gates of Subscription: OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

General Business Cards.

Walla Bakery

PROVISION STORE, F Beduction in Prices ! . Et O. BRECHTEL. Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes,

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS. pealer in Family Groceries

CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want GRACKERN to ship to the Mines, will find taker advantage to call on me before going elsee taker as I will sell their Grackers theaper than they can be Imported. Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I n fill orders at short notice. A supply kept con-

of the city.
Costomers will please call at the Bakery and state
where they will have their Bread left.

Lat The Bread Wagon will go around the city BEER! BEER! BEER! CITY BREWERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Everybody Made Happy! FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I propose to

Beer by the Keg. FIVE GALLONS,

FOR \$150 PER KEG! I am bound to sell, and keep pace with the times. STAR BREWERY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, AT the lower end of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve t most ex-willent. WLAGER W

puality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates.

JACOB BETZ, Proprietor. REMOVED. EAGLE BREET WERY,

HAS BEEN REMOVED to the old Express Building, south side of Main street, one door below LAGER BEER.

None but the REST BEER constantly kept of hand, and sold by the Keg, Quart or Glass. Sor Lunch on the Nide. F. E. KLFBER Proprietor.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY. REN. SCOTT. Proprietor. THIS OLD BREWERY, foot of Main street, has been refitted, and is now prepared to furnish the LAGER BEER.

With the reluced price the quality of the Beer will sefully sustained, and even better than formerly.

Let 'Our waron will deliver Beer in any part of he city, free of charge.

18-tf

18-tf

HER HOUGE STORE F. STONE, Proprietor. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars. Main street, Walla Walla, opp site the St. Louis

1877. First Premium Sash & Door Factory.

W CD TE E C EC MECHANICS & BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL

-AND-Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.

E37 All orders promptly attended to.
Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in
town or country, and all work warranted.
WM, GLASFORD.
12-1f Alder street, Walla-walla. F. W. ABERTON,

WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY PLANING MILL. AVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FIN If est machinery, is fully prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rail-ing, Banisters, Newel Posts, School and Church furni-sure of sancins designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of baildings when desired. Will gay prompt attention to the manufacture of

GRIST & SAW MILLS!

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS! the and repaired. Castings and pattern making F. W. ABERTON.

ner of E. B. WHITMAN, LACY & WHITMAN.

Real Estate & Insurance Agents COLLECTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Conveyancing & General Agency Business Transacted. Auction and Commission Merchants. Cash-aid for Second-hand Furniture, and Advances made WHITMAN & LACY.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Istablished in Walla Walla, 1862. Is PREFARED TO DO ALL WORK in this ine of business, and from his ong experience—over 20 years in Warra Work, will be promptly attended to.

FINE WATCHES. Especial care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry and to order. All work sent by Express, 27 Shop on Main street, awo doors above Lamp-son a Taylor's Candy Manufactury.

LIVERY. Feed & Sale Stable! TOM THERNEY is re-established at his old stand, just above the Bridge, where he will be happy to become and the public generally, "On the Live and Jet Live Principle."

9-3m

# Walla Walla Statesman.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877. VOL XVI.--NO. 36.

\$4 00 PER YEAR.

The Woman Question.

It is by no means surprising that the subject of woman should take a deep hold of

public attention. Certainly, so far as a ques-tion can derive attractions from the interest

of its subject, the woman question has a

or its subject, the woman question has quite incontestable supremacy over every other, even over that one of absorbing interest to some at this time, who shall control the distribution of the spoils of local politics. Nor has it ever been otherwise.

Our age presents an inquiry more import-

ant than that of the rights, education, and true position of the female sex. In discus-sions upon the entrance of women into the

music, poetry, and conduct. Why, when so many different things are to be done in

without substituting acutene

wood. A fourth shot was fired at him in

mand and remained till Thursday morn-

ing and then came through in daylight.
On Wednesday as Col. Summer and one

tiles. It is evident that remnants of the hostiles are still in the country and ready

to do mischief when opportunity presents.

times testify to the e

world. Alike the glo of romance, the soul

opiration of art, she lideal in all the finer spl

HOLMES' DRUG STORE Invites your attention to the stock of

32

DRUGS, MEDICINES

Toilet Articles, tobe found there Glass, Paints & Oil A specialty, and in full stock.

North - Western Stage Co. GREAT PAR Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE: 

 Walla Walla to Weston Oregon
 COIN.

 "Pendleton, Oregon
 \$ 2.5

 "Pendleton, Oregon
 5 6

 ""Interpretation
 16 6

 ""Union, Oregon
 12 6

 ""Baker City, Oregon
 17 5

 ""Boise City, Idaho
 37 5

 ""Winnermuca, Idaho
 75 6

 ""Kelton
 75 6

 Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY

Through tickets to Omana, Chicago, Kasas City, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Bostos, Washington, and all points via Boise City and Kelton, the direct Overland Reute East, we now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company. New coaches, good stock, skilled drivers, and reli

able performance of se-tures of the Company.

Stine Hotel,..... Walla Walla, W. T. W. B. MORRIS, J. M. GORMAN, General Superintendent, Agent. Boise City, I. T. 20-tf

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE

PHONECEE NEARENT.

Main Street, Walla Walla, WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE MUTTON, VEAL, BACON, SAUSAGES,

Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the business, we have very superior facilities for carrying on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the best in the country. set in the country.

Give us your custom if you wish to be suited of the same determined to spare no pains to satisfy the same determined to spare no pains to satisfy the same determined to spare no pains to satisfy the

JOHN B. LEWES, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY.

Fishing Tackle, Ltc. Sole Aent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THOMAS QUINN. MANUFACIURES Saddies, Bridles, Harness, &c.

Saddies, Whips,
Spurs, Halters,
Collars,
Curry Combs,
Curry Ruishes, &c., Team and Buggy Harness,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harnes REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-ti House, Sign & Steamboat Painting

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter. Main Street, The Dalles, Oregon. WHOLES, LE AND RETAIL

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, TUR PENTINE, COLORS, GOLD-LEAF BRUSHES PUTIY, GLUE, PAPER-HANGINGS, BOR-

DERS, ETC., ETC. The Dalles, June 12, 1877. PHOTO GALLERY. FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at rea-sonable prices, the public generally are invited

C. W. Phillips' Gallery. Lam prepared to FINISH PICTURES in a FIRST CLASS STYLE, and at prices within the reach o all. Those wishing work done in my line will de well to call before going elsewhere, as I warran satisfaction to all. C. W. PHILLPS, Successor to Montgourery. Satisfaction to all.

C. W. PHILLPS,
Successor to Montgomery.
Third Street, between Main and Alder, Walla Wall

UNDERTAKER OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the public that he, now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell atgreatly reduced prices.

THE HEARSE

Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the public free of charge.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Walla Rakery.

33-tf JOHN PICKET.

DRS. KELLOGG & SICHOLS, HOMEOPATHIC Physicians & Surgeons.

O'FICE FIRST DOOR FROM KIMBALUS,
Corner Main and Third stre ts. Walls Walls.
E. S. KELLOGG, Office hous, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2
Z. B. NICHOLS. \$104 P. M.; 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. NICHOLS, with an experience of over thirty Die, Nichtoles, with an experience of the State tutions of Minnesota for the Deaf, Dumb and during the past sixteen years, offers his profe services to the public for a short time longer, under threatment some very important case. Nichols will make Chronic and supposed incorress a security

DR. J. D. MCCURDY, Of Salem, Oregon. HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY at Walla Walla, offers his

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citiens of this place and vicinity. Doctor McCURDY makes a specialty of Female Diseases, and all diseases of Children.

20 Office on Rose street, between Fourth and Fifith streets.

NOTICE. PROM AND AFTER this date E. G. TAYLOR will deliver for the STAYDARD MIULS.

A McCALLEY & SON.
Walla Walla, May 10th, 1877.
23-3m

500 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE FOR SALE IN
500 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE FOR SALE IN
cellent substitute for Babbit Metal pronounced by
those who have used it better—and can be sold at one
half the price, Apply at the
574 TESMAN OFFICE. ce. Apply at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

## Cems of Boetry.

THE GIRL I LOVE.

A song for the girl I love— God love her! A song for the eyes of tender shine, And the fragrant mouth that melts on mine The shimmering tresses uncontroll'd That clasp her neck with tendril gold, The blessed mouth and the dainty chin, And the little dimples out and in—

The girl I love— God love her.! A song for the girl I loved— God love her! A song for the eyes of faded light,
And the check whose red rose waned to white;
The quiet brow, with its shadow and gleam, And the dark hair drooped in a long, deep The small hands crossed for their church-

yard rest, And the lillies dead on her sweet dead breast The girl I loved—God love her!

MY LIFE'S LOVE. O ruby lips, whose smile has stolen my soul, And drawn from it all love but love of

peak kindred longing, absolute and whole, Swear faith supremely true— O ruby lips!

Oh southern eyes, whose light has lit my heart, And kindled it to warm and wild desire

Glow with a kindred passion, for your part, Flame with a kindred fire, O southern eves!

O my life's love! Eyes, lip, hand, heart and soul— Come to me, satisfy me, seal me yours Each part is sweet, but only in love's whole Love's final life endures. O my life's love.

AT LAST.

When first the bride and bridegroom wed.

They love their single selves the best; ord is in the marriage bed, They give and suffer worlds of pain.

They give and suffer worlds of pain.

Both right, and wrong, They struggle long.
They struggle long.
Till some good day, when they are old,
Some dark day, when the bells are tolled,
Death having taken their best of life, They lose themselves, and find each other; They know that they are husband, wife, For, weeping, they are Father, Mother!

The Four Per Cent. Bonds. \*A lively discussion has sprung up as to the significance of the fact that \$70,000,000 the significance of the fact that \$70,000,000 were subscribed for the \$10,000,000 issue of four per cent. bonds. The common view of the case is that so large a subscription indicates a flourishing condition of things; that money is plenty, and that confidence in government securities is good. Reflection, nowever, will, we think, convince those wio take the trouble to think, that this prompt and heavy subscription may, and probably does, indicate a much less satisfactory as a confidence of things. If we wish to know precisely what it means we must look abread, and ascertain the actual condition of trade and manufacture. We then preceive that there is a general stagnation in business; that manufacture languishes; the capital is without different manufacture and the server with the season of the sheds, and in five minutes the manufacture languishes; that capital is without different manufacture. We then preceive that there is everywhere an evidence of timidity and hesitation; and evidence of timidity and hesitation; and evidence of timidity and hesitation; and that in short the characteristic of the situaon is prevading apprehension and uncer-

We now turn round and observe the fact hat the four per cent. loan is taken with unthat the four per cent. Ioan is taken with un-exampled eagerness and avidity, and we ask ourselves: Is it possible that this is a proof of prosperity and confidence in the future? The answer must be that it is not possible. The truth we believe to be that the eagerness with which the loan has been taken is a dis ouraging, and not an encouraging, fact.

The money so invested is capital which, under a better state of general commerce, would have been invested in manufactures, or trade, or real estate, or building; and it is put into these bonds because its owners have not confidence enough in the future to rust their money in any of these enterprises Since 1873 the country has been struggling gainst the disasterous consequences of the panic. The organized raids which have been made upon the various forms of capital mean-time have certainly not tended to revive con-fidence, while the unsettled state of national politics until a few months ago, and the dis-turbed condition of Europe, have contributed still further to the prevailing doubt and ap-It was thought that the Euro prehension. It was thought that the European war would stimulate manufactures in this country, but it turns out that European trade was as depressed as our own, and consequently that the enhanced demand for production has thus far only sufficed to give emduring the country of the country of

duction has thus far only sufficed to give employment to the idle mills and ioundries of England and the Continent.

The spread of socialism in the United States; the equally alarming spread of repudiation; and finally the crowning calamity of these railroad strikes, all increase and intensify the feeling we have described, and still further paralyze capital and industry.

Under all the circumstances it may be said Under all the circumstances it may be said that the exhibit is not favorable to the view taken by the optimists. In fact it appears to justify the citation of John Stuart Mill's rvation upon public loans, that "if the capital taken in loans is abstracted from funds engaged in production, or destined to be employed in it, their diversion from that purpose is equivalent to taking the amount from the wages of the laboring classes." And Mill adds that the "the system of public loans, in such circumstances, may be pro-

state of civilization, is still included in the catalogue of financial expedients?" It may be urged that if these seventy millons had not been invested in the four per cent. bonds they would not have been invested at all, and therefore that they cannot be said to have been taken from any other form of investment. To a certain extent this is true; but it does not affect the consideration that the disinclination to invest in proluctive enterprise is itself a bad symytom, and indicative of anything but general pros-perity. On a full examination of the sub-ject we think it demonstrable that the eagerness with which the issue has been taken anything but reassuring, and that if it ind ates the existence of much idle capital in the country, it also, when viewed in connec-tion with the depressed condition of comnerce and manufactures, signifies a startling

want of confidence in the future, THE Iowa man who has invented grass hopper soup, has concocted a beautiful sauce of cockroaches and kerosene oil.

