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—BY—
Wm. H. Newell,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

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Weekly Statesman.

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SATURDAY MORNING
Has the Largest Circulation,
And, with one exception, is
THE OLDEST PAPER
IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots and Shoes,
Main Street, Walla Walla.
BEG TO RETURN THANKS TO THE PUBLIC for their liberal patronage for the past eight years, and would respectfully announce that in MACHINERY, MATERIAL AND PRICES they are able to compete with the Eastern and San Francisco markets. Now on hand a large stock of
Kip and Calf Boots!
Prices $6, $7 and $8.
All orders in our line filled at prices that defy competition. Call and see us. We mean business.
OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
will receive special attention, and in all cases good fits assured, all at the lowest possible prices.
REPAIRING attended to promptly and neatly. All orders attended to with despatch.
Store and Shop on Main Street, two doors below the St. Louis Hotel.
24-tf FOOR & HEALEY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
A Boarding & Day School
FOR
GIRLS.
THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF the Cascades. The Fifth Year opens MONDAY, September 4th, 1876.
TERMS:

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THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1876. The Intermediate Department will embrace all branches below the rudiments of Algebra.
☞ Uniformity of text books will be required.
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Tuition due at the end of each half quarter.
33-tf

F. W. ABERTON,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY
AND
PLANING MILL.
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINest machinery, is fully prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railing, Banisters, Newel Posts, School and Church furniture of various designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. Will pay prompt attention to the manufacture of
GRIST & SAW MILLS!
And is fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!
Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.
5-tf F. W. ABERTON.

1876.
First Premium Sash & Door Factory,
NOTICE
—TO—
MECHANICS & BUILDERS!!
PLANING MILL
—AND—
Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted.
WM. GLASFORD.
12-tf Alder street, Walla-walla.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY.
BEN. SCOTT, Proprietor.
THIS OLD BREWERY, foot of Main street, has been refitted, and is now prepared to furnish the best article of
LAGER BEER,
which is now offered for sale, at wholesale or retail. Families supplied with Beer by the keg.
☞ Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Please give me a call. 134-tf

EAGLE BREWERY.
F. KLEBER.....A. STANG.
KLEBER & STANG,
BREWERY, North side of Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Walla Walla, W. T. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand the best article of
LAGER BEER,
which we offer for sale, at wholesale or retail.
☞ Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Give us a call and satisfy yourself of what we say. 9-tf

CITY BREWERY.
JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor
WHOLESALE
Dealer in Wines and Liquors.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
Bock and Lager Beer,
And Dealer in PORTER, ALE and CIGARS.
Second street, Walla Walla, W. T. 43-3m*

STAR BREWERY.
THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, AT the lower end of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve the most excellent
LAGER
to its numerous customers, and will furnish the same quality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates.
7-tf JACOB BETZ, Proprietor.

NEW LIQUOR STORE
FRANK STONE, L. T. TATRO.
STONE & TATRO,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars.
Main street, Walla Walla, opp site the St. Louis Hotel. 48-tf

HOMEOPATHY
DR. W. S. MINEER
HAS RETURNED TO WALLA WALLA with a large stock of
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES!
and as their superior advantages and benefits—particularly to Women and Children—have become so well known, he will hereafter pursue the Homeopathic Practice exclusively.
☞ Office on Main street, North side, a few doors above Johnson, Rees & Winans' corner. 36-tf

JOHN E. BINGHAM, M. D.
(U. S. ARMY.)
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE—Next door to Dr. Day's New Drug Store, Walla Walla.
Will attend to at all hours. 42-tf

HOLMES'
DRUG STORE
Is the place to buy your
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
OILS, &c.
Great pains taken to please and give satisfaction to my customers.
Goods Warranted Pure!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
One door below Schwabacher Bros.
5-tf H. E. HOLMES.

JOHN B. LEWIS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STATIONERY,
BOOKS,
POCKET CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle, Etc.
☞ Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.
Postoffice Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
5-tf.

THE DAYTON
Woolen Manufacturing Co.
OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of
Blankets,
Cassimers,
Deeskins,
Tweeds,
Flannels,
and Yarns,
CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade.
☞ Samples shown and orders received at A. H. REYNOLDS' Office, and at the Mills. 1tf.

To Farmers and Merchants!
NO COMBINATION!
THE undersigned having purchased REESE'S MILL, will at all times have on hand
Flour, Middlings, and Bran,
Which he will sell for CASH, or in EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.
Cash Paid for Wheat.
47-tf A. McCALLEY.

WHEAT WANTED!
The Highest Cash Price
PAID FOR
GOOD CLEAN WHEAT!
AT THE
Standard Mills.
10-tf A. McCALLEY, Proprietor.

THOMAS QUINN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.
HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where he will at all times have on hand a very full stock of
Team and Buggy Harness,
Saddles, Whips,
Spurs, Halters,
Collars,
Curry Combs,
Brushes, &c.,
And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.
☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-tf

GEORGE SAVAGE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Established in Walla Walla, 1862.
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK in his line of business, and from his long experience—over 20 years in WATCH WORK—feels confident of giving satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to.
FINE WATCHES.
Especial care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry made to order. All work sent by Express.
☞ Shop on Main street, two doors above Lampson & Taylor's Candy Manufactory. 4-y

UNDERTAKER
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 at greatly 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 Bakery.
33-tf JOHN PICKET.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
PIONEER MARKET,
Main Street, Walla Walla,
WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE very choicest cuts of

BEEF,	MUTTON,
PORK,	VEAL,
HAMS,	BACON,
LARD,	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.
☞ Give us your custom if you wish to be suited, as we are determined to spare no pains to satisfy the public. 4-tf

WHEAT!!
HIGHEST PRICE
SECURED, AND
CASH ADVANCED
On consignments to
CORBETT & MACLEAY, Portland.
Apply to M. R. WEBB, Stine House.

PHOTO GALLERY.
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at reasonable prices, the public generally are invited to call at
C. W. Phillips' Gallery.
I am prepared to FINISH PICTURES in a FIRST-CLASS STYLE, and at prices within the reach of all. Those wishing work done in my line will do well to call before going elsewhere, as I warrant satisfaction to all. C. W. PHILLIPS,
Successor to MONTGOMERY.
Third Street, between Main and Alder, Walla Walla, W. T. 36-tf

NOTICE.
TO MY FRIENDS—I have just completed my New Building and as a consequence am in debt for it. Now, my friends who know themselves indebted to me, please
Come Forward and Pay Up.
I must have money and in that way will be better able to accommodate my patrons hereafter.
August 16, 1876. 37-3m W. O'DONNELL.

Enterprise Lodge No.
2, I. O. O. F., meets in Good Templar Hall, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. 28-y

POETICAL SELECTIONS.

HEART'S LONGING.

I cannot think but God must know
About the thing I long for so;
I know he is so good, so kind,
I cannot think but he will find
Some way to help, some way to show
Me to the thing I long for so.

I stretch my hand—it lies so near;
It looks so sweet, it looks so dear.
"Dear Lord," I pray, "O let me know
If it is wrong to want it so?"
He only smiles—He does not speak;
My heart grows weaker and more weak,
With looking at the thing so dear,
Which lies so far and yet so near.

Now, Lord, I leave at thy loved feet
This thing which looks so near, so sweet;
I will not seek, I will not long;
I almost fear I have been wrong.
I'll go and work the harder, Lord,
And wait till by some loud, clear word
Thou calleth me to thy loved feet,
To take this thing so dear, so sweet.

ANY POET TO HIS MISTRESS.

Immortal verse! Is mine the strain
To last and live? As ages wane
Will one be found to twine the bays,
And praise me then as now you praise?

Will there be one to praise? Ah, no!
My laurel leaf may never grow;
My bust is in the quarry yet—
Oblivion weaves my coronet,

Immortal for a month—a week!
The garlands wither as I speak;
The song will die, the harp unstrung—
But, singing, have I vainly sung?

You deigned to lend an ear the while
I trilled my lay. I won your smile.
Now, let me die, or let it live—
My verse was all I had to give.

The linnet flies on wistful wings,
And finds a bower, and lights and sings.
Enough of my poor verse endures
To light and live—to die in yours.

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

He sleeps within a nameless grave,
Where spring's luxuriant blossoms wave.
For summer's reign is nigh.
The solitude around the tomb
Is beautiful as Eden's bloom
Ere beauty learned to die.

Her fairest and most fragrant flowers
Kind May in bright profusion showers
Upon that lovely spot;
Where the sick heart and weary head
Rest in their last dark, narrow bed,
Forgetting and forgot.

No drooping mourners kneel beside
That lonely grave at eventide,
And bathe them with their tears;
But oft the balmy dews of night
Leave it in pity when the light
Of kindling stars appears.

No loved ones breathe the holy prayer,
But nature's incense fills the air,
And seeks the distant sky;
Her artless hymn the song-birds sings,
The dreamy hymn of insect wings,
Are prayers that never die.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIANS.—If the hostile Indians, who have a wholesome fear of punishment so long they remain with arms in their hands, are sincere in their overtures for peace, they will find it necessary to subscribe to certain rigid conditions in order to obtain it. Under a clause in the Indian appropriation bill, the Sioux are to receive no further subsistence "until some stipulation or arrangement shall have been entered into by the President which is calculated and designed to enable them to become self-supporting." This means that the Indians will be assigned land, and furnished with seeds and agricultural implements with which to till it. The same act forbids them to be furnished with subsistence until they "agree to relinquish all right and claim to the country outside of the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians; and also so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the 103d meridan of longitude, and unless they shall also grant the right of way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon or other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all such supplies herein provided for, and provided for by said treaty of 1868, at such points and places on their said reservation and in the vicinity of the Missouri River as the President may designate." These Indians are being disarmed and deprived of their ponies as they come back to the reservations. It is forbidden the traders to furnish them with rifles and munitions with which to conduct their marauding expeditions, and it now only remains for the laws of Congress and the orders of the military authorities to be fully enforced to reduce the red man to a condition of civilization, in which he will be compelled, like the white man, to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

ASSESSMENT OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.—It is evident that the law which ostensibly was made to protect salaried officers of the government from the extortions of political committees at election times was artfully worded, with the intention to make it inoperative. This appears not merely in the fact that it only forbids officers of the government from making these collections, but also in the fact that it excepts certain officers from that prohibition. It was, in fact, scarcely within the province of Congress to forbid any person but any employee of the government making such collections as these referred to. In the case of an officer violating a law of Congress in this particular the probable loss of his position would be a restraint, and he is in that respect within the control of the law; but it is doubtful if the other part of the penalty could ever be imposed, while as against citizens generally a law to punish them for "receiving anything of value for political purposes" would prove to be of the nature of the famous bull against the comet.

GOOD nature is one of the most pleasant commodities of life, both to the possessor and to all who come in contact with it.

OPPORTUNITIES seldom come and stay long, therefore it is best to keep our eyes open and take them on the jump.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24th, 1876.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The remains of Speaker Kerr arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, at ten minutes after six o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Kerr being averse to any display, the remains were not laid in state at the Capitol, but a catafalco was erected in the rear vestibule of the Pullman Palace car, No. 65, and at 9 o'clock the body was laid there, so that the many friends of the deceased Speaker might take a last look at the man who had won the love and respect of all who knew him. The train left at 11:50. Sergeant-at-arms Thompson received a telegram from Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, inquiring as to the arrangement, and it is supposed that a number of prominent Indianians will meet the train at Columbus and accompany the remains to New Albany. The President has issued the following order relative to this matter:

EXECUTIVE ORDERS:—It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowements, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth of a pure and eminent character. U. S. GRANT.

The N. Y. *Graphic*, an intense republican paper, does a graceful thing and deserves much credit for the manner in which it alludes to the late Speaker. It says: "He won the respect of everybody by his square-footed, perpendicular, honesty and his genuine manliness made even his opponents tolerant of his mistakes. He dies too soon for his country, leaving a nation of mourners and no enemies." This is the first time that the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress have died during which they were elected.

When Congress meets in December, its first business will be to elect a speaker to succeed Mr. Kerr, and the Senate may, if it so choses, elect a presiding officer in place of Mr. Ferry. If Gen. Grant were to died to-morrow, Mr. Ferry would become President, and if he also should die, the succession would devolve upon the chief justice, and if the chief justice were to become President it would be the duty of the secretary of State to issue a proclamation ordering a new election for President and Vice-President.

