



The Pot Calls the Kettle Black.

We have repeatedly been asked why the Statesman takes up the fight of Mr. Alax Reed against Johnson. In the first place we are not taking up the fight, but giving the public some interesting reading, and it being a journalistic axiom that people pay better to be interested than instructed, we propose to interest them at every opportunity. Another thing, we think it would be the height of candor to refuse to assist a man in a newspaper when his mortal enemy has partial control of one and can use it to carry out his own spite, and that it is spite everyone who knows Johnson is fully aware; if he ever did anything for the public good no one has ever yet found it out. In this case it is very bad taste for him, who was himself dismissed "with no kind of ceremony" from the land office "for cause" to bring charges against a successor. It would be a good thing for this section if both the families Johnson and Reed, had never been heard from. They have both been the cause of more quarrels and animosities than all other causes combined, and we do but echo the sentiment of the whole community when we say "a plague on both their houses."

The Short Line a Fact.

It has been evident to even the slowest and most obtuse of the citizens of this vast and wealthy great interior for a long time past that the railroad magnates of the East do not intend to allow any one corporation to get away with its trade. For months past the doings of the Oregon Short Line have been eagerly watched by our merchants and producers, but what the company intended to accomplish no one has ever pretended to know. By many their work from Utah and through Idaho has been looked upon as bluff, and rumors of the selling out and having out of opposition on both sides have been rife.

Facts and information have recently come to the STATESMAN office that plainly shows the Oregon Short Line to be an ephemeral scheme, but a business proposition in every sense of the word. Our readers will know that the Oregon Short Line and the O. R. & N. Co. have been competing for precedence through the Burnt River canyon, which is generally supposed to be the only available route between Snake river and this point. As far back as 1879 the STATESMAN planned a route which, although supposed to be impracticable, we were aware from personal experience in years gone by, was far better adapted for a railroad than any, from our knowledge of the contour of the Blue Mountains, could possibly be found elsewhere. This was down Snake river to Lewiston, and from what we have recently learned we have not a shadow of doubt but that the Oregon Short Line will be built down that stream at a no distant date.

The advantages of this route are very great, for not only will the road have the advantage of straightness, but the great difficulty and trouble of contending against snow will altogether be avoided; snow seldom falls at the low altitude through which the whole river runs, to a depth exceeding one foot and seldom remains over two weeks even in the hardest winters ever experienced. Besides this it is to-day the richest undeveloped mineral country in the United States, and with the knowledge that a railroad will surely be built the country will be overrun with prospectors and mining men who will develop a country before which Nevada itself in its palmiest days will pale. Mines of silver, iron, galena, carbonates, chlorides and coal are already in course of development, and building material such as limestone, granite, gypsum and marble exist in such immense quantities that the Pacific coast could easily be supplied.

Turning to the agriculture the possibilities are very flattering; the hills adjoining the river although very steep are yet covered with a growth of the finest bunch grass upon which stock can exist and grow fat even in the hardest seasons. For fruit the country is unexceptionable, land fit for cultivation is scarce but at the mouths of streams and on high bars and benches water in many places can easily be brought for irrigation purposes, in which case the yield, as experience has proven, is without parallel.

Another advantage, as proven by surveys, is the down grade the whole distance which is from five to six feet per mile. Commencing at Old's Ferry the distance from thence to Lewiston, which must be a terminal point, cannot be over 175 miles, and on reaching there the whole of northern Idaho with its tremendous resources in grain, wool, timber and minerals must become tributary unto it. From Lewiston to this point with a bridge over Snake river a very practicable route can be built around the head of the Pataha and thence to Pomeroy and Pataha down to a canyon known as Smith's Hollow to Dayton and this city; another route would be down the Snake to strike the Boreka flat country; at any rate this city will of necessity be taken in and results of the preliminary survey now being made by the four parties, now examining the Snake river canyon, will be eagerly watched by the country at large.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Reduction in Freight on Wheat. Manager Prescott, of the O. R. & N. Co., yesterday received the following letter from President Villard, which will be read with interest by every grower of grain in the inland empire.

New York, Jan. 11. C. H. Prescott, Manager, Portland, Or., Dear Sir:—You are hereby authorized, in accordance with our regular policy, to reduce freight rates on agricultural products in proportion to the growth of traffic derived from their transportation, to announce that from and after June 1, 1883, the wheat rate will be \$7 per ton from such points as now enjoy the \$5 rate, and \$8 per ton from such points along the line of the Northern Pacific as now enjoy the \$9 rate. The difference of \$1 per ton on the Northern Pacific is maintained as formerly to cover the expense of transfer at Astoria. The reduction in wheat rates would have been larger for the coming season, had the realization of the crops of last year east of the Cascade range been equal to the promise. If the harvest of the coming year should come up to present expectations, producers may look for another reduction for the harvest of 1884.

Respectfully, W. H. Villard, President.

The editorial in the maternal effort this morning was a brilliant affair. The condition in which the editor found himself at the end of his article is that in which he generally leaves his readers.

Remainder of Public Lands.

Gen. F. A. Walker, of the Census Bureau, who is pretty well informed on statistical matters, concludes from the data before him, that the remaining area of public lands available for ordinary agriculture is not large, and that most of it will be taken up before the end of another year. It is true, indeed, that a large part of the remaining area is of low value, but the best land, and much of it is quite worthless. This side of the Mississippi 1,200,000 square miles are not settled by white men, and of this area 240,000 square miles, embracing much of the best land, and included within Indian reservations, while much of the remainder consists of mountainous tracts, land inaccessible or sterile, and arid regions which cannot be irrigated. Still after all these lands are deducted, there remain vast tracts which are millions of acres and as good lands as can be found on the continent. But undoubtedly the choice locations will soon be getting scarce. We shall, however, have on this coast lands enough to accommodate all who may come for twenty years or more. It is singular to observe that each succeeding year we are finding excellent farms in places which had always hitherto been regarded as worthless for agriculture. No small part of the vast expanse known as "the great American desert" has thus been settled already, and every year witnesses new and extensive encroachments upon it. In the light of experience it is now hard to say what is desert land and what is not. We get our best crops now from lands which ten years ago no one supposed there would ever be an attempt to cultivate.

Facts and Figures.

The appended statement shows the rapid increase in the voting strength of the Territory, as shown by the official returns from 1869 to 1882, giving the vote on delegate to congress:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. 1869: 5373; 1870: 6182; 1871: 7801; 1872: 8494; 1873: 9009; 1874: 12074; 1875: 15823; 1876: 19480.