PITTSBURGH. Mail details are now to hand of the terrible scenes in Pittsburgh on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d of July: PITTSBURGH (Pa.), July 22-11 P. M.—The

THE TERRIBLE SOCIAL CONVULSIONS IN

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), July 22—11 r. m.—The fire at the Union depot may be said to have commenced at about half-past one o'clock, when the cars nearest the sheds covering the platforms ignited. From this time the fearful destruction which followed was inevitable. At the hour mentioned, at Liberty and Twenty-first streets, a sight was met that beggars description. Upward of 2000 cars had already been burned, a large portion of them containing merchandise, and on the flames were goaded, and the determination of the angry assembly seemed to be to inof the angry assembly seemed to be to in-clude in the devastating trail the entire property of the railroad company.

THE MAYOR Was upon the spot in a buggy, but his presence did not in the least intimidate the mob, who had resorted to this to enforce the restoration of the wages of the railroad men.
At twenty-five minutes to two o'clock fire suddenly burts from under the cars at Fifteenth street, six squares below, and that much nearer the Union depot sheds; and a little further west another incendiary torch was applied. In a moment afterward there

A PANIC IN THE CROWD,

And several children were severely hurt by being trampled. Thieves were engaged roll-ing barrels of flour, molasses, etc., along the sidewalk, and these obstructions impeded the progress of the half frantic people, and increased their desire to get to places of

THE CAUSE OF THE ALARM Was the announcement that the last car fired Was the announcement that the last car fired contained powder, and the utter dismay of the men when they thought that they had placed themselves in a bad trap. The car had been fired without being broken opena precaution subsequently observed very stricly. The doors of the cars at Twenty-first street were torn off to assit the flames along, and at a quarter to two o'clock the fire was only two blocks from the sheds of the Union denot. The mob were workof the Union depct. The mob were working as vigorously at this juncture as they did at any time the previous night, and at short intervals would apply firebrands to the short intervals would apply firebrands to the intervening cars. The occupants of the buildings opposite the Union depot now began to move out, as in case the Union depot was destroyed, they considered it to be impossible to save the houses opposite. When the mob jumped the cars at Twenty-first street, and fired those at Fifteenth,

THE FIREMEN Knew the conflagration would be very severe

to shree o'cleck the first passenger coach ex-tending out from the shed caught fire, and immediately the firemen prepared a stream of water to throw upon the building. The mob was pressed inside the fence of the Railroad Company, and were at this time in possession of the depot building, intently watching the progress of the flames. Men women were fainting on doorwere appalled, women were fainting on door-steps, and children screamed piteously.

steps, and ch What a scene! NOW A PANIC IS STARTED, And hundreds are fleeing toward the elevator as for their lives. All is excitement, and it requires but a word to incite the mob to the boidest deeds. A few moments before the big bell rang out, the great tinder-box, the shed of the depot, caught fire. It blazed amid a whoop and a loud huzza from the mob. No effort was made to throw water, it being the intention of the firemen to wait until the brick building caught. Locomotives on the Pan-Handle Railroad back of the depot now began pulling away passenger cars. There were no locomotives at that time on the platform, and those in the Pan-Handle yard were at once run over to the south side.
The crowd now falls b ck, driven by the

flames of the shed. A GREAT SURGING MASS OF FLAMES Is all that remains of the shed. People's eyes are dazzled, and their faces wear a wild expression, but they are as silent as the grave so far as efforts to suppress the work of the fire fiend were concerned. Liberty street, Eleventh and Grant were now thronged with people, while on the hillside above, in front of the High School, at least 3000 persons had congregated. Another panic occurred at this juncture, and several more women and children were injured. At 3:30

A LOUD REPORT, RESEMBLING AN EXPLOSION, Was heard, and several men shouted, "The building is guarded by the soldiers, and we are to have war!" Another said, "The mob has powder to blow up the building!" Then there was another frantic scream. ran off, men and women were knocked down, and a horrible scene followed. It was discovered that neither of the above rumors was correct; that the section of the heavy gravel roof falling upon the platform occasioned the noise. At 3:45 the depot building proper caught fire, and another yell of delight rent the air. A report was immediated to the content of the section with a great that ately put in circulation to the effect that ere 20,000 rounds of fixed ammuni tion in the cellar of the hotel, intended for the use of the Philadelphia troops; but the crowd appeared not to care a continental, the mob facing the music with the utmost com-

At 4:30 two unpleasant, nay, startling, events had occurred—the falling of the walls of what was a few moments before a beautiful building. It seems that one man broke open a car containing glass in boxes packed in straw, and set fire to the same, and a moment afterward a dense column of smoke shot up from the cars, making the air black. A gentle breeze sufficed to create an immense blaze.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

and among the people residing on Seventh avenue up to Washington street. There were now rumors of threats in circulation to sack the city after nightfall, and everybody

was terribly excited. RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES. The fire started in the Pan-Handle Railroad, soon destroyed the sheds at the Union
depot, the bridge over Washington street,
the dispatcher's office, the engine-house, and
all buildings in the vicinity of the Union depot. It then spread to the dwellings on
Washington street, and as they were of
frame, it was at once apparent that the destruction of property at this point would be
immense. As conjectured, this proved to be struction of property at this point would be immense. As conjectured, this proved to be the fire of fires, and not only embraced all the buildings on the property of Pan-Handle Railroad from the Union depot along Fountain Raircad from the Umon depot along contract street to Seventh avenue, and Grant street to Liberty, but also the frame tenements on Washington street, occupied by poorfamilies. But at 5:20, the wind having changed,

THE IMMENSE GRAIN ELEVATOR, Which it was thought had escaped, ignited, and was soon a mass of flames. principally young men and boys, in possession of the elevator building, knocked a hole in the rear of it, and the fire from the cars and depots in the rear gained access through this aperture, and suddenly, without the this aperture, and sautemy, window the slightest premonition, curling smoke began to appear out of the roof. A moment later the smoke became black and dense, and out from it was the lurid flame. The roar of the burning building was immense, and thousands oon congregated around the acres of fire.

A TRAIN OF CARS On the old metal yard was also ablaze at On the old meth yard was also abaze at this time, and it was required to make quite a detour in order to get near the scene of fire. The firemen succeeded in saving the planing mills and other property opposite the Pan-Handle offices on Seventh avenue, but were not so fortunate with that on Washington street. It is stated that the mob entered the office of the Pan-Handle before the torch was applied, and they ramsacked the book-case and desks, destroying completely valua-

#### ble and important papers. THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

SILVER, GREENBACKS AND THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT DEMANDED. COLUMBUS, July 23, 1877.

The democratic state convention met at eleven o'clock to-day. The attendance is

auguration of Rutherford B. Hayes to the high office of President of the United States, in spite of a majority of the electoral, and popular vote given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country, and that a repetition of the fraud will not be rolerated.

in this or any other free country, and that a repetition of the fraud will not be colerated.

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the papperizing of labor are the mevitable finits of the vicious laws enacted by the republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing and all people have united in desiring for a more means of the community and removing the community and removing the community and removing the community and removing the country and the papper country and the pap country and the pauperizing of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted

by the republican party.

3. Thatas a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing the great stingency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of meditation, sharpness for softness, contention for calm, noise and bustle for taste and sym-

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore silver to its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of green-back currency as the best corner was the last corner was t

5. That we favor the retention of green-back currency, as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

The advector of that the money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

further contraction.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States South, so long advocated by the democratic party, which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

7. That the registry law framed by the last legislature is burdensome and expensive and discriminates unjustly against the poorer classes of that theory ought to try and understand a few elementary principles—to realize that everything under heaven is a law to itself, and that nothing whatsoever can successfully fill the place or live the life of any other distinct thing. The felicity of human association depends upon the acceptance of just this principle—of preceiving the relation of parts, the division of duties and privileges, and upon recognizing that the perfection of the whole is attainable only by the due subordination of the several fractions.

its immediate repeal. 8. We favor a tariff for revenue.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. General Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga county, was nominated by acclimation for Lieutenant Governor.

OTHER NOMINATIONS. Judge J. W. O'Key, of Franklin, was nominated for Supreme Judge; R. J. Fanning, of Cuyahoga, for Clerk of the Supreme Court; Judge Isaiah Pillars, of Allen, for Attorney General; A. J. Howells, of Stark, for State Treasurer, and J. J. Burns, of Belmont, and Hon. Martin Schilles, of Ross, for School Commissioners the latter by accla-School Commissioners, the latter by accla-

With his wages reduced 10 per cent every few days, a railroad man can board a train easier than he can board himself.

A gentle breeze sufficed to create an immense blaze.

The utmost constenation

The utmost constenation

The utmost constenation

The utmost constenation souls with but a single thought, two hearts which want to beat each other.

## Atteckly Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING

Has the Largest Circulation,

And, with one exception, is

THE OLDEST PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

## CF Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or nore will be inserted by special contract. GRANT AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF COURT LIFE. We ask the immediate attention of the State Department to a most unpleasant criss-cross of cable statements, which, if it be not speedily unraveled, threatens to make of non-effect the entente cordiale so skillfully established by the efforts of Minister Pierrepont between the British The literatures of all countries and all Empire and the American Republic. It

ideal in all the finer spl
ment. But all subjective with the advance of thought. The forms of
chivalry have passed away, and the romancing spirit is represented by a new discipline
in a period of absobing practical inquiry;
yet woman is still in the ascendant, though
she comes before us now in a new phase.
Having been idolized, sung and flattered
through all the moodes and tenses of poetic
tecling, it seems at length her destiny to be
soberly considered.

The age is analytic and radical; it takes

The advance of thought. The forms of
us that she did. A special cable dispatch
to the Herakl assured us, yesterday, that
the did not. Nor only this. The discrepancy is wider, and full of "miching mallecho." The Herakl distinctly implies
and the Herakl assured us, yesterday, that
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the did not have the Herakl assured us, yesterday, that
the did not have the Herakl assured us, yesterday, that
the di oberly considered.

The age is analytic and radical; it takes vexed at their coming to Windsor. In things to pieces and goes down to their roots.

In this temper its attention is drawn to we.

In this temper its attention is drawn to we. In this temper its attention is drawn to wo-man—to her capacities, duties, and rights, and she thus becomes the subject of a ques-tion. But if woman as a theme of poetry has never failed to be interesting, as a thesis has never failed to be interesting, as a thesis of discussion she has a corresponding importance. The subject as now opened goes to the roots of social order, and, in its settlement, it carries with it the settlement of a whole range of problems of the deepest moment to society.

Our age presents an inquiry more important the settlement of the southwestern front of the station, without being recognized." Obviously without being recognized." Obviously there was no brass band in waiting, nor even so much as one small boy to cry "hooray!" Minister Pierrepont, whose hand is visible throughout this masterly professions we often find those who would communication, tries to smooth over this household drudgery. With these people it part of the business by saying that "the household drudgery. With these people it is considered pute sufficient if a woman can cook, sew mend, and look after the physical welfare of her children. With this sentiment we have no sympathy whatever. We distinctly oppose the doctrine that women may do all that men may do, but we are very far from wishing to lower the intellect plane of either sex, or of prescribing limits to the culture of any class. We have argued that nature and our social system both require a rocognition of the differences actually existing between the two sexes, and that we celeven o'clock to-day. The attendance is very large. A temporary organization may be started the convention reassembled at half-past of country, as chairman.

The convention reassembled at half-past of Sidewen the two sexes, and that we cannot wisely or safely disregard the clear and distinct lessons they enforce. If, on the convention reassembled at half-past of Mamile country; secretary, W. S. Brown, of Mamile country; secretary, W. S. Brown, of Mamile or vice presidents and assistant secretaries were chosen, one for each district.

FOR GOVENOR.

The balloting for Governor was very slow and proceeded amid great confusion. R. M. Bishop, of Hamfilton country, was nominated on the sixth ballot.

