

ANXIOUS.—A man occupying the office 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 prosecution, and only relying on a promise that such a prosecution shall not be instituted, can hardly be otherwise than anxious.

TRoubles.—A season of great trouble is coming for Mr. Hayes. In a little while the whole party will be in an uproar, and the air will be thick with flying missiles. It will be very embarrassing then for the administration to be confronted with promises only half fulfilled, regulations only half enforced, ostentatious preparations contrasting with meager results.

HUMBLED.—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. Everts 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 sprints "enjoy the reputation of being the place where in the summer of 1859 the rebel traitors assembled, and finally determined to break up the union if Lincoln should be elected. It is not so on which loyal feet can tread with grace."

A CURIOUS FACT.—It is a curious fact that a radical president, counted into his office by radical managers in defiance of decency and right, should so soon alienate the party management from himself, and rely for his sole hope of endorsement and support upon the party which was defrauded out of the office he holds. The transitory character of the issues of American politics was never more strikingly illustrated.

THE SPHINX.—The radical papers now have it that Hayes is the modern sphinx. 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 by them? Oh, that poor sphinx at the base of the pyramids! It is a wonder that for very shame and disgust it don't bury its face forever in the burning sands of the desert.

COGNIZANT OF THE FACT.—Alluding to the insufficient answer of Hayes' friends to the compromising testimony of the Chandler certificates, the New York Herald remarks: "It is true that the Chandler certificates are not a confession, since the French, but in such a case one may see the same as a light. The evidence given by Mr. Hayes' friend and defender, Conly, amounts to an admission that Ohio was only carried by a lavish use of money, and that Mr. Hayes was cognizant of the fact."

A SUPERB MIDDLE.—Iowa radicalism is a superb middle. The candidate for governor is a wholesome liquor dealer, and the platform he stands on favors prohibition. 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 avowed hard-money man. An anti-Hayes radical introduced a Hayes resolution in the convention for the purpose of having it voted down and succeeded in his effort, yet the party expect to carry the State by 50,000 majority. This curious conception of what a platform is for, explains the inability 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 public officials. He proposes that the order shall be carried out in good faith, but does not see why it should be. For instance, a number of office-holders are members of electors of conventions to be held this summer or early fall. They were chosen before these new civil service rules were promulgated, and the chiefs of departments 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 government—the argument that in a standing army alone is there safety for states or power for property. Men point to the powerless condition of municipal authorities to preserve the peace—to the inability of the government to enforce its laws and prevent violence, and to the disposition of the masses to sympathize with those who have committed outrages in the name of the honest laborer, and demand a standing army sufficient to enforce law and protect property. This view will be steadily and steadily and perseveringly presented in all its forms as the only way 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 clamor with them for a stronger government—a military despotism, if necessary. It is between this and a government "of the people for the people and by the people" that the masses will have to decide. The former will be favored by the bondholders, the bankers and the capitalists generally—by old line federalists and the opponents of state rights and republican governments. It will be strong, because of the recent outbreaks. It will be oppressive because the many will be at the mercy 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.

WILL WE HEED THE LESSON.—The harvest sown by the greed of bondholders and bankers, and watered by the acts of designing officials and imbecile law-makers, is now being gathered—in riot, tumult, fire and blood. For the past dozen 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 years the government has stood at the back of the capital, encouraging and strengthening 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 expense of its industries. It forgot that in the prosperity of our people, in the welfare of our manufactures, in the employment of our own labor, was its power, its wealth, its ability to pay, and its legislation was in the interest of a single class—the gold gambler and bondholder—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 business has brought poverty, idleness, poverty, starvation, and these have brought riot, bloodshed, death and devastation.

