



## WESTON WEEKLY LEADER

W. T. WILLIAMSON, G. P. M'COOL,  
PUBLISHERS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

AT  
WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OR.

Subscription Rates:

One Year (cash).....\$1.00  
Six Months......50  
Three Months......25  
Single Copies......10

Advertising Rates:

One Square (1 inch) first insertion.....\$1.00  
Each additional insertion......50  
Two Squares, first insertion......2.00  
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Three Squares, first insertion......3.00  
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One Quarter Column, first insertion......5.00  
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Office—At Court House, Walla Walla

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Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Collections Promptly Attended To.

Office, on Main Street, Weston, Or.

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Dealer in Candles, Buns, Toys, Notions, Cigars

Tobacco, and numerous other articles.

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Will practice in all the courts of the State.

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

MILTON, OREGON.

All calls promptly attended.

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and dealer in

FURNITURE,

CENTREVILLE, OGS.

DR. W. R. JONES,

DENTIST,

Office at the Picture Gallery, Weston, Oregon.

25 Inserting Artificial Teeth, a \$10.00.

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Homopathic Physicians and Surgeons

WALLA WALLA.

Office—Paine Bros' Brick.

Special Attention given to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

DR. JAMES DOHR,

DENTIST,

OVER DAY'S DRUG STORE, WALLA WALLA

25 Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.

C. H. MACK,

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Office—Walla Walla, will make frequent professional visits at Weston and Pendleton.

DR. EAGAN,

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WESTON OREGON

Office, next door to City Drug Store. Calls promptly attended.

DR. W. T. WILLIAMSON,

Physician and Surgeon,

WESTON, OGS.

Office at his residence on Water St.

DRS. BOYD & ALBAX,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

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Office—Paine Bros' New Brick Block, up stairs.

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FANCY GOODS,

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CANDIES!

Toys and Nuts,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail.

Fred. M. Pauly,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEEP DIPS.

The largest of the kind in the U. S.

Please examine the different dips and prices.

Dissolved Sulphur Dip.

Price \$2.25 a gallon.

This is equal to 30 lbs the best Sublime Sulphur.

Concentrated Extract of

Tobacco Dip.

Price, \$2.25 a gallon.

This is my FAVORITE Dip because it CURES SCAB and can be used in any degree of strength with safety.

Hemlock Poisonous Dip.

Price, \$2.25 a gallon.

AND IS THE BEST POISONOUS DIP IN USE.

Each Gallon of these Dips

will make enough for 250 Sheep after shearing.

Special Dip for Scab,

Price, \$2.50 a gallon.

Reliable at any season of the year, especially so in the Fall and Winter.

Put up in one and five gallon cans with full directions for use.

Pamphlets sent Free to any Address.

Sold by all principal dealers in the U. S.

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THE

SAN FRANCISCO

"Bulletin,"

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Leading Evening Newspaper West of the Rocky Mountains.

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Parts of a year in proportion.

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Each subscriber will be presented with several varieties of Rare and Valuable TREES, VEGETABLES and FLOWER SEEDS, equal in value to the subscription price of the paper.

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obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new Inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

LOCATED AT WELLS SPRINGS, UMATILLA CO.,

in Polite District. Parties desiring and wishing would do well to correspond with him. P. O. Box 100.

W. T. COOK,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE—At Drug Store, Centerville,

Oregon.

7-17-80-4f

## REPRIEVES, COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS.

[Extract from Gov. Thayer's Message.]