PRINCIPLES.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were adopted:

The democratic party of Ohio, in state convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the constitution, with the amendments. It declares as essential to the preservation of free government, the faithful adherence to the following principles:—A strict construction of the egiptical cover military power; the supermacy of civil over military power; the isting between the two sexes, and that we arrival was, therefore, unceremonious box at the cast end of the depot,

AND A BURNING CAR IN LIEU OF A TORCH

Was at 2:45 pushed down to set fire to
the sheds. The greatest alarm was now felt
for the property on the north side of Liberty
street, and the whole of the Allegheny department was at this time called to assist in
protecting the property. This proved futile,
however, to save the depot. At ten minutes
to three o'clock the first passenger coach extending out from the shed caught fire, and
immediately the firemen prepared a stream
of water to throw upon the building. The the two universes; but we doubt if any

intellectual company, "a commotion was observed among the guards below, and in a few seconds the royal equipage was seen to enter the court-yard and the Queen alighted. Her Majesty looked sun-burned

and somewhat ill-humored." From that smiling descent to the foot of the staircase to this dreadful picture what a gulf stretches. Are we not right in saying that the Government of the United States ought at once to call upon Minister Pierrepont for a full, true and particular account of this whole affair, to authenticated by his own name and signature? As things now stand it is in a most uncomfortable condition, worse even than that of poor Mrs. Grant at the Pierrepont reception, whose dresses has been so pulled and haul dat by contending literary milliners that she has been left, so to speak, without a rag to cover her. -N. Y. World.

Lacing.-If all the women insane on this subject were in the asylums, the ac-commodations would have to be largely increased. The habit is a general one, and very injurious. A good authority says: "It has been found that the liver, Hostiles Not All Gone.—Jack Greer arrived on Thursday night with dispatches the most pernicious habit. Loss of bloom, 8. We favor a tariff for revenue.

9. We favor the issue by the general government alone of all circulating medium, whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal tender and incontrovertible.

10. That we condemn the acts of the federal administration in using the regular troops of the United States to interfere with the elections and other political affairs of the States as unconstitutional, unlawful and unjustifiable and destructive of the rights of united States of the rose, and eruptions on the skin are among its sad effects. If the united States of the rose, and eruptions on the skin are among its sad effects. If the prolonged, there is no knowing to what we will him and returned to Col. Green's command. On Wednesday every stated here with dispatches are among its sad effects. If the prolonged, there is no knowing to what we will suppare to the substance of the rose, and eruptions on the skin are among its sad effects. If the prolonged, there is no knowing to what we were a supparent effect is an injured digestion, and consequent loss of appetite. Of this, however, it is often difficult to convince the prolonged of the rose, and eruptions on the skin are among its sad effects. If the prolonged, there is no knowing to what we were a courier to the supparent effect is an injured digestion, and consequent effects. If the prolonged is the prolonged of the rose, and every the prolonged of the rose, and every the pr justifiable and destructive of the rights of the people and of the States.

It. We commend the ticket this day formed by the Convention to the consideration and support of all citizens of the State.

Greer started here with dispatches. Just however, it is often difficult to convince as he reached the Elk City crossing of the practiced tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, from the front. It was dark yet he saw lacing, without consideration of its effect two Indians in advance of him. He wheels which the property of the saw lacer to the convergence of the saw lacer to the practiced tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, the practiced tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But, looking at tight-lacer, for vanity is generally obstinated to the practice of the practice ed his horse and rode back toward Cotton-wood. A fourth shot was fired at him in his retreat. He returned to Green's com-mand and remained till Thursday morn-mand and remained till Thursday mornbeauty. To see the shoulders cramped On Wednesday as Col. Sumner and one or two others were coming from the command on Cottonwood and were within five miles of Lawyer's canon they saw two not made the waist small, compression and the command on the command on the command of the comm

Indians at a distance to their left and cannot mend her work." TRAMPS. -Burlington, Iowa, is trying to get rid of the tramp harvester nuisar by prosecuting the steamboat officers who land them. It is said that a fine of \$200 was imposed on a steamboat company for putting them ashore at that point, charg-ing the company with illegally landing

## Atteckly Statesman.

AUGUST 11, 1877.

of President of the United States, conscious that he holds it by color of fraudulent election returns, knowing that the corrupt character of these returns may be judicially determined in a criminal proseention, and only relying on a promise that such a prosecution shall not be insti-tuted, can hardly be otherwise than anx-

Thouse.—A season of great trouble is coming for Mf. Hayes. In a little while the whole party will be in an uproar, and the air will be thick with flying It will be very embarrassing then for the administration to be con fronted with promises only half fulfilled, regulations only half enforced, ostentatious preparations contrasting with mea-

Humbug.-A radical convention will soon be held in Pennsylvania, and as the Hayes cabinet wish to keep aloof from politics two of its most influential members, Messrs. Evarts and Devens, have arranged, to pay the agricultural and mining districts of the state a visit during the latter part of the month. They want to keep out of the convention which will be held soon thereafter. This is sweet and commendable.

PRESIDENT HAYES intended to go to the White Sulphur Springs, but he has given up the idea, and it is alleged that he was driven from his purpose by Gail Hamilton's latest screed, in which she says that the springs "enjoy the reputation of being the place where in the summer of 1860 the cabal of traitors assembled, and finally determined to break up the minon if Lincoln should be elected. It is not soil on which loyal feet can tread with grace." ean tread with grace.

apport upon the party which was de-frauded out of the office he holds. The transitory character of the issues of Amer-ican politics was never more strikingly il-

THE SPHINX.—The radical papers now have it that Hayes is the modern sphiax. We thought Grant was that. Or is the sphinx-like quality transferable from one Radical official to another, just the same as the property and other things stolen

COGNIZANT OF THE FACT.—Alluding to the insufficient answer of Hayes' friends to the compromising testimony of the Chandler certificates, the New York People! remarks: "One time is not a custom," say the French, but in such a case one time is the same as a habit. The evidence given by Mr. Hayes' friend and defender, Comly, amounts to an admission that Ohio was only carried by a lavish use of money, and that Mr. Hayes was cognizant

A SUPERB MUDDLE.—Iowa radicalism is a superb muddle. The candidate for and the platform he stands on favors pro hibition. The convention favored inflation, but the legislative ticket to be chosen is expected to re-elect Senator Allison without opposition and Mr. Allison is an avow-ed hard-money man, An anti-Hayes radical introduced a Haves resolution in the convention for the purpose of having it vet the party expect to carry the State by 50,000 majority. This curious conception of what a platform is for, explains the in-ability of the Iowa republicans to understand why the president is trying to obey the one he was elected on.

HAYES HAS EXPLAINED. - The president is said to have explained that his order has been somewhat misunderstood: it is not proposed to prevent those holding federal office from being members of their political party and exercising all their rights and privileges as electors, "but he is determined to break up the pernicious habit of office-holders devoting most of their time to managing and controlling nominations, conventions, etc., when they should be engaged at their duties as pub ne officials. He proposes that the shall be carried out in good faith, but does not see why it should ante-date political appointments already made. For instance, a number of office-holders are members elect of conventions to be held this summer or early fall. They were chosen be-fore these new civil service rules were promulgated, and the chiefs of depart ments will most assuredly use their discretion in these particular cases."

THE DANGER. —The destruction of property, the loss of life, the demoralization of society and all the evil results arising out of the late riots, are nothing, when compared with the great wrongs that may be perpetrated upon the country, under the plea of future protection. Already we hear the requests for a stronger goy ernment—the argument that in a standing army alone is there safety for states or security for property. Men point to the powerless condition of municipal authoriies to preserve the peace—to the imbecility of the government to enforce its laws and prevent violence, and to the disposiname of the honest laborer, and demand a standing army sufficient to enforce law ment—a military despotism, if necessary.

It is between this and a government "of the people for the people and by the peothe people for the people and by the people in the people

WILL WE HEED THE LESSON. - The harvest sown by the greed of bondholders and bankers, and watered by the acts of by the democratic municipal convention designing efficials and imbecile law-making a good one. Among other good planks ers, is now being gathered—in riot, tu-mult, fire and blood. For the past dozen—is the following: of years capital has stood with its heavy hand clutching the throat of every business enterprise and crushing the very life out of labor. For the past dozen of years the government has stood at the back of capital, encouraging and strengthened in its unfair fight against labor. In place of aiding the industries of the country, and leaving their prosperity to secure its credit it has legislated and attempted to protect the "credit" of the government at the exnse of its industries. It forgot that in

islation was in the interest of a single class—the gold gambler and bond-holder —while the industries and labor of the country have been made to pay tribute to these. This class legislation has brought stagnation to business, stagnation of bus-iness has brought poorly paid labor, idle-ness, poverty, starvation, and these have brought riot, bloodshed, death and devas-

SIMMERING DOWN. - The fact that there really was an arrangement between the representatives of Mr. Hayes and one (or sible more) of the prominent democrats at New Orleans seems to be growing too plain to be further denied, and the radical papers which have sought to deny it are simmering down. Governor Nicholls, who is said to be the person with whom ment; but he is evidently powerless to resist the determined feeling of the people of Louisiana to bring to punishment the guilty members of the returning board. Judge Lawrence, who was a memdictment of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave A Curious Fact.—It is a curious fact that a radical president, counted into his distinct understanding with the Nicholls that a radical president, counted into fice by radical managers in defiance of deceney and right, should so soon alienate the party management from himself, and rely for his sole hope of endorsement and aupport upon the party which was degraphed out of the office he holds. The have "arranged" with their victim to give back part of the money on condition that he will not testify against them.

PRIDE HUMBLED. - For years the Amer ican people have pitied the excitable French, and looked with wonder and dismay on tumultuous, badly governed Mexico. We have thanked God and ourselves that we had a government, where, at has the property and open things stord that we had a groperty were safe, if civil base of the pyramids! It is a wonder that for very shame and disgust it don't day we open our eyes to see that we are bury its face forever in the burning sands no better than Mexico and even worse day we open our eyes to see that we are no better than Mexico and even worse one party more than the other. They are Will it teach us a lesson, and will we have the good sense to correct the wrongs that have brought us to this condition of affairs? Will capital take warning by the sad events and lot go the clutch it has upon the throat of labor? Will it learn that in justice is its security, and in the prosperity of the masses its on-ly safety? Will it allow some legislation ly safety? for the industries of the country and the labor of the country and ask less for itself; or will it go on exacting, and granking, and crushing, and eventually go down under the crazy cries of the mob and the blind fury of the masses, driven to desperation by long suffering and certain

INDICTED. - We presume few people will regret to learn that one of the wit-nesses who gave what afterward appeared to be false testimony before the Grover indicted by the United States grand jury. the this nature, there is a growing feeling that the reputation of public men should be protected form. voted down and succeeded in his effort, then in the way of an investigation of be protected from malicious attack. In this Grover matter the evidence is reasonably conclusive that Stiles, the chief witness against him, committed perjury. If Stiles did not commit perjury, three or four other witnesses did. A grand jury thought there was evidence enough against Stiles to warrant holding him for trial. It is to be desired that in this trial the guilt of perjury will be fastened upon the right parties, and that they will be punished. It is not a question of politics, one way or another. All parties are interested in driving perjurers into the peniten-

RADICAL PITTSBURG. - Pittsburg has always been a radical city, continually voting to sustain the party that has made the times so hard and taken away from the honest workingmen of the land the means of making a decent living. She needs of making a decent fiving. She voted for the party whose rule has caused the suspension of the industries of the country and taken the bread out of the mouths of the laborer and his family. She voted for the party which declared that the money used by the poor was not good enough for the bondholders. She voted for the party that used up the hard earned taxes of the people to sustain an army in the south to force fraudulently elected officials upon the country, and now she is beginning to realize the fruits of her folly. Her people will have to pay for all the damage done to property during the great riot, caused by the hard times forced upon the country by the radical party, which they supported.

GRANT ABROAD, -One of our exchanges them. is of the opinion that the ex-president now holds the same position at English parties that the elephant does at the cirtion of the masses to sympathize with those who have committed outrages in the to him are tendered to America through a standing army sufficient to enforce law him is partly bloated arrogance and part-and protect property. This view will be to assume that he is the man who is so presented in all its forms as the only way | identified with this Republic as to receive of preserving the peace, giving security to life, or furnishing protection to the property of citizens. Many of our people, reflecting over the history of mob violence, and remembering the puerile efforts to promptly suppress it, and give that security to the citizen for which governments were instituted, will look favorably upon the proposition of the designing few, and clamar with them for a stronger govern. point of fact no man ever left the executive nstituted, will look favorably upon position of the designing few, and with them for a stronger governamental military despots in, if necessary.