SHEDDING DOWN.—The fact that there really was an arrangement between the representatives of Mr. Hayes and one (or possibly 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 summing down. Governor Nicholls, who is said to be the person with whom the agreement was made, stands in his agreement; 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 member of the Louisiana commission, is reported, in Chicago, as denouncing the indictment of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kaner, as "a gross violation of a distinct understanding with the Nicholls government that there should be no political prosecution." The case seems to be like that of a set of highwaymen who have robbed a traveler, and becoming subsequently alarmed over certain indications that they might be discovered and taken, 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 American people have pitied the excitable French, and looked with wonder and disapproval on tumultuous, badly governed Mexico. We have thanked God and ourselves that we had a government, where, at least, life and property were safe, if civil liberty was at times denied us. But today we open our eyes to see that we are no better than Mexico and even worse than France. 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 let go the clutch it has upon the throat of labor? Will it learn that in justice is security, and in the prosperity of the masses is its only safety? Will it allow some legislation for the industries of the country and the labor of the country and ask less for itself; or will it go on exacting, and grinding, 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 starvation?

INMATED.—We presume few people will regret to learn that one of the witnesses who gave what afterward appeared to be false testimony before the Grover investigating committee has since been indicted by the United States grand jury. While no good citizen will throw obstructions in the way of an investigation of this nature, there is a growing feeling that the reputation of public men should 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 penitentiary.

RADICAL PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh 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 workmen of the land the means of making a decent living. 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 is of the opinion that the ex-president now holds the same position at English parties that the elephant does at the circus—he is the biggest of the lot. But Grant's assumption that the honors paid him are tendered to America through him is partly bloated arrogance and partly sham modesty. It is arrogance for him to assume that he is the man who is so identified with this Republic as to receive in his name the homage of nations. Louis XIV might say "I am America," for Grant cannot say "I am America," for in point of fact no man ever left the executive office more thoroughly despised than he. Even the hero-worshipping populace had at last learned that he was a selfish, lecherous despot, a despiser 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.

CIVIL SERVICE.—A negro convention that was held in Florida, early in last month, was run entirely by office-holders, contrary to the commands of the famous executive order. But it was run in the interest of Mr. Hayes, whose so-called southern policy was heartily endorsed, and its proceedings were cut and dried for this purpose. Therefore, it is presumed that the disobedient office-holders will not be molested.

The Primary System.

Taken as a whole the platform adopted by the democratic municipal convention is a good one. Among other good planks is the following:

"That the entire system of primary elections 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 elected in San Francisco at general elections, and that separate ballot boxes and tickets for such elections shall be placed at each polling-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 fulfill 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 because 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 Morrissy concurred. The meaning of such admissions is plain enough. It is, that the primary, as a political institution in the large centers 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 day is merely an instance of what is called a "survival."

The early action of a primary was that of the assembly of the citizens of a particular locality and party, for the purpose of deliberation and comparison of views as to the selection of candidates. Now, the citizens stay at home, and the candidates go themselves, or send representatives, 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 party.

This is not a peculiarity of the democrats. It would certainly be the most singular state of affairs if the primaries of one party remained pure democratic gatherings, while those of the other had become what Morris 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 democratic, and produce like results. In many places, we have radical manipulators running democratic primaries. The fact is, the primary sharps are without any political principles and do not care a straw for one party more than the other. They are after spoils, and whichever party wins they make money by their skill in managing preliminaries.

We had hoped for a long time that it was possible to have honest primaries, and so advocated that, until a better plan could be devised and substituted, we should adhere to usage. But now we are convinced that only in the mode indicated in the platform can there be any permanent reform. To carry it out men must 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 ineradicable. 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 "refrain from the 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 votes of persons who do not care to adopt the ticket of either party may vote without throwing their votes away. The "primary" as now constituted, cannot be reformed, 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 fretted atmosphere.—S. F. Loomier.

PENNSYLVANIA 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 unfit to participate in the government under which they live, being brutally ignorant, lawless, ferocious, disorderly, and savage and uncivilized in respect. There is always more or less trouble in the coal regions of Pennsylvania with these men. They form a community by themselves, and are prone to present 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 them.

RUSSIAN ENERGY.—The Tribune's London reporter 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 Dobrudzha has been ordered to Sistova. Everything indicates that the Russian 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 Glava, and he has been able to detach a flying 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, lest the tables may turn and the Sultan dictate terms at the gates of St. Petersburg.