In the closing hour of the last session Spencer, the carpet-bag Senator from Alabama, read a lot of dispatches from some of his benchmen in that State telling the same old story about intimidation and outrages which had no existence whatever. In fact, Spencer knew he was wrong. He knew the statements he read were false; that the election just held was as fair, honest and peaceable as it could have been. That it was so is admitted in plain terms by Mr. Redfield, the republican correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the strongest Hays & Wheeler paper in the West. Mr. Redfield was in the State at the time of the election. He is a careful, honest, conscientious journalist, and what he writes may be implicitly believed. In a letter to his journal he gives some interesting facts and figures bearing on the late contest. Mr. Redfield does not say that there was the slightest intimidation anywhere—every one voted who wanted to vote, and no negro was driven away from the polls. This looks as though the carpet-bagger is losing his hold upon the 'man and brother." Freedman Bank villainis and kindred robberies have at last convised the negro, who are his true friends, and experience has proved to him that the carpe-bagger has no use for him except to swindle and ride into power upon his shoulders. The *Commercial Bulletin*, a paper which has a larger circulation than any other paper of its class in the country, animadverts in strong terms upon this practice of the republicans of spreading exaggerated statements and false reports of riots and "conflicts of races" in every election at the South, and says it is to the last degree injurious to the business interests of the country to use such weapons of this sort in party contests. DEM.

THE VACANT SPEAKERSHIP.—There is already considerable speculation as to the successor of the late Speaker Kerr, but there is little in the office to invite competition when the election is merely to fill a vacancy. The Speakership is, indeed, a position of great power and influence, but that is only because he has the appointment of House committees. Stripped of this power the Speaker would be a political cipher, like the the Vice President, who has no other funcion than that of a mere presiding officer in the Senate. A Speaker elected to fill a vacancy after the House is organized occupied a similar position. The committees elected by Mr. Kerr at the beginning of the late session will hold their places throughout the existence of the Forty-fourth Congress, and his successor will merely fill the few accidental vacancies that may occur; This explains why Mr. Randall, who is the head of a very important committee, will not be a candidate for the vacant Speakership, and why little or no feeling will be exhibited in the choice. The new Speaker will not be a dispenser of important and influential positions, and the choice of a presiding officer is not worth a struggle. If the chairman of a committee is elected Speaker the member who stands next to him will, by usage and courtesy, succeed him as chairman of the committee, and the vacancy of the committee be filled by appointing a new member at its tail. Mr. Sayler, who served acceptably as Speaker *pro tem*, during the latter part of the expired session, has probably the best chance for election as Speaker when Congress meets in December.

VICE ripens slowly but rots quickly.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

His Record as a Ring Smasher--The Tweed Ring.

Republican newspapers have sought to create the impression that Gov. Tilden did not attack the Tammany ring until its doom was already apparent; that he waited long enough to make sure that he was not attacking a power that might yet destroy him, and then claim the credit of its overthrow. The truth is exactly the reverse of this. It can and will be shown that Governor Tilden attacked the Tweed ring while it had control of all the departments of the State and city governments, owned both parties in the legislature, and had a willing or ignorant tool in the New York *Times*, which years afterward, published facts which came into his possession with regard to the ring, and has since attempted to seize the credit of the destruction of that gigantic conspiracy. Its claim is false and impudent. The overthrow of Tweed and the Tweed ring is due to Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor.

In the first place, it is to be said that at no time has Governor Tilden ever preferred a claim to recognition as the man who had achieved this result. In all the testimonials and exhibitions of popular rejoicing which followed this work, he has always stood in the back ground and urged that the chief recognition be bestowed upon other democrats as well as republicans, who had aided his labors, and who had shown, like himself, an unselfish determination to break up this corrupt organization, no matter what party or what individuals might be hurt.

The Tweed ring originated in the board of supervisors created in 1857 by a republican legislature and Governor, but it did not reach its full organization and growth until 1869, when Okey Hall became mayor. The N. Y. *Times* published two years and a half later accounts largely fraudulent amounting to $11,000,000, of which one-third were passed in 1869, nearly two-tirds in 1870, and the remainder in 1871. In 1869 the open attacks of Mr. Tilden upon the ring and its return blows at him began, long before the N. Y. *Times* ceased to be its ally; for at that time many seemingly respectable papers and men succumbed to its corrupt and dreaded influence. So far from Mr. Tilden's being hand and glove with these as republican newspapers charge, the hostility between them began as soon as the ring began to form. Mr. Tilden opposed one of their schemes of plunder as early as 1863, years before he was made made chairman of the State committee, and they became bitterly hostile to him in consequence. During the rule of the ring, Mr. Tilden usually appeared in State convention as a delegate from his native county, because the ring would not allow him to go from New York City.

Mr. Tilden has himself stated why he took the position of chairman of the State committee:

"I desired to save from degredation the great party whose principles and traditions were mine by inheritance and conviction, and to make it an instrument of reaction in the community which could alone save free government. Holding wearily to the end of a rope, because I feared where it might go if I dropped it, I kept the State organization in absolute independence. I never took a favor of any sort from these men, or from any man I distrusted. I had not much power in the legislature on questions which interested private cupidity; but in a State convention, where the best men in society and business would go, because it was but for a day or two, those with whom I acted generally had the majority."

At this period neither Mr. Tilden nor the general public could sustain any definite charge against members of the Tweed ring. He had no faith in them, and they feared him. They intended to get rid of him as chairman of the State committee, and get the organization into their hands. They made their attempt in the State convention in 1863; Mr. Tilden fought them and carried seven-eighths of the convention to their one. Before this he had denounced in the courts the orders of the infamous Judge Barnard, in certain cases in which Tweed was interested, Tweed's son being also Barnard's receiver, in the terms they deserved, and had begun the movement for judicial reform which ended in the impeachment or forced resignation of Tweed's worst judges.

The election of 1869 gave the democracy the law-making power for the first time in twenty-four years. The Tweed ring would rather have had a republican legislature. The latter they could always corrupt, while the control of the democratic legislature might be taken out of their hands through the party machinery. The infamous Tweed charter for the city of New York finally made its appearance in the legislature of 1870, and its progress was rapid. It was well understood that it would pass, because it was known a very large sum of money would be expended to carry it. It is said that $1,000,000 was taken to Albany to carry this charter, much of which was doubtless pocketed by the people who handled the money. Notwithstanding the certainty of its passage, Mr. Tilden went to Albany—this was in the spring of 1870, and denounced it in a fearless speech before Tweed, who was himself chairman of the Senate committee on cities, which was to pass on the charter. He branded it as a charetr that would put self-government in New York City "in abeyance of from four to eight years," creating a "mayor without any executive power, a legislature without any legislative power in the power to *affect* the government for that period." This speech enraged Tweed who avowed that he would depose Tilden from the State committee, but was warned by prominent democrats not to attempt it, and thought better of it. the charter passed with the vote of every republican Senator save one, and received a large republican vote in the assembly. Judge Noah Davis, a leading republican judge was the authority given for the statement subsequently that six of these republican Senators, the leaders, received $10,000 each for the charter, $5000 each for similar bills that year,, and $5000 for like services the following year. The N. Y. *Times* pronounced the passage of this infamous bill—against which Horace Greeley, Jackson S. Shultz, Wm. M. Evarts and other republicans protested, with Mr. Tilden, and which put the city of New York absolutely at the mercy of the most powerful and most unscrupulous of rings—a "most important and salutary" work, and two days after said of another project that "Senator Tweed was (is) in a fair way to distinguish himself as a reformer," and added: "We trust that Senator Tweed will manifest the same energy in the advocacy of this last reform which marked his action in regard to the charter." The following day, April 9, 1870, Mayor Hall appointed Tweed, Sweeney and Fields to the most important offices under this charter, and the *Times* said that the appointments "are far above the average in point of personal fitness, and will be satisfactory." Within less than a month the great robbery of the Tammany ring was committed under this charter, passed over Mr. Tilden's opposition, aided by republican votes, and approved by republican papers like the N. Y. *Times*. The board of special audit, consisting of Hall, Tweed and Connelly held the only meeting it ever held, and audited bills amounting to $6,312,000, of which 90 *per cent. was theft*. This was only a part of the money stolen under this charter, opposed by Mr. Tilden and favored by the *Times*. From April to December, 1870, the aggregate of fraudulent bills was $12,250,000, and in 1871 $3,400,000. Of this $14,000,000 was sheer plunder. The ring had now gained what seemed absolute control, and every one hastened to make relations with it. Even Senator Conkling and Geo. Wm. Curtis, addressing the republican convention, had nothing to say against it. They could not in the face of the action of their party associates. Mr. Tilden stood alone.

The ring had now absolute control of all departments, all courts below the court of appeals and the State government. Mr. Tilden saw that its power must be broken by the same means by which it was obtained—its hold on the legislature must be destroyed. The ring feared his attacks, and distinctly proposed to allow Mr. Tilden to name all the delegates from New York to the State convention of 1871, so as to have no contest. He refused, and made the objective point of the campaign of 1871 the capture of the New York City delegation in the legislature. He sought the aid of distinguished democrats like Charles O'Conor, Horatio Seymour, F. Keenan and Oswald Ottendorfer. With Mr. O'Conor was arranged the plan for suits against the ring, which was afterward carried out. This was all done before the committee of seventy, the associations of citizens, was formed. Early in September Mr. Tilden issued a letter to 26,000 democrats throughout the State, calling on them to take a knife and cut the cancer out by the roots. Comptroller Connolly was now alarmed, and was anxious to betray his associates of the ring, if he could receive immunity. Mr. Tilden, by study of the law, found that the comptroller could appoint a deputy, and confer upon him for a definite period all his powers. Andrew H. Green, Mr. Tilden's life-long friend, who has since been comptroller of New York, was made Connolly's deputy, and thus the key of the whole position passed into the hands of the reformers. The comptroller could refuse to pass bills, and could make public all expenditures. By this master-stroke of Mr. Tilden's not only was an end put to the thefts of the ring, but the means were provided for the collection of the proofs on which Tweed and others were afterward tried. The ring now tried to force Connolly to resign, so that the powers of the deputy might cease and then assumed to remove him. Mr. Tilden checked this last attempt with a legal opinion which he obtained from Charles O'Conor. Mr. Tilden was watching the ring unceasingly, and a carriage stood at his door night and day, ready to take him to an honest and fearless judge who would vacate fraudulent orders by ring judges as fast they were granted. In the State convention that month Mr. Tilden did not have the success he had hoped for, but he did not relax his efforts for a moment. He worked had hard during the whole of this campaign, made an agreement with Charles O'Conor and William M. Evarts that they should be candidates for the legislature to continue the fight there, and when they abandoned the intention, went alone. On the eve of the election, Mr. Tilden furnished $10,000 for booths and ballots to the reform organization, and raised as much money for the contest, including his own contributions, as the whole committee of seventy, composed of wealthy men and representing all the citizens of New York City without distinction of party, raised for the same purpose from a community of a million people. This election was a Waterloo to the ring, and its power was completely broken.

It now only remains to obtain judicial proof of the frauds. These Mr. Tilden got by a laborious examination of the books of the Broadway bank, which occupied 10 days, and absorbed all the energies of himself and five assistants. Mr. Tilden himself analyzed the results, and discovered, from a skillful and intelligent study of the great mass of figures, that but one-third of the amount of the fraudulent bills had reached the persons in whose names they had been made out, and that two-thirds had been divided among the public officers and others composing the ring. Mr. Tilden also traced some of those dividends directly into the hands of some of the thieves. The examination furnished judicial proof, and was the only one which did so. On this evidence, and on Mr. Tilden's affidavits, the action brought by Mr. O'Conor, acting for the attorney general of the State, was founded. The N. Y. *Times* said, Oct. 28, 1871, in referring to the Broadway bank investigation: "Here we have, thanks to the labors of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, full evidence that Wm. M. Tweed differs from a common thief only in having stolen tens of thousands instead of tens of dollars." The *Times* had now published its figures, and was fiercely assailing the ring whose charter it had the year before approved. Some notion of the skill with which these thefts were committed, and the difficulty of detection, may be had when it is learned that Sweeney's share, and the devious ways which it reached him, were only discovered after an investigation of six months, made by an expert under Mr. Tilden's direction.

At the great reform meeting in Cooper Institute during the campaign, Mr. Tilden, although chairman of the democratic State committee, advised a union of all elements against the ring, without reference to State or notional politics. For this he was bitterly denounced, but the result was that nearly forty thousand democratic votes were cast for the reform ticket, and under the weight of them the ring was crushed.

After the election he continued his investigations until the opening of the legislature, of which he had been almost unanimously lected a member, and at every interval afterward which he could command. Nearly every judicial proof obtained in the suits against the ring was derived from these investigations made personally by Mr. Tilden.

In the legislature Mr Tilden devoted himself to the work of driving Tammany judges from the bench. The infamous Bernard was impeached and convicted, and the no less infamous Cardozo was compelled to resign. What was said before of Mr. Tilden's unwillingness to claim the credit of his work, can be illustrated here. When the Bar Association, of New York, sent their memorial to Mr. Tilden, then in the legislature, as the most prominent representative of the movement for judicial reform, he sent it back, suggesting that it be put into the hands of a prominent republican, because the work might prosper better in his hands.

Mr. Tilden had thus far devoted *sixteen months* of unremitting and exhausting labor to his task, giving up all his immense private practice and suffering a loss of actual income together with the expenditures involved, amounting to what would be a handsome endowment of a public charity.