The following table gives the property wealth of the Territory for each year as shown by the tax rolls:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Property Wealth. 1876: \$15,139,078; 1877: 17,281,182; 1878: 18,678,437; 1879: 21,021,832; 1880: 23,708,588; 1881: 25,786,415; 1882: 32,556,807.

Chief Moses and His Strategy.

There is a great deal of shrewdness and cunning in the make up of Chief Moses. He has less than sixty followers, male and female, old and young, and these are fragments or offshoots from other tribes, and the great bulk of them are renegades at best, whose nefarious instincts and occupations reach such connection, so that they could have a wider field in which to operate under Moses and his followers, than could be practiced among the more civilized Indians. Moses is not a chief by hereditary right, but he is naturally smart and of a commanding mien, who has collected a few followers from various tribes, and none but the worst of characters at that. His cunning, displayed during the skillful management of the preliminaries for the Howard treaty, were so marked that the general and his staff were perfectly dazzled by the imposing array that was presented when Moses and his followers appeared on the opposite side of the river at Priest Rapids in sight of Howard's camp. It has not transpired what were the inducements held out to the Spokane Indians for them to join in the military display of Moses. An eyewitness informed the writer that he was present when the two hundred warriors pointed up and equipped with all the paraphernalia of war filed along the plain directly opposite Howard's camp. It was truly an imposing spectacle and gave Moses all the prestige he coveted and had planned to capture. His maneuvering succeeded admirably and enabled that wily chieftain to obtain almost to the full such terms as he dictated. The idea was to impress Howard with not only his importance as a veritable chief, but to show as large a following as possible. This Howard was captivated by the false display and Moses received that deference and consideration that was his wont, and General Howard, perhaps, to-day is not cognizant of the ruse practiced on him, and the means employed by Moses and his confederates to outwit him.

I look Before You Leap.

When we see a man enter into a fight we like to see him make such a stand that, even if he do not defeat his enemy, he will at least cause him to respect him. Now this man Johnson entered into a fight with Alex. Reed of the Land Office, and it would naturally be supposed that his military experience, gained in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, would have made him cautious and not have underrated the strength of his opponent—which no good general ever does. Instead of being well heeled with affidavits, reports and what not, and having a force in reserve, Johnson exhausted all his ammunition at the first fire, which, being returned, routed him, horse, foot and dragons without a leg to stand upon. The Union is altogether too apt to make assertions and statements that it cannot possibly substantiate and should be very careful in the future. In this case its editor depended too much upon Mr. Reed being defenseless, instead of which he was engaged in a triple armor. Statements that cannot be proved and assertions known to emanate from personal spite should never be printed in a newspaper. An editor will always make an impression upon the public by his individuality, but never when he uses his paper to carry out his personal animosities. In the controversy started by him, Johnson has either acted the part of an ass or a consummate fool. In either case he has, as usual, been badly beaten.

The Vigilantes at the Front.

The American people are forbearing and law-abiding and are slow to anger, but there is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. That forbearance has been reached at the railroad front. As there appears to be no law to restrain the desperadoes, who have congregated at the end of the track, in the commission of the most horrible crimes, the better portion of the citizens have taken matters into their own hands and they are stringing up the criminals on all sides. It seems to be the only safety for life and property in that lawless community. Men have been murdered for money and for other slight provocations, until a reign of terror exists to an alarming degree. The only wonder is that these out-throat thieves have run unpunished as long as they have. Less civilized countries would have cleaned them out long ago. We are no advocates of lynch law, but where crime runs riot and at lone ends as it has, something had to be done, and the acts of an injured community are justified.

Johnson found out too late that he was "monkeying with a buzz saw." The Portland News seems to have rashly ventured on the same undertaking. It will be interesting to watch the catastrophe.

Upper Navigation—Its Prospects.

The Columbia river presents more and greater obstacles to free navigation than any other river of equal magnitude on the American Continent. Appropriations have been made, and work is still in progress to overcome these obstacles on the lower river, and by that means render its navigation more free and less expensive. A project is now in contemplation by the O. R. & N. Co. in the spring, to run a line of steamboats from Priest Rapids to Kettle Falls. The route is beset with some difficulties between the points named, there is very rapid water at Rock Island, some 20 miles above Priest Rapids. The next difficulty met with is at the mouth of the Cheelan, another very rapid place in the river; but none of these are so difficult, but what navigation is possible by boats of power. The navigation of the Columbia, to the highest point named, would open up for settlement a large district of country that in its natural state is well adapted for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. The east side of the Columbia, is, in the full sense of the word, a bunch grass country. Its adaptation to the growth of cereals is to a large degree favorable, and its accomplishment by no means difficult, except as to the provision of timber for building and fencing. There is some timber in places, such as alder, birch and cotton or balsam wood; but its growth is confined to narrow strips along the Columbia river and above the mouth of the Cheelan. The mountains, however, just close to the river on the west side, and are covered with the finest kinds of timber, from Priest Rapids to the mouth of the Cheelan, a distance of over fifty miles. The bottom land that is level and suitable for cultivation for that fifty miles just below the mouth of the Wenatchie, is only about 12 or 13 miles long, with an average width of 14 miles. It possesses one of the finest climates to be found in the Territory, and will grow all kinds of tender fruits and vegetables, such as peaches and grapes, all kinds of melons and tomatoes, all of which ripen fully as early as the fruits and vegetables do in this valley. The hills on the west side of the Columbia river, from Priest Rapids to the mouth of the Wenatchie river is one immense stock laven, to which large bands of horses, cattle and sheep are driven from the Kittitas and Yakima valleys, to make their own living during the winter months. For many years the stock so wintered came out in good order in the spring, with but one exception, and that was two years ago seven-eighths of all the cattle dependent on catching what they could get, perished by reason of the heavy crust on the snow. The whole of the country from Great Rapids up to the Wenatchie slopes to the east, and in consequence is shut off from the cold winds that prevail so generally from the west, by the great altitude to which the summit rises between the Kittitas valley and the Columbia river. The east side of the river, from the confluence of the Snake up to the mouth of the Cheelan is devoid of timber, but covered with a heavy growth of bunch grass. The quality of the soil is good on all the valley hills from White Bluff up to the Okanogan, except where the mountain heights are too steep to admit of cultivation. The hills, too, in the vicinity of Crab Creek, are composed of a rich black soil, which the writer believes would be first-rate for the production of winter wheat. The whole region however, here described, is in the dry belt of country in which irrigation is more or less a necessity.