KEENE, the great San Francisco capitalist who went to New York a year or two ago for the purpose of operating in stocks, has been badly "sanded." Jay Gould did it, and for so doing a friend of Keene thrashed him.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1877.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—In many newspapers and by many politicians there is much said just now of the necessity for a larger regular army and of a stronger central government. This pernicious twaddle is caused by the feeble and unsuccessful efforts of the state governments to suppress the great riot. The argument, put in plain language, is this: Certain states have failed to do their duty, 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 such 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. In more of them there was any dissatisfaction toward the general government. But we shall hear much of an increase of the army, of large powers for the federal government, and of "wiping out state lines."

The wiser and more democratic policy seems to me to be to keep the general government strictly within existing constitutional limits, and to give such strength and dignity to the governments of the several states that 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 to-morrow.

It is not possible to give in detail an account of the progress of disorder and destruction throughout the country. At this writing it seems almost certain that quiet will be restored throughout the East in 24 hours. The lawless elements which took advantage of the opportunity offered by the strikes, are completely under control in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and sober citizens generally are aroused to the fact that they have something to do with the protection of their property. This condition of affairs is not a promising one for the Union which cannot protect itself.

Latest advices from the Indian war represent the hostiles as not subdued; indeed, that they soon expect to have five hundred warriors in the field. More troops are called for. It is evident that the strategy of Gen. Howard has not been 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 endurance of the two races in the matter of marching, 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. Hayes, who came on with the administration. He is not a very able editor, though of course in always immediately endorsing what the administration does it frequently has to un- say on one day what it said the day before. There has been a report that ex-secretary Robeson and ex-governor printer Clapp would purchase the concern and change the paper into an anti-administration organ. It is hardly likely that such a change will take place, if ex-congressman Lynch's forthcoming administration paper shall prove a success.

As thousands will wish to visit this city during the next session of Congress—probably to be the most important since 1861—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 centum of each 100 of white population. Those of colored people has been at the rate of 50 per centum out of each 100 of colored population. DEED.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CRISIS.—Late dispatches appear to indicate that a critical juncture has been reached in the Russo-Turkish war in Europe, and that a few days more decided whether Russia shall be compelled to retrace the Danube and be the result of another year's campaign, or press on across the Balkans to Constantinople. Reports are to the effect that the Russians have been heavily defeated both at Plevna, 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 probable that the communications of the force which penetrated into Roumelia have been threatened, if not severed. The fact that the Roumelians have been asked to cross the Danube and occupy Nikopolis justifies suspicion that the Russians find their hands fast, and are endeavoring to reverse. It is difficult to understand how so numerically superior an army as that of the Czarovitch can have been beaten in 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 becomes 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 Plevna, 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.

HORNET VALLEY SETTLERS.—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 they not yet 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, nearly north of Indian valley, and is one of the most beautiful places in Idaho.

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 that Sherwood saw crossing the Cold 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 IDAHO.—E. B. Whitman left Mt. Idaho Wednesday morning. He reports Col. Green's command with Col. Whipple. Writers and others camped at Crossdale's. Lieut. Whitman 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 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 TOXEN.—Chief James Lawyer and about a dozen other Kamias and several Indian women came to town Wednesday morning to make purchases. Jim Reuben was with them from Lpswai; he had his arm in a sling from the wound he received when acting as scout for the command advancing to the canyon ground. He told us that eleven bull-holes were made in his blankets fixed behind his saddle, one was made through his shirt, that he had one in the breast. He thinks he exposed himself enough to disarm the whites of all suspicion that he was friendly to the hostiles. He says that the hostiles claim that they left \$4000 in a small box at their encampments 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 letters of value to Indians were left and were taken by the troops. It has not yet appeared 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 fight of the 11th and 12th, but many were wounded, though none of them mortally. Kamias went in pursuit of their lost stock but when they came up to the hostiles and demanded if they were refused 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 toward the coast. Reuben says that the Crow 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 prosperous condition than at present. It is believed that the aggregate of grain produced this season in the county lying north of the Bay of San Francisco is equal if not greater than this year last. There is no question that the aggregate net profits of grain raising in this section will be greater this year than for a number of years past. The wool interest of this section is also in a prosperous condition. The clips of wool have been fully up to the average in quantity and quality, and 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 return ratative 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 in to store to await better prices when prices are already so high.—See 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 cent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Walla Walla Driving Park! RACES! RACES!! SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. On Saturday, August 25th, at 2 p. m., a match Race; mile heats: 2 m. 3, between Little Tex, by Q. Garret and by mare Maria, by David Dealy, for \$5000 a side by \$5000 a side, with gate and pool money added. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. On Saturday, September 8th, at 2 p. m., a match Running Race; single heat of a mile, between by stallion Oregon, by Q. Garret, and by mare Maria, by David Dealy, for \$5000 a side, with gate and pool money added. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. On Saturday, September 15th, at 2 p. m., a Running Race; single heat of a mile; free for all; \$1000 entrance, to win, with gate and pool money added, by Q. Garret, David Dealy and Joseph Leman. C. S. BUSH, Proprietor.