The Constitution and laws of the State require the Governor to report to the Legislative assembly, each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted by him, and the reasons for granting the same. Also the names of all persons in whose favor the remissions of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted. In obedience to that requirement, I submit at this time, my report upon that subject. The number of commutations, as you will observe from the report, is large, probably much larger than has ever been granted in this State during the same length of time. There are two reasons for this. The one is, that there has been a greater number of convicts in the penitentiary during the time referred to than at any prior period of like duration. The other is, that in nearly all cases where convicts have been discharged before the expiration of their term of sentence, a commutation has been granted, while formerly a practice prevailed of remitting a portion of the sentence, or, as it was termed, allowing extra time in favor of a party on account of some extra service, and discharging him without granting any commutation or pardon, but the same as if he had served the full term subject to the remission for merits as provided by statute, this resulted in allowing more credit for merits than the statute authorized. I have no desire to criticize the practice referred to, of allowing extra time to convicts for some extra labor or meritorious services, beyond that which they may entitle themselves to under the rule laid down in the statute. I have adopted the practice myself, but have not authorized the discharge of the convict in such cases, without a formal commutation or pardon, if I believed him entitled to a pardon. You will notice in a great majority of the cases of commutation, the convicts have served nearly all the time specified in their sentence. The object of granting the commutation in such cases, has been to render the discharge legal. The fact, however, has frequently been commented upon by parties, with as much apparent seriousness as if there had been an important exercise of the pardoning power.

The framers of the Constitution very wisely and properly vested in the Governor the pardoning power. No other branch of the Government could have exercised it as well. The Judiciary could not, as it necessarily would be controlled in its action by general rules, both in the admission of testimony and in its decisions, and a Legislative assembly would evidently be a very unfit body to exercise such a prerogative. All Governmental institutions are but human inventions, and at their best are very imperfect, however much they may benefit mankind. Depriving a human being of life or liberty as a penalty for the transgression of law, is an assumption on the part of a commonwealth, of high authority, and it can only be justified upon the grounds that the safety of the public demands it. The execution of the offender, or his continued detention secures an immunity from his further depredations, his reformation would have the same effect, though that is not likely to be effected except through the influence of punishment. But the most important aim, in the infliction of punishment, is to afford a salutary example to those who are not restrained by moral sentiments or through moral influences. To determine, then, what is condign punishment in a particular case, the security of the public from the acts of the particular offender and the beneficial influence it will have upon those who are prone to evil, must be considered. The Legislature in prescribing the vindictive part of a penal act, has in view a general class of offenders only, and a wide latitude is usually given to the courts in administering it, though some of our penal statutes are very much restricted, among which may be included the provision of the criminal code which makes it a felony to steal an article in a building, without regard to the value of the article or the kind or condition of the building. Another is the provision which makes it a felony to steal any of the equine or bo-

vine species, hog or sheep, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary without any alternative, and without regard to the value of the animal.

The judge who pronounces the sentence of the law upon offenders, has a better opportunity to know what amount of punishment should be inflicted, as he has heard the testimony in their case, and been able to observe the surroundings. But the evidence adduced is admitted under rules that are general, and often arbitrary, besides he may be impulsive and in some cases be unconsciously prejudiced, and he certainly does not know the effect the punishment he imposes will have upon the culprit, or its influence upon the public. Nor can he know the many little circumstances surrounding the transaction which have influenced a perpetration of the offence, and over which the offender had no control.

Whenever it can be ascertained that punishment has fulfilled the purpose for which it was intended, or has accomplished all it is capable of accomplishing in a particular case, its continuance becomes vindictive. By a close inspection of the conduct of convicts, and an inquiry into their history, many facts may be elicited which, in some cases, tend to extenuate their transgressions. Many of them, however, naturally belong in a prison, are vicious and unfit to be at large, while many others owe their condition more to misfortune than to depravity. It has been my policy thus far, to hold them to a rigid discipline while in prison, and to release them as soon as consistent with public safety and justice. I have doubtless made mistakes in the exercise of the pardoning power, but in every case I have exercised it conscientiously and with a view to benefit the prisoner and the State. And in nearly all of the cases, so far as I have been able to learn, those who have been released, have since conducted themselves properly. The duty which the authority imposes is not a pleasant one. It would be much more agreeable to a Governor to shirk its responsibility entirely by refusing to interfere in any case, but it would be very unjust to adopt any such course.

