future in that regard.

The Ute question has been settled by the passage of a bill which has for its principal feature the giving to each member of the tribe a patch of ground which he could call his own, and on which he could earn a livelihood for his family. The question now is, where is this land to be located? The matter is in the hands of one or two officials, and it is their bounden duty to see that this land shall be of such a character as will at least yield these Indians sufficient sustenance to sustain life, and not to be sterile rocks, barren plains or malarious swamps.

In response to a Senate resolution of March 8, the Secretary of the treasury furnished a statement showing the expenses of the Government on account of the war of the Rebellion, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive. The grand totals are as follows: Gross expenditures, \$6,796,792,509, of which the ordinary expenditures were \$609,549,124, and expenditures growing out of the war, \$6,187,243,385, or over six thousand millions of dollars. It makes a man feel warm to think of the figures.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, paymaster general of the army, who has been in the service over 46 consecutive years as a commissioned officer, has been retired at his own request by the President.

It has finally been decided by Congress to adjourn on the 16th of June, so that ere another week has passed, the deserted halls of the Capitol will present a mournful aspect, and doubtless there will be many mournful glances cast at the familiar seats by many who will know them no more. For the first time

say, unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an Act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas, which I do not believe, and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting wherein they shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite of the sword."

General Hancock is a man of handsome presence and most agreeable manners. He is perfectly straight; a blonde, with a rich skin and blue eyes, and light hair, now turning gray; and his address is both courtly and simple.

Gen. Hancock, while a citizen of Pennsylvania, is in most respects of fellowship and association, a New Yorker. He is on excellent terms with the leading volunteer officers of the New York Militia, and co-operates with them in their parades, shooting matches, etc. He is a favored guest at the houses of some of the best people in New York, but makes no pretensions to wealth or style. The regard of his men for him is boundless. While he would, perhaps, draw as many votes in New York as any Democrat, he would poll an immense vote in Pennsylvania, for he is not repugnant to the good sense of the Republican soldiery, having never stepped out of the course of conviction to recommend him to either party. As to the imputation that he hanged Mrs. Surratt, it will have no effect except among the most ignorant and unreasonable. When the Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Navy forces had been assassinated by parties living within the military lines of the United States, it would scarcely have been a gallant example for General Hancock to have pulled off his sword in deference to such objects, instead of carrying out the orders of the Tribunal imposed on him by his oath and by President Johnson.—*Leit's Weekly.*

The Pendleton Independent is about to change its name. It is soon to be called the Pendleton Tribune. At the same time it will cease to be independent, and come out a Republican. Many will watch with interest this new departure on the part of this hitherto brilliant journal. If it will be as consistent a Republican as it has been an Independent, we may expect to find it advocating Gen. Weaver for the Presidency. It will certainly be amusing to find it taking a decided stand on any question, local or national. We are glad, however, to see it assume an individuality and make an attempt to be something. If, with its old name it will cast aside its wishy-washy, namby-pamby, milk-and-water policy of having no opinion that would offend anybody, it may live to a good and noble purpose and add its mite to the advancement of the county which supports it.

At the Dusseldorf exhibition which opens on the 9th proximo, a member of the Rhenish and Westphalian Stenographic Society will exhibit a German post-card, which is somewhat larger than an English post-card, containing Voss's translation of the first three books of Homer's "Odyssey," and part of a very long debate which recently took place in the German Imperial Parliament. The number of words in the extract of the "Odyssey" is 11,000, while in the Parliamentary debate, the number is 22,000. The whole of the 33,000 words have been written in the Gabelsberg system of shorthand, and with the naked eye. The quantity of matter contained in this German shorthand manuscript, would be equal to what is contained in about nine pages of the Times.

All the members of the investigating committee who were candidates for re-election, were returned by handsome majorities. Galloway was the only Democratic Representative elected in his county.

Don't.—Now don't go asking your postmaster for every man living within ten miles of you for mail. When they all do that, the P. M. is liable to be stricken with lock-jaw or faint from exhaustion. Give him a chance.

## IS THE CLIMATE CHANGING?

There are very few of the old residents of the southern counties who do not hold that the climate has greatly changed during the past decade. The annual rainfall was so light and uncertain less than a decade ago, that few persons would have ventured to sow grain on anything but irrigable ground, and expect to reap. But the annual rainfall now reaches 17 inches and upwards, when it was formerly 7 inches and less, and grain fields stretch over the undulating mesa lands in all directions, as far as the eye can reach. It is an every-day saying in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties now, that grain will grow anywhere there without irrigation, and better cereal crops cannot be seen within the broad and fertile valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin, when forest-trees grow thriftily on hill-tops and wheat matures on their flanks without irrigation, where previously the ground squirrel would have fared hard for fodder, it is no wonder the people say the "climate is changing." This change in the climate, or whatever it may be, has driven many of the bands of mustangs from the plains, and converted their old domain into vineyards and orchards, and the sheep-ranges, also, have been encroached upon in remarkable degrees by the farmer and fruit-grower, who threaten to compel the flocks to seek new fields and pastures.

No law was ever passed in this State which has done greater benefit to the southern counties than the "no-fence" law. The thrift and success of the various settlements recently organized is due largely to it. Some of these settlements could scarcely have been established, and certainly would not have been attained the degree of success which they have reached, had it not been for the "no-fence" law. It would have cost the settlers more for fencing than they had had to pay for the land, and possibly as much as some of them paid for land and tree stock combined. Even then the danger from roving bands of horses, herds of horned cattle and flocks of sheep would have remained. A fence is at best weak when hungry cattle are on one side and plenty of good pasture grown on the other. At the new settlements, such as Riverside, Arlington and Pasadena, fences are nowhere to be seen. For the sake of relieving the monotony of the landscape and establishing boundary lines, hedges of various kinds of flowering plants and shrubbery have been cultivated. Here the silver-leaved cypress is artistically trained; there the hedge is formed of a varied selection of rose-bushes; another has planted a row of geraniums, which, when in full bloom—and that is in this section nearly all the year round—present a gorgeous appearance; another has adopted the osage orange; another surrounds his plantation with pepper trees; another with locust; another with Lombardy poplar, and still another with evergreen eucalyptus, all of which increase the beauty and add to the harmony of the prospect.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

At last the new bridge across the Touchet is completed.—*Dayton News.*

Thos. Donolon and Thos. Cowen, indicted for selling liquor to Indians at Spokane Falls, were sentenced, each to six months in the U. S. Penitentiary at McNeal's island.

The Arab who invented alcohol died something like 900 years ago, but his spirit still lives.

THE Chinese plank in the Republican National platform reminds us very much of the Division plank in the platform of the Pendleton Democracy, and its object is evidently the same—namely, to catch votes.

FOURTH.—Pendleton and Walla Walla have splendid programmes for the celebration on Monday the 5th. Weston has again displayed too much modesty in the matter.

REVOLVERS, dynamite and poison having failed the Nihilists in their raids on the Czar, Pinafore is to be translated into "Roosian," and they will try that on him.

Use Oriental Hair Tonic for preserving the hair.

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CENTERVILLE, February 6th, 1880.

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