

Weekly Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY FRANK J. PARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE, STATESMAN BUILDING, THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. E. BINGHAM, M. D., HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE TO THE corner of First and Alder streets.

DR. A. N. MARION, OFFICE-Third St.-below the Court House.

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DR. J. M. BOYD, Physician & Surgeon, OFFICE IN PAINES BUILDING.

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C. H. MACK, DENTIST, Office over Johnson, Rice & Winans.

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A. RIGGERS AYRES, CLERK DISTRICT COURT, (First Judicial District).

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION to making ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

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WILL KEEP AT ALL TIMES A FULL Stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, ETC.

THE CHINESE MUST GO! THE PEOPLE MUST GO!

JAS. W. SWEZEAN'S, At his new Saddlery Depot, nearly opposite the Post Office.

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY

MACHINE WORKS, Is in the hands of Practical Mechanics and who are prepared to build and repair.

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SOAP! SOAP! The Walla Walla STAR SOAP WORKS.

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THIS HOTEL IS NEWLY BUILT, and will be conducted as a First-Class House.

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JANUARY 29, 1880. For particulars call at the school or address, MISS H. B. GARRETTSON.

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N. B. HEDDAUGH & CO., DEALERS IN WATER PIPE, HYDRAULIC RAMS, AND THE MAGIC PUMPS.

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TERMS - Single Lesson, one hour, One Dollar; For Month, two Lessons weekly, Six Dollars.

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GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS! SEWING MACHINES, LOCKS.

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WARRANTED FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME. GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE WALLA WALLA SEED GARDENS!

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DEALER IN LEAD AND IRON PIPES! WATER FITTINGS.

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Wholesale Liquor Store! FOR THE BEST BRANDS OF WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINE AND CIGARS.

Of which a large stock is constantly kept on hand.

LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stables, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

THIS FIRST CLASS STABLE HAS been stocked with the finest Stock, Harness and Vehicles of every description.

THE FASHION SHAVING SALOON!

THIS CELEBRATED SHAVING AND Bathing Salon has been refitted in a manner far ahead of all others in the country.

NEWS AND OTHER PAPER-Sold at the STATESMAN'S OFFICE.

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MAIN STREET, ABOVE THE BRIDGE. IN OUR PLAINING MILL, SASH AND Door Factory we are prepared to execute excellent work in everything pertaining to our business.

PICARD & CLARK, Carpenters, Builders, Undertakers

And dealers in all kinds of UNDERTAKER'S GOODS!

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Trimings, Shrouding, And in fact everything pertaining to a well regulated Undertaker's business.

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Special Inducements! ROSSIER DEPARTMENT! Ladies', Gents', Misses' and children's Hose.

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OF THE NORTH PACIFIC. Guarantee to sell the very best CLOTHING for less Money than anywhere else on the Coast.

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NEW styles received by every steamer. 45-47 HOLTON HOUSE RESTAURANT. T. S. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Some Mysteries of Ancient Engineering. Cleopatra's Needle has at last been safely removed from the pedestal which has supported it for eighteen hundred years.

This pedestal is of the same kind of granite as the obelisk itself and must have been brought from the quarry at Syene, near the first cataract of the Nile.

It is remarkable that the existence of this pedestal, measuring forty-three tons, was unknown to the present excavations.

The obelisk was formally dedicated to Commander Goringe and Lieutenant Schneider by the Governor of Alexandria, on October 22d.

By the level of November the earth was moved to the twenty feet below the present level and the large pedestal resting on three marble slabs were made visible.

The base of the Needle is rounded by age. Originally three feet long by one wide.

One of these slabs was under each corner, firmly fixed to both obelisk and pedestal by two bronze bars an inch in diameter and over a foot in length.

On the remaining slab which belongs to the obelisk, then it is equally puzzling how the under bars were ever fitted and soldered into the pedestal.

At all events, as Commander Goringe's Yankee foreman remarked, "The fellow that stuck my eye into the crack of these four crabs two only now remain. They were under two diagonally opposite corners of the obelisk, and are badly mutilated."

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Depredations of Visitors to Menlo Park. "How Wonderful!" says the beautiful "Encyclopedia Britannica," "Bright Light."

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Edison has closed his laboratory to the general public, admitting visitors by special permit only, hundreds still come nightly to Menlo Park to see the electric light.

Of the number, comparatively few have special invitations, but the crowd, not satisfied with the street lights, a dozen of which are kept constantly burning, and the lights in the dwellings, which are in nearly every part of the village, finally force their way into the laboratory and almost take possession of it.

The good nature of the great inventor is taxed to the utmost. Dismal to turn away scores who come from a distance, he permits their admittance until they become so numerous that it is utterly impossible for the assistants to do any work.

For more than a week now his entire establishment, with its 20 or 30 skilled hands, has been practically at a standstill, owing to the throngs of visitors. They come from near and far, the towns for the most part being a crowd of farmers, mechanics, laborers, boys, girls, men and women—and the trains depicting their loads of bankers, brokers, capitalists, sightseers, hungry agents looking for business, and others.

All boldly walk to the laboratory, beseege the doors and insist on seeing Professor Edison, until that gentleman at times wishes he had never invented the electric lamp or anything else.

TEARS THAT AIM AT DARKNESS. Among these numbers are not a few malicious persons, who, for some motives of their own, seek every opportunity to play tricks with the wires.

To-night the latter were temporarily "short circuited," but Edison's ingenuity prevents any serious damage. Forewarned by the attempt made the other evening by some unknown person to throw the whole power of the current on a coil only of the circuit, thus attempting to injure some of the lamps, he rigged up an ingenious attachment to the wire—a sort of "safety valve" that throws off all the electricity of the circuit the instant the wires are tampered with.