DISTRICT COURT SUMMONS. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, 1877. County of Walla Walla, 1877. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory. ROSALEE BERGLAND, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN BAPTIST BERGLAND, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—To JOHN BAPTIST BERGLAND, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by ROSALEE BERGLAND, Plaintiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at the City of Walla Walla, in and for the County of Walla Walla and Columbia, to answer the complaint of Plaintiff filed in Walla Walla County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If not served in said county, but in said District, in thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony subsisting between Plaintiff and Defendant, and the grounds of said divorce are: desertion, and abandonment of Plaintiff by Defendant, and for cause therein. And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the said divorce to be granted. Witness my hand and the seal of said District Court, this 9th day of August, A. D., 1877. JAMES D. MIX, Plaintiff's Attorney. C. S. BUSH, Clerk.

Note Paper.—AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF note paper, 25 LINED NOTE PAPER, for sale at the SEATER'S at the Clerk's lower than usually charged in this market.

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Charlie Ross!

But the best and cheapest place to buy all kinds of

General Merchandise!

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Old Reliable Corner!

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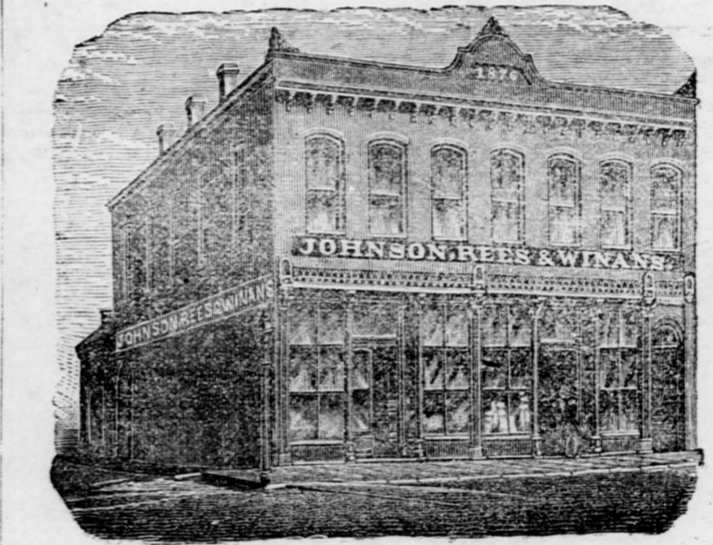
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In the City, and at prices that

Defy Competition!

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Are to be Sold as Cheap

as any House in the city.

DR. DAY'S DRUG STORE!

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

Machine Oils,

China Nut Oil,

Lard Oil,

Castor Oil,

Polar Oil,

Druggist Oil,

Elephant Oil,

—AND— 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 Elsewhere.

En. BISHAM, Esq., a young member of the Portland bar, is visiting his brother, Dr. J. E. Bingham, at this city.

Major Trimble, commanding company "H" 1st cavalry, and one of the gallant officers who has been in every fight with Joseph and his confederate bands, was at Walla Walla in the early part of the week.

Major Trimble is now attached to General Wheaton's command, and has already gone to rejoin his company. Major Trimble informs us that the division under Wheaton numbers four hundred fighting men, with the usual number of citizen employees.

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Freights and Fares.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The near approach of the time for the meeting of the legislature renders proper some expression in relation to the all-absorbing question of regulating freights and fares.

The owner of the smallest ferry boat finds his compensation fixed by law, and if this regulation is right, why is it that the carrying trade of the whole country escapes all regulation?

