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A BARE SPECIMEN LOST.

Captain Ingalls, of the schooner Chalcedony, has let slip an opportunity to make a small fortune, and at the same time settle the long vexed question as to the reality of the elusive and possibly mythical sea serpent. His story as told in the *Argus*, of Portland, Maine, June 8, runs as follows:

"Last Saturday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, we were slowly sailing past Monhegan, there being but very little wind, about twenty miles southwest of the island, when we caught sight of what looked like a large schooner, bottom up. As the object lay almost dead ahead, we made directly for it, but before we got very close a Cape Ann schooner lay to and sent a boat crew to inspect what plainly now appeared to be a monstrous carcass of some species or other. We finally hove to, about a ship's length off, and took a leisurely survey of the thing. It was dead, and floated on the water with its belly, a dirty brown color, up. Its head was at least twenty feet long, and about ten feet through the thickest point. About midway of the body, which was, I should guess, about forty feet long, were two fins, of a very clear white, each about twelve feet in length. The body seemed to taper from the back of the head down to the size of a small log, distinct from the whale tribe, as the end had nothing that looked like a fluke. The shape of the creature's head was more like a tierce than anything I can liken it to. I have seen almost all kinds of shapes that can be found in these waters, but never saw the like of this before.

Two years ago, off Seguin, I saw shooting through the water a thing which resembled this creature considerably, but I didn't get close enough to say for certain. The men from the Cape Ann schooner got on this dead creature, and one of the boys cut a double shuffie on his belly, which for all the world looked like the bottom of a schooner covered with barnacles and scaved by the weather. We would have towed the thing to Portland had there been any wind, but as there wasn't, we steered away and left it. What sort of a sea monster this was I can't say for sure, but in my opinion, it was the original 'sea serpent' which has been seen once in a while for years past, and which, when alive, was too swift a swimmer for any sailing vessel to get along side of."

The report of the captain of the "Cape Ann schooner" will be in order now.

SOME texts for Democratic campaign orators this year: Garfield and the De Golyer paving contracts. Garfield and the Credit Mobilier. Garfield and the salary-grab. Garfield and the Sanborn-Jayne business. Garfield and infamous Federal Election Law. Garfield and the vote of Louisiana in 1876. Garfield and the Electoral Commission. Garfield and the Mexican War pensions. Garfield and the Chinese. What a record it is!

WHEAT was sown on the plantation of J. L. Larramore, Tu Co., Georgia, on Nov. 24th, 1879 and reaped April 10th. Only four and a half months maturing. The harvesting was unusually early even for Georgia. The flour was in the English market on the 24th of May.

GOOD-BYE.

(By request.)

Good-bye Sweetheart,
You are going to marry, darling,
And what am I to do?
What I strive to forget the old love,
And learn to love the new?

You never thought I'd miss you?
That I was growing tired,
Or worse, regarded with indifference
The charms I once admired?

And then society and friends
Would always be at strife
While I loved so dearly
Yet could not make my wife.

Do not heap reproaches
Or blame upon my head;
Yours be the fault—not mine,
Whatever may be said.

Love dead to you as well as me,
Will never live again;
And though we may close the hurt,
Yet still we'll feel the pain.

Well, little one, I suppose you're right;
And that I'm for the best;
But when you shall have left me,
My own sins will be the best.

Yet, I would not raise a finger,
Though it may wreck my life;
For you'll know more real happiness
When you're another's wife.

We have known our joys together,
And had our sorrows, too—
Perhaps they'll seem the sweeter
When we've no more to do.

Here—take this ring,
And when you are old and gray,
Say to yourself, the one that gave it,
Gave love and heart away.

GARFIELD.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from the *New York Herald*, a paper of an independent type, which has, however, never been accused of any partial leanings toward the Democracy. When such a paper, with Republican affinities, comes out boldly and squarely, stating that the charges against Garfield are damaging unless disproved, and even goes so far editorially as to invite him to use its columns and welcome, for that purpose. The *New York Times*, the great leading Republican paper of the United States, speaking of Garfield in some of his transactions a few years ago, said: "Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a very distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony."