All this vigilance, however, is not able to prevent the crowd of admiring friends by explaining at length how the little chalk telephones which abound in the laboratory furnished the electricity that gave out the electric light.

Outside the annoyance of having his sanctum thus invaded and his apparatus badly stolen, Edison has to submit to questions which must be a torture to him, because of the ignorance they display.

Said one well dressed lady, apparently quite intelligent, after the system had been explained in detail and much pains had been taken to make her understand: "Oh, yes, how wonderful! I understand it all now. You bottle up the light in these little globes and then sell it for so much a bottle! Isn't it nice?"

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GOOD LUCK OF FARMERS.

The Staple Crops of the Past Year Worth at Least \$115,000,000 More than Those of the Year Before.

A Washington dispatch of December 22d to the New York Tribune says that an interesting table has been prepared at the agricultural department from estimated and reported crop returns for the season just closed.

The statement, which was carefully prepared, shows the amounts of the several staples raised in the whole United States together with the amounts produced in the preceding year.

The values given are not the quoted prices in the market, but the values to producers. It will be seen that the total increase of value of agricultural production for the past season, as compared with the value of the preceding year, is nearly \$416,000,000. The table is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Product, Value. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Cotton, Tobacco, Hay, Potatoes.

The statistician of the agricultural department is gathering material upon which to base a careful estimate of the total increase in certain other values during the year just closing.

This will include the increased value of real estate and of mining property. He expresses the opinion, based upon material already gathered, that it will not fall below \$1,000,000,000.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1879.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—If the world was all before the radicals, where to choose a place for disturbing the ordinary and peaceful course of events?

Let them choose a spot more calculated to give their temper any encouragement and to bring final discontinuance than the state of Maine. I say nothing of the manifestly selfish motives which actuate certain of the leaders, but of a little season of the feeling which moves the rank and file of the party out of the common line of duty, is not, however mistaken it may be, proof of a love of disorder or an indication of a design to violate the laws.

The secretary had been allowed to manage affairs to suit himself. No one, in fact, but the secretary, had any faith whatever in a peaceful termination of the efforts. Now that he is clearly shown to have been in the wrong, and his persistent folly most costly to the government many valuable lives and an enormous expense, it is not strange that the secretary, and his immature political friends, whom he has got around him in the department should feel solicitors for the future.

Location of Mining Claims.

Only citizens, and those who have declared their intention of becoming such, can legally locate mines.

All land is mineral that is more valuable for mining than for farming purposes. A vein or lode extends 150 feet on each side of its centre, and the end lines must be parallel with each other.

Locators have the exclusive right of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins throughout their entire depth, the tops or apices of which are inside such surface lines; but their right of conquest is confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end-lines of their location—no right being granted to enter upon the surface location of another.

Where two or more veins intersect or cross, the prior location will take the ore within the space of intersection.

The discoverer must record within 20 days from the date of discovery, and his location certificate must contain (1) the name of the vein; (2) the name of the locator; (3) the date of location; (4) the number of feet in length claimed on each side of the discovery-shaft; (5) the number of feet in width claimed on each side; (6) the general course of the vein as nearly as may be.

The discovery-shaft must show a well-defined vein; a plain notice embracing the above facts must be posted at the point of discovery; the surface boundaries must be marked by eight substantial posts, (besides the location), heaved on the sides facing the location, and sunk in the ground or firmly planted in monuments of stone.

A Prudent Irishman.

It will not do to class Charles Stewart Parrish, who is now on the shores of his grandfather, the brave American, Admiral Charles Stewart, with the foolish Fenians. He has a definite policy; that of inducing the Irish to hold on to their homesteads, and not to look to parliament, but to themselves, and by this course to wear out the patience of the British government, and finally to force justice from parliament. There is method in this plan; and as Mr. Parrish is said to be as preserving as he is patient, he will be heartily welcomed in the United States.

This is a warm spot for every American heart for Ireland, and if Mr. Parrish is as prudent as he is brave, he will receive, not perhaps as much as an echo to his politics as he might wish, but certainly a hearty response to that part of his programme which appeals to Americans to help to relieve the poverty and the famine of Ireland. The present condition of Ireland is more deplorable, between its political turmoil, scarcity of labor, and terrible destitution, than that of any portion of Europe, not excepting the present privations of the Russian peasantry; and there is no spot on earth to which the Emerald Isle can turn with more confidence in a generous answer than to this country.

The best bit cigar at Charley Davis.

Settling.

[From the Pen of the STATESMAN'S OWN Paraphraser.]

Pearly tears—Oysters.

A fee that no one cries for—Catastrophe.

The latest invention is the india-rubber oyster. Supplies rented to church fairs at reduced rates.

"By their fruit ye shall know them," as the irate owner of a devastated fruit tree said to the constable.

A Chinaman working in a laundry in this city rejoices in the cognomen of Gee Whoo. Judging from his name he has mistaken his calling.

He looked as wise as an owl, did he. His tricks were well adjusted; He declined to advertise, for fear, And in a year he busted.

This is the season of the year when the festive plumber is the busiest; laboring for half an hour on bursted pipes and an hour and three quarters on the bill therefor.

The cold snap having gone, the young man who failed to get his ulster from his uncle, where he left it last spring, is beginning to take the newspapers from between the lining of his dress coat.

New Year's day is past—the day when every young man swears off and turns over a new leaf, but, like the traditional Rip Van Winkle, he is beginning to remark, "this one don't count." 'Twas ever thus.

Felicia was gliding down the street the other day with a Derby hat on, and her hands in the pockets of her long ulster, when a small boy ran up and said, "Say, miss, if yer had a cigar now, you'd be all right, wouldn't you?"

It is said that a chicken will not squawk much when held by one leg. Although Thanksgiving day has passed, it is well enough for those who are accustomed to purchase their fowls in the evening after the owners have retired, to cut this out and paste it in their hats.