The fact that his successor that he was a semish, feater despot, a despoise of law, a debaser of all noble political feeling, and a powerful friend of systematic fraud, plunder and corruption. The fact that his successor in office is a fraud is the only thing that makes his political memory tolerable.

opponents of state rights and republican contrary to the commands of the famous governments. It will be strong, because executive order. But it was run in the governments. It will be strong, because of the recent outbreaks. It will be opposite of the command of the comm

### The Primary System.

Taken as a whole the platform adopted is a good one. Among other good planks

tions should be abolished; that legislation acons should be abolished; that legislation attempting to throw around such elections the sanction of law, has proved abortive, and that we earnestly request the next legislature to enact a law requiring that county committees of all political parties shall be committees of all political parties shall be elected in San Francisco at general elections, and that separate ballot-boxes and tickets for such election shall be placed at each poll-ing-place; tickets counted and certified by the judges and inspectors of elections, and that voting thereat shall be subject to the same penalties as voting for general officers.

The primary system has not only failed in practice to fullfil its original design, but it has been productive of great evils. In large cities it is an evil and a nuisance Here we have had a recent proof of this statement that disgusted all decent men, temporarily demoralized the democracy, and imperiled its future. The petty politicians stand by the primaries becau them they make a trade. They laugh at the idea of an "honest" primary. Even

so respectable a politician as John Kelly, of New York, declared that it was in fact an utter impossibility to hold primary elections in that city that would be equitable and fair," and Mr. John Morrisey concurred. The meaning of such admis-sions is plain enough. It is, that the primary, as a political institution in the large centres of trade and politics, is dead and lifeless; that it is used only as a cover for the real operations of a campaign; and that its formal employment at the present the agreement was made, stands to his day is merely an instance of what is call-

ed a "survival. The early notion of a primary was that of the assemblage of the citizens of a particular locality and party, for the purpose of deliberation and comparison of views ber of the Louisiana commission, is re-ported, in Chicago, as denouncing the in-the citizens stay at home, and the candi as to the selection of candidates. Now. dates go themselves, or send representa-tives, and the nominations made by them are the result of combinations and bargains, based on the number of offices or the money controlled by the bargaining

> This is not a peculiarity of the demo crats. It would certainly be a most singular state of affairs if the primaries of one party remained pure democratic gatherings, while those of the other had beome what Morrisey and Kelly described them. And such is not the case, as a contemporary of the radical persuasion confesses. In all the places where population is concentrated, the radical primaries are of just the same kind as the demecratic, and produce like results. In many places, we have radical manipulators running democratic primaries. the primary sharps are without any polit one party more than the other. They are after spoils, and whichever party wins they make money by their skill in man-

> We had hoped for a long time that it was possible to have bonest primaries, and so advocated that, until a better plan could be devised and substituted, we should adhere to usage. But now we are convine d that only in the mode indicated in the platform can there be any ermanent reform. To carry it out men just be sent to the legislature who will at the next session operate to this end. To purify the primaries is well-nigh impossible. They must be abolished, for the vices inherent in the system are ine-radicable. It is a false hope that we can get good government again by reforming the primaries, by getting the good citizen to "attend to his political duties" and to see to it that "none but hi men" are nominated to office. Reform in the mode of making nominations must be found in the direction of making the work simple and easier and providing a way in which the mary" as now constituted, cannot, be re-formed, so long as it is as far away from the actual nominations as it is now, and so long as it leads to so many nominations at every election. The best method of reformation in the primary, is to reform it out of existence, and do away with the scandals heretofore generated in its fretid atmosphere. -S. F. Lxaminer.

> PENNSYLVVNIA STRIKES.—The strikes linger in Pennsylvania longer than in any other part of the country, for the reason that the miners, who are a rough crowd, have joined them on general principles. It is probable that the Mollie Maguire element expects to revenge itself in this way upon the railroad management that caused its exposure and punishment. The miners of that region are a very peculiar people. They are in all respects hopelessly and utterly unfitted to participate in the government under which they live, being brutally ignorant, lawless, ferocious, disorderly and savage and uncivilized in every respect. There is always more or less trouble in the coal regions of Penn-sylvania with these men. They form a mmunity by themselves, and are prone to resent unwelcome intrusion upon their exclusiveness by murdering the intruder offhand. It will probably require several rounds of ball cartridges to bring these rioters to their senses, and all temporizing must be laid aside in dealing with them, for they, like other savages, would be sure to mistake it for fear. Of course they have really nothing in common with the railroad men, who are a different order of beings, but they are always ripe for a riot, and any excuse is good enough for

> RUSSIAN ENERGY. - The Tribune's London report that Plevna has been recaptured, is contradicted. The condition of the Russian army after the battle rendered immediate renewal of the battle out of the question. The Russians are showing great energy in sending forward reinforcements. The force in Dobrudscha has been ordered to Sistova. Everything indicates that the Bussian commanders fully appreciate the importance of recovering their position as soon as possible. The Russians have retired from Deila to Sistova. According to the latest intelligence from Turkish sources the position of Osman Pasha at Plevna is now satisfactory, and with cavalry reinforcements he commands 65,000 men. Supply depots have been established at Rahova and Glavna, and he has been able to detach a fiying column by post cross-roads to Selvi.

It is said that Russia will not make peace until she is in Constantinople. She'd better not push the matter too far, test the tables may turn and the Sultan dictate terms at the gates of St. Peters-

### Our Washington Letter.

Washington, July 26, 1877 EDITOR STATESMAN: - In many newspaper and by many politicians there is much said just now of the necessity for a larger regular axiny and of a stronger central government. This pernicious twaddle is caused by the feeble and unsuccessful efforts of the state feeble and unsuccessful efforts of the state governments to suppress the great riots. The argument, put in plain language, is this: Certain states have failed to do their duty, therefore, the general government should be therefore, the general government should be strengthened. It would seem rather that the proper course would be to strengthen the state governments, and to impress upon the people of the states the idea that they must enforce their local laws. Let this be once understood and each state will make itself respected by its citizens, and riots like those

now prevailing will be impossible.

There have been few instances in which it has appeared necessary to employ federal troops to enforce state law, and in every one of them, including the last one, it was the inefficiency of the state or municipal authorities which created the apparent, necessity ties which created the apparent necessity. In none of them was there any disaffection toward the general government. But we shall hear nuch of an increase of the army, of large powers for the federal government, and of "wiping out state lines."

The wiping out state lines.

The wiser and more democratic policy seems to me to be to keep the general government strictly within existing constitution al limits, and to give such strength and dignit federal interference will never be necessary.

If the authorities of the various states are those that the people look to for protection to their ordinary interests, no larger federal army and no increase of federal authority can be necessary, and we keep clear of a centralism to-lay which may be a despotism

It is not possible to give in detail an action throughout the country. At this writing it seems almost certain that quiet will be restored throughout the East within 24 hours. The lawless elements which took advantage of the opportunity offered by the strikes, are completely under controled in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pitusburg, and sober citizens generally are aroused to the fact that they have something to do with the protection of their property. This conviction once reached, and there is hardly a community in

the Union which cannot protect itself.

Latest advices from the Indian war repre sent the hostiles as not subdued; indeed, that they soon expect to have five hnudred warriors in the field. More troops are called for. It is evident that the strategy of Gen. Howard has not accomplished all that he expected. To put the case about as the General's despatches do, he seems to be eternally crossing a river at different points in a circular pursuit of chief Joseph, and never catching more than a few straggling Indians at a time. In studying the comparative endeavers of the two poets in the matter of durance of the two races in the matter of fording rivers the future historian will refer with profit to this campaign of Gen. Howard.
If the Indians should increase their speed a
little they would be chasing Gen. Howard.
The National Republican is now edited by
a gentleman from Ohio, a relative of Mrs.

a gentleman from Ohio, a relative of Mrs.
Hayes, who came on with the administration.
It is very fairly edited too, though of course in always inemediately endorsing what the administration does it frequently has to unsay on one day what it said the day before.
There has been a report that ex-secretary Robeston and ex-government printer (Camp Robeson and ex-government printer Chapp Robeson and ex-government printer Chapp would purchase the concern and change the paper into an anti-administration journal. It is not unlikely that such a change will take place, if ex-congressman Lynch's forth-coming administration paper shall prove a

As thousands will wish to visit this city As thousands will wish to visit this city during the next session of Congress—probably to be the most important since Is61—I give the figures of the public health for the past month. The death of white persons has been at the rate of 20 per annum of each 1930 of white pergulation. Those of colored people has been at the rate of 50 per annum unit of each city of solvent persons of the colored people has been at the rate of 50 per annum out of each 1931 of solvent persons. n out of each 1000 of colored popu-DEM,

wait the result of another year's car or press on across the Balkins to Constantinople. Reports are to the effect that the Russians have been heavily defeated both at Pievna, in Bulgaria, and at Yeni Saghra, in Roumelia. That serious fighting is going on north and south of the Balkans is apparent, and it is also proba-ble that the communications of the force which penetrated into Roumelia have been threatened, if not severed. The fact that the Roumanians have been asked to cross the Danube and occupy Nikopolis justifies suspicion that the Russians find their hands full, and may indicate grave rever-ses. It is difficult to understand how so numerically superior an army as that of a pitched battle by a Turkish force, and of course it will not do to rely upon the Turkish accounts with any confidence. But other indications point to a decided check in the Russian advance, and with the surprising and unexpected outcome of the Armenian campaign to guide us, it be-comes conceivable that the Russians have repeated their Asiatic blunders, and got themselves into difficulties by making too light of their antagonist.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED. — There seems a possibility that the campaign in Asia is to be repeated in Europe. In Asia the Russians stretched their forces over a large extent of territory, carrying on operations against different points at once, and for a time seemed to carry all before them. But when their line was drawn out thin enough to justify attack with the forces under his command, the Turkish General rallied his legions and went to work in earnest. The result is that the Russian campaign in Asia is substantially a failure. In Europe the Russians met their first serious reverse at Plerna, on the 30th and 31st of July. A correspondtheir first serious reverse at Pleyna, on the 30th and 31st of July. A correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs details which show that the battle was bravely fought by the Russians, but under conditions which hardly warranted a hope of success. The Turks were apparently equal in force, strongly entrenched, and well supplied with artillery. Still, it was rather the repulse of an attack upon a fortified place than a victory in the open field. The Russian reserves are being moved forward with great haste to reinforce the defeated army, and as the European battlefield is nearer the base of supplies than the Asiatic, the depleted divisions may be restored to their original strength and the forward movement resumed.

Horner Valley Settless.—At the time of the Indian outbreak the settlers of Hornet valley left their homes and sought safety in Indian and Weiser valleys. A week ago they had not returned, as the news was then not very reassuring. But at present, as the hostile Indians are all reported in Montana, they would, doubtless, be safe to return to their farms, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest their crops. Hornet valley is about twelve miles in the mountains, and harvest

pressive because the many will be at the recy of the few. It will be dangerous, because its doctrines are the doctrines of tyrants, and in its wake is the withered form of a destroyed republic.

Southern policy was heartly endorsed, and its precedings were cut and dried for this purpose. Therefore, it is presumed that the disobedient office-holders will not be molested.

KEENE, the great San Francisco capitalist its precedings were cut and dried for this who went to New York a year or two ago for the purpose of operating in stocks, has been the disobedient office-holders will not be molested.

KEENE, the great San Francisco capitalist who went to New York a year or two ago for its purpose of operating in stocks, has been is about twelve miles in the mountains, and in its wake is the withered form of a destroyed republic.

### THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

McConville's Return. - McConville returned yesterday. He informs us that on his way up he discovered several trails of Indians crossing the wagon road to Mt. Idaho. One of them was about four miles beyond White's. The trails were fresh and gave positive evidence of being made by Indians. These were the same trails Spring road on Thursday of last week. McConville says that he is fully convinced that many of the hostiles have gone to Salmon river. - Teller.