Even when the Tweed ring had passed into the hands of the courts, Mr. Tilden did not relax his efforts to aid the prosecution, and when he became Governor his first work was to carry through the legislature bills facilitating the prosecution of unfaithful public officers, under which successful suits were brought against the ring. In one against Tweed, brought under these laws, $600,000 was recovered. He also pardoned Ingersoll, by whose testimony an important suit against Tweed was won. This plain statement of the facts, which cannot be disputed, and which could be forfeited by countless details if it were necessary, shows:

1. That Mr. Tilden began the attack on the Tweed ring.

2. That he began the attack when the ring was at the height of its power and was in complete control of every branch of the city and State government.

3. That, while enjoying one of the largest and most lucrative legal practices in the country, he gave up sixteen months of his time to the work of destroying this powerful combination.

4. That he finally succeeded in turning forty thousand democratic voters against it and overthrew it.

5. That his personal investigations furnished almost every item of legal proof on which the suits against Tweed and his guilty confederates were founded, and that he arranged the machinery by which these suits were brought.

6 That he drove Tammany judges from the bench, and perfected legislat on by which official plunderers might be punished.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States is united at last and in the future we trust that no sectional or worldly bickerings will disunite it. The Christians embraced in this denomination are too many and too important to allow themselves to be diverted by questions which in no way affect Christianity from the duties which ought to enlist their energies. They are to be congratulated upon the spirit which has brought about reconciliation and peace, and the good results of the union can scarcely be overestimated.

SHAKESPEARE said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," but it appears to be all tied-tack in the affairs of woman.

FIGHTING bumblebees is one of the few things that a man can do the best at when he is good and mad.

To become wise at last we want to forget to-day about two-thirds of what we learned yesterday.

LINIMENT FOR HORSES.—R. S. Steele writes to the American Farmers' Club: Sometime ago I was a good deal worried with a couple of horses which had sore backs. I tried various remedies without success, and was beginning to despair when the following recipt came to my notice: "The inner bark of white oak bark boiled down in an iron kettle (never use a brass one) until it is as black as ink; while boiling drop in a piece of alum about the size of a hen's egg." This liniment is to be applied with a sponge and is good for any sore or bruise; in fact it is a safe thing to keep in one's barn ready to use when occasion requires. As I found this so useful, I venture to send it for the benefit of others who may not be in the possession of any thing as good. I think it is also an excellent plan in warm weather to clean the collars often with castile soap.

Weekly Statesman.

WM. H. NEWELL.....EDITOR.

SATURDAY.....September 9, 1876.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Walla Walla STATESMAN has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in the Territory of Washington, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers who would reach the very best class of paying customers.

Triumph of the Sioux.

The Indian campaign has virtually ended, and the United States, as usual, have had the worst of it. Ever since the wars in the West began the red men have baffled our government, which they have learned to hate, despise and use. Their cunning has been an overmatch for our wisdom. The Indians strike a blow and retreat; they never risk defeat, and as they defend interior lines, with their supplies in reach, they have an advantage over our army, which moves from the outside of a circle, and must carry its provisions with trouble, having no rear bases of supply. In this campaign we have seen the massacre of Custer and his command, the butchery of Reno's troops, the repulse of Crook, and our army has not won a single important victory. It has occupied territory, but it was empty. The Indians had left it, and there was no foe for our soldiers to fight.

Now the forces of the United States are about to go into winter quarters. Our information is conclusively to the point that the campaign is over. Crook will return home after a scout which will find nothing, and Terry will retire. Some of the finest regiments in our army will remain idle in the frontier forts till spring. But the Indians will go unpunished, and will be fed all winter at the agencies. In the spring, it is said, military operations will be resumed; but the savages are likely to be the first to begin. Probably there will be another massacre, like that of Custer, in June, two months of ineffectual marching in July and August, and another disgraceful retreat to "winter quarters" in September.

The army does not deserve the blame of this failure. It has always done its best in Indian wars, but it has always been held back and neutralized by the blunders of the government. If the present policy is continued the disgraceful experience of this summer will only be repeated in the next. There is but one way to settle the Indian question forever, and that is to place the Indians under the charge of the war department, to deal justly with them, to protect them from agents and to punish them when they raise against the laws. Until this is done Custer will have perished in vain and all the lives of his men will have been thrown away. As it is, the Indians have won all the glory and the government has earned nothing but disgrace. This is a sad end to a campaign which had such a heroic beginning.

TURKEY may gain another respite if the present negotiations for peace are successful. Any war of this kind must be disastrous to Turkish power, and the porte will be as glad to make peace as Servia can be. The two countries are like two boys in a quarrel—neither one wants to hold on, while both are afraid to let go. Peace will be difficult to restore, and when it is established there is no assurance that it will be permanent.

THE LONDON TIMES has some sensible remarks upon our Presidential question and the electoral system by which a small majority in a State gives the whole electoral vote to one ticket, and annuls the voice of the minority. This subject has frequently been discussed, and necessity of a reform in our methods of voting demonstrated.

GRASSHOPPERS IN POLITICS.—The republican State convention of Colorado has adopted a resolution calling upon the government to take action against the grasshoppers. Considering the results of our Indian war we think it would be well for the government not to send troops against the grasshoppers, which would not only drive them into winter quarters, but devour all their supplies at once.

THE BEECHER CASE.—Mr. Beecher's counsel declares that an impartial jury cannot be had in Kings county, and that they will apply to the supreme court for a change of venue to some other county in the suit of Mr. Frank Moulton. Franklin county is the leading candidate for the doubtful honor, and we hope that it will be given to some of the rural districts where sensations of the kind are rare.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS will hold a second convention, Tuesday next, to nominate a candidate for governor, vice Seymour, declined. The withdrawal of Seymour is unfortunate, and may possibly lead to disastrous results.

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR.—The telegraph has a report (not confirmed) that Russia has declared war. On the strength of this report breadstuffs had advanced, and the grain market was lively.

THE COAL COMBINATION.—The companies which entered into a combination to advance the price of coal have paid dearly for their experience. Shares in three or four best known companies had fallen some days before the sale from $50 to $30. The New Jersery Central declined $45 between March and August; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western about $30, Delaware and Hudson about $35, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company about $40. The New York *Mail* gives quotations of these stocks on August 21st, for four years, and discovers a steady improvement each year until the present. The decline experienced the present year set in in March, the date when the combination undertook to advance the price of coal, limiting the quantity produced. Instead of trusting to the laws of trade to keep coal owners from moving coal at a loss, they limited, by agreement among themselves, the amount each company in the combination might produce, and fondly imagined that by such means they could dictate the prices the public should pay. Experience has shown that so extensive an interest could not be controlled by a monopoly. The combination has broken to fragments. Coal sells at auction at from one to two dollars less than wholesale prices, and shares fell from $50 to $30 during the experiment.

JUDGE JACOBS.—The following card in the Seattle *Intelligencer*, the editor of which is a republican, and who endorses the author as "one of the staunchest republicans in King county," shows how Judge Jacobs is regarded in his own home:

FREEPORT, W. T., August 14, 1876.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—In the *Daily Tribune* of the 11th inst., in speaking of the call for the Territorial Republican Convention, to be held at Kalama the 20th of September next, it was intimated that "our present delegate might be expected to render an account, &c., and enter the list for re-election." Pardon me if I make a suggestion. O. Jacobs, *par excellence*, "Beriah's Delegate," has no need to render said account, for nothing which he can say—certainly nothing which he has done—can restore to him the confidence which the republican party once placed in him; and it is to be hoped that he won't have the cheek to thurst himself before the Convention, asking or expecting to be endorsed, much less to be returned to Congress.

If I might be allowed to offer advice in the matter, I would recommend that O. Jacobs present himself before the other Territorial Convention; and to make it as impressive as possible, I would suggest that he be escorted to the stand by Lane, of Oregon, and Beriah, of Seattle, and Ned tacked on the tail of his coat, "somewhat after the manner in which Gratz Brown was tacked on Greeley's coat-tail during the last Presidential campaign," and the band playing that tune so dear to their hearts "Dixie."

I know that would be a heavy load to pack, but no greater in proportion than that which Jacobs has packed since the last canvass; and as he seems to like it and has done everything possible to elevate that class, to the exclusion of his party friends, and is the bosom friend of Lane, of Oregon, I have come to the conclusion that all republicans, believing that their party has not yet finished its work, should hold themselves aloof from such baneful influences, and come out squarely for some candidate that will at least be true to his friends. A. B. YOUNG.

European Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, September 4, 1876.

A large proportion of the crops have been secured in satisfactory condition. In one of the midland counties the fields are not yet cleared, and should the present wet weather continue, the condition and quality will be deteriorated. The disappointed nature of the wheat yield is receiving daily confirmation as the new grain is threshed. This has affected the country markets, which are from 1s to 2s per quarter dearer; but despite this, new wheat is very sparingly offered—farmers even asking a large advance which buyers refuse to concede.

The supplies of foreign wheat and oats have been again heavy and decidedly in excess of demand. Mixed American maize of sound quality sells readily at 28s per quarter; but the majority of shipments are coming to hand in such a heated condition that the market is becoming glutted with inferior corn, which sells very slowly, with a tendency to improve slightly upon a limited advance of 6s to 1s per quarter on the price quoted last Monday. All that can be said of our local wheat trade is that large foreign arrivals are counteracting for the moment the advance which the increased firmness of the country markets and the short home yield led holders to anticipate. Prices must depend largely on the rate at which foreign supplies come to hand, and there seems to be an immediate probability of a rise in wheat, as shipments are always pushed forward during the autumn from ports that are ice-bound in winter. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is considerably smaller now than it was at this time last year.

The continental demand may exercise some influence on prices; but so shortly after harvest we cannot expect much, and from this quarter especially, as it is very difficult to form a just estimate of the crops abroad, owing to the contradicting nature of the reports. The French advices furnish a good sample. A short time since dissatisfaction as to quantity was prevalent; recently we learn that the Minister of Agriculture stated at a Cabinet council that on the whole the crop was rather over than under the average. With very moderate arrivals at ports of call, wheat cargoes have not had a steady inquiry during the week, and an improvement has been realized of 2s per quarter from recent lowest point.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—A very important suit was argued at Steilacoom at the recent term of court on a demurrer. In 1862 one Jason Mulbery died intestate; letters of administration were granted to Frank Clark on his estate. In November, 1862, an order was made by the probate court for the sale of real estate to pay debts. In May, 1863, the sale was made. In September, 1862 the legislature repealed the probate law under which the order was made without any saving clause as to existing orders. They then enacted a new law. The court held that inasmuch as the sale was made on an order granted under the law of 1860, after the repeal of that law without any saving clause, that the sale was void. The court also held that the probate court of Washington territory was a court of limited jurisdiction. The defendants interposed an equitable counter claim in which they seek to hold the land liable for the money paid at the void sale inasmuch as the money went to pay the debts of the intestate. This claim has been taken under advisement by his Hon. Judge Lewis.—*Seattle Dispatch.*

IN GOOD CREDIT.—The credit of the general government at this time is exceedingly good, for we notice that the new issue of United States bonds—four and a half per cent.—are held in London at three and a half per cent. premium. The government doubtless could replace all of its outstanding bonds, bearing six and five per cent. with four and a half per cents, and possibly with those bearing but four per cent.

INDIANA.—The canvass in Indiana is progressing favorably for the democrats, who are now confident of carrying the State for Tilden and reform.

AN IMPORTANT ACCESSION.

Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, Declares for the Democratic Party.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise is the editor of the *American Israelite*, and as a writer and speaker exercises great influence with his brethern of the Hebrew faith. Heretofore he has been a staunch republican, but the corruptions of that party have disgusted him, and in a late issue of his paper he occupies some six columns in giving the reasons for his change and adducing arguments in favor of Tilden and reform. He says:

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

Ever since the outbreak of the civil war the centralization of power, under the President of the United States, with his immediate supporters, has been the avowed policy of the ruling party, who wanted a strong government. The established principles of State, muncipal and personal rights, the fundamental ideas of the American republic, have been seriously disregarded, not only during the war, when all that may have been necessary but long after it and up to date; and not only in the States which had been in rebellion, but in all other States. This central principle was systematically carried into effect by a standing army, which ever since the close of the war has been too large for a republic and its actual wants; by creating a large number of new offices and filling them with the personal relatives or obedient servants of the chief magistrate, who appoints or removes all of them at his will, so as to make all professional politicians, officers, office-seekers, and party organs, and their number is legion, dependent upon the President's will and whims. The matter is so arranged that every person in the United States must be a personal defender of the chief magistrate, or be ousted, as was Dyer, of St. Louis, Jewell and Henderson, Yaryan, Pratt, and a thousand others. Let any judge or marshal, postmaster or letter-carrier, revenue officer or spy, say anything against the President personally, and whenever it will be known in the White House, that person will be decapitated. This gives the chief magistrate a dangerous amount of power, to pack conventions, to control elections, to persecute and punish personal opponents, real or imaginary, not to govern according to constitution and law, but to control and farm the country like the Sultan and his Pashaws. This is too much power in the hands of the chief magistrate of a republic. It practically undermines State, municipal and personal rights upon which the republic is based; and this power was created and vested in the chief magistrate by the party in power, true to its principle of centralization, against which all wise and humane statesmen in all enlightened countries are at war; because experience teaches that liberty depends on personal and municipal rights and the utmost division of power.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

Again, to sustain and extend this centralized power, over four hundred millions of dollars during the past ten years were taken from the public treasury to pay salaries to surplus officers, clerks, holders of sinecures, and voters when they were needed in the form of laborers or appointees in various departments of the government or under government patronage, and out of these salaries, by subscription and otherwise, came the funds for nominating and electioneering purposes, to bribe and corrupt dishonest and also honest men. The party in power has the money, is the common adage. Where is it taken from if not from the public treasury? All financial schemes have failed, it appears, to relieve the country. While France and Austria, under similar circumstances, have come out of their financial difficulties in a short time, we with all our wealth are still in ours, and involved as deeply as we were in 1866, and why? Simply because, as the budget of this and last year plainly shows, at least forty millions too much were expended annually in carrying on the government, which with the interest up to date amounts to over five hundred millions of dollars. We ought to owe less now than we actually do, *i. e.*, one fourth less. This is the mystery of our financial difficulties. These millions, however, were spent to no other purpose but to sustain and enlarge power centralized in the hands of the chief magistrate and his immediate supporters, personal relatives, cognates and friends.