The country along the mouth of the Cheelan is embraced in the Moses reservation, which extends north to the British line. So long as the reservation is held for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians, there can be no material development of that portion of this fertile region. It is true the country is not used by Moses nor any of his little band. As well as the majority of his subjects, spend the most of their time in Yakima county, widely removed from the land awarded them by the Howard-Moses treaty. Moses has no use for the reservation and don't want to live on it. Why is it held from settlement and cultivation by the whites, is an enigma that can only be solved on the ground that those in authority are ignorant of the true state of facts in reference to the life and habits of Moses the Great and his band. The facts in this regard are known to the military officers who have lived at Ft. Cheelan and Camp Spokane, it is possible to suppose that the existing state of affairs have long since been communicated to Washington authorities; but no steps have been taken to alter the condition of things in that valuable country. The navigation of the Columbia to Kettle Falls would give Coville an outlet for her products that would be a vast benefit to that isolated region. It is highly probable that the Moses reservation will ere long pass from his possession, and be thrown open to settlement by the whites. It must necessarily take several years to bring the country into cultivation, and until that occurs, the business through that channel must be limited; but something of that kind is needed to give the country a start, as well as to hasten a more rapid development. The main reliance for business on the upper river must come from the east side, where, at this time, but little progress is yet made. We like to see these new channels of trade established, as they are powerful auxiliaries in the development of any country.

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The Lesson of Lawlessness.

The recent lynchings along the line of the Northern Pacific, and more especially at the extreme front, has its moral. For months past readers of the newspapers have been horrified at accounts of the boldness and audacity of the ruffians there congregated. It appears as if the very seam of the earth were holding a carnival of blood, and no one dared to say them nay. The lesson teaches the same lesson inculcated in stronger language and upon a broader page by the increasing public tendency to seek extra legal means for the punishment of criminals. The late trial of Owenby at Dayton is an instance of the difficulty experienced in proving the guilt of a murderer. Even during the time just when the jury, before whom he was tried for a most horrid and brutal murder, had disagreed as to his guilt, he confessed the crime.

The American people are not false to their ancestry or to their civilization. In every community and upon every occasion, the public conscience approves legal methods and abhors irregular and spontaneous acts for the punishment of crime. The resort to mob violence in every American community is proof patent of a distrust, well or ill founded as it may be, of the regular machinery provided for the punishment of criminals and the prevention of crime. A community only takes the law into its own hands when it has lost confidence in the strong arm of the law. The lynching of a murderer who exhibits a conviction in the public mind that the murderer would escape an adequate punishment through the regular and legal instrumentalities. Such conviction may arise from distrust of the law or distrust of its executors, from a general feeling that the punishment provided by law is not adequate to serve the purpose of justice, which is, of course, to deter other criminally disposed persons from committing the same offense, or a lack of confidence in the intentions or capacity of the officers appointed to execute an adequate law. The working and business men on the North Pacific lynched the murderers because it had seen them through in its midst, crime was common and human life cheap; they bore with them until they almost appeared to the outside world to be entirely at the mercy of the scoundrels who were there for no other motive than robbery and murder. At last they saw no safety for any one, the murderers became emboldened by being let alone until the people arose in their might and have given them a lesson that he has not had in parallel since the V. C. organized in California under similar circumstances, except that in this case these Northern Pacific men were without the mere pretense of the protecting hand of the law. The tendency to execute lynch law is hardly all over the United States, and hardly a day passes but we read of a case where the prisoner was taken away from the officers and hanged without ceremony. People are beginning to awake to the fact that no matter how guilty a man might be, so long as he can be a lawyer, legal technicalities will be raised and he is almost sure to escape his just deserts. The logic of experience is beginning to teach the world that humanity has not yet developed to the stage where the deterring influence of the capital penalty for capital crimes can be safely dispensed with.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Inquest on the Newhall house case is commenced. Landlord Antisell on the stand. Can give no explanation of the cause, but the fire is the work of an incendiary, noticed very strong smell of gas and unbearable heat; this led him to believe that somebody, who started the fire turned on the gas, and that the explosion spread the fire with lightning rapidity through all parts of the building.

JOURA NEY DEATH.

A terrible accident occurred on that portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California known as the "loop," by which 29 unfortunate were literally burned to death. Oregonian dispatches say that the regular Southern Pacific express, which left this city at 9 A. M. yesterday, had reached a point four miles from Tehachapi, at an early hour this morning. The train consisted of seven cars, four sleeping coaches, two baggage cars, and the mail and express cars, and was in charge of Conductor Reed, an old and experienced employee. The usual time was made to Keene, and at a station a few miles below the help engine was attached, to assist in pulling the train up Tehachapi summit. The grade is several miles long and has an average rise of 116 feet to the mile. Arrived at the summit, the engines were detached from the train to allow the helping engine to sidetrack and return. Immediately the train began to move back on

THE TERRIBLE GRADE.

And, gradually increasing in speed, soon got beyond control of the brakeman and the other train hands, and went flying down the grade at a lightning speed. The runaway caused the greatest terror among the passengers, who knew not what the end would be. On and on the train sped, until a terrible velocity was attained. When the distance of four miles had been made, the two sleepers, baggage, mail and express cars jumped the track and were hurled broadside, throwing the terror-stricken passengers out of their berths against the seats. Todd to the terror of the scene.

THE CARBONIGHT FIRE.

From over turned stocks, and soon the whole train was in flames. When the crash came many passengers were badly burned and injured so that they could not escape from the wreck, and with others, who were jammed between the heavy debris, were burned to death. The shrieks of the wounded and the agonies of the dying were fearful to witness. Those unfortunates hastened to relieve the victims, and as far as possible, to rescue those still in the cars from a fearful death.

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DUPLICITY EXPOSED.

How and why the Final Paper in the Receiver's Case was Withheld by P. B. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of an Alleged Editor.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 22, 1883.

To the Editor of the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN:—The Union in this morning resurrects charges and reports upon charges made against my official conduct in the winter of 1880-81. The Union neglects to publish the review of these matters by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Alonzo Bell, approved by the President, which is among the records of the Department, and which is a full answer and exoneration. I signed this document.

Secretary Bell's report was accessible to P. B. Johnson, the editor of the Union when he was in Washington. He knew of its existence and knew it established that there was no case against me. Why, then, if his purpose was honorable, did he not secure a copy of that with the copies of other records and publish it in his company? He states in his paper inferentially that he made a trip to Washington to procure the documents which he publishes and that he was unable to get them in any other way. Why does he make this false statement?