That was before Garfield was a candidate for President, and when there was no special motive in disguising facts. The *New York Tribune* says about them: "Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehood confessed the transaction to be disgraceful." Now, in the face of such statements as these, from such sources, does it not require "sublime cheek" to call these investigations, and charges of fraud, "Democratic infamy"? The charges were made by Republicans, and the verdict rendered by the same. Now, let us look at the attitude of our leading political papers at Portland, the *Standard* and *Oregonian*. The former has made eight separate and distinct charges against Garfield, proving them from the *Congressional Record* and from leading Republican papers. It has challenged the *Oregonian* to "confute even the most inconsiderable of them," and as yet, that well-informed journal has *ignominiously failed!* That carries its own comment.

We have no doubt that the Republicans will discover faults enough in the ticket chosen at Cincinnati yesterday, and we may presently try our own hands at picking it to pieces. But we will content ourselves for the moment with suggesting certain general observations bearing, upon the country and upon both parties, of the action of the Democrats.

In the first place, it is an undoubted and very great benefit to the country that the nomination of General Hancock makes impossible what, in the common political slang is called a "bloody shirt campaign." The Southern question, so called, has been for years not merely a sterile, but a mischievous issue in our politics. It has been assiduously kept alive by designing leaders in the Republican party, not entirely because it was a convenient way for them to "fire the Northern hearts" and secure votes by alarming the prejudices of the voters, but quite as much because it enabled the Republican leaders year after year to put aside all real questions, all needed reforms, all actions on subjects of general interests and importance, on the pretext that it was once more necessary to "save the country" or to "strike for liberty and equal rights."

We have no doubt that even now an

effort will be made to drag "the South" into the canvass, but it will not succeed. The Democratic candidate was a soldier of the Union—one of the most zealous, uncompromising and brilliant generals of the war for the Union; he is a Northern man with purely Northern ideas; he fought under General Grant in the bloodiest and most desperately contested series of battles in the war; he was always placed by Grant in the fore-front of the battle. It would be ridiculous for anyone to pretend to doubt the loyalty to the Union and to liberty of the General whose gallant and brilliant conduct in the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor and in all the fierce battles which followed made him a trusted officer of General Grant, and won for him the plaudits of the whole country. If any Republican stump orator shall pretend that the Government cannot safely be trusted to General Hancock, he will surely be laughed at.

Nor can it be said that Hancock would be a nose of wax in the hands of other men. He is a man of his own mind. It will be said, of course, that he is a military man; but the reply may well be made that it is surely a good sign that Democrats of all sections united cordially in his nomination; it is surely a happy omen that the Southern men, the "rebel brigadiers," as it is the mean partisan fashion to call them, were among the earliest to rally to his support in the Convention, thus showing that they are not at all animated by that hatred of Union men with which it has been the custom to charge them. It was the boast of the third termers that the South was ready and anxious to rally around General Grant. Well, they have gathered very zealously about one of General Grant's most distinguished and trusted lieutenants, and if it was a sign of merit in them in one case it can scarcely be less so in the other.

The nomination of General Hancock is of importance to the country, therefore, because it perforce eliminates the old sectional issue from our politics, and places them for the first time in many years on a broad and national plane. It enables the country to choose without prejudice, without sectional alarm, and to choose for itself between two lines of policy clearly marked out, very decidedly differing one from the other, and on which men may reasonably and sensibly disagree. The Republican party stands for centralization, for a larger concentration of power, in the hands of the Federal Government, for what is called "paternal system," and a considerable part of the country agrees with them in this view which is fairly presented by their candidate. The Democrats stand for decentralization, for local self-government, for a strict limitation of the Federal power according to the Constitution; and a considerable part of the country agrees with them. General Hancock's civil record makes him one of the most distinguished representatives of this Democratic policy. His constant deference to civil law and to civil officer during his military commands in Louisiana and Texas after the war shows that he is much more than a mere soldier; that he has clear and well defined views on the most important points of national policy, views which are honorable to him and which give him a deserved and high rank among statesmen. Between General Garfield and General Hancock the voters may choose freely and safely according to their views of what is the best policy, and with no fear that the Union or any man's rights in the country will be endangered by the election of either.