We hope our city pastors received their usual supply of Christmas slippers; if not, the editor of these jottings can furnish a few pairs of rickety embroidered ones, presented by enthusiastic lady friends, the only trouble with them being the difficulty of telling them from Mississippi flat boats.

Remarks a writer: "A gentle hand can lead an elephant by a hair." Now, what foolishness that is to put into the minds of children? Why, bless you, elephants don't have hair; they have just hides, that's all. Perhaps a gentle hand might lead him by the tail, but, mind you, we have our doubts even of that.

An exchange says: "It is extremely embarrassing to awake in the morning after being out quite late, and find your better half going through the pockets of your clothes." Correct; and especially if she finds nothing there but alager beer check, a ticket to the varieties, and a highly perfumed note signed "ever yours, Gertrude."

NEW POSTAL CARD.—The new device which has been adopted by the government, known as the double postal card, is considerable of an advance in postal convenience, and promises to become popular with those who have an extensive business correspondence. According to description, it will be the same size as the card now in use, worth just double as much, with a stamp on each upper corner.

The stamp on the upper right hand corner will be cancelled when the card is sent for the first time, and the other one when it is returned. When it first goes, the writer puts his communication on the back and the address of correspondent on the face. The receiver answers on the same card, erases his name and writes that of the person who sent it to him. The original sender must be careful not to use all of the space on the card. The advantages are economy and convenience, and then too, as excursions in legal procedure there is sometimes an advantage in having a communication and its answer together, on the same card of paper.

A NEW STORY BY MURKIN.—A boy in St. Louis was recently presented with a jack-knife, with which, boy-like, he cut and marked everything that came in his way from the dining-room table to the wall of the kitchen. A few days after he had cut his tail. A few days after he had cut his tail. A few days after he had cut his tail.

It checks CONSUMPTION in its early stages. It cures THROAT and LARYNX without the surgeon's knife.

It cures FEMALE WEAKNESS and DYSMENSA.

It reduces in an efficient manner all swellings, external or internal.

It eradicates the effects of Mineral Poisons, and establishes a sound constitution.

Many certificates, much further information and full directions for using, will be found in the pamphlet, "Treatment of Diseases of the Blood," in which each bottle is enclosed.

Price \$1 per bottle containing 12 ounces, or 50 to 50 Cents. Sold by local druggists.

D. BANGSON & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by H. E. HOLMES and J. H. DAY.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 30th, 1879.

A SWORN STATEMENT HAS BEEN filed in this office and application made under the Act of Congress approved June 3d, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of Timber Lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington Territory," to purchase 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 21, 1879.

A SWORN STATEMENT HAS BEEN filed in this office and application made under the Act of Congress approved June 3d, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of Timber Lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington Territory," to purchase 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NOTICE. U. S. LAND OFFICE. Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 11, 1879.

A SWORN STATEMENT HAS BEEN filed in this office and application made under the Act of Congress approved June 3d, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of Timber Lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington Territory," to purchase 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244,

Walla Walla Statesman.

SUPPLEMENT.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

GOD SAVE KING GRANT.

A YANKEE NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Air—*God Save the Queen.*
Oh! great Ulysses, we
Come out to worship thee—
Our Yankee majesty—
By kings anointed.
Your Highness we all hail,
Your foes we do assail,
You hold up by the tail
Our land disoriented.
And oh! great king Ulys,
Your hand we fain would kiss;
Nor would it come amiss,
Nor us belittle.
To stoop on bended knee
And kiss furiously
At any part we see—
For we're lickspittles.
Oh! King, be kind to us;
We're rough, be blind to us;
You know, oh! mighty cuss
From o'er the wide sea,
How silk-courters swing
Incessant 'neath the nose of King,
That they a smile may bring,
And sweet subsidy.
Great kings have feted thee,
Emperors have baited thee,
Potentates rated thee
A son of a gun;
So then thy face before
We bump our skulls and eare
Low down upon the floor—
Bigger'n Washinton.
Give us thy sweet Prince Fred,
Him of the brilliant head,
Who erst has grandly led
Our brave rebell.
Through sample room and bar,
Colonel and son of Mar,
Without a scratch or scar,
Or scalped enemy.
God save your majesty,
Likewise your family,
Likewise your flummery
And set every
Long may you live to reign
O'er Yankee's wild domain,
And much here gain
From Doodlery.

DRY CREEK ITEMS.

Rev. Mr. Paul occasionally preaches in the school house near his place.
Messrs. Pitman, Eastham and Brush report good attendance at their schools.
Mr. J. L. Reid, who has been very ill of typhoid fever, is now out of danger.
Messrs. Gilliam and Cornwall have gathered in the last of their apple crop.
Newt. Aldrich has been making some extensive improvements upon his place. Among these is a fine dwelling house and a large barn.
G. W. Ireland is coming well to the front as a breeder of fine stock. Among his stud is a six-year-old Percheron stallion, imported from France three years ago. His weight is 1900 pounds, and Mr. Ireland values him at \$3000. Mr. Ireland has over one hundred head of horses upon his place.
A very pleasant dancing party was given at the residence of C. T. Nelson on the evening of the 16th. About thirty couples attended. An excellent supper was furnished by Mrs. Nelson, and dancing was kept up until nearly dawn. We believe that more parties of this kind are to be given on the creek during the next two months.

The damage done along the creek by the wind storm of the 9th was not evenly distributed, but rather streaked. Mr. C. R. Frazier, near the head of the creek, is a loser to the extent at least of \$500. His barn is one of the largest on the creek. The wind took the roof bodily from it and threw it against a shed covering some agricultural machinery. The shed was destroyed, and part of the machinery injured.