These records are accessible to every Senator and Representative, and proper application will at any time secure copies. He has not obtained and printed them before because he had not the authority to offer them unaccompanied by the record which makes them true. He gives them now, because his spirit is embittered by my exposure of his corrupt practices in the offices of Quartermaster and Engineer, intended by his failure to obtain orders to injure me at Walling 6 to, have made him desperate and rashly resort to any disreputable course fraught with possible peril to my chances of reappointment.

The charges and reports published by the Union were the result of a conspiracy in which P. B. Johnson was a participant, and which he less against me than against honest methods in the Land Office. It is proposed to give some of the details of this conspiracy. The press in writing is to show its overreaching and the low animus of P. B. Johnson's publication at this time of the detailed side of a case closed two years ago.

The publication is a conviction of P. B. Johnson of willful fraud upon the public and a clear exhibit of the vice which he does not scruple to resort to in the pursuit of his purpose.

Respectfully, ALEX. REED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, June 27, 1881. Hon. J. S. Kirtland, Secretary of the Interior: Sir,—I have examined the report of Lewis F. Clark, special agent of the General Land Office, and the testimony taken by him in the investigation had in the case of Alex. Reed, Receiver at Walla Walla, and upon which the said report purports to be based.

The testimony is voluminous, covering 245 pages of legal slip, and though taken under some disadvantages, as all testimony must be where the agent has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to compel them to testify when present, I believe that it fairly represents the questions at issue and may be accepted as a fair presentation of the case.

In my opinion the testimony does not justify the conclusions arrived at by special agent Clark, in so far as they affect the integrity of the Receiver.

The charges may be divided into two classes:

- 1st. Those which imply corruption on the part of the receiver. 2d. Those which imply indelicacy and suggest impropriety in his official actions. The first implies a corrupt knowledge on the part of the Receiver, Alex. Reed, of alleged extortions practiced by his son, Wm. H. Reed, in land matters as set forth in the report. Mr. Reed was interested, and participation in the profit thereof. The second class comprises ends facts, which, if true as charged, simply show lack of propriety on the part of the Receiver, and in no way affect his capacity or integrity. There were nine charges presented for investigation. They were, with the exception of the 9th one, printed charges clipped from the columns of the Walla Walla Union of April 10th, 1880.

The first charge is to the effect that Wm. H. Reed, son of the Receiver, while acting as Register in the absence of that official, did, on the 26th of September, 1878, extort from one Wm. S. Ferguson, twenty-five dollars for the privilege of filing a soldier's abandoned homestead on forty acres of land, and that this extortion was with the advice and consent of Alex. Reed, the Receiver.

There is nothing in the testimony which fairly connects Alex. Reed with this act of Wm. H. Reed, or to show that he advised with his son, or consented to the transaction, further than to tell him in reply to an inquiry as to what he must do his own judgment and do what he thought to be right.

The second charge is to the effect that Alex. Reed allowed his son, Wm. H. Reed, to take room in his office and to practice as an attorney in contest cases before the Land Office.

It is admitted that table room was allowed and that Wm. H. Reed appeared in three or four contested cases before the Register. There is no suggestion cast upon the cases in which he acted. His father took no part in the hearing. The objection must therefore be raised against the propriety of acting in land cases while his father was in the same room with the office of the Receiver. The office, if any, was against good taste, not against morals.

The third charge is to the effect that Alex. Reed allowed his son, Wm. H. Reed, while occupying a table in his office, to enter, with soldiers' abandoned homesteads, land covered by concealed entries.

There is no suggestion cast upon the genuineness of the certificates, or upon the legality of the transactions. The son did what he had a legal right to do. It would have been better, however, from the standpoint of propriety, if he had carried on this business in some other office. There is nothing to show that the Receiver participated in any of the profits derived from these transactions.

The fourth charge is to the effect that while one Dolos Coffin was occupying leased land, Wm. H. Reed entered soldiers' homesteads upon eighty acres of said land, which had been restored, without Coffin's knowledge, to the public domains. He wanted Coffin to pay him \$1200 for the lands. Coffin declined and Wm. H. Reed subsequently accepted \$438, value of the scrip issued in lieu of location.

There is nothing to show that this was either an illegal or a corrupt transaction on the part of W. H. Reed, nor is there anything which fairly connects Alex. Reed with the transaction, except that his son had a table in his office at the time Coffin appears to have obtained title to land, which he had

TOWNS AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

It is now authoritatively stated that the Benton branch of the Canadian Pacific is a settled fact.

Seven thousand men are now working on the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific railway.

Union meeting at the Congregational church every night this week from seven o'clock to eight.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company recently purchased for depot purposes in St. Paul 220 acres of land.

The average speed of the passenger trains on the Pen d'Ouvelle division of the Northern Pacific Railway is 25 miles per hour.

The Yellowstone Park railway is to have a capital stock of \$6,000,000, of which Superintendent Holart is to have control.

The Northern Pacific company paid on an average of \$1,000 an acre for its terminal grounds near Lake Como, between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

There is not a public well or hydrant at which a stranger can get a drink of water on the whole length of Main street. This is a serious inconvenience on a warm summer day.

Ed. Williams has become proprietor of the old city jail and is having the same skidded on the snow to his residence. The purchase price was \$100.

S. V. Knox and B. L. King of Weston and the resident West Cavalry of Cold Spring are in the city and have dropped in and smiled upon us.

Mr. A. H. Thompson, the young gentleman who was for so long a period under the care of Dr. Blahak and who was recently taken to southern California with the hope that he would be restored to health, died two days after arriving there.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening a lamp burst in the sitting room of W. F. Sherwood, of Singer Sewing Machine fame. Before it could be extinguished considerable damage was done. Fully insured with Shaw & Stearns, who promptly settled the loss.

The Wyman Comedv Company is playing to good houses, and our mild living citizens are delighted with the performances. If you want to enjoy a good laugh go by all means and grow fat. This evening will be presented a double bill, "Dora, or the Iron Will," and "Sullivan the Boyer."

The police court has been running quite slack for several days. This morning Wm. Gillip was tried for the larceny of a pair of blankets of Mr. Fallon. He pleaded guilty, fined and remanded to the city jail to serve out his term.

A suffering public have at last discovered that the only way to checkmate sewing machine and other peddlers who leave their wares at houses is to charge them for storage.