From Mount Idano. - E. B. Whitman left Mt. Idaho Wednesday morning. He reports Col. Green's command with Col. Whipple. Winters and others camped at Crosdale's. Lieut. Wilmot and volunteers had not returned from the south side of Salmon River. McConville had gone to Pierce City to either escort the families out or to remain for their protection. Howard advanced on the Lo Lo trail on Monday. He proposed to proceed in advance with cavalry. His men and trains vance with cavalry. His men and trains of supplies is said to have been nearly six miles in length when he moved out of Kamia. Whitman says that citizens in and about Mt. Idaho still are under great fear of the return of the hostiles-Teller. Kamias In Town. - Chief James Law-

yer and about a dozen other Kamias and several Indian women came to town Wedday morning to make purchases. Jim Reuben was with them from Lspwai; he had his arm in a sling from the wound he received when acting as scout for the com-mand advancing to the camas ground. He told us that eleven bullet holes were made in his blankets tied behind his saddle, one was made through his shirt, that he had one in the breast. He thinks he exposed imself enough to disarm the whites all suspicion that he was friendly to the He says that the hostiles claim that they left \$4000 in a small box at their entrenchments between the Clearwater, besides several yeast powder cans of gold dust buried near by, and this they have not yet recovered. In their precipitated flight large quantities of ictas of value to Indians were left and were taken by the troops. It has not yet appear, d that the money and gold dust left has been found. Jim Lawyer says that the hostiles drove away from the Kamias about 300 head of good horses leaving them only poor ones. Whitebird and Looking-glass command the hostiles and actually prevented Joseph and his men from surrender by an armed force of 40 warriors who threatened to kill them if they attempted to escape and surrender. Both Lawyer and Reuben declare that from the best information they can get only four hostiles were killed in the tight of the 11th and 12th, but many were wounded, though none of them mor-tally. Kamias went in pursuit of their lost stock but when they come up to the hostiles and demanded it they were refus-ed and told to go back or they would kill every one of them. Jim Lawyer says that the hostiles have all gone across the mountains toward the Bitter Root valley and that he is informed that they have all gone through that valley unmolested, Reuben says that the Crows are more friendly with these hostiles and will join them against the whites and so will some of the Flatheads - Teller

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE NORTH. We have conversed with those who have traveled through the northern half of the state lately, and find that they generally are of the opinion that the agriculture of this section was never in a more presperous condition than at present. It is believed that the aggregate of grain produced this season in the counti s lying north of the bay of San Francisco is equal The RUSSO-TURKISH CRISIS.—Late dispatches appear to indicate that a critical function has been reached in the Russo-Turkish war in Europe and the if not greater this year than last Turkish war in Europe, and that a few years past. The wool interest of this secdays may decide who ther Russia shall be compelled to recross the Danube and The clips of wool have been fully up to the prices realized have been very good. More butter and cheese have been made in this section than ever before, and though prices during the summer have not been high many of the dairymen have laid down their butter and have a good prospect for remun rative prices. One of the strongest indications of the prosperity of the agriculture of this section is found in the fact that so much grain is going into store to await better prices when prices are already so high. - Sac. Record-Union,

GEN. GRANT isn't being lionized as much as he was, since he left the society of the English bankers and bondholders. He is now in Switzerland, but that country don't seem to realize the fact worth a

Mem Advertisements. Walla Walla Driving Park! RACES! HACES!!

SATURBAY, AUGIST 25, 1877. On Saturday, August 25th, at 2P. M. a match Run-ong Race; mile heats; 2 in 3, between Little Tex. by 1. Garred and bay mare Maria, by David Dealy, for 5000 a side, with act.

On Saturday, September Sib, at 2 P M, a match Running Race; single dash of a mile, between buy tallion Oregon, by G Garred, and hay mare Maria, ay David Dealey, for \$500 a side, with gute and cool money added.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER S.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. On Saturday, September 18th, at 2 p. m., a Running Race; single dash of a mile; free for all; 8100 entrance, in coin, wheat or stock colts; entered by Q. Garred, David Dealey and Joseph Lamar.

36-et. C. S. Bt SH, Proprietor.

District Court Summons.

Note Paper. AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF BULED NOTE PAPER, for sale at the STATES AN office of much lower rap than usually charged in this market.

# Found at Last!

..... IN CD II'.....

## Charlie Ross!

But the best and cheapest place to buy all

# General Worchandise!

AT THE

Old Reliable Corner!

AB BT

## ADAMS BROS.

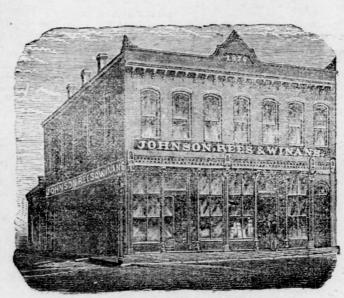
Where you will find

## The Most Complete Stock!

In the City, and at prices that

Defy Competition!

# Summer Stock!



# NEW GOODS

Are now being received by

Johnson, Rees & Winans,

WHICH

# Are to be Sold as Cheap

as any House in the city.

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

Machine Dils. Chies Nut Die. Lard Oil. Castor Oil. Polar Oil. Druggist Oil, Elephant Oil,

Golden Machine Oil, better than China Nut, at One Dollar Per Gallon. PINE AND COAL TAR!

Don't Fail to Call and Examine Before Buying

a young many who has had made experienced, devils. He says that no white men would has been employed as assistant teacher in the lower district school. All the teachers are now engaged, and it is intended to open the school on the first Monday in September. GOVERNMENT MULES. -Mr. Joseph Oppen-

heimer is still busily engaged in buying he turned in full one hundred head of average mules, bought in Walla Walla and Uma-

These immigrants hailed from the Willamfine stock. This movement of immigrants shows that the Indian scare is about over, and that the tide is turning in our favor.

of the O. S. N. Company, on their trips up

on Cottonwood informs us that he has already wheat, and he has yet several thousand bushels ready for shipment. The facilities for moving the crops, both by railroad and river, are excellent, and at present there need be no fear of a lack of transportation. We S. N. Company will take down all the grain that reaches the river side, and the railroad is ready to carry all the produce that offers

California is suffering from a drouth. The crops in Sacramento valley will be less than half; in San Joaquin the crop is almost an entire failure. In Los Angeles the corn crop is good. Much of the land there is low, and with the aid of artesian wells they can raise good crops without rain. In the up-lands, where there is no irrigation, the crops will be a failure, as far as grain is concerned, but the grape and fruit crop will be good. The high price for grain will enable the farmers to realize as much for their crops as they did last year. So what they loose in one way they make up in another.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN SACKS, - We learn that there is complaint of the great scarcity of grain sacks, and that in some instances the thrashers have suspended operation owmenopolized the means of transportation on the river, and hence the merchants and farmers are unable to get through grain sacks, or indeed anything else. This embargo can only indeed anything else. This embargo can only be of short duration, and in a short time there will be an abundance of sacks. Since the above was written, we learn from Messrs. sacks. The inconvenience was only temporary and may now be considered at an end.

Dull Times. - How entirely dependent the town is upon the country is illustrated in the present condition of our principal crowded with people, and the throng of horse and teams give the street a wonderful lively appearance. Just now the farmers are all busy harvesting, and as a consequence the general complaint is that it is excessively dull. This depression, of course, is only temporary. In a few weeks harvest will be over, the farmers will come to town to market their crops, and then all will be bustle and activity. The town depends upon the country. try, and the country again finds its market in the town, and so we are taught the lesson of mutual dependence, and that neither men pleasant, the thermometer down to 82, and pleasant, the thermometer down to 82, and the heat tempered by a gentle breeze.

and the early part of the week and also or frights and fact they are wronged when called upon to rejoin his company. Major Trimble is now attached to General Wheaton's command, and has already gone to rejoin his company. Major Trimble in forms us that the division under Wheaton numbers four hundred fighting men, with the usual number of citizen employees. The hundred fighting men, with the usual number of citizen employees. The farmers of the valled they are wronged wheat from Cheaga the they are wronged when called upon to rejoin his company. Major Trimble in forms us that the division under Wheaton numbers four hundred fighting men, with the usual number of citizen employees. The under the compliment of a call, which is offered to the farmers of lows and other Western States. The recent decisions of the standard of the united by march through the Spokane country, and generally by their presence hold in check the Indians who might of the time for the weeking States. The recent decisions of the States and paid to the Palouse, where he spoke to settle down to the life of an ewspaper profession is readers proper some expression in relation to the all also of the week. The farmers of the valled they after they are wronged when called upon to lap more for getting their wheat to Portel and than it costs to ship wheat from Cheaga the tracks and track and they are the part of the time for the meeting of the learners of the valled they are the valled to the armers of the same of the world than any other tracks and they are the part of the time for the meeting of the learners of the valled they after they are wronged when called upon to lap more for getting their wheat to Portel they are they are the part of the same are approach to the armers of lows and other weeks and they are the part of the time for the meeting of the learners of the valled proper to the armers of lows and they after they are the part of the time for the meeting of the learners of the water than the part of the time for the meeting of the learners are independent commands. Gen. Howard should be extended to the ferryman should be extended to the railroads. The at the time he took up the line of march had with him 8 companies of infantry, 7 of artillers. Bowns, chief quartermaster of the Horard expedition, whose headquarters are Horard expedition, whose headquarters are ployees, the total swelling his division to a specific products of the Howard expension, at Walla Walla on busi-at Lewiston, is now at Walla Walla on busi-ployees, the total swelling his division to a at Lewiston, is now as division to a good sized army. Referring to the Clearness connected with the service. Lieut. Rems has entire charge of the transportation for the expedition, and generally his position is one of great importance.

good sized army. Referring to the Clear-water battle, Major Trimble informed us that the Indians crossed the stream in the face of a steady fire from the BURNION IS MARY E. Chapman, a steady fire from the troops, and with gatt-ling guns and howitzers raining a steady a young lady who has had much experience stream of balls right in the face of the red

RETURNED. - Deputy Sheriff J. B. Thompson returned on Wednesday from Steilacoom, where he delivered Thomas Bullock, an insane person. Mr. Thompson reports that under the new regime the asylum heimer is still many that the new regime the lew regime the mules on government account. This week is kept in a much better condition. Everything he saw there indicated to him that the trustees appreciated the high duties determined t the market, buying all the likely mules that offer.

IMMIGRANTS.—A number of immigrant teams passed through this place, Wednesday that the market, buy to the Palouse country.

These immigrants hailed from the Willam-These immigrants hailed from the Hailed from the migrants as much factors of the unfortunate immates as much factors of the unfortunate immates as much factors of the unfortunate immates as much factors of the legislation, who is anxious to fully discharge from the care of the legislation called from the will have no symmetric to the factors of the producing have no symmetric to the producing have no symmetric to the producing the duties of his responsible position, Mr. ette valley, and had with them some very Thompson reports that James Atchison, an ismate from this county, is slowly but surely recovering his reason, and that Eliza Ann ABMY SUPPLIES.—We learn that the boats Pilcher, also from this county, sent there in 1865, is now in a condition to be taken to a Pilcher, also from this county, sent there in

all appearing to be anxious to get their crops | will extend Mr. Baker every courtesy and | and very succ off at the earliest moment. One farmer out make him feel at home in our midst. Many of the best settlers in this valley hail from delivered at the depot 2000 bushels of new lowa, and we are certain that Mr. Baker's letters will be the means of sending us many more of the same kind.

grow up to manhood without being taught have the assurance that the boats of the O. the first lesson in the way of controlling their temper. The result is that on the slightest occasion they give way to a tempest of passion, and in many instances humiliate Southern California.—Cur old friend, James H. Fruit, Esq., writes us from Los the first importance to teach them self-conding the week: In the matter of the estate Angeles, under date of July 29th. He says trol, and this fact we would impress, not

> FREIGHTS AND FARES.-A farmer friend airs his views in regard to the question of 'regulating freights and fares,' and promises to continue the argument. In the discussion of this question our columns are open to any and all persons who will state their views temperately. In the grange meetings the question, as we are informed, has been fully discussed, and it is now proper that all the arguenents pro and con should be submitted to the public.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH. - Under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Home Mission, divine worship will hereafter be conducted in the court house, at Walla Walla at 11 A. M., on the 2rd and 4th Sunday of which they have had of the Puget Sound ing to this scarcity. The government has at 11 A. M., on the 2nd and 4th Sunday of

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Girls' Guild of St. Paul's Parish, will give a Promenade Concert, at the City Hall, on Thursday even-Schwabacher Bros. that sacks have already ing. August 16th. Admission, including one began to arrive, and there is now in town not less than one hundred thousand grain sacks. The inconvenience was only temporated by the sacks that the caty Hail, on Hausay etc.

Concert, at the Caty Hail, on Hausay etc.

In Admission, including one plate of ice cream, fifty cents. Music will begin at 8 o'cleok. The proceeds will go begin at 8 o'cleok. The proceeds will go begin at 8 o'cleok.