As one of the producers of this valley, I have a direct personal interest in this matter, and hence 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.

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."

With your permission, Mr. Editor, in a future article I will endeavor to show the character of the legislation called for, and in this matter I shall be influenced by neither "fear, favor or affection."

ADIEU TO FATHER DUFFY. EDITOR STATESMAN:—Father Duffy's departure on Sunday last—a scene long to be remembered—took place in Walla Walla.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., a crowd of gentlemen, ladies and children, principally members of St. Patrick's church, to the number of about 200, assembled at the railroad depot, from whence Father Duffy, the late pastor of St. Patrick's church, took his departure for the field of his future labor.

It was a touching scene, and one that will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Father Duffy, in his last moments, was full of peace and joy, and his departure was a relief to all who loved him.

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THE INSANE.

The following is a report from the territorial hospital for insane, showing the different counties from which the patients have been committed, together with the number from each:

Table with 2 columns: Counties, Males, Fem. Rows include Clarke, Cowlitz, Chehalis, Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Walla Walla, Wahkiakum, Whatcom.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised." WM. VAWTER, P. M.

MARRIED.

MARKS DEBARRIS—July 29th, by Milton Evans, J. P., Virgal Marks and Abby Denaris. DAVIS, PETTIBONE—August 5th, by Rev. H. W. Egan, Lorenzo A. Davis and Ida V. Pettibone.

SOMETHING NEW!

IN WALLA WALLA. THE GRANGE Saddle & Harness Shop! JUST OPENED a large and complete Stock of Saddlery & Harness!

as 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 Hardware and California Leather!

Farmers and Teamsters are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. None but the best workmen employed. All my Harness and Saddles warranted to give satisfaction.

WHEAT AND HIDES bought at my store, on Main street, a few doors above Reynolds' Bank. JAMES WHEELAN.

FROM THIS DATE FRANK KIMBALL is associated with me in the Book and Music Store. The style of the firm will be KIMBALL & SON. WM. F. KIMBALL.

The Best and Cheapest Cabinet Organ, and will sell at PORTLAND PRICES! Don't fail to see these Organs before buying.

ESTABLISHED 1862! GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker, Jeweler AND DEALER IN FINE FISHING TACKLE.

THANKING THE PUBLIC of Walla Walla and vicinity for the confidence placed in him during the last 15 years, and assuring them that he will be as careful to give satisfaction in the future as he has been in the past.

Particular attention given to FINE WATCH WORK! By Express, promptly and properly done. Shop, one door above J. Taylor's candy manufactory, Main Street. 38-41.

STANDARD FLOURING MILLS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND—Self Raising Flour, Bakers' Extra, Superfine & Graham, Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from Walla Walla; well watered, and well improved; three BEARING ORCHARDS and all under fence. Will be sold at a bargain.

Business and Shipping Tags! SHIPPING TAGS ARE NOW USED BY ALL business men, and answer a much better purpose than the fashioner's one. A fine lot of SHIPPING TAGS now in stock, and printed at the Statesman Office on the very latest process.

Letter Head Paper. An invoice of extra quality Letter Head Paper, just received at the Statesman Office. Merchants and Business Men can have their Letter Heads printed at a small advance upon the cost of white paper.

THE STRIKES teach that after a long night of political luxury, official debauchery and a gathering-in of ill gotten gains, the capitalists of the country awaken to the fearful realization of the fact that they are living upon a burning volcano, ready at any moment to burst forth and engulf them in its hideous vortex.

LOST FIDELITY! LOST, AUGUST 2, 1877, FROM MY PLACE AT the fair ground, a two-year-old FIDELITY, red sorrel; hind feet white up to fetlocks; small white stripe down face; scar in right thigh behind; match ends in mane; close behind ears; black belt, and 12 1/2 hands high. TEN DOLLARS reward for information as I can get for. J. B. COYLE.

THE FOSTER BOY, confined in the county jail on the charge of murder, has been quite docile of late, and seems to have given up the idea of burning his way out.

THE WEATHER just now is exceedingly pleasant, the thermometer down to 82, and the heat tempered by a gentle breeze.