Another crowd of sleds greeted our vision as we emerged into the street this morning. It makes everybody feel Spanish, as though eggs were underfoot and fear of breaking the snow was entertained.

The thermometer is way above freezing in the valley, and a chinook is blowing on the mountains. The Indians are strong that this is going to be a break-up within the next 24 hours. Then look out for another fire in Mill creek.

The sale of jewelry, diamonds, clocks, and other articles at Dr. Day's drug store is a chance for every one to provide themselves at prices never before, and probably never will again occur in this city. The articles are all good and must be disposed of without delay.

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The Hon. A. C. Dickinson, of Walling, is in the city with a retinue of his family; he made the trip in a sleigh, and if he is not home as soon as expected it is because he is waiting here for a wheelbarrow.

The Chrony Statist comes to us in a greatly enlarged form, and is now an 8 column paper, one of the largest papers of the interior. The Statist has always been a welcome visitor, and by this advance step has risen still higher in our regard.

Gus Morrill, of the Farmer's Livery and Feed Stable, on Alder street, comes to the front today in an advertisement. In the stable and wood business, Gus gives good measure to his customers and has achieved a most healthy reputation in this city and surrounding country.

A perfect stampede appears to affect the horses of this city the past week. This morning, as the recently imported \$1600 hack of Small & Miller was standing at the office on First street, while the driver was talking to a lady about the train time, some genius cracked a whip and away went the thoroughbred down crowd! Main street. They did not stop at the post ambulance, damaging it somewhat, but ran into "Doc's" stable, smashing it entirely up and knocking the heavy team over. They then turned so suddenly round the corner to their stand at the Stone House, that the vehicle overturned, which made the team ready for another start. Hank Vaughn, however, was on hand, and collared them, preventing further damage. \$300 will about pay expenses.

Lynched by Vigilantes.

SAINT PETERS, Jan. 22, 1883.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—On last Saturday night a party of vigilantes from Weesville came down on a special train, and going to the hotel here demanded admittance. Mr. Doane, the proprietor, not knowing who they were refused, whereupon they broke the door in and with drawn revolvers requested two desperate characters known as "Ovo Dan" and "Nick the Barber," to come outside. Resistance was useless, and the doomed men quietly submitted to be led to the cars, when the entire party started back towards Weesville. When but a short distance the other side of Thompson's watches were led to two separate tents and swung into tents. This act was prompted by the number of murders and robberies committed at and around the "front" the past two months. The two men mentioned were found to be guilty of these atrocities, hence the summary manner in which they were "taken off." A last account they were quiet—at the extreme front.

From the Front.

FROST N. P. R. R. / Montana, Jan. 22, 1883.

At Weesville last night El. Wright was killed instantly by being shot in the forehead while at his own pasture "rolling." This time it was a bow working carpenter who had gone to the town to purchase a few necessary articles. On his return El. Wright gave him the grand "slam" but was plucked in the nick of time.

Two other wild and reckless youths were airing themselves at the end of the rope in the timber near Weesville this a. m. They are known as "Big Dan" and "The Barber." Their sins and depredations were numerous. But now no more will they roll "the boys" and crack their skulls.

The paymaster arrived this evening to square up for last month. Track is being laid beyond Weesville. A two span Howe truss bridge is being built across the Thompson river. Two inches of snow on the ground here. Thermometer stands 3 plus zero.

WASHUICKA.

DO NOT BUY BOOTS UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST. THAT YOUR NAME IS ON EVERY PAIR THAT AKIN, SELLING & CO.

A BRILLIANT EVENING.

The Marriage of Miss Lizzie Clark to Mr. "Link" Baker. Particulars of the Joyous Affair.

What is there in the vale of life Half so delightful as a wife, When friendship, love and peace combine To stamp the marriage bond divine? And that's the motto of our home, The stream of pure and genuine love. Drives its current from above.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reynolds, on Second street, was Wednesday evening the scene of a notable social event, being none other than the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lizzie Clark, to Mr. B. L. Baker, Teller in the bank of Baker & Boyer. The bride and groom were well known and deservedly popular in the upper circles of Walla Walla county, and their prospective union has been an affair of much pleasant anticipation among both of friends.

The ceremony was performed at a quarter to eight o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Ellis, in the presence of members of the families of bride and groom. The officiation of Mr. Ellis was rendered peculiarly appropriate by the fact that he performed a similar service in the marriage of the bride's parents "a many year ago," and later in that of her brother.

The form was that used by the Presbyterian church. The bride was attired in white ivory-colored satin en princess, the front embroidered with pearls and trimmed with pearl-embroidered Spanish lace; a Watteau overdress of llama lace, completing one of the handsomest bridal costumes ever seen in this city. It was made by the fair hands of the bride. The flowers were pink crushed roses.

At 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and the reception rooms were soon crowded. The apartments thrown open for the gathering were beautifully decorated with garlands of evergreen and alpine plants. The bridal party consisted of party received the hearty congratulations of the guests under a large and handsome marriage bell, beneath which the ceremony had taken place. A large horseshoe of snow depended over the entrance to this room, and in front of the arch appeared in evergreen the initials, "C" and "B," of the wedded pair.

Guests to the number of 115 or 120 were in attendance. At the residence entrance they were received by Mr. Allen Reynolds, from whose hands they passed into the custody of Mr. Frank Boyer, and thence to the care of W. H. Reed, by whom they were ushered into the presence of the wedding party. The names were announced through this line at the visitor's passed in.

The bridal group consisted of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Baker, son Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reynolds, parents of the bride, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Dayton, brother and sister-in-law of the bride, and Mrs. Baker, mother of the groom. The bride looked "lovely," and such was the opinion heard on every hand.

An elegant collation, comprising substantial and dainties too numerous for mention, was spread in one of the rooms.

Good sent their love no chilling storm, But endless sun, that man and wife May feel the genial rays which warm The winter of a wedded life.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 20, the wife of J. W. Miller, a son.

BORN.—In this city, Jan. 23rd to the wife of Max Brown, a son.

New this city, Tuesday, Jan. 16, to the wife of Ed. Patton, a boy. This is the first boy, and Ed. is naturally jubilant.

DEAD.

Jan. 16, Mrs. Abbie Turner, daughter of Equita Turner.

In this city, Jan. 23, Thos. Branson, Jr., aged 4 years and 2 months.