RACES.-Mr. C. S. Bush, proprietor of the Walla Walla Driving Park, announces a and the most important thing of all, puts an advertisement in the paper. That is series of races, to come off over his track, series of races, to come off over his track, what all great, successful men say is the thoroughtare. Ordinarily Main street is that will without doubt attract the attention of lovers of the turf. The race course is the best in the country, and everything being favorable we may look for some good races.

THE FOSTER Boy, confined in the county Main street is comparatively deserted, and jail on the charge of murder, has been quite

> LOST COLT .- Mr. J. B. Coyle, Living on the old race track, has lost a valuable filly,

and Lence it is that I call upon the gentlemen who are to re, resent us in the next legislature to favor us with their views upon this subject. Those of the members with whom I have a personal acquaintance are sound upon this grant acquaintance are whom I have a personal acquaintance are sound upon this question, and can be de-pended upon to de all in their power to foster and protect the interests of the work-

have undertaken as desperate a feat, and cites it as an evidence of Indian bravery.

Hon. Dan Stewart, as I understand, in the cites it as an evidence of Indian bravery. Hon. Dan Stewart, as I understand, is giving this question much attention, and when the legislature meets will be prepared to introduce a bill "regulating freights and fares." Messrs Barnes, Martin, Gregory and Vansyckle, I am informed, will heartily co-operate in the adoption of the measure proposed, and hence I feel confident that before the seesing comes to a close, a law will be the session comes to a close, a law will b

now stalking over the land, and in legislating for the protection of the producing interests of the territory, I would at the same time carefully guard against trenching upon the rights of capital. "Be just and fear not," is an excellent maxim, and in this spirit I propose to treat the question of "regulating freights and fares." Here I rest for the present, promising to resume the discussion in your next issue. AGRICOLA.

Adieu to Father Duffy.

omnard, as also that for Gen. Wheaton through as soon as pessible, and hence the military antinorities monopolized all the memor of transportation.

Dutsquess—in looking over our books wended the military antinorities monopolized all the memor of transportation.

Dutsquess—in looking over our books wended the military antinorities monopolized all the memor of a large number of de liappent subbribers. Some of these patrons are all the way from five to nike years in arrans and what is the more remarkable flow who are so far behind are in good circ comstances. The omission is through care feather and the substitution of the steam bakery, ladd filled a government order for 10,000 pounds of bread, for the use of the array nex in the field. We now learn that Mr. D. Urcchicl, of the steam bakery, load filled as government order for 10,000 pounds of bread, for the use of the array nex in the field. We now learn that Mr. Baker care, is making a general tour of the Mr. Baker carey contreval and ready settlement a report and careful ready. The consistent of the steam bakery, load filled as government order for 10,000 pounds of bread, for the use of the array nex in the field. We now learn that the more descriptive of the steam bakery, load filled as government order for 10,000 pounds of bread, for the use of the array nex in the field. We now learn that the manner of loads are sufficiently and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery. It is an ill wind that blows no being fitted out at Fort Lapwai.

Surrysto Wirax.—The railroad depoty from the charter of the fort 10,000 pounds of bread, for the use of the array and what is the one of the first of the steam bakery and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery and the substantial that the more of the first of the steam bakery and the with the well known proverbial generosity of the Irish, to help the Frenchtown people in the cause of religion; and this we with nessed in the very generous way they res-ponded last fall toward the building of St. Rose's church, at Frenchtown. While we recognize the fact that the bishop must obey Self-Control.—It is the misfortune of American youth that they are permitted to grow up to manhood without being taught grow up to manhood without being taught and unjustifiable and tyranical power of a small mind, which is too fanatical to admit that from the congregation it derives its support, without having common decency to consider the wishes of the congregation. ALICIA JUSTICIA.

trol, and this fact we would impress, not only upon parents, but upon all persons who are engaged in the business of instructing youth.

The week In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Mary M. Seng, Anna Seng and Catherine Seng, minor children of John Seng, deceased; Melchior Kirchner appointed guardian, and bond in the sum of \$3000, with Wm. O'Donnell and O. Brechtel as sureties, approved....In the matter of the estate of Xavier Businger, deceased; administrater discharged.

> IMMIGRANTS. - And still they come Many families of immigrants are daily passing through this city on their way farther west in search of new d better farther west in search of new do better homes. These people have most instances left the grasshopper-infested regions of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to find a place where they would no longer be troubled with that plague. Some who have come all the way from Michigan appoint the grasshopper as masters of the report the grasshoppers as masters of the country in Washington Territory have caused them to regard that section as a favorable locality and a desirable region to emigrate to. - Boise Statesman.

ADVERTISING. —If a man wants to make oney, and has an article to sell, he tells the people of it. He does not put his goods in a room and shut the door so that nobody can see what the room contains and what business the man follows. If he and what business are the places some of his goods on the outside of the store to attract the attention of passers by, and that people can see them, and the most important thing of all, puts an advertisement in the paper. That is what all great, successful men say is the way to succeed.

STANDARD FLUCTION HAND

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Self Kaising Flour,
Bakers' Extra,
Superfine & Graham,
Middlings, Shorts
and Bran.

The highest Cash price paid for Wheat at all tignes way to succeed.

THE STRIKES teach that after a long night of political luxury, official debanehery and a gathering in of ill gotten gains, the capi-talists of the country awaken to the fearful realization of the fact that they are living docile of late, and seems to have given up the idea of burning his way cut.

LOST FILLY! OST, AUGUST 2, 1877, FROM MY PLACE AT L the fair ground, a two year-old past FILLY, red sorrel; hind feet white up to fetlocks; small white stripe down face; sear in right thigh behind; notch cut in mane, close behind care; smooth built, and 134 hands bigh. TEN DOLLARS reward for information so I can get her.

36-34\*

J. B. COYLE.

set right who were never right; all the cracked brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger-nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes, but talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms, all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man nor woman. It is no suprise that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.

THE INSANE. - The following is a report

n	Counties.	Males.	Fen
1	Congues.	2	2
e	Clarke	200	1
-	Cowlitz	1	
0	Chehalis	***	
-	Chenais Clallam Island Lefferson	1	
	Island	2	
S	Jefferson	8	1
d			1
d	****	0	
d	Wliekitat	1	
d	Lowie	2	
)-	Pasific	0	
)-	D'		2
e			
0	San Juan Thurston	. 6	1
f	Walla Walla	. 5	2
'n	Walla Walla	1	
	Wahkiakum		1
3	Whatcom		-
e		52	11

Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walla Walla,
August 11, 1877:
August C
Biddison J
Berry Cha Goldson W H Hull Jno

Kump Z King S L Littick A Martin Wm Morse Mrs M A Miller Juo Robinson Chas E Randolph Lulu Stanley Mr Strong Mrs Frank Shea Martin Shanley C

· Turner Jos Persons calling for these letters will please ay "advertised." WM. VAWTER, P. M.

MARRIED.

Marks-Demarts — July 29th, by Milton Evans, J. P., Virgal Marks and Ibby Demarts. Davis-Pettibone—August 5th, by Rev H. W. Eagan, Lorenzo A. Davis and Ida V

SOMETHING NEW! IN WALLA WALLA.

THE GRANGE Saddle & Harness Shop! JUST OPENED a large and complete Stock of

Saddlery & Harness! is good as ever brought to this city, and consisting of

Concord Team and Buggy Harness! Men's, Boys' & Ladies' Saddles, ALSO,

Boston Team & Concord Collars. BRIDLES, WHIPS AND SPURS AND A FULL LINE OF Mardware and California

for sale to the trade at low prices. Farmers and Teamsters are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

None but the best workmen employed. All my Harners and Saddies warranted to give satisfaction. Carriage Trimming & Repairing AT SHORT NOTICE.

Leather !

WHEAT AND HIDES ought at my store, on Main street, a few door bove Reynolds' Bank. 25-3m JAMES WHEELAN.

CARD!

FROM THIS DATE FRANK KIMBALL is as-sociated with me in the Book and Music Store. KIMBALL & SON WM. F. KIMB LL.

We are receiving direct from the manufactory large lot of the Celebrated Silver Tongue Organs! The Best and Cheapest Cabinet Organ, and will sel

PORTLAND PRICES! Don't fail to see these Organs before buying.

E. All Biils of School Books over \$10, one-fourth
off Retail rates.

RIMBALL & SON ESTABLISHED 1862 GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker, Jeweler

AND DEALER IN

FINE FISHING TACKLE THANKING THE PUBLIC of Walla Walla Vicitity for the confirence placed in him duthe last 15 years, and assures them that he was cureful to give satisfaction in the future has been in the past.

Particular attention given to

FINE WATCH WORK By Express, promptly and properly done.
Shop, one goor above T. Taylor's candy
manufactory, Main Street.
34-16

STANDARD FLOURING MILLS.

Farm for Sale. A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, 2½ miles from Wallh Walla; well watered, and wood in abundance; three BEARING ORCHARDS and all under fence. Will be sold at a burgain.

St. Inquire of LACY & WHITMAN.

BUSINESS AND SHIPPING TAGS ! O HIPPING TAGS ARE NOW USED BY ALL.

O business men, and answer a much better purpose than the old fashioned card. A fine lot of SHIP-PING TAGS now in stock, and printed at the Seat-SMAN office at the very lossest purces.

32-45

Letter Head Paper. An invoice of ex-Head Paper, just received at the Statesmar Offic. Merchants and Business Men can have their Letter Heads printed at a small advance upon the cost of

# Grand Clearance Sale

## SUMMER GOODS,

...... O E

Regardless of Cost

# SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

We must reduce our immense Stock of Goods and will

## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

SCHWABACHER BROS.

## SECURE BARGAINS!

# DUSENBERY BROS.

# Clearance Sale of Summer Stock.

Summer Clothing,

Ladies' Summer Dress Goods,

Summer Hats,

Parasols, Fans, Ties, Scarfs,

Summer Shoes, Oxford Gaiters, White Underwear, Embroideries,

Linen Coats, Ulsters, Dusters,

Piquets, Lawns, Linens,

Gradines, Brilliantines,

Linen Suits,

Organdies, Etc., Etc.

400 Shawls,

# SOLD OFF IMMENSELY CHEAP

TO BE

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS! DUSENBERY BROS.

#### AUGUST 11, 1877 SATURDAY ...

Result of Adequate Causes. Many who rail against the unequal con-ditions under which women contends in the struggle for existence, and who desire to see her position improved, ought to arrive at a more accurate appreciation of the facts involved, and to understand that woman's position in the labor-field is the exact result of definite and adequate causes, and that this result cannot be altered by sentimental appeals for justice, by denunciation of employers, or by any means that does not reach the root of the Whenever all the conditions bematter. Whenever all the conditions between the sexes in regard to work are equal, the rewards are equal; but involved in this statement the question of competition must not be omitted. The law of wages is, that they always tend to the wages is, that they always tend to the lowest point that will support life. One great pressure of society is for cheapness; and women, as consumers, probably employ this pressure more than the other sex. Capital is always bidding for lower wages, labor is always struggling for higher wages; or, in other words, production er wages; or, in other words, production is always aiming for higher price and consaways aming for ingher price and con-sumption for lower price, and hence the very class that, as laborers, are among the forces that serve to lift up wages, as consumers are among the forces that press them down. In the struggle for wages, special skill commands its own, because commettion is greatly harrowed, more competition is greatly narrowed; mere rauscle commands the lowest price, be-cause here the competition is the broadest and most general.

In the general struggle, all those who are inferior as laborers must accept less, because in this way only can they obtain wages at all; and in addition to this, all e who can afford to accept less on ac count of fewer personal needs will be sure to do so. Women, in literature, in art, on the stage, in music, as modistes and milliners, are as well paid as men, because all the conditions are equal; but, in other employments, they are not, be-cause, first, they are, as a class, inferior as laborers; second, because they competeruinously with each other, neglecting to organize and combine as men do in order to prevent hurtful competition; third, because as a class, requiring less for their needs, they can afford to accept less. The agitators of this question ought to know how completely women herself breaks down wages in every trade in which she appears as a laborer, and to understand that her entrance in many pursuits is sternly resisted, because her appearance there is sure to ruin the business for male operatives. All over the country farmers' daughters will make coats, vests, and other articles of apparel, at a merely nominal price. Why? Because they have no rent to pay, no light, fuel, or food, to consider, and are glad to earn a little pinmoney at any expenditure of labor or time. Against this condition of things women who have to maintain themselves and their families are compelled to con

In nearly all trades this unfortunate competition more or less enters. If wo-men really mean to lift the rewards of female labor to the level of men's, they must begin by rectifying these evils. The only women laborers in the country who only women abovers in the country who have had wit enough to keep up prices are the kitchen-servants, who, by combination and co-operation, sustain the dignity and wages-rate of their craft. Our women declaimers stun us with ignorant and empty rhetoric. Like their sex they persist in in the last word, but never dream it is incumbent upon them to know anything about their subject.