HIGH TARIFF.

In order to raise these immense sums of money, to pay interest on the national debt, and support the costliest and most extravagant government in the world, direct taxation, the only just system of taxation, would have driven this people to rebellion or revolution at last. Therefore, under the flimsy pretext of protecting home industry, a most unjust system of indirect taxation was imposed in the double form of internal revenues and duties on imports. Four thousand articles, and among them all common necessaries of life, such as matches, salt, coffee, tea, sugar, the nails and timber in your houses, the medicine you must take, the book or periodical you want to read, the garment you put on, and everything almost, was unreasonably taxed, and in many instances twice, while the holders of the nation's wealth—the national bonds—are free from taxation. Free trade is as much the natural right of man as is his right to be and fill space. When Dom Pedro, was in St. Louis, and smiled at the large and strong customhouse building and said, in a hundred years such houses will not be needed, he said something which all thinking men know. Governments must be sustained by direct taxes or go to bankruptcy. High tariffs enrich a few and are productive of that *proletariat*, which is dreaded so much in France and Germany, England and Austria. We must have no *proletariat*, we have too rich a country not to be able to provide for all, and too much need of equality and liberity to degrade a large portion of our population to factory hands, dependent on companies and petty despots. As long, however, as the government must be supported by indirect taxes, it must be very economical to make the wrong as tolerable as possible; but the direct contrary thereof has been done all along since the close of the civil war, and for no other purpose than to uphold centralization of power, and centralization of wealth.

SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE.

Again, in consequence of these unjust taxations, violations of the revenue laws must have necessarily become epidemic. Immorality begets immorality, therefore a system of espionage was introduced which outdoes Prence Metternich and his *Spitzel* system, so abominable to Austrians. Government detectives mean government spies. No honest man respects a spy or traitor. Espionage and denunciation demoralize a nation as fast as military despotism will do it. The ancient Hebrews despised publicans, sinners and horlots, because they were the tools and spies of the Roman despots. The *Spitzel* in Austria was an outlaw in every citizen's estimation. We, however, in this free country are demoralized by a system of espionage, by unjust taxation, by public bribery in nominations and elections, by forcing hundreds of thousands of citizens to depend on the will and whims of a lour chief magistrate; we are demorized by the most extravagant government in the world. All this, however, is done to sustain and extend centralization of power and wealth, to take from us State, municipal and personal rights. All this is done by the party in power, which is identical with the principle of centralization and the means applied to effect it.

CORRUPTIONS.

It must always be borne in mind, that demoralization is epidemic, and when it comes from above it presses with crushing weight below. Every demoralizing act is the progenitor of another. Like a rolling snowball it grows a rolling, and like a falling stone, its destructive effect below is in proportion to the height of its fall. An extravagant government makes an extravagant people, extravagant officers, and extravagant wants. The more extravagance in expenditures, the more value people will attach to money. Those who are used themselves to judge men according to the amount of money they spend, must become greedy of wealth, in order to be somebody in this world. Avarice, greediness of wealth, is incompatible with honor, patriotism, and that noble ambition which strives to reach higher aims and ideal excellency. That with the extravagance of a government begins the demoralization of its officers and people, is an indisputable fact.

INCOMPETENCY.

Incompetency is the very worst sin of a ruler and a governing party. Incompetency is a charge sufficiently incriminating to overthrow any European ministry and to force any monarch to abdication. If President Grant was incompetent, supported as he was all alotg by the heads of his party, to prevent corruption in official circles under his very eyes, and we verily believe him to be an honest man—because under the system of centralization the government business has grown up so hugely that it is ungovernable by any ordinary mind—the party leaders by their own measures, still more and worse, have proved their utter incompetency to govern their country. Their principal measures, upon which they have spent most time, treasure, and eloquence, have utterly failed They have doctored the finances of the country for the last ten years, and here is the country at the brink of bankruptcy; business is prostrated, the value of all commodities unnaturally depreciated, the value of property at the lowest figure, and labor is not in demand and scantly paid for. They have doctored the Indian for the last ten years, in violation of all republican policy have sent pious missionaries as commissioners and officers to the red men, to civilize, humanize, abordinize, and Christianize the gentel savages, and now we have the Custer massacre and an Indian war before our doors. They wanted St. Domingo and failed They wanted Cuba and were tutored by Spain.

They treated with England up to the failure of the extradition treaty. They treated with Germany, and yet the American citizen is liable to military service in the old fatherland. They spent my amount of time, treasure, eloqtence, ingenuity and violence, backed by the whole power of the United States, to reconstruct the Southern Sates and to make them republican; but, lo, and behold, not even the negrois actually reconstructed or any wayreliable, while all but two States areas democratic as they were before the enfranchisement of the negro and the first reconstruction act, and all of them are over their ears in public debt with all their property depeciated. Was there ever a class of statesmen in history with so much power and scope that failed so utterly in carrying out its own great measures? All these failures, however, are not as much the evidence of incompetency as they are chiefly an irresistible demonstration of the radical error in principle of centralization, which is the cause and source of all these failures. Any party of men, however wise, ingenious and influential, or any party however powerful, starting from the basis of centralization of power in any democratic country, must fail in its measures, because democracy and centralization of power are antagonistic principles—a house divided against itself. Democratic government signifies the steady extension of popular liberty, which is identical with the extension of State, municipal and personal rights, the diminution of governing powers, and the growth of self-government. This is the course which modern history steers; backward is the way to self-destruction only.

THE SMALL POX has spent its force in San Francisco, and the disease is now on the decline.

DECLINES.—The New York democratic convention nominated Seymour for governor and Dorsheimer for lieut. governor. Seymour declines.

DIED.

QUINN—In this city, September 6, 1876, Catharine Clara, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Quinn, aged 9 months and 2 weeks.

Democratic County Convention

PRECINCT MEETINGS.

THE DEMOCRATS of the several Precincts in Walla Walla county are requested to meet at the places of voting in their respective Precincts, on

SATURDAY, Sept. 16th, 1876,

TO ELECT DELEGATES TO ATTEND

The County Convention,

TO BE HOLDEN AT WALLA WALLA, ON

SATURDAY, Sept. 23d, 1876,

To nominate Candidates for the various LEGISLATIVE and COUNTY OFFICES, to be voted for at the general election in November next. The Central Committee fixed the following apportionment of Delegates to represent the Precincts in the Convention:

Walla Walla	9	Walla Walla North	6
Russell Creek	2	Mill Creek	2
Dry Creek	2	Waitsburg	3
Touchet	1	Lower Touchet	1
Wallula	2	Frenchtown	3

R. R. REES, Secretary. FRED STINE, Chairman Dem. Cen. Com.

40-2w

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

....OF THE....

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

Agricultural Society

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY, September 19, 1876.

AMENDED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19th, 10 A. M.—Opening Address. 2. P. M.—Saddle Horse Race. Prizes, a $40 Saddle to first horse; $10 Bridle to second.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.—Running Race for 2-year olds; single dash of a mile; 4 to enter, 3 to go. Purse $70; $40 to the first horse, $20 to the second, and $10 to the third.

12:30 P. M.—Exhibition of Single Buggy Horses.

2 P. M.—Trotting Race for 2-year olds; single dash of a mile; 3 to enter, 2 to go. Purse $75; $50 to the first horse and $25 to the second.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21st, 10 A. M.—Exhibition of Carriage Horses.

11 A. M. Exhibition of Saddle Horses.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

1 P. M.—HON. W. H. NEWELL will deliver the Annual Address.

3 P. M.—Trotting Race, free for all horses that have not beaten 3 minutes; best 2 in 3; mile heats; 3 to enter, 2 to go. Purse $150; $100 to the first horse, and $50 to the second.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, September 22d, 10 A. M.—Grand Parade of Horses and Cattle in the arena, after which the Judges will examine the different articles and animals exhibited for premiums.

1 P. M.—Plowing Match.

2 P. M.—Running Race for 3-year olds; mile heats; best 2 in 3; 4 to enter, 3 to go. Purse $100; $60 to the first horse, $25 to the second, and $15 to the third.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23d, 10 A. M.—Grand Exhibition in the arena of all animals that have been awarded premiums.

11 A. M.—Trotting Race for 3-year olds; mile heats; best 2 in 3; 4 to enter, 3 to go. Purse $125; $75 to the first horse, $35 to the second, and $15 to the third.

2 P. M. Trotting Race; free to all; mile heats; best 3 in 5; 3 to enter, 2 to go. Purse $500; $350 to the first horse, and $150 to the second

Season Tickets.....$1 50

Single Tickets.....Fifty Cents

40-3t

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

ANY PERSON wishing to exchange a SINGER MACHINE for any other can have any one in this Territory of the same style, and have $5 to $40 to boot, after three months' wear; and after five years' wear, I will give two for one Singer Machine.

40-tf THOS. RONAN.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the W. W. B. & M'F'G. CO., at the office of the President, in Walla Walla City, on SATURDAY, October 14, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

40-td C. C. CRAM, President.

Application to Sell Real Estate.

In the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory.

In the Matter of the Estate of DAVID WESTON, Deceased.

CITATION.—It appearing to the Court by the petition presented and filed in this Court by P. BENTLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of DAVID WESTON, deceased, praying for an order to sell real estate, that it is necessary to sell two certain lots and houses thereon, situated in the city of Walla Walla, belonging to said Estate, to pay the debts outstanding against deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of Administration. It is ordered by the Court, that SATURDAY, the 14th day October, A. D., 1876, being a day of the adjourned term of the regular July term, 1876, of this Court, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, in the Court House, in the said city and county of Walla Walla, be and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition; and that all persons interested in the said Estate appear before the said Probate Court on that day and hour, to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator as in said petition prayed for. And that service of this citation be made on all persons interested by publication of this order for four successive weeks in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said city and county.

Dated Walla Walla, September 5, 1876

R. GUICHARD, Probate Judge.

40-4w

THOMAS QUINN.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where he will at all times have on hand a very full stock of

Team and Buggy Harness,

Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-tf

O. S. SAVAGE,

Practical Painter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

GLASS, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY,

Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c.

No. 88, FRONT STREET,

Second Door from Cor. of Washington,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE of One Half Section of land, a GOOD FRAME HOUSE and FRAME BARN, and a good ORCHARD, with FRUIT and SHRUBBERY on the place. There is an abundance of good running water, and plenty of timber for fire wood and fencing purposes, on the land. The place is situated one and one half miles from Dayton, Columbia county, Washington territory. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Dayton, W. T.

33-tf NEWLAND & KIRK.

F. HARDESTY will confer a favor by calling at this office.

This space is reserved for

ADAMS BROS.

Who will soon commence receiving a Magnificent Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods!

Prices Lower than Ever!

THE NEW BRICK!

AND A

NEW STOCK!

JOHNSON, REES & WINANS,

Are now in their

New Brick Building!

Where they have unequalled facilities for supplying the

THE COUNTRY

AND

City Trade!

They are receiving

A New & Large Stock OF Dress Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY, OILS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest Cash Prices!

22-y

SEND 25c. to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

INFORMATION wanted of A. M. Donnelly, supposed to live in the neighborhood of Westoff, Oregon. Address this office. tf

PRINTING IN COLORS, cheap and quick, at the STATESMAN Office.

Centaur Liniments.

[*Letter from a Postmaster.*]

ANTIOCH, Ill., Dec. 1, 1874.

"Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co:

"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale * * * W. H. RING."

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Erup tions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lockjaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocations Extracts, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

The Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, is adapted to the touch skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials.

For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-bone, &c., and for Screw Worm in Sheep, it has no rival. Farmers, Livery-men and Stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Labratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

[28 3m*

Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says:

"I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefit and happy result."

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

28-3m*

North-Western Stage Co.