In this city, Jan. 24, Thos. Branson, Sr., aged 45 years and 3 months.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, WALLA WALLA, W. T., November 27, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Yarwood, against the heirs of Antoine Perry, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1698, dated September 24, 1878, for the SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 6, N. R. 34, E. W. 1, in Walla Walla county, W. T., a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

E. H. MORRISON, Register.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BRYAN FARRELY, late of Clatsop County, Oregon, County Clerk, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Bryan Farrely, died in the month of February, 1879, having by his will devised a part of his lands of Clatsop county, in the county of Meath, to his son Bryan Farrely. That proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Chancery in Ireland to have the property administered and the several bequests declared. Should this notice be seen by Bryan Farrely, who was last heard of as living in Walla Walla, Washington Territory, he will at once communicate to the undersigned for the purpose of having his rights secured. Dated 4th December, 1882.

WILLIAM FORD & SON, Solicitors, 21 Lower Dock Street, Dublin and Navan. 167c

LEADING MUSIC HOUSE OF OREGON.

"Don't Be in the House." "Rough on Rats." Cleans out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moths, chipmunks, gophers, etc.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1839.

"No lady of refinement likes to resort to surgical devices to supply a becoming smile. Hence the former beauty. It is health and beauty that she first lights the counterpane and brings back the fresh tints of apple blossom to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.

Will Save the Hair. And keep it in a strong and healthy condition, because it will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restore the natural action upon which its growth depends.

Burnett's Flaxing Extracts are absolutely pure.

Pinkham's Oregon Hair Parlor is the best remedy for that dread disease, dandruff. It regulates the lymphatic system and had secretions.

There's not a speck, there's not a stain That on the teeth we chance to see. But shadows forth decay and pain, If not removed right speedily. For SOZODONT, whose wonderful power Works miracles in one short hour.

CONVINCING.

In offering to everyone throughout the land a trial bottle of Syrup of Figs free of charge the California Fig Syrup Company is fully aware that it were folly to do so if the new remedy did not possess greater merit than any other article ever offered as a cure for biliousness and constipation. But knowing that few will be convinced the one who takes it of its efficacy, and make another friend for the remedy which is destined to become universal, they will every one to try it.

Slaves' Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome, gold pots, 50 cents.

For sale by all druggists, Hodge, Davis & Co., wholesale agents, 107-109 Oregon street, Walla Walla, W. T. 127-128

Men's Youth's and Boys' Overalls at cost price at F. F. ADAMS.

LETTER FROM MR. ALEX. REED.

To the Editor of the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN:—Sir:—P. E. Johnson, the editor of the Union, in an article this morning, attempts to forestall and weaken the effect of Secretary Bell's report, handed you yesterday, by terming it a "special plea," saying that Mr. Bell was "probably misled as an attorney in public life"—all of which is false and known to be false by the editor. The idea of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States being misled to withdraw the case of a party personally unconnected with me and to my friends, the case was intrusted to his charge, as I have previously stated, in consequence of a note from the President to Secretary Kirkwood, saying: "Submit the testimony to some one of your friends and let him decide upon its merits."

This, P. B. Johnson could not have ascertained, if he had chosen, while he was in Washington. The statement that Mr. Bell has been "remiss" from his position is a willful falsehood. After eight years' service under three Administrations, during which no suspicion was cast upon his integrity, Mr. Bell voluntarily resigned his office. No man in the country stands higher than he for uprightness.

That which destroys Mr. Johnson's publication, and which crushed for the time being the course of documents, in which he was engaged, he calls a "special plea," and proclaims "paid for." Why did he not print it with the accurate documents, and instead of blaming them did he even ignore its existence? Clearly because he did not know that I possessed the original, and that a long time must elapse before I could procure one, and that meanwhile his dishonest presentation would injure me in public estimation. The method was that of the assassin who steals upon his intended victim unawares.

Respectfully, ALEX. REED.

OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, catwalks, composed of crude and bulky immunities, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" which are gentle, cool, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable essences.

Milton Notes.

MILTONS, January 17.

Diphtheria is doing its fatal work here yet. Mr. Charles Lewis has lost his only daughter, a child five years old, and his three boys are very sick, and a boy of 16 not expected to live. Judge Kirkland's family are all down with measles, five in all, including his wife.

The weather is very odd. 7 below zero, and a very fine snow falling. We have about seven inches of snow.

Our Sheriff came over on the 11th to collect taxes, but was arrested and taken to Portland. Deputy Sheriff Cunningham has been filing his place and will file his return. Mayor seems to be plenty as farmers are paying in lively.

I visited Cottonwood precinct on the 15th. Plenty of each over there and a good number of people. I went to Blahak's on the 16th. There are not many people there and very little cash. To-day, the 17th, Reading and Cunningham have a lay-over, but will visit Weston on the 18th, 19th and 21st. Centerville, 22d, 23d, 24th, and then the lower part of the county will be taken in.

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Men's Youth's and Boys' Overalls at cost price at F. F. ADAMS.

OUR CHEAP TABLES.

Which created such a panic the past season, are placed in position and loaded down with the accumulating Remnants and Odds and Ends of a gigantic stock, consisting in part, of

DRESS GOODS,

Ranging from three to sixteen yards. These remnants are a marvel of cheapness. Very many full patterns are sold as low as \$1 each.

REMNANTS

In domestics, Flannels, Chevots, Table Linens, Crash, waterproofs, Cassimeres, Cottonades, etc., etc.

ODDS AND ENDS

In Napkins, Towels, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear, Ladies' cotton Underwear, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hosiery, Skirts, Mitts, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Knit Goods of every description, etc. In fact, something new will be put on the tables every day during the sale. Every article marked in

Plain Red Figures.

No goods on this table will be changed; no sam, les given; no goods given on approbation, or exchanged under any circumstances to any one. The prices put on these goods will not admit of credit.

F. F. ADAMS 29 Main and 5 & 7 Third Sts

Seeds, Seeds!

St. Paul's School, Walla Walla. This school for girls will enter upon its eleventh year Thursday, September 7, 1882.

The instruction will be of the most thorough character, the discipline strict but kind, the house a happy home.

The Music and Art departments will be under the direction of especially competent teachers.

Particular attention given to primary scholars.

For further particulars address: H. B. LATHROP, D. D., Walla Walla, W. T. ang12 wtf

NEW RAILROAD TOWNS

MILL CREEK  
Flume and Manufacturing Co.

Freight Freight Tariff.  
Rates by the car-load from their several stations to Walla Walla.

Table with columns for From, To, and Rate. Includes entries for Flour, Grain, and other commodities.