FEELING WHEN UNDER FIRE.-As a contribution toward explaining how one feels in going under fire for the first time, I may here record a personal experience at Kars, which, though, I believe, common enough under similar circumstances, is perhaps not familiar to non-combatant am free to confess" that, although in excellent health and well mounted and armed, as the moment of actual conflict approached I felt a growing sense of fear a much beyond the power of my will as the portions he advises are 31 oz. of table ary muscles, and which, as it culminated just before the first shot was fired. became positively physical in its intensity A complex counter-feeling of half shame half pride, kept me, however, from at had been exchanged before this emotion of terror abated as involuntarily as it had arisen, and in less than a quarter of an hour it was replaced by an exhiliration and sense of positive enjoyment which more than once during the day carried me through the thick of the melee with absolutely unruffled nerve. Afterward, before Sebastopol, a friend, who still carries a glorious scar of Alma and Inker mann, told me that at Sobraon, where he had received his own baptism of fire, he had passed through much the same pro-Frazer's Magazine

LEMONS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION .-A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following recipe as a new cure for consumption: Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should know that you will never regret it if there help for you. Only keep it up illy. We know of two cases where both of the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had tried everything that money could procure, she was finally persuaded to use the lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.—Nashua Telegraph.

In spite of the promising appearances, we re inclined to fear that the circular to the are inclined to fear that the circular to the office-holders is only another case of "Let no guilty man escape."

Mormonism is now over 47 years old, having been born on the 6th of April, 1830

## THE SILENT CAPTAIN.

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON SLEPT-HIS SIN-

GULAR RETICENCE. General Jackson's troops and his enemies believed he never slept; the fact is, he slept a great deal. Whenever he had nothing else to do he went to sleep, espe-cially in church. I remember during the invasion of Maryland, on Sunday night he rode three miles in an ambulan attend church at Frederick, and then fell asleep as soon as the minister began to preach; his head fell upon his breast, and he never awoke until roused by the organ he never awake until roused by the organ and choir. He could sleep anywhere and in any position, sitting in his chair, under fire, or on horseback. On a night march to Richmond, after the battles with Mcto Richmond, after the battles with Mc-Clelland, he was riding along with his drowsy staff, nodding and sleeping as he went. We passed by groups of men sitting along the roadside, and engaged in roasting new corn by fires made of fence rails. One group took us for cavalrymen, with an inebriated captain, and one of the party, delighted at the sight of a man who had found whisky enough to be drunk, sprang up from the fire and, brandishing a roasting-ear in his hand, leaped down into the road, and seizing the general's horse, cried out, "I say, old fellow, where did you get your liquor?" In an instant, as the general awoke, the fellow saw his as the general awoke, the fellow saw his mistake; and then bounding from the road he took the fence at a single leap, exclaiming, "Good God, it's old Jack!" and disappeared in the darkness. Yes, Gen. Jackson slept a great deal, but he was never caught napping.

He gave to sleep many hours which others would have given to conversation.

He was essentially a silent man; not mo rose, but quiet. He smiled often, rarely laughed. He never told a joke, but did not discourage them in others, and if one struck his fancy he would smile in mild approval. He did not live apart from his staff, but liked to have them about him, and they were nearly all very young men. Universally polite in manner, he encouraged the liveliest conversation among them, although he took little part in it. He was not a man of words; they seemed to embarass him. When he had ideas he put them into action, not into language. His military dispatches were as brief as it studied, like the one after the defeat of Milroy: "God blessed our arms with vic-tory at McDowell yesterday." He never discussed his plans; indeed he never told them. The next officer under him never knew his intentions nor his object. He never volunteered his opinions to his su perior, nor asked advice of his subordinates. He was as self-reliant as he was silent, and believed "he walks with speed who walks alone." He was reticent to a fault. "If my coat knew what I intended to do I'd take it off and throw it away, was one of his sayings. This reticend often led to embarrassment and complaint from the officer next in command, and might have led to disaster in case of his death; but he evidently thought it better to run that risk than the risk of having his plans discovered.

CLASSIFVING EGGS.—The millions eggs sent weekly to the Paris market are classified according to size and quality previous to their exposure for sale. The first point is determined by their passage or non-passage through rings of known diameter, and their comparative freshness is estimated by "mirage" or subjection to reflected light thrown out by powerful lamps. The difference between an absolutely fresh and decidedly stale egg is readily settled by this test, but the inter-mediate distinctions are less easily noted For this purpose the application of the brine test is recommended, the fact being well known that if eggs of different ages are put into a strong solution of salt, they sink more or less deeply in the liquid according as they are fresh or stale is, however, an obvious source of fallacy in this method, if roughly applied, since an egg that would pass muster as tolerably fresh when immersed in a weak solu-tion, would rise to the surface as a downreaders. This was my first exposure to either musketry or cannon shot, and "I difficulty could be partly met by the invariable use of a standard solution of known strength, and such a one is now recommended by a Dijon chemist who has paid much attention to the subject. The proin a quart of pure water. Placed in a brine of this strength, an egg just laid will exactly touch the bottom of the vessel; if twenty-four hours old, it does not quite reach it, if three days old, it floats tempting escape, even if this had been midway in the liquid; and if more than practicable, through the serried battalions five, it rises to the top. Beyond this age, behind. But hardly a half a dozen shots the shell rises above the surface of the fluid, protruding further and further, within certain limits from day to day.— Rural New Yorker.

A POWDER-MILL. - A powder-mill not in the least like other mills. Instead of one great building, it is composed of many rough-looking little sheds times as many as seventy or eighty. These are long distances apart, separated by dense woods and great mounds of earth, so that if one "house" is blown up, the others will escape a like fate. Of some cess of sensation, and that he knew it to be, as I have said, common enough in the be, as I have said, common enough in the experience of others. Mere animal courage, therefore, after all, would seem to have less to do with the moral of those who felt it than is generally supposed. always full of water. The constant dan-ger inseparable from the work would be greatly increased were there not strict rules, always enforced. No cautious visitor can be more careful than the work-men themselves; for they know, if an explosion happens, it will be certain, instant death to them. So no lights are ever allowed; no one lives nearer the mills than can be helped; some of the buildings are carpeted with skins, and the floors are they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or
six a day until better. By the time you
have used five or six dozen you will begin
to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions and we bit of sand or gravel, which might explode a single grain of gunpowder, and cause wide-spread disaster. So the rubber shoes worn in the mills are never worn else-where. Then, too, every one is expected to keep his wits about him; there is er any loud talking or laughter, and no one ever thinks of shouting. Yet, with all this extreme care, explosions sometimes occur, and then there is seldom any one left to tell how it happened.—Ex.

> TREATING INDIANS. - During one of Crook's wars with the Indians a fla wars with the Indians a flig of truce was sent to him one day by red kins who said they wanted to "treat." He told them to come in and he would "treat." Nine of them come in and he would "treat." Nine of them made their appearance, and Crook, without a moment's hesitation, "treated" them to a very artistic swing by the neck. That was the beginning of his success and the foundation of his reputation. Every red devil, now a prisoner, who fought with Joseph, should be swinging to a pine limb.

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### A SCAFFOLD TRAGEDY.

EXECUTION OF A MAN WHO LAUGHED ON THE DEATH TRAP-A MOST REMARKABLE

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1877. To day there met his fate on the gal-lows, Jules Guidry, convicted of the mur-der of John Beal, in Callasien parish, on the 20th of August, 1875. Guidry was a handsome young man, about thirty years of age. About six years ago he marries a very pretty and attractive woman name Delia Levise, by whom he had two chil dren-a girl, now five years of age, and son two years younger. From the paris of St. Landry, a few years later, he move to Lake Charles, Callasien parish, when he went to work in a saw mill. Here the couple dwelt together in harmony uni-early in 1875, when the wife charged Gui dry with being unfaithful, and shortly at ter by the advice of some of her friends among whom was John Beall, commence a suit for divorce. Guidry, it is alleged felt much outraged at this, stating the whole affair was put up by Beall for the purpose of separating him and his wife in order that he might step in. Bea had, it is true, been living some time with the Guidrys, boarding at their house, and certain circumstances led the husband to believe that his wife was unfaithful to him; in fact, it is said he on one occasion surprised them. This, however, Beall de-nied; but it was substantially proved at the trial, when letters were produced which established beyond a doubt that there existed between the two somewhat more than friendly relations.

These letters having been discovered by Guidry he became furious with passion, and on August 20, hearing that Beall, who was away, had returned to town, procured a pistol and went to the postoffice, where he found Beall reading a paper which he had just picked up. He, apparently in a friendly manner, asked Beall what he was reading, and, as the other replied, with out warning drew his weapon and shot him through the heart, and then, without attempting to escape, cooly gave himself up to an officer and was locked up.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT. It appears Guidry and Rousseau (the murderer recently hanged in St. James parish), after committing twenty murders were confined together in the same cell. and that for some reason the latter con ceived the intensest hatred for the former threatening he would have him hanged This Guidry, who, at that time, believe he would be pardoned, laughed at, hardly believing any man's unprovoked malice could so exist. Rousseau, however, when he was on the seaffold, made a statemen in which he said that while in the cell with Guidry the latter had confessed that the letters which were produced at the trial were forged, or rather written, by Guidry's wife in order to free him from the gallows. These letters, according to Rousseau, had been written by Guidry wife at his solicitation, he averring the would save him. This, though it entailed disgrace on her, she did to save her hus band's life, he having killed Beall on an old grudge. This statement was of course denied by Guidry, and was also generally disbelieved; indeed, the authenticity of the letters were duly established, but it was bruited around that it was on this statement of Rousseau's that the Governor refused executive elemency; hence the excitement that the dead murderer's state ment should be received when the petition of ex-Governor McEnry and many other pr minent citizens was refused. In spite of this, however, Governor Nicholls remained firm, and the morning of the exc cution arrived. Such was public sent ment that it was at one time said Sheri Reid would not dare execute him, but it having been ascertained beyond a doubt that Guidry had attempted to have the Sheriff assassinated while bringing him from New Orleans, he naturally lost his sympathy and paid due attention to the details of the execution.

A CROWD OF GOSSIPS.

The morning was murky, with a light crowds began to gather in front of the gallows, which was situated near the jail.

Among the assemblage a large number of Guidry's friends and re'ations from St Landry were noticeable, but there was no appearance of an attempt at rescue.

A SCEPTIC.

Guidry, who all along had borne himself bravely, as the hour approached be-gan to assume an air of bravado and sur-As the friends of the unfortunate man were still sanguine of a reprieve, the execution was delayed until fifteen min utes to two in the afternoon, at which hour, no word having come, the doomed man was led out of the jail. He came forth handcuffed, accompanied by Sheriff Reid, a deputy sheriff and Father Charles, the Catholic priest who had attended him throughout. He handed his slouched hat to the sheriff, remarking, "The fall will not be enough. I want a real breakneck fall, about ten feet." The rope was accordingly lengthened, when he again cooly took it up and said scornfully, "This is a pretty arrangement to choke a man with, ain't it?" Father Charles began te say the prayer for the dying when the condemned man stepped on the trap.

HORRIBLE BRAVADO.

While keeping his self-possession he ap-peared to be full of a wild excitement, and as the sheriff pinioned his arms said, in a loud jeering voice, "I don't care to die; I am a man; friends, I am about to die for a crime I do not regret. I would do it again; I don't care; I am a man. What Sheriff Dueson, of St. Landry, said is not so.

The rope was adjusted about his neck and he bade adieu to the priest and his friends, thanking them for their kindness. He then turned to the sheriff and exclaim ed, "That is too tight; put the knot on the side of my neck." By this time tle bravado of the man and his desperate determination to die scorning the whole proceedings became really horrible. laughed loudly, saying to the sheriff, "I can see through the cap; it's too thin. Good-by." The axe descended, the rope fell, and as the drop was considerable the murderer expiated his crime without a struggle. After hanging for about half an hour the body was cut down and given to his friends, and the crowd slowly dispers-ed, thus ending what from the beginning to the end was a most extraordinary tragedy .- N. Y. Herald.