Messrs. Demaris, Mark Pierce, Lamb, Kershaw and Cochran had most of their fencing blown down. Newt. Aldrich lost the roof from his new barn, but has had it replaced. O. C. Gallagher, S. M. Kerr and B. G. Mney had their fences prostrated. G. W. Ireland lost the roofing of his stock stables, some of the shingles being carried several hundred yards. Messrs. Zaring, Paul Nelson, Yennel and McInroe lost some of their fencing.

THE UTE INDIANS.—Chief Ouray has not brought in the Ute murderers, and is by no means likely to; Secretary Schurz must be an idiot to suppose that even a savage would surrender himself to the authorities when he knows that hanging awaits him for his crimes. Transfer the Indians to the care of the war department.

The appointment of Gen. Charles Ewing, of Ohio, for governor of Utah, is said to have been decided upon. The present governor, Emery, is altogether too partial to the Mormons to suit the powers that be, under existing circumstances.

LATEST advices reduce the estimate of the number of lives lost in the Tay bridge disaster. The various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life at 93.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

From the annual report of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts made to the secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1879, we glean the following facts concerning the great Northern Pacific railroad, which will prove of interest to our readers, now that this trans-continental line is in actual process of construction. The original land grant was made to the Northern Pacific road by act of congress July 2, 1864. Number of acres certified under grants to June 30, 1879, 743,493.44. Congress reserves the power to regulate conditions as to government transportation over this line as follows:

[Act July 27, 1866, secs. 5, 11, statute 14, pages 295, 297.]

"That the said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic services.

That said railroad or any part thereof shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval and other government services, and also subject to such regulations as congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation."

RAILROAD STATUS AND OFFICIALS.

The Northern Pacific has 560 miles of road and an undivided half of 24, and has leased 605 miles of its road for 99 years. The number of stock holders in this road is 7,850; the par value of a share is \$100; the authorized capital is \$100,000,000; the capital stock subscribed is \$100,000,000; the capital stock issued, common, \$27,812,700; preferred, \$46,346,000 53. Total issued, \$74,158,704 53.

The officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad are Frank Billings, president; Samuel Wilkeson, secretary; Robert L. Benknop, treasurer; S. H. Clark, general superintendent, and James W. Gannett, auditor.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was opened for public use in 1877. The length of the main track is 584 miles; the weight of rail per yard is 56 pounds; the gauge is 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches, and the maximum grade per mile, 116 feet.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, from Kalama on the Columbia river to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, and the branch line to Wilkeson were visited during the year. The location of the terminus at Kalama has not been a success, as steamer communication with Portland is required, with the usual delays, changes and transshipments. The road-bed and track are in good condition, as are also the bridges and trestles on the line. Business of the road is improving but is light. The country through which the road runs is well timbered and watered, and is as desirable for settlement as any met with in the west, grain and other crops being large and unfasting. The company's coal mines at Wilkeson are being profitably worked, but the coal is of an inferior quality. Recent discoveries of extraordinary seams of excellent bituminous coal in the immediate neighborhood of the company's mines give hope that the business of the road will largely increase in the future. In the

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO LEGISLATION.

The following is said: Sixth.—That the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad be extended five years from July 1, 1879.

(This company is going on with its construction at both ends of the line, and expects to have two or three hundred miles additional railroad opened for use by the summer of 1880. It is anticipated that the general improvement in business will enable this company to carry to a successful completion this great northern line to the Pacific. The people of Oregon and Washington territory, the great Northwest of the Pacific Coast, desire more direct means of communication with the Eastern states. The company's affairs are in good condition and under good control.)

COST AND EQUIPMENT.

The cost of constructing the 584 miles of the N. P. R. R. was \$19,588,650 44; the cost of equipment was \$1,115,369 55; total cost, \$20,704,019 99; cost per mile, \$33,740; number of locomotives, 55; number of passenger cars, 23; of baggage and express cars, 11; of box, freight and stock cars, 564; of platform and coal cars, 739; total, 1347.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The N. P. R. R. has the following liabilities: Pay rolls and vouchers, \$134,247 10; bills payable, \$807,395 65; ac-

counts payable, \$816,294 81; capital stock, \$74,158,794 53; total liabilities, \$75,916,732 10. Assets are cost of road and fixtures, \$19,693,012 49; machinery, locomotives and cars, \$1,168,682 86; real estate, other than road, \$70,271 41; fuel, materials and supplies, \$728,352 41; cash, \$596,117 18; company's bonds and stocks, \$7,216,211 20; other bonds and stocks and investments in other corporations \$1,813,545 73; bills receivable, \$1,760 28; accounts receivable, \$126,136 18; due from the United States, \$80,573 93; deficit, \$44,412,068 43.

EXPENDITURES.

The total operating expenses of the N. P. R. R., June 30, 1879, were \$711,928 79; the total income expenditures, \$45,504 25; total expenditures, \$757,433 04.

OPERATIONS OF LAND DEPARTMENTS.

The date of the original land grant act to the N. P. Railroad was July 2, 1864; number of miles covered by grants, 1800; number of sections per mile wanted, 20 in states and 40 in territories; estimated number of acres covered by grants, 47,000,000; number of acres patented, to June 30, 1879, 743,493.44; total acres sold, to June 30, 1879, 2,312,129; estimated number of acres granted and remaining unsold, 44,687,871.