GREAT

Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE:

Walla Walla to	Weston, Oregon	$2 50
" "	Pendleton, Oregon	5 00
" "	La Grande, Oregon	10 00
" "	Union, Oregon	12 50
" "	Baker City, Oregon	17 50
" "	Boise City, Idaho	37 50
" "	Winnemucca, Idaho	75 00
" "	Kelton	75 00

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, and all points via BOISE CITY and KELTON, the direct Overland Route East, we now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company.

New coaches, good stock, skilled drivers, and reliable performance of service on time are special features of the Company.

OFFICE AT THE

Stine Hotel, ... Walla Walla, W. T.

W. B. MORRIS, General Superintendent, Boise City, I. T. J. M. GORMAN, Agent.

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY........September 9, 1876.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—The lady who sent the editor a handsome bouquet, will accept our thanks.

J. H. LASATER, Esq., has of late been seriously ill, but is again able to be about. He was a victim of the prevailing chills and fever.

BASKET OF FRUIT.—The lady friend who sent the editor a basket of fruit, tastefully arranged, is assured that the compliment is highly prized.

LOOK OUT.—Suspicious characters are around. One or two individuals who graduated from the Oregon State Penitentiary are in town, and their presence bodes no good.

O. JACOBS, the fraud and humbug, has returned from Washington, and is now on the Sound arranging for his nomination for a second term. Jacobs is one of the class of political leeches that never let go.

AN ORNAMENT.—The uniform expression is that Schwabacher's new store is an ornament to the town. When the building is fully completed and ready for occupancy, we intend to write a full description of it for publication in these columns.

HON. E. S. KEARNEY was among the passengers who arrived here Saturday night last. Mr. Kearney spent a couple of days with his Walla Walla friends, and then went over to Eastern Oregon, where he has business that requires his attention.

W. P. ADAMS, Esq., has returned from his trip to the centennial. He comes back well and hearty, and is again up to the eye-lids in business. During his absence he bought a large stock of goods that well merit the attention of those who desire the latest styles and fashions.

AFFLICTED.—In removing to his new brick store, Mr. Thomas Quinn became overheated, and seating himself by an open door to cool off he contracted a cold which was followed by a congestive chill. For several days he was quite unwell, and was just able to get about again, when his youngest child was taken sick and died. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have the sympathy of a host of friends in their affliction.

AMPLE ROOM.—Messrs. Johnson, Rees & Winans have completed the fire-proof warehouse in the rear of their store, and now have ample room to carry on their large and constantly increasing business. With their present facilities for carrying on trade, customers will never have occasion to complain of crowding or lack of attention. Mr. Johnson, the senior member of the firm, has just returned from San Francisco, and brings with him a very large stock of goods expressly suited to this market, and can be sold at the lowest rates. Call at the big brick corner.

A DOUBLE DELEGATION.—Lewiston sends two sets of delegates to the Idaho democratic convention. The county central committee assumed the authority to appoint delegates to the convention. This not meeting general approval, a mass meeting was called and a second set of delegates appointed. Central committees are limited in their powers, and when they go outside of their clearly delegated authority they are guilty of usurpation. In the case in question the duty of the committee was to call a convention for the purpose of electing delegates, but failing in this, they had no authority to appoint delegates. As a matter of course, the Boise city convention will recognize the delegates elected at the mass meeting.

MILITARY ITEMS.—E Company, 1st Cavalry, left for the Wallowa Valley on Thursday morning, to settle the difficulties in that section between the whites and Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, and support the civil authorities in arresting the whites who killed the Indian last spring....Col. E. Otis, 7th Cavalry, leaves for his regiment on Sunday morning....Surgeon Alden leaves on Tuesday, health permitting, for Port Townsend, W. T....It is currently reported that the politicians are at work trying to have the order countermanded removing 1st Cavalry headquarters from Benecia to Walla Walla. If politics control the army movements we pity the army, but cannot we start the wires? We can at least put all hands on the telegraph wires, and pull "a long pull, a strong pull," and all pull together, boys. Haul! haul away, boys!

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—The contractors, Messrs. Pickard & Horton, have raised the roof of the court house building between six and seven feet, and in that way give the ceiling in the center of the room a height of 15 feet 10 inches, with a pitch of two feet each way. An addition of some 30 feet is being made in the rear, the whole giving a large and airy court room. It is intended to have the court room and two jury rooms on the second floor. The county offices will remain on the first floor, as at present. This is an improvement that the STATESMAN suggested several years since, but there being no margin for stealing, the commissioners of that day would not listen to the plan. The present board, looking exclusively to the interests of the taxpayers, adopted the suggestion and will give us a county building that will answer every purpose for years to come.

IMMIGRATION.—A few years ago our people formed an immigration society, and under its auspices many hundred pamphlets were issued containing a description of our valleys, their soil, productiveness, etc. These having been distributed throughout the country, we now have the results in many teams passing daily through our streets, loaded with thrifty and hardy immigrants and their families. They are all prepared to at once engage in farming, and seeing hundreds of teams loaded with wheat going to the railroad depot, hope to acquire an independence in a short space of time. Their hopes are well founded, as our soil produces abundantly. Here the industriius farmer is not required to clear lands, cut trees and root out stumps. All he need to do is to fence with timber of easy access, sow and in the fall he will find himself on the road to the railrad depot, to deliver his grain, as those are doing whom he now meets with heavy loads, and the sight of which inspires him with so much hope. We welcome them all, and if industrious they are sure of success.

MAMMOTH VAULT.—Messrs. Baker & Boyer have recently had constructed on the first floor of their building a vault of mammoth proportions. A foundation was first prepared of stone and cement, and on this the vault was built. The dimensions of the vault inside are as follows: Height of ceiling 9 feet; size of vault 8x8 feet. The interior is lined with heavy boiler iron, and this again bricked in, the walls being 24 inches thick. The brick walls are provided with air flues, thus making the vault entirely fire-proof. The entrance to the vault is secured by one of Hall's burglar proof doors, making the vault proof against either fire or thieves. Heretofore the bank has been on the second story of the building, but with the completion of the vault it will be removed to the first floor, which is being fitted up for the purpose. Mr. Butler furnishes the carpenter and cabinet work, and already has in place a very neat counter. The brick work on the vault was by Mr. Lowe; the iron work by Mr. Fred Stine, and all executed in workmanlike manner. Judging from the size of this vault it would seem that our bankers find it necessary to keep a large amount of the "root of all evil" on hand.

IGNORED.—The democrats of Walla Walla county have ignored the call for a territorial convention; but this will not prevent them from supporting the candidate placed in nomination, provided they deem him worthy. In this respect they propose to set an example that their Puget Sound friends will do well to imitate. The latter have never failed to take part in the territorial conventions, and they have whenever it suited them gone home and traded off the candidate. This was notably the case when Judge Mix made his canvass, and more recently when Judge Sharpstein was the regular nominee of the party. This treachery and bad faith has borne its fruits, and the result is the refusal of one of the most important counties in the territory to send delegates to the convention.

LOTTERIES ILLEGAL.—Judge Lewis rules that the act of the last legislature legalizing lotteries in the counties of King and Yakima is in contravention of the organic law, and therefore illegal. He instructed the grand jury of King county to present all persons who had issued lottery schemes under the provisions of the act, and intimated that they (the lottery dealers) were liable under the criminal code. In passing the law and legalizing this species of gambling the members of the legislature disgraced themselves, and we are glad that Chief Justice Lewis has the firmness to arrest the evil. Lotteries are the very worst species of gambling, and are so regarded by all civilized communities.

LOST POCKETBOOK.—Wednesday last Hon. C. C. Cram lost a black morrocco pocketbook containing over one hundred dollars in greenbacks, and over $600 in notes of hand. Of the greenbacks there was either three or four $20 bills and the balance in smaller notes. Mr. Cram wishes us to say that he will pay $50 for the return of the pocketbook. Or if the finder is unwilling to do this, he will greatly oblige by returning the notes and other valuable papers. The book is supposed to have been lost somewhere between the Court House and Johnson, Rees & Winans' corner.

SENATOR KELLY passed through Pendleton early in the week on his way back from Washington. A friend who interviewed the Senator, says he is confident that the bill annexing this valley to Oregon will pass at the next session of Congress. For political reasons Senator Mitchell desired the bill to go over until after the fall election, and this request was assented to. Senator Kelly warmly favors the measure, and with the assistance of Senator Mitchell he is confident of success.

GLUT OF GRAIN.—We visited the railroad depot one day this week, and found piled up on the platforms over four hundred tons of grain and flour, awaiting shipment. At the same time the roads leading to the depot were thronged with wagons, bearing their quota of the golden harvest. Thus far the cars and steamboats are unable to move the grain crop as fast as it comes in, and this notwithstanding the shipments are equal to 200 tons a week.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION meets today for the purpose of electing delegates to the Kalama convention. The attendance at the primaries last Saturday was limited, but little interest being taken in the result. Some of the more influential republicans declared that the whole affair was a "put up job," and that they washed their hands from all part or parcel in it. How pleasant it is to see brethern dwell together in harmony.

FOR TILDEN.—The New York *Nation*, a paper always strongly republican, is out for Tilden, and sees in his election a return to honesty and purity in public life. The *Nation* scouts the idea that the men who have robbed and plundered the country are the proper persons to inaugurate a reformation. This is asking too much for human credulity, and hence the *Nation* supports the democratic ticket.

IDAHO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A number of democratic friends from Northern Idaho passed through Walla Walla this week on their way to Boise city, to attend the Idaho democratic convention. It is understood that the leading condidates before the convention will be S. S. Fenn, the present delegate, and J. M. Cannady, a former resident of this town.

JACKSON BROS. give a slight of hand performance at Central Hall, this (Saturday) evening. Their entertainments in other places have been highly commended. Reserved seats can be had on application at the Postoffice Book Store.

REAL ESATE LOOKING UP.—Ten thousand dollars gold coin was offered one day this week for the lot and brick building at at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. The offer was declined.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph to Winnemucca, *via* Boise City, is now in order and ready to transmit communications. The office is in Johnson, Rees & Winans' new brick, up stairs.

PASSENGERS.—Thirty passengers arrived at Wallula, Thursday evening, bound for this city. They came up by Friday's train.

THE TELEGRAPH to Portland is now in working order. The new line follows the railroad.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.—Senator Kelly is reported as saying that the bill throwing the Umatilla Reservation open for settlement will undoubtedly become a law upon the reassembling of Congress. He says that the land will not be thrown open to pre-emption or homesteading, but that it will be divided off into farms of eighty acress and sold to the highest bidders. This arrangement will interfere with the calculations of parties who have already staked off their farms, and hold themselves ready to jump the claims the moment the land is thrown open to settlement. The idea is to sell the land for the highest price that can be obtained, and apply the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians. This we believe to be the correct policy, but whether correct or not, it is the one that will be carried out, and those concerned will govern themselves accordingly. A great part of the Resvation is among the finest farming land in the State, and if put up in eighty acre lots will bring from $6 to $10 a acre. Here will be a fine chance for men of moderate means to obtain good homes, and we suggest that they be prepared to buy the land as soon as it comes into market.

SAFE ROBBERY.—A few months since J. A. Butterfield, treasurer of Amador county, California, reported his safe robbed of over $22,000. The money was kept in a safe owned by the county, and for that reason the treasurer sought to escape responsibility for its safe-keeping. The district court ruled otherwise, and held Butterfield and his bondsmen responsible for the whole amount. In this matter our California friends seem to be more fortunate than we of Walla Walla. Here our treasurer had his safe robbed of $19,000, and when suit was brought on behalf of the county his bondsmen were released from all responsibility.

REDUCING STOCK.—Messrs. Schwabacher Bros. desire to reduce their stock preparatory to removing their new store, and to that end offer goods now on hand at purchasers' prices. Their intention is to open the new store with an entirely fresh stock, now being selected in the San Francisco and Eastern markets, and hence there can be no mistake about their offering unprecedented bargains. From now to the 1st of October goods will be marked down to the lowest figure. Roll up and secure the bargains.

THE FAIR.—We notice that our exchanges from all quarters acknowledge the receipt of invitations to our annual fair, and that nearly all of them have complimentary notices of Walla Walla valley and her resources. Abroad the fair is attracting unusual notice, and we have every reason to believe that it will be the means of attracting a large number of strangers. To the papers that have made complimentary allusions to the writer, we return thanks.

REJECTED.—Young Gilliam, appointed to the West Point Academy from this county, failed to pass an examination, and will at once return home. Master Gilliam is a youth of more than ordinary promise, and his rejection is calculated to foster the impression that only the sons of favorites or men of great influence can pass an examination.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is certain to receive the democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

TRAVEL.—Passenger trains, *via* Railroad, leave here at 5 o'clock in the morning.