O. R. & N. CO.

Passenger Train leave Walla Walla for all points west at 5:25 p. m. every day except Sunday.

Passenger Train leave Astoria, Oregon, for Walla Walla at 10:15 a. m. every day except Sunday.

Steamers sail from Portland for San Francisco twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Passengers for Astoria, Clatsop and Spokane Falls change cars at Walla Walla Junction.

WESTON BRAND.  
Trains will leave Walla Walla daily at 7 a. m. for Milton and Blaine Mountain Station.

PASSENGER TRAINS.  
Between Walla Walla and San Francisco 1st class, \$34; 2d class, \$24.

Freight Rates—West Bound.  
From Walla Walla to Portland in 10 ton lots.

At Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamer for San Francisco, and with Seaside for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points in Puget Sound.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino railroad for Olympia.

At Kalama with the O. R. & N. Co.'s boat for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines entering at Portland.

Through Tickets.  
Through tickets for sale at the principal cities of the company, and at the offices of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, Astoria, Clatsop and Seattle, and via P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship from Tacoma and O. R. & N. Co.'s from C. & N. Y. steamships from Portland, San Francisco.

Through tickets to Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Clatsop, and via P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship from Tacoma and O. R. & N. Co.'s from C. & N. Y. steamships from Portland, San Francisco.

At Walla Walla Junction with the O. R. & N. Co.'s railroad lines.

At Cheney with stages for Medical Lake, Spangle and Farmington.

At Spokane Falls with stages for Clark, Fort Colville, Lewiston, Medical Lake, Spangle, Post River, Okanogan, Lake, and all points in Northern Idaho.

Through Tickets.  
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Weekly Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
FRANK J. PARKER,  
OFFICE, STATESMAN BUILDING  
THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

One year in advance \$3.00  
Six months 1.50  
Three months .75  
Per copy .10

Interesting Facts About Our Foreign Commerce—Our Best Customers.

Chief Nimmo, of the bureau of statistics, serves up some interesting facts in his report on the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year 1882.

The total value of merchandise exports was \$750,542,257; of imports, \$724,639,574; and of re-exports, \$25,962,653.

Coin and bullion exports, \$49,417,479; imports, \$12,472,390; excess of exports, \$36,945,089.

The total value of exports and imports was \$1,475,211,831. The decrease of merchandise exports was \$151,835,589, while the merchandise imports were greater by \$81,954,946.

Great Britain was, as usual, by far our best customer. Nearly 41 per cent. of our total foreign merchandise trade was with the United Kingdom.

More than one-half (54 per cent.) of all our merchandise exports are sent thither. The supporters of our spoliation tariff profess to believe in constant fear that we shall be "deluged" with the products of British "paper labor."

The returns show that the value of our merchandise exports to Great Britain and Ireland was \$408,347,165, while the value of our imports there was \$198,588,692; excess of exports, \$210,758,473.

This was more than eight times the net excess of our exports taking into account our commerce together. In our trade with British India, the British North American possessions, British Guiana, and a few minor possessions, the imports exceeded the exports by about \$29,330,000.

In our trade with other British possessions—Australia, British West Indies, etc., the exports exceeded the imports by \$9,300,000.

In our trade with Great Britain and all British possessions, the net excess of exports over imports and re-exports, according to classification of same, from \$1,730,000 to \$1,122,000,000.

Our next best customer was Germany, which bought from us \$24,228,953 worth of merchandise, sending us in return \$66,308,542 worth. Here was an "adverse balance" of \$42,079,589.

Next in order came France, which took \$20,010,818 worth, sending us \$88,897,606 worth, making an "adverse balance" of \$68,886,788.

Next came the British North American possessions, which took \$38,669,822 worth, making an "adverse balance" of \$12,543,953.

Next came Belgium, with its free trade, and bought from us \$25,107,013 worth, sending us \$2,929,668 worth, giving us a "favorable balance" of \$22,177,345.

The six countries to which we exported in excess of the imports from the same, with the exports, were as follows:

Table with columns for Country, Excess of Exports, and Excess of Imports.

This shows that our "favorable balance" comes chiefly from "paper labor" Europe, and most of all from Great Britain—the country which our protectionists hate the most intensely.

The excess of imports was greatest from the countries following:

Table with columns for Country, Excess of Imports, and Excess of Exports.

Our trade with all the other countries above named, except France, is hampered in the same way. Under free trade we would undoubtedly pay for all we bought from them in manufactured goods.

Some newspapers pander to public prejudice, playing for popularity by criticizing all expressions friendly to corporations. We believe in popular rights against corporations, and in holding them subject to public use at a fair price.

We say the people should exact fair treatment from those who enjoy great public franchises; but as Congress distinctly and without limit reserved the lands along the Northern Pacific road for the purpose of aiding construction of that road, whoever should build it, we don't wish to see the grant revoked and construction of the road hindered.

We have waited long for it, and now that it is near completion, want no disappointment.—Willamette Forces.

Philosophical to a Degree.  
The Ogden Pilot man appears to be of a philosophical turn of mind.

After being banged around the streets for two days by Weber's phylax that threatened every minute to pack him up bodily and dash his brains out against awning or telegraph pole, and after having lost four new hats besides suffering the loss of a fine new pair of shoes (weight 5,000 pounds), which was picked up by the wind and carried out of the office to a point near North Ogden, and smashed all to pieces, the editor has the courage to remark:

"The strong gale that sometimes visits this section is not without its benefits. They make the stores draw and enable us to burn the slate which we pay for at the rate of \$7.50 per ton."

Walla Walla News.

Thermometer was down to 25° below zero at this place on the night of the 18th. It will be a blessing to the traveling public—at least those who are compelled to pass the night at this place—when sleeping accommodations are provided in the new hotel. It is next to impossible to procure a bed here at present, and a night watch over the stove is the consequence.

Seventy-five cents is the tax for meals here. Construction agent Goodhue has returned after a three weeks leave of absence. Social dances are held in the school house two or three evenings of each week.

Agent Lohy has moved into his quarters in the new building. A. M. Cannon, a prominent banker of Spokane Falls, passed through here on the 19th, bound for Walla Walla.

An immense amount of construction material is piled here. The Northern Pacific could transfer but two coaches across the Snake river at Ainsworth on the 19th, owing to the heavy ice running.

Walla Walla Junction now consists of a large unfinished hotel, one saloon, one provision store, two lodging houses, a school house, and seven or eight dwelling houses.

Twenty-seven children are in attendance at the public school here. The new hotel will contain twenty-five sleeping rooms.