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Northern Pacific Railroad for six months, January to June, inclusive, 1879 and 1878:

	1879.	1878.
Passengers.....	\$239,942 58	\$147,747 06
Freight.....	470,423 65	335,218 26
Mail.....	17,683 82	18,815 09
Express.....	6,299 35	4,851 92
Miscellaneous.....	4,639 11	12,528 73
Total.....	\$769,333 51	\$519,191 66
Miles operated.....	682 1/2	604 1/2
EXPENSES.	1879.	1878.
Conducting trans- portation.....	\$119,505 39	\$ 71,554 32
Motive power.....	120,284 64	85,890 65
Maintenance of cars.....	25,514 75	25,809 59
Maintenance of way.....	141,561 24	97,543 47
General expenses and taxes.....	107,567 46	91,809 51
Total.....	\$314,433 48	\$275,609 68
Net earnings.....	\$454,900 03	\$243,581 99

WESTON ITEMS.

Everything is working in the old grooves again; all have recovered from those excesses so common to the holiday. Those who have "sixteen off" have let the matter pass from their minds; in fact, 1880 with us Westons, like an old machine, works smoothly.

This section, like yours, will take up the "no fence" question, and we believe the people of Unadilla will decide that "no fence" is out of the question.

The storm that visited us some days ago, left its brand in the way of six or eight upset houses, a dozen more thrown off their foundation, besides the total disappearance of many more buildings of smaller calibre. The damage done in this section, it is estimated, will reach nearly \$8000. Centerville and Milton escaped the fury of the gale much to the surprise of all.

Gen. James H. Turner has been stopping at Weston the past few days. The sentiment is unanimous here that General Turner was justified in killing Strobe, who was a notoriously bad character.

A great many improvements are contemplated here for the coming spring; three new brick buildings and several new wooden ones. In the course of a few years Weston will attain the proportions of a fair city.

CARMELITA.

RAILROADS COMING.—The N. Y. Public, a leading financial paper of the east, says that over three hundred miles of the Utah Northern railroad is completed, and as work is steadily progressing, it is not at all improbable that it will be completed to Walla Walla within a year, and that the Dalles will have railroad communication with Ogden, via Walla Walla, through the medium of this road before eighteen months. This road, controlled by the Union Pacific, will be about 600 miles in length from Ogden to Portland, its ultimate destination. The Northern Pacific railroad, to extend from Duluth to Puget Sound, will be about 1800 miles long, and will be the shortest route between navigable waters of the Atlantic and Pacific slope except the transcontinental line between Galveston and San Diego. The Northern Pacific has the advantage of penetrating a region of unlimited capacity for wheat growing, and may, perhaps, be completed within three years, by which time the country it intersects will eclipse the prairies of the western states as grain producers, and the line itself will be the most valuable railroad property in the United States.

BEER has already risen \$1 per cask in Chicago since it was decided to hold the national republican convention in that city. Deacon Smith is going to stay in Cincinnati or take a canteen with him.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1880.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—There now appears to be no doubt that after killing Agent Meeker, the Ute chiefs outraged his widow, daughter and the other lady of the agency fort. Secretary Schurz is waiting for these guilty Indians to come in voluntarily. He thinks the government should in some way grant a divorce to the Indians' wives if the Indians really are guilty. He will devote his time for a month or two to the preparation of an argument on the subject. He will have it ready by the time the guilty Indians arrive here. He will ask the friendly Indians now on their way here, what they think about other matters, but he is positive about the divorce. He will insist on that. Meantime, almost every other man in America is eager that every guilty chief should be hung. It will come to that soon even if such a beautiful creature as Schurz remains at the head of the interior department.

There is every prospect that the national greenback labor gathering here this week, will be one of the most incongruous assemblages of which there is record anywhere. If we may judge from the announcement of arrivals and expected arrivals, the introduction of a few Ute warriors would add to the order and system of the occasion.

Congress met again yesterday, but adjourned almost immediately in token of respect to the late Senator Houston. In the senate nothing was done, and in the house nothing of importance. It is believed all of this week and a large part of next, will be taken up in the house in discussion of the revised rules. Then the deferred tempest of discussion upon financial questions, if not dexterously postponed further by Speaker Randall, will fill the house. From present appearances even necessary work on the appropriation bill will be neglected in the eagerness of the members to air their eloquence on this subject. I find many of the democratic members—especially the southern members—strengthened in their opposition to Senator Bayard's resolution taking away the legal tender quality of greenbacks. But there will nevertheless be lengthy discussions. The senator is one of the purest, and most influential of public men, and, believing himself right, will talk every hour of the session before he will submit.

There are various prophecies as to the length of the session; the general opinion now being that it will be longer than was anticipated. Speaker Randall, most accomplished of parliamentarians, and who has, to a remarkable degree, retained his influence with members, leads the effort for the prompt transaction of business and an early adjournment and I hope he will win.

DEM.

MUSIC IN THE AIR.—The present year may witness startling revolutions in the political government of India. The Mollahs, of Afghanistan, have just proclaimed a sacred war against the British, and 60,000 Wahabee fanatics, the Puritans of Mohammedanism famed for their enmity to the infidel and to British rule, have unfurled the standard of revolt against the Turks for annexing the Province of Njod, or the coast district of Arabia along the Persian gulf. The late execution of Saiah Mollahs in Cabul has incensed their desire for vengeance, and the Moslem, of northwestern India who remained loyal to the British crown during the Sepoy revolt of 1857, are now in full sympathy with the Arabian and Afghan Moslems and also with the Mahattos. The sacred cakes have already begun to circulate throughout the Punjab and the Deccan, and the recent movements of Afghan Moslems is ominous of impending evil. Once let the standard of revolt be unfurled and the accumulated grievances of a century of misrule will marshal all the native races, including the Sikhs and Ghoraka Sepoys, under the name of religious fanaticism against their hated masters. There are less than half a million English in India against two hundred millions of active natives. The greatest cataclysm of the century is imminent in the orient, but the British government seems to possess no correct intimation of the impending crisis; her affairs in Afghanistan are desperate, and the London Times says, officially, "We can now retire from Afghanistan with honor and with safety. By and by the choice may not be open to us." It behoves Great Britain to take her measure betimes if she would avert a grand catastrophe which would be the grand finale of her empire in the east.