IDAHO DELEGATESHIP.—Since the Silver City and Boise City primary democratic elections have been held, the outlook for the delegateship has put on a very different face. It is now pretty generally believed that Fenn is sure of the nomination. It is claimed that Fenn has the north solid, to-wit: Shoshone, Nez Perce and Idaho. Nine delegates from these counties, three from Bear Lake county, and it is claimed by Fenn's friends that the six delegates in Owyhee county, reported for Bill Dewey, are virtually for Fenn—after giving Dewey a complimentary vote, and that Johnson is not in the field. This would give Fenn 18 votes—within one of the nomination. But the primary election in this city last Saturday developed very little strength for Mr. Cannady, and it is claimed that the six delegates elected to the county convention will all go for Fenn, and that the outside precincts will help to give him the full vote of this county, five delegates, making 23 votes in all. We make the following informal count for the several candidates:

FENN.		CANNADY.	
Nez Perce	4	Boise	6
Idaho	4	BEATTY.	
Shoshone	1	Lemhi	2
Bear Lake	3	Alturas	2
Owyhee	6		
Ada	[illegible]	Total	4
		HIGBEE.	
Total	[illegible]	Oneida	4

These figures are, however, liable to change, for there is nothing very certain about politics. This is the way Fenn's friends count his chances, and it has a decidedly Fennish outlook.—*Boise Statesman.*

WANDERING SHEPHERD.—The Boise City (Idaho) *Statesman* of a recent date states that the Rev. C. S. Kingsley left that place in company with his neice, Miss Hattie A. Parsons, under suspicious circumstances—leaving his family behind. The Rev. C. S. Kingsley alluded to arrived here on the 14th inst., and registered at the American Exchange, "C. S. Kingsley and neice." A few names below, her name was registered as simply "H. A. Parsons." He requested that they be given rooms near each other and on the first floor, as his neice was in bad health. It was observed that Miss Parsons was almost continually crying and seemed disposed to be communicative to the ladies of the hotel, but she was closely watched by her uncle and whenever any of the ladies called upon her Mr. Kingsley would come into her room. This naturally created considerable gossip in the hotel, and Mr. Kingsley and Miss Parsons left the hotel on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst. Mr. Kingsley formerly lived at Portland Oregon, where he was pastor of a Methodist Church. He also kept a book store, and went through the earthly purgatory of a bankrupt court. At Idaho City he was engaged in the mercantile business and occasionally preached in the Methodist Church to keep his hand in. He is a man of about 60 years of age, heavy set, dark hair and iron-gray whiskers. Miss Parsons came to Idaho about three years ago from Ovid, Michigan, and has been teaching school at Boise City [Idaho City it should be]. She is unusually intelligent and bright and about 28 years of age.—*S. F. Chronicle, Aug. 31st.*

UNDER Tilden's administration in New York, the State tax has been reduced from $16,000,000 to a little more than eight million a year, and we notice some of the radical papers have undertaken the anomalous task of proving that it was not Tilden but the republicans who caused this great saving. The absurdity of such assertions cannot but reflect to the credit of the great reform candidate. They might as well attempt to prove that the democrats are responsible for the infamies that have characterized the radical administration. Indeed it will not surprise us if in their desperation they strike this tack before the campaign closes.

LIBERAL MEETINGS.—Dr. J. L. York has arrived at Walla Walla, and proposes to hold a series of liberal meetings at Central Hall. He will commence on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Common Sense." Monday evening, "Wasted Power;" Tuesday evening, "Progressive Life, or Evolution." Wednesday evening, "What Shall we do with our Criminals?" Thursday evening, "Be Thy Self." Friday evening, "Science and Religion." Sunday, the 17th, 2:30 P. M., "Fatherhood of God." Sunday evening, 7½ o'clock, "What's the good of Spiritualism?" An exchange has the following notice:

Dr. J. L. York has been speaking to large and appreciative audiences in Victoria, Portland and Albany, is a gentleman of fine presence, liberal, yet radical in his ideas, and cosmopolitan in his utterances, he is a fine natural elocutionist, and in a large degree a speaker for the people.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS and wife have arrived at Portland. It is rumored that the gentle George will stump Oregon for Hayes and *reform*, and tell the people all he knows about rascality in office. Williams has been there and knows how it is himself.

A. HUGREN, a prominent citizen of Portland, and superintendent of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Willamette River. He had been insane for some time before committing the sad act.

OHIO shows many gains for the democracy with the chances altogether in favor of Tilden sweeping the State. "The cry is still they come!"

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, Washington Territory, Sept. 9, 1876.

Burner, Jacob	Josson, Rasmus P.
Boerrapa, Charles	Moller, S. S.
Chapin, Z. R.	Scott, Jas.
Davis, F. A.	Sharrer, Joel
Deveny, James	Van, Glahn F.
Dexter, Andrew J.	Wright, Mrs. Lary
Edwards, Hollis	Walker, R. J.

Weaver. Mrs. Elizabeth

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised." C. T. SMITH. P. M.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATES OF THE Walla Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY.

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

Rates on Down Freight,
[PER TON WEIGHT, ON]
GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD.

From Walla Walla to Wallula....$4 00
From Walla Walla to Whitman....1 00
From Whitman to Wallula....3 75

Rates on Up Freight,
[PER TON MEASUREMENT, ON]
GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

From Wallula to Walla Walla....$4 00
From Wallula to Whitman....3 75
From Whitman to Walla Walla....1 00

☞ Building Material, Agricultural and Mechanical Implements, Lime, &c., Freighted to Wallula 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 FREIGHTS.

Pianos, Billiard Tables, Furniture, Glass, Glassware and its contents in cases or otherwise, Queensware, Marble and Castings, taken only at owner's risk of damage, breakage or leakage.

Acids, Turpentines, Burning Fluids, Oils and all other liquids, in cans or other vessels, at owner's risk of leakage.

Eggs taken only at owner's risk of breakage.

Fruits, Vegetables, and all other perishable property, at owner's risk of frost or decay.

Furniture not boxed, and all Agricultural and Mechanical Implements, set up or knocked down, at owner's risk of damage and chafing or breakage. Nor will the Company be responsible for deficiencies in any part, unless the same is specially receipted for.

DOWN SPECIAL RATES,
Delivered to the O. S. N. Co.'s Boats at Wallula.

Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetables, same rates as above per ton measurement.

Wool, one-half more than the above rates per ton weight. Beef hides each 10 cents.

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

Double rates on fast freight packages, up or down, received from or delivered to boats.

All freight not delivered before 6 P. M. on the day after it is received at the depots will be stored at owner's expense and risk.

And all freight received at depots will be at owner's risk of fire until shipped or delivered to consignees. All bills payable in gold coin before delivery of freight.

PASSENGER RATES.

From Wallula to Walla Walla.......$3 00
From Wallula to Whitman.......2 50
From Walla Walla to Wallula.......3 00
From Whitman to Wallula.......2 50
Way Passengers, permile.......10

NOTE.—The charges of the Walla Walla & Wallula Transfer Company on down freight transferred to O. S. N. Co.'s boats, including the business of forwarding, is 50 cents per ton. And on up freight, received from O. S. N. Co.'s boats and forwarded, 50 cents per ton. All down freight, for forward shipment, not consigned to parties at Wallula, will be turned over to this Transfer Company to forward.

D. S. BAKER,
President W. W. & C. R. R. Co.
WALLA WALLA, August 23, 1876. 14-tf

1858. E. P. FitzGerald & Bro. 1876.
DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL,
Blacksmiths' & [illegible]
AGRICULTURAL MACHINES,
Plows, &c.
General Merchandise.
☞ Eastern Exchange Bought.
E. P. FITZGERALD & BRO.,
Walla Walla & Dalles, Oregon.
42-tf

Stine House,
(BRICK BUILDING, HARD FINISHED,)
MAIN STREET, Walla Walla, W. T.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL,
Newly Furnished Throughout,
is now open for the reception of Guests.
THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE!
this side of San Francisco,
At MODERATE CHARGES!
☞ General Stage Office.
34-tf THS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

Heavy Sharing Sheep.
WE HAVE A BAND OF THOROUGHBRED SPANISH MERINO EWE SHEEP that sheered on an average 16½ lbs. each, only twelve months growth of Wool (*no dope either*), and raised lambs. We have RAMS of the same stock which sheared as high as 32 lbs. A few for sale on reasonable terms, to be found on B. WHITE'S RANCH, six miles north of the town, on Dry Creek. Walla Walla, August 30, 1876.
39-tf WHITE & PUTNAM.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Portland, Oregon.
A BUSINESS EDUCATION is the surest guaranty of success for persons in all pursuits of life. COLLEGE JOURNAL, sent free to any address.
DEFRANCE & WHITE,
Lock Box 104.
39-3m

IMMIGRANTS!

Coming into the Valley by the hundreds, all acknowledge that

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS

ARE SELLING

Groceries,
Clothing,
Dry goods,
Boots & Shoes,

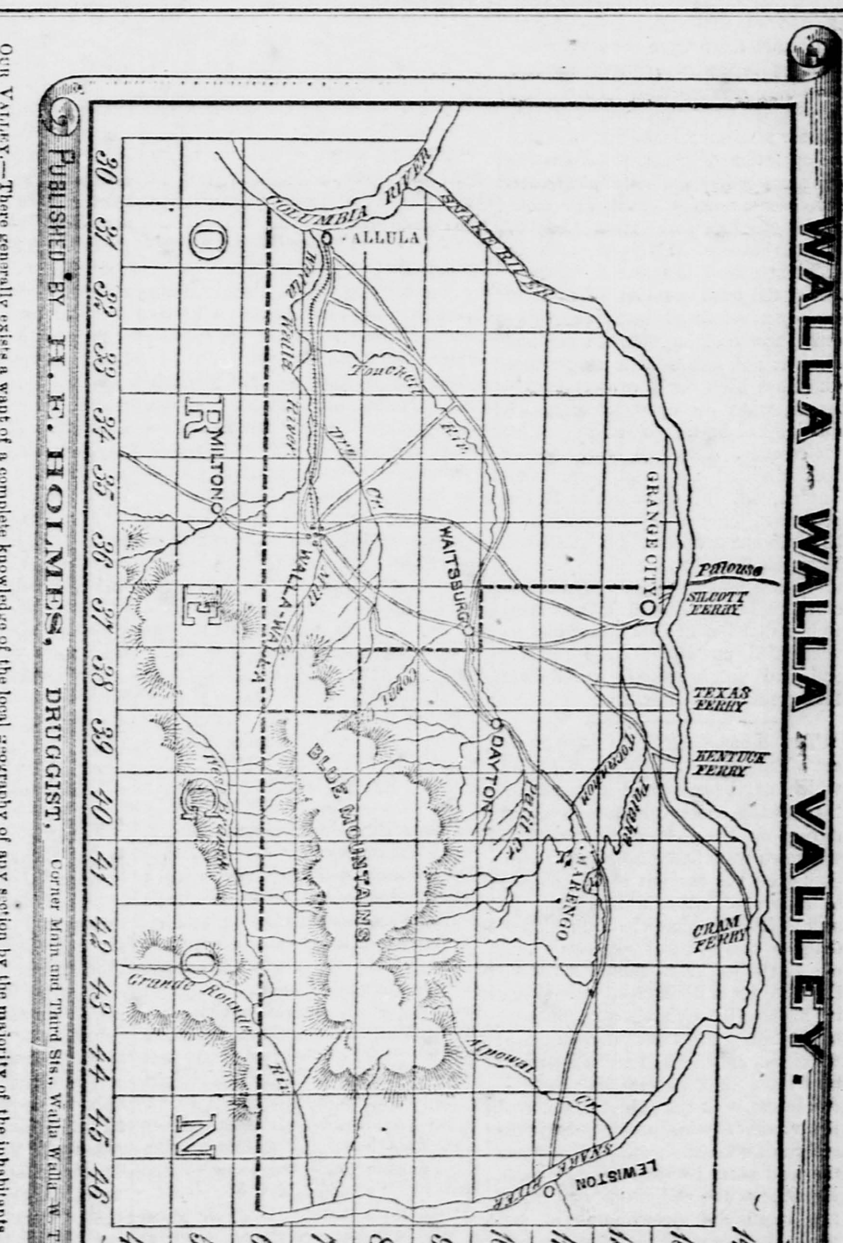
Cheaper than they can be had in the States! Call at

SCHWABACHERS'

AND SAVE MONEY!

OUR VALLEY.—There generally exists a want of a complete knowledge of the local geography of any section by the majority of the inhabitants, and we hope to partially meet this want by the Map of Walla Walla Valley, prepared by our druggist, H. E. HOLMES, which we publish herewith. This Map can be relied upon as being correct, for it has been compared with the official maps in the U. S. Register's office and made to agree with them, and has been pronounced correct by those who know. It will be observed that it is laid off in townships, thereby rendering the location of any particular point easy, and the estimating of distances comparatively correct. To find any particular township, follow the township number, found at the bottom, to where it intersects the desired range, the number of which is found at the right hand, and the point of intersection will be the township sought. Walla Walla and Columbia counties, and a strip from Oregon, make up our Valley, and, hedged in by mountains, desert and river as we are, we make a little world of our own, and scarcely feel the throb of the social pulse of the world without, yet the knowledge of our Valley and its worth has slowly gone eastward, and as a result we have already received the advance guard of the immigration that is to pour into and fill our Valley and the country north of it.