It is another advantage for the country that, being able thus to choose without prejudice or alarm, the voters will be able to consider the bearing of the two nominations on those material interests of the country which are, after all, its real interests. It has been widely felt, for example, even by many Republicans, that it is not well to keep one party in power too long. It is often said by thoughtful Republicans that it would be well for their party if it could pass into the minority for a season. But the Democratic nominations in previous years have not been such as to inspire confidence in this independent class of

voters. With the present Democratic ticket this objection does not lie. If any voter thinks it well for the country to have a change of parties he need not fear to set upon his thought. Every interest will be as safe with General Hancock as with General Garfield; both are devoted Union soldiers; both are loyal citizens, both are men incapable of suffering harm to the Republic; in the hands of either, the honor of the flag, the safety of our institutions, the rights of all men in every part of the country will be safe. It is a great happiness for the country that no demagogue can, in this canvass, frighten the voters by the pretense of danger to the country or to any legitimate interest in it, from the success of one or the other party.

THE UTILIZATION OF GENESSEE FALLS.

The plan to furnish Rochester, New York, with power for manufacturing and for running street cars through the utilization of the falls of the Genessee in compressing air, was described some weeks ago. All the power of the lower falls, save what is needed to run two wheels for factories already in operation has been purchased by the inventor of the system, and a promising beginning has been made. According to the *Rochester Union*, a large gang of men are at work building the crib just below the falls on the east side of the river in a cove which seems to have been made natural for this purpose. This foundation is 100 feet long by 75 feet wide, and will have an average depth of 13 feet. It is being constructed of logs of solid oak timber, bolted together, and the center will be filled with stone. On top of the stone will be erected the derrick, 125 feet high, and the water will pour into it from the top of the falls through the bulkhead at one end of the dam. The stand pipes will run from the top of the derrick to the cylinders on the crib, which will be in the neighborhood of 500 feet long. The whole machinery will be roofed in. The difficulty in the way of getting the materials to the place, they all having to be lowered over the falls, makes the work of construction somewhat slow. It is expected, however, that the application of the system to the propulsion of street cars will be possible in September next.—*Scientific American*.

Bob Ingersoll stalks up to a large, ancient structure, shakes his fist, pulls off his coat, and goes to work to tear it down. "What are you doing, Bob?" asks a look-er-on. "Going to tear the old thing down," says Bob; don't like the looks of it." "Well," says the looker-on, "suppose now, instead of trying to tear that 'old thing' down, you go to work and put up another to beat it; and if you beat it, why then I'll turn in and help you pull down this one." "Oh, go west," says Bob; "I'm no architect."

A pamphlet is being collated at Wallington, the *Pittsburg Post* asserts, of which a million of copies will be printed showing the record of DeGolyer on the Credit Mobilier, back pay grab, and other matters. The pamphlet will contain extracts from editorial articles published in the leading Republican newspapers about the time of the Credit Mobilier and District "ring" exposure, and will also be illustrated by contemporaneous cartoons from *Harper's Weekly* and other periodicals.

Of the two citizens who were injured by the recent buggy accident near the Tucannon, one good citizen, Montgomery, has died and was buried at Waitsburg on Saturday last; the other, Mr. Dan Kaup, at last accounts was still lying in a state of insensibility. Dr. Mauzey of Walla Walla, who was called to attend him, gives it as his opinion that either brain fever or softening of the brain will supervene.—*Northwest Tribune*.

Mr. Kaup is a brother-in-law of our friend Mr. Palmer of Milton.

There has been considerable talk of trouble with the Indians, but so far nothing has occurred that may excite any unusual apprehensions. But it does seem hard that some system cannot be adopted that will relieve the public mind of this constant dread of an uprising among the savages.

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