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

REGARDLESS OF COST

AT

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

OF

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

AT

SECURE BARGAINS!

AT

DUSENBERY BROS.

OF

Clearance Sale of Summer Stock.

OF

SOLD OFF IMMENSELY CHEAP

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

DUSENBERY BROS.

OF

Summer Clothing, Ladies' Summer Dress Goods, Parasols, Fans, Ties, Scarfs, Summer Hats, Summer Shoes, Oxford Gaiters, White Underwear, Embroideries, Linen Coats, Ulsters, Dusters, Piquets, Lawns, Linens, Linen Suits, Gradines, Brilliantines, 400 Shawls, Organdies, Etc., Etc.

OF

OF

OF

OF

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OF

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OF

Result of Adequate Causes.

Many who rail against the unequal conditions under which women contend 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 matter.

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 those who can afford to accept less on account 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, because, first, they are, as a class, inferior as laborers; second, because they compete ruinously with each other, neglecting to organize and combine as men do in order to prevent harmful competition; third, because as a class, requiring less for their needs, they can afford to accept less.

In nearly all trades this unfortunate competition more or less enters. If women 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 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.

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 readers. This was my first exposure to either musketry or cannon shot, and "I am free to confess" that, although in excellent health and with all weapons armed, as the moment of actual conflict approached I felt a growing sense of fear as much beyond the power of my will as the involuntary muscles, and which, as it culminated just before the first shot was fired, became positively physical in its intensity.

A POWDER-MILL.—A powder-mill is not in the least like other mills. Instead of one great building, it is composed of many rough-looking little sheds—some 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 the walls are built very strong, and the roofs very slight, in the hope that if an explosion happens its force will be expended upward only.

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 they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better.

MORMONISM IS NOW OVER 47 years old, having been born on the 6th of April, 1830.

THE SILENT CAPTAIN.

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON SLEPT—HIS SINGULAR 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, especially in church. I remember during the invasion of Maryland, on Sunday night he rode three miles in an ambulance to 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 and choir. He could sleep anywhere and in any position, sitting in his chair, under fire, or on horseback.

These letters having been discovered by Guidry he became furious with passion, and on August 29, hearing that Beal, who was away, had returned to town, procured a pistol and went to the postoffice, where he found Beal reading a paper which he had just picked up. He, apparently in a friendly manner, asked Beal what he was reading, and, as the other replied, without warning drew his weapon and shot him through the heart, and then, without attempting to escape, coolly gave himself up to an officer and was locked up.

CLASSIFYING EGGS.—The millions of 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 intermediate distinctions are less easily noted.

A CROWD OF GOSSES.—The morning was murky, with a light rain, but as early as six o'clock large 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 relations from St. Landry were noticeable, but there was no appearance of an attempt at rescue.

PEN PICTURE OF MOXA MORTON.—God might make a worse man than O. P. Morton, but He never did. The combination of syphilis, sin and demagoguery had never been equalled and cannot be surpassed. He began life a democrat, and all that he says of that organization is only the sort of demagogic development. He joined the party of progressive humanitarian ideas when that party showed itself to be in the ascendant, and his belief in human progress is measured by majorities at the ballot-box.

HORRIBLE BRAVADO.—While keeping his self-possession he appeared 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 STRIKE AGAINST THE RAILROADS seems to have spent its force. In San Francisco the aspect of affairs for several days was quite threatening, but happily all passed off without any further difficulty than the burning of a few China houses. In the Eastern States the rioting and destruction of property has ceased, and for all practical purposes the "strike" is over.

A SCAFFOLD TRAGEDY.

EXECUTION OF A MAN WHO LAUGHED ON THE DEATH TRAP—A MOST REMARKABLE PROCEEDING.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1877. To-day there met his fate on the gallows, Jules Guidry, convicted of the murder of John Beal, in Calcasieu parish, on the 20th of August, 1875. Guidry was a handsome young man, about thirty years of age. About six years ago he married a very pretty and attractive woman named Della Lewis, by whom he had two children—a girl, now five years of age, and a son two years younger. From the parish of St. Landry, a few years later, he moved to Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, where he went to work in a saw mill. Here the couple dwelt together in harmony until early in 1875, when the wife charged Guidry with being unfaithful, and shortly after by the advice of some of her friends, among whom was John Beal, commenced a suit for divorce. Guidry, it is alleged, felt much outraged at this, stating the whole affair was put up by Beal for the purpose of separating him and his wife, and in order that he might step in. Beal 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, Beal denied; 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.