Frank Hood, a well known railroad man, is running a construction train on the O. R. & N. with headquarters here.

The new hotel will be heated by large furnaces in the basement, each room having several registers.

An excellent view of the surrounding country can be had from the fire cupola of the new hotel. Residents here hope that Walla Walla Junction will grow to a place of considerable importance in the next two years.

Telegraph Dispatches.  
Special Oregonian Dispatches to the STATESMAN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22.—The giant powder works at Berkeley, Cal., exploded yesterday at 4 p. m., killing Foreman Ferdinand Kampf and forty Chinamen. It had been the custom to close the works on Sunday, but in consequence of a large order consisting of 8,000 boxes for Oregon, a large force of men were put to work either manufacturing powder or loading a schooner which was to have left for Portland about the middle of this week.

The Steamship Umbria collided Sunday in the German Ocean with the steamer Sultan, and sank in fifteen minutes. She had six hundred persons on board, less than eighty of whom are known to be saved.

Thomas Gardner, advertising solicitor and principal business man of the Daily News has withdrawn from that journal and become business manager of the Evening Telegram.

On Saturday morning a terrible accident took place on the Southern Pacific railroad at Loop. Arriving at the top of the long grade, the engines were withdrawn to make a change, when the train started back down grade, with frightful rapidity. After running five miles it jumped the track and piled up, a total wreck, which took fire and burned up. Twenty persons were killed outright or burned to death.

Great Fire at Spokane Falls.  
A fire broke out on Thursday night at Spokane Falls in the large grocery and dry goods store owned by Moore & Co. The building and contents valued at over \$400,000 insured for \$200,000, was totally destroyed.

The grocery store of N. W. Forbes, insured for \$4,000, value \$8,000 as well as Porter's drug store and J. C. Carson's restaurant was also destroyed. The jewelry store of L. W. Lima, and confectionery store of W. French were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. Total loss amounts to \$800,000.

The following from G. V. Tuttle, nephew of J. H. Tuttle, Esq., of this city, gives further particulars:

I sat up until midnight to keep the cellar warmed up; about twelve the alarm of fire was given. It was Moore's drug store that side of the California Hotel. Only a few were there when I got there. I was the first to urge them to fight the fire and first to break the ice in river to get water; the fire was stopped by tearing down French's Confectionery store, a restaurant and Moore's store are in ashes and I am going to bed.

G. V. TUTTLE.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The directors of the Northern Pacific met to-day. A representative of the Finance Committee reported the status of the road in a prosperous condition. The committee on construction reported progress, and expressed the belief that the road would be completed by July next. It was stated that the business of the road had not decreased at all this winter, but has far exceeded their expectations. It was decided to build a road from Portland, Or., to Kalama, 37 miles, this connecting the entire railway system of Oregon and Washington Territory with the Northern Pacific.

Hoar is elected senator from Massachusetts. A HANDY COIN.—It may not be generally known that we have in the nickel five-cent piece in our currency a ke: to the tables of linear measures and weights. The diameter of this coin is two centimeters, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the length of the decimeter, and two the weight of a decagramme. As the kilogramme is a cubic meter, it is the key to the measure of capacity. Any person, therefore, who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights.

LAND TRANSFER.—Augustus Schellwerth to J. B. Brooks, lots No. 4 and 5, in block 2, in Cains' addition. Consideration, \$1,500. Francis M. Corkrum and wife, to Jacob Kibler, 280 acres at head of Dry Creek. Consideration, \$11,200. Robert Kennedy and wife, to Francis M. Corkrum, 529 acres of land. Consideration, \$20,900.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—A Chinaman living in the alley below the new city hall, had one of his windows stove in last night. The perpetrator of the mischief is not known up to the present time. Complaint was made against a party, but the complaining witness failed to appear this morning. We forbear mentioning names. The party accused, we have been told, is a soter and industrious man, whose every day life is such as to place him beyond reproach or even a suspicion.

ADVERTISED.—C. L. Davis, Assistant Postmaster at Conville, has been arrested by Postal Agent Ben Simpson for robbing the U. S. Mail of \$100. He is being taken to Portland for trial. He is respectably connected and has a wife and family.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

It is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population.

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Rees, Winans & Co.

JOHNSON, REES & WINANS  
Are now receiving their  
Fall and Winter Goods.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.  
And any articles in the line of farmers' goods not usually kept in a stock will be ordered from the cheapest market and furnished to customers at cost.

MILLINERY  
First arrival of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods at Miller's Millinery Emporium.

HATS!  
Bonnets, Birds' Wings, Plumes, Silks, Plushes, Ornaments, etc.

MUSIC BOXES  
Wedding and Birthday Presents  
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,  
600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A. E. JULLIENAT,  
33 BIPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. Factory, St. Croix, Switzerland.

LUMBER, FENCING, POSTS, POLES,  
SHINGLES, LATHS,  
Sidelwalk Material, etc.

DR. LIEBIG'S  
MANHOOD RESTORED  
LITTLE BOTTLE FREE

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY  
Is a never failing cure for all those ailments which are the result of Self Abuse, youthful follies, and excess in matters of youthfulness, such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Neurasthenia, Emotions, Aversion to society, Dimness of Vision, Nerves in the head, the vital fluid running unobscured in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

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F. M. BOWMAN & CO.

PLUMBERS.  
Pumps, Boilers, Bath Tubs and Sinks kept on hand.

Sale of Real Estate for Delinquent Grad Tax.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, to-wit: A piece of land known as the old City Foundry House and as the L. R. Morris property, on the south side of Second street, in the city of Walla Walla, and lying between Mrs. Kennedy's residence and J. W. Swann, being 70 feet front and running back in the shape of a 'V' said land will be sold on the 27th day of February, 1883, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the New City Jail, in Walla Walla city, W. T., for the delinquent grade tax for the year 1882, amounting to the sum of \$37.22 and all accruing costs, amounting to \$14.54, making a total of \$51.76.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, to-wit: A piece of land known as the old City Foundry House and as the L. R. Morris property, on the south side of Second street, in the city of Walla Walla, and lying between Mrs. Kennedy's residence and J. W. Swann, being 70 feet front and running back in the shape of a 'V' said land will be sold on the 27th day of February, 1883, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the New City Jail, in Walla Walla city, W. T., for the delinquent grade tax for the year 1882, amounting to the sum of \$37.22 and all accruing costs, amounting to \$14.54, making a total of \$51.76.

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