GENERAL GRANT thinks that Washington is the handsomest city in the world. This shows that the ex-president is by no means averse to taking quarters there again.

VERY CLOSE.—From Mr. Frank Shisler, of Camas Prairie, we are indebted for details of the almost miraculous escape of Lieut. Earl of the 2d infantry, from almost certain death from exposure. On the 9th day of January the Lieutenant left the Cottonwood House on the prairie for Lewiston, the weather was blustering and the snow had drifted very much. The mail carrier met him six miles from Mason's house near the summit of Craig's mountain; nothing more was heard of him until the Sunday following, when some returning soldiers reported that he had not passed Mason's. Major Shearer, with two soldiers, then started out to search for him, but night overtook them before they reached the place where the lost man was last seen, so they camped in the snow. Next morning Shearer left the soldiers to search for him and he went to Lapwai for some Indians to assist in the search. Meantime the two soldiers who are represented to be the splendid fellows, belonging to company "D," 1st cavalry, commenced a search on their own account with the extra assistance of an Indian; they travelled for miles over the snow searching very closely, and had almost given up hope when one of them, by the merest accident, looked behind him and discovered the unfortunate man lying under a pine tree with his saddle blanket wrapped around him and almost in last extremity. He had laid down to die and had been five whole days with nothing whatever to eat. The boys then took him to Mason's and wrapped his feet in snow, which probably saved them, as it is, he will possibly recover with the loss of one or two toes. While all this was occurring the news had reached Captain Winters at Fort Lapwai, who immediately gathered together a lot of his men and started out, himself at the head, on a systematic search; although he did not find the lost one, he is none the less entitled to the greatest credit; it is a characteristic of the man for no better officer is in the service. We are sorry we have not the names of the two soldiers of company "D," for they would be published with pleasure. Will some of our numerous correspondents up there do us the favor of mentioning them in their correspondence.

NORTHERN IDAHO MINES.—From different parties now in the city from the northern mining country, we learn that much mining is still being done by white men, and also that fresh discoveries are continually being made. In old Florence those old stand-bys, Johnny Hickey, McLee and Wm. Short are doing well working Basha Gulch near its junction with Meadow creek. This ground always was known to be rich, but it took years of hard labor to open it up. We are glad to hear of the success of our friends for it is no more than they deserve; long may it continue. On Little Slate creek, near the head, Bob Royal did very well last season on good hill diggings he has recently discovered there. Ike Orcutt has found good mining ground over in the "Buffalo Hump" country; many of our readers have cause to remember this section; it was the cause of a big excitement in '61; ten thousand men went out there to take up claims as reports came into Florence that some miners were taking out gold by the tin cup full. The place has not yet been found, but it might be there all the same. Chas. White has sold out his ditch property to Bill Darrah who will make it pay for years to come. We are glad that Bill has become a respectable citizen and property holder. At John Day's creek Phil Cleary is doing a good business; his friends here in the lower country, especially the ladies, are forgetting him. At Slate creek Uncle Johnny Woods is still alive and as well liked by everybody as in his palmist days. The bridge over Salmon river, owned by Bob Mansfield is again in place, and we hope our old friend will meet no more such misfortunes. Good luck to all of them.

THE LATE GALE.—Penewa was nearly all blown down by the recent gale of wind. The ferries on Snake river all became loose and Uncle Jake Miller's stages could not cross over; but for all that the mails were carried over in a small boat and no delay occurred. It was a heavy expense to him, as the teams had to make double journeys without rest, but so long as the mails get through all right he is satisfied.

THE STORM.—Capt. Smith says that he had a building in course of erection at Ainsworth; the side walls were up and the floors laid; that one of the floors was carried a distance of one-fourth of a mile. He has got the material all back again, but it was brought back in pieces. That is all the damage at that point. The saw mill was not disturbed.

CHRONICLE BUILDING.—We acknowledge the handsome present of a fine lithograph of the new Chronicle building in San Francisco. It is a magnificent structure, and one of the finest monuments of newspaper enterprise in the world.

FREIGHTING.—Just before the storm R. L. Smalley started with a load of freight for Mount Idaho, he got as far as the Pataha; he stored the freight there and returned home. Last week he started for the Pataha to prosecute his trip.

DEBATE POSTPONED.—The debate on the "No Fence Law" question, which was to have been held on yesterday evening, has been postponed until Friday evening next, when the members of the Dixie Debating Club will meet at Dixie school house.

TO COMMENCE.—Grading will commence on the Wallula & Celilo railroad the coming week. Mr. H. Thielson left for the scene of operations on Thursday.

OUR WARRENS LETTER.

VAST MINERAL WEALTH.
WARRENS, Idaho, Jan. 10, 1880.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Mining in this camp has been only moderately successful the last year, but other business has been generally good. Our placer mines are nearly all in the hands of Chinamen, and what they make over their expenses they take immediately out of the country, so that this prosperity has no effect on the general prosperity of the country. More attention has been paid to quartz mining than for several years before. Our placer ground is shallow, and at no distant day will be exhausted, but quartz mines are practically inexhaustible. First in importance is the "Rescue." This ledge is situated about a mile south from town, and like all our ledges has a general east and west course and dips to the south. It crops out near the crest of a ridge about 350 feet in height from the head of the creek, and this much of the mine might be drained by means of a tunnel. It belongs to an incorporated company of the same name, but is at present leased for five years to an association of gentlemen in Boston and the East known locally as T. M. Baker & Co. It was originally worked by a shaft at the top of the hill; afterwards a tunnel was run striking the ledge at right angles at a depth of 180 feet. All the rock that is known to be of any account above the level of this tunnel has been taken and worked; but there are thousands of tons of vein matter yet remaining, consisting of clay and decomposed quartz, mostly which would probably pay a small profit if taken out and worked with economy.