HOLMES always keeps a full stock of all that goes to make a complete DRUG STORE, and the people of the Valley will find their interests served by heeding his advertisement and buying at "Holmes' Drug Store."



THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!
THE FOE OF PAIN!
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT!

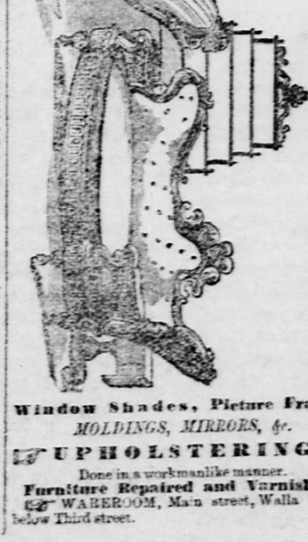
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS.
THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A BOTTLE COSTING 25c., 50c. OR $1. HAS OFTEN SAVED THE LIFE OF A HUMAN BEING, AND RESTORED TO LIFE AND USEFULNESS MANY A VALUABLE HORSE.

For Men it will cure
Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bites, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chilblains, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Eruptions, Pains, Wounds, Ulcers.

For Animals it will cure
Spavin, Galls and Sores, Swinny, Ring Bone, Windgalls, Big Head, Poll Evil, Humors and Sores, Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Distemper, Stiffness, Strains, Soreness, Open Sores. [25-3m*

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

EVERTS & ABEL,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Furniture and Bedding,



Window Shades, Picture Frames,
MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c.
☞ UPHOLSTERING ☜
Done in a workmanlike manner.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished.
☞ WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walla below Third street. 24-tf

Walla Walla Bakery
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.
☞ Reduction in Prices! ☜
O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes,
—AND—
CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in Family Groceries,
CONFECTIONERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Crackers

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

☞ Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered in any part of the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their Bread left.

☞ The Bread Wagon will go around the city every morning. 4-y

MR. S. G. GOING,
Veterinary Surgeon,
GRADUATE OF THE LONDON VETERINARY COLLEGE, U. S. ARMY, can be consulted at the Stine House, Walla Walla, about the diseases of Horses and other domesticated animals. 39-tf

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.........September 9, 1876.

SOMETHING FOR MEDICAL MEN.—A few days ago Dr. Stryker, of Drain Station, and Dr. Davis, a practing physician at Scio, were called to attend a patient who resides at the last mentioned place. The patient was a lady who had been complaining for some weeks of a burnimg, gnawing sensation in the region of the abodomen. She had tried various remedies which were recommended or suggested to her, but failed to drive any permanent relief. At length the ailment grew so bad that the lady called in the physicians named. An exanination was made, a consultation held, and the opinion of the medical gentlemen was that the disease was caused by worms. Accordingly a powerful cathartic was administered, which soon had the effect to dislodge, not worms, but a countless number of small black bugs. These bugs were alive and about one-tenth of an inch in length. They bore some resemblance to the ordinary chinch, or bed-bug, only they were smaller and of a darker hue. A number of these bugs were examined under a microscope, and a few sent to this city in a phial and submitted to inspection of several of the leading physicians of Portland. Among gentlemen of the medical profession a diversity of opinion prevails relative to the true character of the insect, and much speculaion as to how such a great number found their way into the stomach of the woman. The patient, we are informed, experienced a feeling of great relief from the effects of the purgative, but still complains of feeling an uncomfortable sensation below the stomach, which is doubtless due to the presence of more of the insects which have not yet been dislodged. This is said to be a remarkable case, for which medical authorities furnish no examples, and will afford the profession an opportunity to investigate and study.—*Oregonian.*

REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX.—Some striking evidence of the importance of revaccination as affording security against small pox is given in a letter from the medical officer of Salford, which was read at the meeting of the board of guardians of that union. Referring to the admission of small-pox cases into the hospital, there being at the present time seventy-six inmates of the institution affected by that disease, the report states that there have been very few cases indeed where persons affected have been revaccinated. There is no denying the fact that a considerable number of cases of small-pox in which the operation of primary vaccination was more or less perfectly performed have been admitted into the infectious wards of the workhouse. On the other hand—and this is the point to which attention is especiall drawn—among the total number of cases of small-pox admitted into the workhouse, now reaching 400, the medical office is not aware of a single case which has been fairly revaccinated—that is, when the operation of revaccination had been repeated in or after adolescence. One man, however, had been admitted who had been revaccinated, but the operation had been performed only a day or two before he came under observation, and when he was actually under the effect of the poison of small pox. In the discussion which followed it was mentioned that the medical officer had revaccinated upward of 1000 persons, and had not heard of one of them taking small-pox after.

THE London *Builder* records an act of endurance and presence of mind which may be compared with advantage to the most brilliant deeds of daring on the field of battle. The workmen were fixing a lightning conductor on the summit of the steeple at Villé sur-Ourthe, in Belgium. To accomplish this somewhat difficult and delicate task, it was necessary that one of the workmen should stand on the shoulder of his companion. While in this position a violent gust of wind made him spill some molten lead, which fell on the hand and forearm of his friend. Notwithstanding the sudden intensity of the pain thus inflicted the victim of this accident had the self-control to remain moitionless while the lead burnt its way into the flesh. He knew the slightest movement might suffice to precipitate his companion from a height of seventy feet into the street below, and he bravely endured the pain rather than imperil the life of his fellow worker. M. A Karis, slater at Anthisne, is the hero of this brave deed, and his name i worthy of public record.

HOW WE TAKE COLD.—It is one of the facts best known to science that, when a part of the outer surface of the body has been exposed long to cold, the greatest risk is run in trying suddenly to reinduce warmth. To become throughly chilled and then to pass into a very warm atmosphere, such as is found near a fire, results in a dangerous reaction which, a few hours, later, may cause pneumonia, or bronchitis or both diseases. The capillaries of the lungs becomes engorged, and the circulation becomes static, so that there must be a reaction of heat inflammation before recovery can occur. Common colds, says a contemporary, are taken in the same way; the exposed mucous surface of the nose and throat are subjected to a chill, then they are subjected to heat; then there follows congestion, reaction of heat, pouring out of fluid matter, and the other local phenomena of catarrah.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Hard Times.

The wave of financial disaster has taken a wide sweep. It has included Austria and Germany in its operations as well as in this country. In each case the process was marked by great activity in speculation, immense outlay in unremunerative enterprises, collapse of credit, shrinkage of values and industrial depression. Mr. Jennings, in his London letters to the New York *World*, has given a graphic description of the general depression, which is fully corroberated by the journals. Of course, in a country where the accumulated wealth is so vast as in England, the social aspects of hard times vary from what they would be am ng a people more dependent upon temporary supplies, but they are none the less perceptible. The London *Spectator* says:

"Everybody says these are very hard times, and from one point of view at least, everybody is right. These are very hard times for the well-to-do, and for those who depend in any degree on their well-to do business. It is true that many of the usual signals of public distress are wanting; that the revenue does not decline seriously; that there is no cry for public economy; that the average of pauperism is exceptionally low; that wages, though receding, especially in the iron and coal trades, are not abnormally bad; that the people waste quite as much as usual on their drink; and that bread is exceedingly cheap, in spite of a coming harvest which the corn speculators believe can hardly yield a full average supply. It is true, also, that luxury seems as rampant as ever, that any amount of money is forthcoming for old china, for pictures with approved pedigrees, and for "bits of land;" and that capital, usually so difficult to hire, is now to be rented at rates which is hardly worth bankers' while to take. But still there is very great distress among large sections of people, and that it is worth while to notice where that distress appears to be principally felt. The cry comes from the comfortable, and the classes whom they usually maintain."

The *Spectator* gives a whole catalogue of the victims of hard times. Thousands of horses fit only for showy work are eating their heads off in the stable. Furniture dealers can only sell the most ordinary goods. Coachmen are out of work, likewise butlers grooms and servants. Clerks are suffering lamentably, the hard times, retrenchment and bankruptcies having thrown shoals of them on the market. A peculiarity of the depression among the tradesmen is that the hatter seems to suffer more than any of his brethern. The *Spertator* explains this as follows:

"Nobody wears a hat out as he wears a shoe out, and nobody waits as long as he might to buy a new hat. The consequence is that most well to do people could do very well with half the hats they buy, and whenever they are retrenching they abstain from that particular purchase, till a hatter may find himself left for six months without any custom at all."

But the hatters are not alone in grief. Tailors, shoemakers, jewelers, fancy goods sellers and book dealers are all complaining. Two thousands coachmen's names are on the books of one house seeking employment. In the manufacturing districts and in the agricultural dirtricts the depression is very great. Extensive bankruptcies have occurred, production has been curtailed, hands discharged and wages cut down. The worst of it is that there is at present no prospect of a revival of activity. The exports of Great Britian, which have already fallen off immensely, are steadily declining, and now financial disaster seems to be impend over India, which is one of England's best customers.

DOES A BIRD DIE A NATURAL DEATH.—It is the opinion of some naturalists that birds never die what is called a natural death, but come to their death by some murderous or accidintal means; yet I have found sparrows and vireos in the fields and woods dead or dying, that bore no marks of violence; and I remember that once in my childhood a redbird fell down in the yard exhausted and was brought in by the girl; its bright scarlet image is indelibly stamped upon my recollection. It is not known that birds have any distempers like the domestic fowls, but I saw a social sparrow one day quite disabled by some curious malady, that suggested a disease that sometimes attacks poultry; one eye was nearly put out by a scrofulous looking sore, and on the last joint of one wing there was a large tumerous or fungous growth that crippled the bird completely. On another occasion I picked up one that appeared well but could not keep its center of gravity when in flight, and so fell to the ground.

PLANT THE BEST SEED.—Many farmers no doubt wonder how it is when they have bought a new kind of seed, (wheat for instance) that in a few years it has lost its excellence, and that they have an opportunity of buying a choice article, again at a high price The query is, where does it come from? That "work will tell" is a safe maxim. Take our advice, when your wheat is ripe go over the field and hand pick the best heads. Plant this, and repeat this process every year, and you will have excellent seed wheat for sale. The same will prove true in corn, and in fact every crop. Potatoes do not depend on the perfective quality of seed planted, but we believe it is a rule that should never be deviated from, the most perfect of their kind. Experiments have proven that seed, and live stocks, are improved not by frequent changes, but by great care in propagating the best.

American Women.

A lady physician writes to us, expressing some prevailig ideas about the degeneracy of American women. We would publish her remarks, but we do not believe they are sound. We have had the disease under which she is suffering, and it came upon us in the same way—but thinking much about the sick women, and forgetting all the healthy ones. A physician is really a poor judge of the health of a community; and the more practice she has, the less fitted is she for judging.

As a matter of fact, we believe American women to be healthier today than they were twenty years ago. In all of our cities and villages the majority of women one meets in cars and on foot present a healthy appearance. We happened recently to compare ten women with twelve men in a street-car in the city; and we have not the smallest doubt that the women could have cleared the car of men by the use of their strong arms. We invite the doubters to lay aside their theories for a little while, and substitute observation for philosophy.

The women who are visible in churches and other public places look healthy. They are doubtless many of them who are not healthy, and there are many not visible in these places who are afflicted with various diseases. But the same argument may be used about men. Our correspondent says, that "our women are not able to bear children." We had not observed that. They have been oftener charged with unwillingness, which is another slander based on partial observation.

What a women cannot do is to raise six children in ten years, taking the entire care of them, making, mending, and washing their clothes, and cooking their food, besides taking care of her husband. We say she carnot; but many a woman has accomplished the more than herculean task. We mean to say that the average woman breaks down under this task, and we do not believe that any man could take the babies and rear them doing all that these mothers do, and live through it. Our observation has led us to believe that it is in this work of rearing large famlies without assistance that most of the breaking down of our women occurs.

There are valid objections to some of our educational arrangements. Sometimes girls are too closely confined, and it is a special grievance that bad air is breathed in school rooms. Every such case stands by itself, and must be locally remedied. We are not convinced that in the mass these grievances reduce the general average of strength. As to gymnastic exercises for young people, college experience has led us to believe that the chief use of gymnasiums is to furnish necessary amusement. Nobody can work sixteen hours daily, and students are not abundantly supplied with good society. The gymnasiums interest and occupy them in the absence of walks to see friends and other soaial occupations.

A much more serious cause of ill health is the character of our food, or rather of our cooking. But in this matter we are steadily improving as a people. There does not seem to be any evidence that women are the special victims of sodden biscuit and fried pork. Improved cooking will help both sexes, and help them about equally. The argument from special constitution is difficult of application, and is usually so applied as to produce a false result. We know it will be called an absurd view, but it is an old one worthy of recalling, that the special female constitution tends to health. A wise Italian assigns this as a reason why the Roman matron is still found on the banks of the Tiber, though her masculine mate disappeared some centuries ago.