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 conceived the intensest hatred for the former. This Guidry, who, at that time, believed he would be pardoned, laughed at, hardly believing any man's unprovoked malice could so exist. Rousseau, however, when he was on the scaffold, made a statement 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's wife at his solicitation, he averring that she would save him. This, though it entailed disgrace on her, did to save her husband's life, he having killed Beal on an old grudge. This statement was of course denied by Guidry, and was 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 clemency; hence the excitement that the dead murderer's statement should be received when the petition of ex-Governor McEmery and many other prominent citizens was refused. In spite of this, however, Governor Nichols remained firm, and the morning of the execution arrived. Such was public sentiment that it was at one time said Sheriff Reich would not dare execute him, but if 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.

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BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER. HAWLEY DODD & CO. PORTLAND OREGON. ELWARD. THE DOMESTIC. CANTON PITTS THRESHER. HAINES HEADER. OLD RELIABLE SCHUTTLE. FARM & FREIGHT WAGONS.

A SUGGESTION.—There is a very large number 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 kept 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.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1857. E. P. FitzGerald & Bro., IMPORTERS OF REFINED BAR IRON, NORWAY SHOE-NAIPE, Nail Rods and Pick Iron, CAST STEEL, OCTAGON AND FLAT, Spring, Toe Calk, FLOW STEEL, BURDEN'S, Horse & Mule Shoes, PUTNAMS NEW LONDON AND AUSABLE HORSE-SHOE NAILS! Wagon and SEAT SPRINGS! Iron Axle and Thimble Steels, Cumberland Coal, Wrought Nuts & Washers, CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS! Spear & Jackson's, Butcher's Files and Rasps. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS! Building and Saddlery Hardware.

Plummer Fruit Dryers, Patented April, 1877. THESE MACHINES ARE UNPARALLELED by any other for Drying or Preserving Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, and are constructed and furnished complete in four different sizes, namely: The Tom Thumb Dryer—capacity of 2 bushels of apples per hour—price, \$15. The Small Family Dryer—capacity of 1 1/2 bushels per hour—price, \$20. The Family Dryer—capacity of 2 bushels per hour—price, \$25. The Factory Dryer—capacity of 6 bushels per hour—price, \$40.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING AND FITTING! Mrs. C. C. GRAM, Sole Proprietor of the well known Millinery Store, Nearly opposite the Watchman office.

C. H. MACK, DENTIST, OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Hess & Williams' store, Walla Walla, 25-47.

WALLA WALLA MARBLE WORKS! COLEMAN & SWEENEY, DEALERS IN Marble Monuments, Tombs, HEAD STONES! 25-47 WALLS & FURNITURE MARBLE TO ORDER.

WALLA WALLA & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. RATES ON DOWN FREIGHT, GRAIN, FLOUR, HAY AND LARD. RATES ON UP FREIGHT, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

THE SINGER STILL TRIUMPHANT! Sewing Machine Sales for 1875. The Singer Manufacturing Company sold 229,532 Machines.

White Sewing Machine. PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST IN THE production of the White Shuttle Sewing Machine. Which, with all its points of excellence, is—The Lightest and Bestest Running Machine in the world.

WARRANTED. Every wearing part is case-adjustable and adjustable. We therefore have no hesitancy in warranting every Machine for family purposes as perfect, and if anyone proves defective within three years, we will give a free one.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL. DR. JOHN E. BINGHAM HAS OPENED A Private Hospital FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS. IN WALLA WALLA, Corner of First and Alder Streets.

NOTICE. WHITE WASHING, KALSOMENING AND WALL COLORING done at the shortest notice. Inquire of DEBOIS, at R. Eagle's Hardware Saloon.

THE DOMESTIC. C. SCHUMACHER, AGENT FOR THE Domestic Sewing Machine. calls attention to this Machine as embracing all the latest improvements, and superior to any other Machine ever before introduced.

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