A FIVE STAMP STEAM MILL

Stands at the mouth of the tunnel. A large blacksmith shop, boarding house, ware house, and all necessary buildings stand conveniently near. The hoisting works (steam) stand on top of the ridge directly over the point where the tunnel intersects the ledge. A well-timbered shaft leads to it. The boiler is an upright one of sufficient steam-making power to sink 500 feet or more. It supplies two engines with steam, one of which runs the hoisting reel, the other the pump. One of them was put in place by the present lessees. These gentlemen have re-timbered the mill, re-timbered the tunnel, and put in an ironed track, cleaned out the old shaft, which was formerly sunk about 50 feet, and run a level from it 200 feet east. The level did not yield as much ore as was anticipated for the reason that between it and the main tunnel above a good deal of sinking of holes and gouging of rock had been done in former times, the extent of which was not fully known; nevertheless it yielded somewhere about 250 tons, and the level itself was in good rock—very good rock indeed—for over 160 feet. The vein matter is soft clay and quartz of all colors, and from 12 to 30 inches wide. The ground is quite wet, and when the ore is poured out into the mill it is a mass of yellow mud. Stringers come in occasionally out of the foot wall which are rich, yielding from one to five dollars to the pound. Messrs. Baker & Co. have expended a large sum of money, pretty well towards \$20,000, in these improvements. They have been delayed by Indian wars and various other things, but the last developments are sufficient to induce them to persevere. They have let a contract to sink the shaft 60 or 70 feet more, which will give them a large body of

UNDISTURBED GROUND.

The contract price is \$20 per foot, the company to furnish engineers and power, a blacksmith, candles, tools and powder, and the men to do all the work connected with excavating, timbering and hoisting. Work is to be commenced in a few days, or as soon as sufficient wood can be got to the hoisting works. About 20 men are employed in and about the concern, mostly at \$75 per month and board. Another mine of some promise is the "Washington," situated on top of a steep hill one mile east of town. It belongs to A. H. Sanderson and Messrs. Baker & Co. The work done during the summer consists in sinking a shaft some 40 feet. The vein is 12 to 30 inches wide, of hard quartz, streaked and colored blue by silver sulphuret. It contains not much free gold, but the silver contents is considerable. It will doubtless be concentrated and the concentrates shipped. The "Martinez" is about three miles south-east from town. An old but well-timbered shaft some 70 feet deep was cleaned out in October by Baker & Co., and the ledge carefully examined and assays made. There is a silver streak towards the surface which is very rich; some of it has yielded a dollar to the pound, but it is not continuous. The vein is two to three feet wide, hard quartz with many thin seams and discolorations of iron. There are about a hundred tons of rock on the dump. The average of numerous assays shows over \$60 to the ton of gold outside the silver streak; but the gold is bound up in the sulphurets and arseniates of iron which must be subjected to some other treatment besides raw amalgamation before they will yield it up. This mine has a future before it. It is claimed by A. D. Smead and others.

THE "GENERAL GRANT"

is a thin vein of quartz about four miles west of town near Cokain's Gulch, owned by Charles Johnson. It is not well defined for any great distance, but is of high grade, late crushings having yielded over \$50 to the ton. The quartz is free from base metals and the gold amalgamates well and is of higher grade than the other quartz gold of the camp. Mr. Johnson has an arastra near by where he works this and other ores economically and profitably. The "Eureka" is owned by James Edwards and others, and is situated three miles south-east from town. It is a good sized, well-defined vein, and traceable on the surface a greater distance than any other ledge in camp. A lot of croppings and float rock adjacent yielded \$74 to the ton,

the tailings assaying more than twice as much more; but this ledge labors under the same difficulty as many others here, the valuable metal is silver, and there are no facilities here for reducing silver rock. The "W. B. Knott," named after the original discoverer, is situated two and three-fourth miles west of town on a ridge between Hall's and Cokain's gulches. It runs across the ridge at right angles, and so lies favorably for development to a depth of about 400 feet by tunnels following the vein. It crops out boldly for about 400 feet on top of the ridge, and here most of the work has been done through shafts of moderate depth. A tunnel on the Hall's Gulch side follows the vein some distance, and will eventually open it to a depth of 150 feet; it is already in fair paying rock. The ledge on top of the hill is 18 to 20 inches wide quite uniformly. A large quantity of rock has been taken out of this mine at various times since 1867, and it has paid variously from 12 to 134 dollars to the ton. Probably a fair average of the available

CONTENTS OF THE MINE

is 18 to 20 dollars to the ton. The ore contains much refractory material, zinc-blende in quantities, galena here and there, and iron in numerous forms everywhere. Before crushing, the ore is piled up in heaps, the larger the better, with about one and a half times its bulk of the best dry wood under and around it and distributed through it, and fired on a dry, windy day. The heat is intense. The rock falls into fragments, some of it being melted. It is then easily ground in an arastra. The sulphurets merely color the water and go off. A fair percentage of the gold is set free and amalgamates with grinding enough. Doubtless the time is not far distant when this, with other ores of this camp, will be carefully crushed raw and the sulphurets saved for re-working or shipment, as they are valuable, and calcining is destructive to the sulphurets. About 100 tons of ore are now out and ready for the process I have described, and it is the intention of the owner to work a larger force of men as soon as winter breaks up a little. There are numerous other lodes besides those I have mentioned which offer inducements for development, such as the "Bonanza," "Charity," "Sampson," "Keystone," "Alta," etc., but the foregoing are the only ones on which any work is being done or in contemplation except the merest pretence of the legal representations. Our ledges are mostly thin seams altogether too narrow for great companies with great mills. Nature made them so and we must accept the situation. It would seem rather as though they were intended for small companies of two or three men who can do work themselves and hire when they need it, and get along with an inexpensive crushing apparatus. For sober minded individuals who are conversant with this business there are

PROMISING LEDGES

Lying here vacant to-day, but for those who merely desire to make a little money to have a good spree on there is not much show. Wages have been tending downward for several years. At three and four dollars a day enterprises may be undertaken and profits made which were out of the question at six dollars a day. The Indian disturbances have kept things in a ferment throughout North Idaho for the last three years, but probably these are now settled, and there is no good reason to doubt that the country is more nearly on the straight highway to prosperity than ever before.