The law requires also that when the Governor grants a reprieve, commutation or pardon, or remits a fine or forfeiture, he must within ten days thereafter, file all the papers presented to him in relation thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom they must be kept, as public records, open to public inspection. You will find the papers relating to the cases reported on file in accordance with the law and subject to your examination.

NEWS ITEMS.

An illicit still, valued at \$2,000 and run in a vinegar factory conducted by Thorst & Hermann, was seized by the Internal Revenue officers at Chicago.

A political prisoner, confined at St. Petersburg, recently hanged himself, but before so doing, is reported to have disclosed the names of the Nihilist leaders and the author of the Winter Palace explosion plot.

Five deaths in four days, says the Bodie Free Press, discloses the fact that the shotgun and revolver are not played out, and that they are very handy things to have in the house after all.

The Oil Company at work in Moody's Gulch, Santa Clara county, made a rich strike on Friday afternoon last. They cut a stream of oil in well No. 4, which sent the fluid in a stream thirty-five feet above the ground.

Work at the various railroad camps in the vicinity of Vancouver, W. T., is being crowded, all the available men and teams being engaged on the work.

Fourteen female missionaries from the Presbyterian Board of Missions passed through Cheyenne yesterday, on the way to settlements in Utah, Idaho and Western Wyoming.

In Montana, near Fort Keogh, Crow Indians recently drove a band of 4,000 buffaloes into a mountain torrent, and, becoming entangled in the stampede, 30 Indians, 50 ponies and 1,000 buffaloes were drowned.

The fruit crop, with the exception of apples, will be light in Northern Idaho.

The city taxes of Seattle, W. T., for 1880, amount to \$18,892, about \$925 of which is on the delinquent list.

Oh, yes! You can rely on Webfoot oil at all times, night or day, as a sure cure for croup or spasms. Ask for it at McColl & Miller's.

## THE U. S. LAND LAWS.

What the Settler is Required to do to Acquire Government Land.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or have taken out his first papers declaring his intention to become a citizen. He must be 21 years old, or the head of a family. He may enter inside or outside of railroad limits 160 acres, or any subdivision thereof. On filing the claim the Land Office fee is \$22 on the 160, if the land is within railroad limits, or \$16 if it is outside. The applicant is required to establish his residence on the land within six months from day of filing. He can settle on the land three months, if it be "unoffered" land and thirty days if it be "offered" land, before filing his claim, and have his five year's residence counted from the day of settlement. If he has settled on unsurveyed land he must make his filing within 3 months from the filing of the township plot in the land office. The law says this residence must be a continued one for five years, but this does not prevent temporary absence for labor, even of several months, or for visits. There is a very general mistaken idea, however, that if the homesteader pays an occasional visit to his land every few weeks or months he is living on it sufficiently to hold his claim. Late decisions hold that such proceeding would be evidence of an attempt to evade the law and would forfeit the land to the government. In five years he can, or within seven years he must, submit proof, under oath, consisting of his own testimony and that of two credible witnesses, that he has made the place his home and has cultivated it. If his proof is satisfactory he gets a patent without further cost, excepting the final Land Office fees of \$12 inside of railroad limits and \$6 outside, and the cost of proof, amounting to \$4 in both cases. Any time after six months of actual residence the occupant may make final proof, and pay for his land at the rate of \$2.50 per acre if within railroad limits; or \$1.25 if without. Any contract to convey a portion of a claim before making final proof, destroys one's rights. An unmarried woman may take a claim, and if she marries a continued residence will give her a title in her own name. Under the homestead law the applicant must appear in person at the local land office, present his application, and take the required oath. The final affidavit and proof, however, may be made before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of record of the district in which the land is situated. A person should use his Pre-emption right before he does his Homestead, as in a Pre-emption he has to swear that he has not abandoned a home of his own in the same state or territory to settle on his Pre-emption land.