TRADES UNIONS.—The hard times in the overcrowded cities of the East have had the effect to break up most of the trades unions. These organizations find it impossible to maintain any particular standard of wages when thousands of skilled mechanics are clamorous for work at almost any price. In conformity to existing circumstances, several of the unions have voluntarily voted a reduction of wages, and abandoned all intention to oppose the employment of men who have not been of their number. The unions saw the objection to 'striking.' A movement of this kind would only be to throw men out of work who cannot afford to be idle, and to yield their places to others who are ready and eager to fill them. The reductions have been from twenty five to thirty-five per cent, and have affected nearly every kind of mechanical labor.

HURRAH FOR THE OLD MAIDS—The New York *Ledger* comes to the rescue of old maids as follows: 'Shriveled and withered you say they are! Men and women grow old and grow gray, whether married or single; but many an old maid lingers to day on this mundane sphere who would have died long ago, an unhappy but popular and admired wife, had she consented to marry some man whom she does not love, but did despise, and said 'Yes' where conscience and God commanded her to say 'No.' Long live old maids, and let no woman, from the fear of becoming one, ever wilfully and deliberately sacrifice herself. It is the next crime to suicide.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE of One Half Section of land, a GOOD FRAME HOUSE and FRAME BARN, and a good ORCHARD, with FRUIT and SHRUBBERY on the place. There is an abundance of good running water, and plenty of timber for fire wood and fencing purposes, on the land. The place is situated one and one half miles from Dayton, Columbia county, Washington territory. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Dayton, W. T.
35-tf NEWLAND & KIRK.

J. W. HINES, a settler who lived on the Touchet, has gone off, leaving an unsettled newspaper account. We are inclined to the opinion that this man Hines is a deliberate fraud, and shall only change our estimate when he puts in an appearance and settles his bill. tf

THE AGE OF MAN.—Leyel having in a positive way some forty years ago, put back the birth of man to an indefinite period, the anthropologist are endeavoring to throw further light on the supposed antiquity of man on earth. The researches made in Kent's cavern seems to show that at the far distant period, when geographically France and Ebgland were joined, the primeval man existed. Efforts have recently been made to fix man's recognizable presence on earth as far back as 800,000 years ago. The theory which gains ground, in some minds, every day, its that of the development of man from some semihuman form through countless ages of barbarism. If, however, our present type is not presistent, perhaps in the ten millionth year from now, future anthropologists will be in the same troubles as they are to-day.

SUDDEN SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.—There was no preaching in this town last Sunday, and all in consequence of a practical joke perpetrated by a lively young girl. The young girl, inspired by the world, the flesh, and a little devil mixed, sat down, late on Saturday evening, and sent a note to each of the pastors. The misseives were on tinted paper and written nicely. They each contained these words. "All is discovered—fly." Five of the preachers fled to St. Louis and three went West. There is a sensation in town larger than a man's hand.

Pacific Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Of California.

LELAND STANFORD..........President
J. H. CARROL..........Vice President
A. C. VALIENT..........Secretary
BENJ. D. KENNEDY..........Actuary

Assets, $1,300,000.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL loans all its funds on this coast. It has perfected a new plan of insurance called the Mutual Investment Plan. It guarantees a definite rate of dividend, and a definite Cash Surrender Value. Each applicant elects his own terms and is not compelled to pay for insurance any longer than he needs it.

It is a plain contract, easily understood, and possesses every element of safety, security and satisfaction. It shows not alone how to get into insurance, but how to get out pleased and satisfied. Unlike the old time policy, it does not bind the insured to an interminable contract, but the holder may realize its cash value at any time, AND THAT CASH VALUE IS EXPRESSED ON THE POLICY IN FIGURES, it being the 10th condition of the policy.

To cover a mortgage, secure a debt, protect a family, to guard against withdrawal of business capital by a partner's death, or to provide for old age—it is preeminent, and surpasses all other plans.

"WHEN A MAN DIES A FORTUNE PERISHES."—*Dickens.*

"A Policy of Insurance is the Cheapest and Safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family." —*Franklin.*

How strange that men should be careful to insure their ships, goods and houses, which MAY or may NOT sink, burn or be destroyed, and refuse to insure their lives, which are CERTAIN to cease,

IN AN ORDINARY LIFETIME.

POSSIBLY TO-DAY, and refuse, too, when they know that the comfort of their families and the safety of their estate depends upon their personal ability and management, which hangs on the slender thread of their existence. In these times of money stringency everywhere it would be well to

PAUSE A MOMENT

In our battle of life to consider the possibilities and contingencies that surround nearly every kind of business, and consequently the happiness of those who are dependent upon our labor for their support.

NO PROVISION FOR OUR DEPENDENTS IS ADEQUATE WHICH IS NOT IMMEDIATE, FOR DEATH MAY BE IMMEDIATE.

Our estates, under our management, may be worth thousands, to our heirs hundreds

"He that provideth not for his own, and especially for his own household, is worse than an infidel and has denied the faith." FRINK & CAREY,
General Agents for Oregon, and Washington and Idaho Territories.
WALLA WALLA, July 22, 1876. 33-tf

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING Neat, Quick and Cheap at the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE.

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES
GLASS, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY,
Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c.
No. 88, FRONT STREET,
Second Door from cor. of Washington,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers a good and well FURNISHED HOUSE for rent, on reasonable terms. In connection with the house is a good Stable, Woodshed and outhouses For terms, apply to the owner, on Poplar street, between First and Second.
37-1m* MRS. EVA SCHRADER.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $ free. STINSON & Co.,Portland Maine

NIXON & STEWART,

DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements!

GENERAL AGENTS

....FOR THE....

GENUINE & WORLD RENOWNED!

WALTER A. WOOD'S

Harvesting Machines,

EMABRACING

MOWERS!

ENDLESS CHAIN & SWEEP RAKE

Self-Raking Reapers,

HARVESTERS!

....AND....

Self-Binders!

THE LA BELLE WAGON

FARM, SPRING or EXPRESS, wide or narrow track. Eastern bed and top box, or California stake rack bed and box, with California Roller Brake.

LIGHT DRAFT AND WARRANTED.

The Buford Iron Gang!

....AND....

SULKEY PLOW!

THE FAMOUS

Buford Blackhawk Single Plow!

Seed Sowers,

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STRAW CUTTERS,

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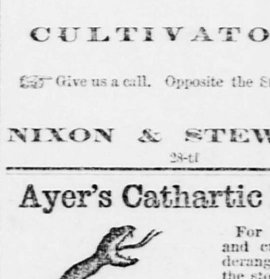
....AND....

CULTIVATORS.

☞ Give us a call. Opposite the Stine House.

NIXON & STEWART.
28-tf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has preved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, &c.

Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the late war, *or their heirs,* are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost, procured for a small fee.

Enclose stamp to **Gilmore & Co.,** and full returns.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!!

All Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, wounded, ruptured, or injured in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension.

Widows and minor children, of Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, who have died since discharge, of disease contracted or wounds and injuries received in the service and in line of duty, can procure pensions, by addressing **Gilmore & Co.**

Increased rates for Pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for

Send stamp to **GILMORE & CO., Washington, D. C.,** for full instructions. 22-tf

JOB PRINTING, NEAT, QUICK AND CHEAP at the STATESMAN Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Session at St. Louis, June 28th, 1876.

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in great need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the democratic party in each State and at St. Louis, to make efforts, and co-operate to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the benefit of the whole country.

We here affirm our faith in the permanency of the federal Union; our devotion to the constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, in the total separation of church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in equality of all citizens before the just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope.

We uphold the noblest products of one hundred years of changeful history, but while upholding the bond of our union, and the great character of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the union, eleven years ago happily rescued from danger of corrupt centralism which after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyranny, has honey-combed the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity worse than fraud; inflicted States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule and locked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency; restore the public credit and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure of all these ten years to make good the promises of the legal tender notes which are changing the standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in frauds ten times the amount of the legal tender notes and squandered four times the sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial policy and immorality of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advancement toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually added fresh hindrance thereto As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies; by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of its creditor entitled to payment.

We believe such a system well devised and intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery, of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries; set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts; restore employment to labor and prosperity to the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of the country. It has reduced American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has lowered the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depletes the return of American agriculture and industry followed by half of our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury. It obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, national, State and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold, in 1860 to $450,000,000 currency in 1870, or in one decade from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to the tax gathers more than three times the amount of the national debt, and more than twice the sum of federal outlays. Above all, we demand frugality in every department of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth to the tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred races crossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizens, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not speaking a language from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and we demand such a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within constitutional limitations as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seeking to smother it.

1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the States which the democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without any partiality for class, sect or creed, and without contributions from the treasury.

2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people once unnaturally estranged, but now united in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in civil service. Experience proves that the efficient economical conduct of the government is not possible if its civil service be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in public employ. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power now can work out no practical or satisfactory reform.

Reform is necessary even more in higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers—these and all in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not private perquisites, they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; of a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; of three senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; of five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; of a late secretary of the treasury forcing balances in the public account; of a late attorney-general misappropriating public funds; of a secretary of the treasury enriched, or enriching friends, by per centage levied off the profits of contractors with his department; of an embassador to England censured for a dishonorable speculation; of a President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; of a secretary of war impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors.

The demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice for honest men in another party, lest the disease of one political organization should infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures and no reform of all these abuses, wrongs and crimes. That the productions of sixteen years of ascendency of the republican party create a necessity for reform is confessed by republicans themselves, but there reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful, civic revolution. We demand a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Democratic Territorial Convention.

The democratic territorial convention will be held at Vancouver, on the 21st day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress, and candidates for the office of prosecuting attorney for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Judicial Districts. The counties will be entitled to the following representation:

Counties.	Delegates.	Counties.	Delegates.
Clalam	1	Pierce	3
Chehalis	1	Snohomish	2
Columbia	4	San Juan	1
Clarke	5	Whatcom	2
Cowlitz	3	Walla Walla	8
Island	2	Stevens	2
Jefferson	3	Yakima	2
King	4	Skamania	1
Kitsap	3	Klickitat	1
Lewis	2	Thurston	6
Mason	1	Whitman	2
Pacific	1	Wahkiakum	1

It is recommended that no person be elected who will not personally attend. JOHN P. JUDSON,
Chairman Dem. Cen. Com.

A CHEAP PAPER.

THE demand for the WEEKLY OREGONIAN for a short time is so great that we have concluded to offer it for the balance of the year for

ONE DOLLAR!

All subscriptions will expire December 31, 1876, no matter when they commence. Address,
38-1m OREGONIAN, Portland.

GET THE BEST.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW IMPROVED
Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

C. SCHUMACHER, 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 & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines now on hand and for sale at his Gunsmith Store, Main street, Walla Walla, at San Francisco prices, with freight added.

☞ I will guarantee to keep these Machines in good order, free of charge to the purchaser. 19-tf

THE SINGER STILL TRIUMPHANT!

WE ARE GOVERNED IN OUR STATEMENTS by reliable "STATISTICS OF SALES" 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 a Machine constitute a good criterion of its merits, 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 Sold 249,852 Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co.	103,740
Howe Machine Co (estimated)	25,000
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	21,993
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	21,452
Grover & Baker S. M. Co. (estimated)	15,000
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	14,522
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	9,508
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	6,363
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	4,892
J. E. Braunsdorf & Co. (Ætna)	1,447

☞ SINGER SEWING MACHINES sold on Note or Monthly Installment plan and a liberal discount made for Cash.

Office 105, Third Street, Portland, Ogn.
THOS. RONAN,
29-1y Agent, Walla Walla.

POND'S EXTRACT

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflamation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discolorations and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES—blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure for this distressing and dangerous condition.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Toothache and Earache are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing, they order its use for **Swellings** of all kinds, **Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils,** simple and chronic **Diarrhœa, Catarrh,** (for which it is a specific,) **Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes,** etc., **Chapped Hands, Face,** and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE.—Removes **Soreness, Roughness,** and **Smarting;** heals **Cuts, Eruptions** and **Pimples.** It *revives, invigorates,* and *refreshes,* while wonderfully improving the **Complexion.**

TO FARMERS.—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleeding, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.

CAUTION.—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE of JOHN McCRAITH, deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at his residence in Walla Walla city, W. T. All persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to me. Walla Walla, August 28, 1876.
THOMAS DUFFY, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of
39-4w JOHN McCRAITH Deceased.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF MARGARET JOHNSTON, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his residence in Walla Walla city. Walla Walla, August 4th, 1876.
35-1m MICHAEL KENNY, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS CREELEY, deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of FRANCIS CREELEY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his place of business, in the city of Lewiston, county of Nez Perce, Idaho Territory, or be forever barred. Dated Lewiston, I. T., August 28, 1876.
JOHN BREARLEY,
39-1m Administrator.

PERRY THOMAS, a delinquent subscriber, is invited to call at this office. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Thomas lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Dayton; but the matter of residence need not prevent his calling and settling his account. tf