THE STRIKE against the railroads seems to have spent its force. In San Francisco the aspect of an irs for several days was quite threatening, but happily all passed off without any further difficulty than the barning of a few China houses. In the Eastern states the rioting and destruction of property has ceased, and for all practi-col purposes the "strike" is over.



HAWLEY,]]ODD&(O 😂 **ELWARD** 

umber of people, belonging to what may be termed the middle class, who find it difficult in hard times to make both ends meet. The end that is rebellious is that on which the expense account is kept. They have very nearly a fixed income, yet it is with the utmost difficulty that they keep from falling into debt. This they keep from falling into debt. This class of people keep up good appearances. They keep some kind of a servant. Their laundry bill, rendered monthly, is quite an item in their household expenses. The ladies of the family employ their dressmaker and their milliner. They may be able to do plain sewing, but cutting and fetting dresses and their milliner. thing dresses and trimming bonnets are beyond their art. They probably help their servants a little about the house, but the real labor of a house is very daintily touched. Unless the head of the funily is pretty good at his business, he iinds a wife and two or three daughters about as much as he can manage. Very naturally, he speculates a little anxiousl as to the intentions of different youn gentlemen who call at the house. He is fond of his daughters, but would spare one of them rather than permit a weil intentioned young man to remain a bach-elor. The daughters, who find it difficult to get pin money when it is absolutely to get pin money when it is absolucely needed, come in time to regard themselves as a kind of incumbrance. In some cases they try to do something for themselves. Now, while we have no disposition to disparage what are termed lady-like accomplishments, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the accomplishment of house-keeping is the most valuable one to ladies of all classes in society. A young lady of all classes in society. A young lady of real worth feels better satisfied with herself if she knows she is an assistance to her parents rather than an incumbrance. She goes to her husband bette qualified to help him if he needs help and her happiness is increased by this sense of self-depend nee. The American idea that young ladies in the middle walks of life must receive only ornamental education, has been productive of much mis-ery. A girl should learn to conduct the affairs of a family. Her sphere perhaps is limited, but it includes at least the little practical sense in these matters would bring sunshine into many clouded households and save the necessity of many ill-assorted marriages.

PEN PICTURE OF MOXA MORTON, - God might make a worse man than O. P. Morton, but He never did. The combination of sycophancy, sin and demagogism had never been equaled and cannot be sur-passed. He began life a democrat, and yeyed the crowd from his prison window jeeringly. His brothers and friends who visited him advised some sort of confession, but he was evidently unwilling to do itarian ideas when that party showed it-self to be in the ascendant, and his belief in human progress is measured by major-ities at the ballot-box. He has no faith in God, man nor Morton. He has ability enough to know, but not pride enough to despise himself. He is one of those mon-strosities created at long intervals, for some unknown purpose, that goes about torturing humanity. A few more demons torturing humanity. A few more demons of that sort would make the human race, like the devil-possessed swine, rush down steep places and perish through g n-eral suicide. Nature put a warning mark upon his countenance. Looking upon it, scientists are settled with the fear that, coming from the monkey, we might yet, with all our brain, return to the brute. His jaw is that of a bull-dog; his mouth recalls the sculptured satyr of the Greeks when the eager sensualism of the goat was made human; his nose is a muzzle, while his eyes have the treacherous glare of a beast of prey. He is one no woman can love, no man can trust, no child can reverence. His associates are thieves, his friends are demagognes, his political sup-porters are negroes. He is a sycophant and a flatterer without being weak. He has a brain of unusual power, that without culture is out to the meanest uses. Posses ed of the highest courage, he intrigues with the skill of a coward. When Gran was in power he fawned like a spaniel and was in power he tawhed the a spanier and flattered like a courtier. And now that a gentleman occupies the Executive Man-sion, and holds the patronage upon which Morton lives, he bullies and whines by turns .- Washington Capital.

MOLLIE MAGUIRE. - Some fifty years ago a poor old woman in Ireland had her cottage pull d down over her hear by her landlord. Her name was Molne Maguire, and she died of grief and exposure. Thereupon her son and some neighbor lad formed themselves into a secret band, and vowed and took fierce revenge on Irish landlords in general. The Land spread rap dly and they called them eves "Molly Maguires," and the Irish coal miners brought the name to America.

Gossip is the putting two and two together and making five of them.

Mourning Note Paper. -An extra fin ing Note Paper, just received from San Pand for sale at the Statesman office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. E. P. FitzGerald & Bro.

IMPORTERS OF REFINED BAR IRON.

Norway Shoe-Shape, Nail Rods and Pick Iron, OAST STEEL Spring, Toe Calk

....AND.... PLOW STEEL BURDEN'S Horse & Mule Shoes,

PUTNAMS NEW LONDON AND AUSABLE HORSE-SHOE NAILS! Wagon and

SEAT SPRINGS! Iron Axle and Thimble Sheins. Cumberland Coal,

Wrought Nuts & Washers CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS!

Spear & Jackson's. Butcher's Files and Rasps. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLCKSMITHS' TOOLS!

Building and Saddlery Hardware.

THE Plummer Fruit Dryers,

Patented April, 1877.

THESE MACHINES ARE UNSURPASSED BY The Tom Thumb Dryer capacity of X The Family Dryer—capacity of 2 bushels

The Factory Dryer-capacty of 6 bushels per nour-price. — \$600

These Dryers were awarded the Centennial Medal and Diploma at Philadelphia in 1876. Also, the Gold M dalot the State of Oreg n for 1876, for excellence of flavor, color and condition of Fruit. All sizes constantly on hand and furnished or

F rm and Coun y Rights for sale. For further particulars address

W. S. PLUMMER,
Patentee and Manuf-eturer,
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MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING AND FITTING

Mrs. C. C. CRAM. Sole Proprietor of the well known

Millinery Store. Nearly opposite the Watchman office,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPI ENDID ASSORT HASJUST RECEIVED A SPIENDID ASSORT-ment of Trimmiers, Ribbons, Flowers and Roses Hats for Ladies, Young Misses and little Babies Hats for all, and prices to please
All orders in the Cutting, Fitting and Dressmak-ing line will receive prompt attention. Please call and see for yourselves.

Walla and March 50, 1877.

18-tf

C. H. MACK. DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Rees & Winan store, Walla Walla. 52-4f

A CARD. PO MY FRIENDS: MANY THANKS for their patronage during the years I have practiced Dentistry in Walla Walla. Living disposed of my office interests to Dr. C. H. MACK, who is my successor in practice, I take pleasure in referring my torner patrons to a gentleman and dentist so well and favorably know. His eminent professional reputation is sufficient guarantee.

Walla Walla, November 29, 1876.
52-4f. W. B. CLOWE.

WALLA WALLA MARBLE WORKS! COLEMAN & SWEENEY, DEALERS IN

Marble Monuments, Tombs,

HEAD STONES! 10 order. Shop on Third Street, nearly opposite the Walla Walla STATESMAN office. 28-tf

DRAYING & TEAMING. AVING WITHDRAWN from the Walla Walla Truck and Dray Company, I am now carrying on the business of

Draying and Teaming a my own account, and respectfully solicit the pat-onage of my friends and the public generally. horners always reasonable. E. G. TAYLOB, CLAPENDON HOTEL,

PORTLAND, OFEGON, ZIELE : KNOWLES

Proprietors: STUATED OPPOSITE ALL THE RAIL ROAD and Steamsni, Offices, Street cars pass the House five minutes

Free Coa h to and from the House.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATE Walla Walla & Columbia River

RAILROAD COMPANY

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, until further notice, Freight will be received (at owner's risl of fire, damage by storms, breakage, waste, leakage and all unvoidable accidents) for transmission and delivery from our Depots, at the following rites: Rates on Down Freight

[PER TON WEIGHT, ON ]

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD. Rates on Up Freight,

[PER TON MEASUREMENT, ON]
GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

From Whitman to ware when A grientitural and Mechanical Implements, Lime, &c., Freighted to Wallala by O. S. N. Co.'s boats at reduced measurement, will be Freighted by us at the foregoing rates, on O. S. N. Co.'s reduced measurement.

SPECIAL PRESCRIES.

ianos, Billiard Tables, Furniture, Glass, (e and its contents in cases or otherwise, Que, Marble and Castings, taken only at ow

ware, Marble and Castings, taken only at owner's risk of damage, breakinge or leakage.
Acris, Turpentines, Burning Fluids, Oils and all other liquids, in cans or other vissels, at owner's risk of leakage.
Eggs taken only at owner's risk of breakinge.
Fruits, Vegetthies, and all other perishable property, at owner's risk of frost or decay.
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DOWN SPECIAL RATES.

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Wood, one-haft more than the above rates per ton
weight. Beef hildes each fit cents.

Wood, Sand, Stone and Live Stock at agreed on
rates up or down, by car load.

Double rates on last freight packages, up or
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All freight not delivered before a p. m. on the day
after it is received at the depots will be stored at
owner's expense and risk.

PASSENGER RATES. From Wallala to Walla Walla.......93 0 From Wallula to Whitman ...... 2 50

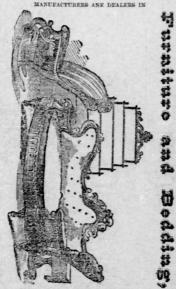
From Walla Walla to Wallula

Note. The charges of the Valla Walla & Wallula Francisco Company on down freight transferred to D. S. N. Co.'s boats, including the business of for-sarding, is 50 cents per ton. And on up freigh, re-seived from O. S. N. Co.'s boats and forwarded, 50 cents per ten. All down freight, for forward ship-ment, not consigned to parties at Wallula, will be turned over to this Transfer Company to forward.

D. S. BAKER. WALLA WALLA, August 23, 1876. 14-tf

EVERTS & AREIL

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Window Shades, Pieture Frames MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. TUPHOLSTERING E

Done in a workmanlike Furniture Repaired and Varnished.

WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walla elow Third street.

24-tf

Stine House.

(BRICK BUILDING, HARD FINISHED,)
MAIN STREET, Walla Walla, W. T. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL

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BEST TABLE! At MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office.
34-tf THOS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

Legal Cap Paper. Just received at the invoice of extra quality Legal Cap Paper, which will be sout to Lawyers and others 25 per cent. below the usual price.



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Domestic Sewing Machine

calls attention to this Machine as embracina all the atest improvements, and superior to any other Machine ever before introduced. Its merits are—

1 It is the lightest running Machine in existence.

2. It is a Noseless Machine.

3. The room under the arm is greater by enclasf than any other Machine.

4 The Shuttle holds more thread than any other Machine, and it is made on a different principle from any other Shuttle.

5. The Machine is constructed so that the lost motion or wear can be taken up.

6. The Shuttle which drives the Needle Bar isstraight, which gives it more power.

7. The Machine has got no cog-wheels or guigeons.

8. The Table is made of seven layers of wood, lad crosswise, making it proof against splitting or warping.

warping.

C. SCHEINACHER, after a long experience with the mechanism of different Sewing Machines, has accepted the Agency of the above, which he pronounces the

Best Sewing Machine!

now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baber's celebrated Sewing Machines now on handant for able at his Gunsmir h Store, Main street, Walk, at San Francisco prices, with freight abled, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{T}\$ will guarantee to keep these Machines in cool order, free of charge to the purchaser. 1841

THE SINGLE STILL TRIUMPHANT



WE ARE GOVERNED IN OUR STATEMENTS by reliable "Statistics of Salist" made to the owners of the principal patents by those licensed under them. And in this place let us repeat that we hold to the rule that the comparative sales of Machine constitute a good criterion of its ments, and more especially so when the rule in question has been thoroughly tested through a series of years.

Sewing Machine Sales for 1875

The Singer Manufacturing Company

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.
Howe Mackine Co (estimated).
Weel S. wing Machine Co.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.
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Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Victor Sewing Machine Co.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.

Office 105, Third Street, Portland, Ogn-THOS. HONAN, Agent, Walla Walla

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. ANY PERSON wishing to exchange a SINGER A MACHINE for any other can have any other this Territory of the same style, and from \$ 4 to 80 to boot, after three months' wear; and after five years' wear, I will give two for one Singer Machine.

49-tf THOS. RONAN.

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PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST IN THE Shuttle Sewing Machine Which, with all its Points of Excellence, is— The Lightest and Easiest Running Machine in the

market.
The Finest Finished and most Elegantly Ormsmented Machine in the world. mented Machine in the world.
The Largest Family Sewing Machine in the market,
Capable of sewing from the fluest Nainsook to the
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Simplicity, Durability and Certainty combined.
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