In the House the question of building an Asylum for the insane has in a manner been tested. So far there seems to be no disposition on the part of that body to saddle the State with the unnecessary expense of erecting a costly structure, at a time when it has more public buildings under headway than it finds itself capable of completing. It is some time yet until the expiration of the present contract and it would be but wisdom to allow things to remain as at present, and complete the buildings already begun before commencing others. In the mean time we know that the insane will be properly cared for, as they have been in the past, under the skillful care of Dr. Hawthorne.

A correspondent of the Lodi Review, writing from Railroad Flat, Calaveras county, says: Railroad Flat is to-night a deserted village, only one person remaining there, all others having fled. Every resident in the place, three persons excepted, have lately been prostrated by malarial fever. Five persons have died, and the school is broken up.

Webfoot Oil cures pain, internal or external in from one to fifteen minutes. Warranted. For sale by McColl & Miller.

Use Oriental Hair Tonic for preserving the hair.

Subscribe for the LEADER.

## MUSICAL MEMORANDUM.

MILTON, Sept 28th 1880.

Dear Reader: Gentlemen, I noticed with pleasure your last week's article on the prevalence of unfounded pretensions to literary knowledge. You mentioned incidentally that this show admiration was not confined to literature. I very heartily agree with you. If there is any one subject more than another which people pretend to appreciate and understand, I think it is music. A great many people have imbibed the idea, no one knows how or where, that music is refining and elevating in its influence, and that it is a sure mark of bad breeding and poor taste not to like music. Hence they esteem it very much and of course understand it. And with this high degree of regard for it, there is frequently a complete failure to discern for those who may be so good and stupid as to not to appreciate the great composer, and they show their superiority in a manner that is not far from the greatest refinement. James Bay is an article in the Boston Herald. It has something to say about the "worship of the gods of literature." He says "The same thing happens—but literature is more excusable, because they have less natural intelligence—with lovers of music. Instead of being sorry for the poor folks who have 'no ear' for music, a little music in the evening, better to extremity, they overwhelm them with reproaches for what is in fact a natural infirmity. You God! you wonder! they are really, how contemptible is the creature who has no music in his soul! Which is usually very rude. Even persons who are not musical have their feelings; they understand what is abusive language and resent it." There is too much truth in this even if music is so very, very refining in its influence. Oh! I am so fond of music, there is nothing in the world so nice! coming from those who would be equally as fastidious over Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata or Old Dan Decker's rendered by a good musician as is slightly annoying. Then to listen to the 'gods' as in all, politeness, beauty, over some miserable performance is perfectly agonizing. The fact that almost every piece of music executed in company commands more or less laudation leads to the conclusion that there can be no badly rendered music or that those who indulge are incapable of judging, or do not mean what they say; and we know that even music can be, and to frequently is badly butchered. But for fear of being considered deficient in the appreciation of "the divine art," we sacrifice the truth and join in the chorus "how sweet," "very nice indeed," "remarkably well rendered," &c &c, when at the same time we think it is nothing of the kind. Good music hath charms no doubt; but it is not every one who can appreciate them, nor is it necessary that they should pretend to when they do not. On the other hand bad music, or pieces from which all the music and harmony are driven in the rendition are simply execrable and yet we dare not say so. Why can't we be honest about this as about other things? If we were, we would do away with much of the music that is merely an annoyance and relieve the lovers of music from the odium of being considered either ignorant or sycophantic.

Yours respectfully,

Staccato.

PENDLETON ITEMS.

They are arranging the furniture in the new hotel.

The walls of Milarkie's brick are now on story high.

The fence around the Court House square is nearing completion.

The store of Hexter's has been removed from Main to Court street.

Wheeler Bros. & Co. have lately received a large invoice of agricultural implements.

Hancock and English Club meets on Friday evenings of each week. Democrats call and see us.

Our representatives in the "third house," telegraph that more money is needed at Salem.

The Court House, during the last week has received two coats of paint, and now it looks somewhat like a mud puddle.

Business of Circuit Court piling up fast, enough already on hands for a four weeks term of court and much of it will be unfinished the coming term if the county is not divided.