The winter is severe; the 23d of Dec. was the coldest day ever known in these parts; the snow here is from four to eight feet deep, being deeper than ever known before, and those who want water next spring and summer are likely to be fully satisfied.

N. B. W.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PRICE OF WHEAT.—The ruling price for grain, not yet settled, depends very much upon the timely arrival of it at the seaboard. The season it is placed in market has a great deal to do in determining the price. The wheat that was set about about the first of September arrived in time to secure the highest going price. There were various causes that conspired to keep up the price to the first of January. It would be well for our people who have wheat in hand, to get it under way for the United Kingdom by the first of April if possible. Grain shipped later in the season is more or less affected by the growing crop. The reason for this is, that if the growing crop looks unfavorable it effects the market to some extent, whereas, if it is promising, it is more depressing because there is always a partial supply raised at home which regulates the price until it is exhausted. The breadstuffs set about in September gained the market about the time that active inquiry was being made for more; consequently it obtained the highest figures that have ruled since last harvest. The ruling figures perhaps will not change much before June. From that date a bountiful crop or the reverse will, to a great extent, rule the market. The probabilities are that with the exception of a few months after the coming crop is thrown upon the market the figures will rule something lower than the going rates at the present time, but the state of the crops in parts of Europe are reported to be exceedingly unpromising at present. In view of this, the unsettled condition of Russia's conquered provinces, the revolt against England in India and the unsubdued condition of the Afghans, the market, we presume, most likely, will be steady at prices highly remunerative to the producer here, and cannot, it is thought, rule much lower than at present.

Charles Stewart Parnell.

It would be a poetical sequel to the new phase of Irish agitation if the descendant of an American sailor who was born in Philadelphia just one hundred and one years ago (1778) should have discovered the solution of a problem that has vexed English statesmen for centuries. And yet such a phenomenon is clearly on the cards. History has its rewards and its revenges. There is nothing that has so completely proved its beneficence as the land system of the United States. Our marvellous public domain has more than once saved our republic from disruption, and at the present moment, with millions of unsold acres in possession, that domain is the open home proffered to the emigrant, and the great reserve of our country for the future. And as we study Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell's remedy for Ireland we realize also the revenge of history. He proposes to copy as much of the American land system as can be applied to Ireland. His peasant proprietorship is only our homestead principle in another form, and if in his present visit to the land of his maternal grandfather, the brave Admiral Stewart, he can find new material to strengthen his programme he may be the first man who has peacefully adjusted one of the most dangerous difficulties that has ever afflicted the government of Great Britain. It is this single fact that gives originality and emphasis to Parnell's visit to our country now.

We gather from other data that Mr. Parnell is himself a man of considerable means, that he is a Protestant, and that he was an ultra conservative till he visited the United States when he was 23; also that he went back to Ireland a confirmed radical, and proved his sincerity by lowering the rents of his tenants and increasing the wages of those in his employ. His course in parliament is never demonstrative, but cool, steady, pertinacious, and utterly fearless. It will be observed that his example has united the whole Irish people. The fact that he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church will give him immense prestige in this country. Like Lord Edward Fitzgerald, also a Protestant, but far more practical and prudent, he is ready to sacrifice all for Ireland, and if he can be kept aloof from the extreme men of his father's race in the United States, and will sternly stand aloof from all religious or sectarian bitterness, he will find that the hearts of our Protestant masses beat in sympathy with the suffering people of Ireland.

Dayton Correspondence.

DAYTON, W. T., Jan 21st, 1880.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Winter seems to have gone and left us fairly in the lap of spring, so bright and cheerful have been the days this week. As promised you when here I will now send you a few items from this place, however uninteresting they may appear.

District court has been in session here since the 12th inst., Judge Wingard presiding with his usual dignity. There were about seventy cases on the docket, most of which have been disposed of and court will probably adjourn Friday. The grand jury made its report yesterday and was discharged. The report shows that the jury found three true bills of indictment, examined thirty nine witnesses, found the records of the various county officers correct and otherwise performed the duties of a grand jury.

The most important case tried at this term of court was the territory vs. W. B. Russell, who was indicted at the last term of our court for the murder of Levi Zumwalt last May. The territory was represented by District Attorney R. F. Scudavant and J. K. Rutherford, Esq., Hon. N. T. Caton and Mr. M. A. Baker appearing for the defense. The case was given to the jury Thursday morning, and after being out some twenty hours came in with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. In the case, territory vs. James Nevil for horse stealing, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Territory vs. Charles Peckwood for horse stealing, has not yet come to trial.

A wedding in high life came off here yesterday evening at the residence of Mr. D. F. Spangler, the contracting parties being a gay Lothario in the person of Robert E. Knox and Mrs. P. E. Schmidt, the ceremony being performed by J. M. Hunt, Esq. Only a few invited guests were present, but if we are to believe the statements of Justice Hunt, the *cau de vie* flowed freely and

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

Has been the result, at least, of replenishing the county treasury to the extent of one dollar.

Uncle Jesse Day is still fighting the city of Dayton, and from the outlook now is likely to succeed with the suits he now has in court.