

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Walls 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.

UNIMPORTANT.—According to the N. Y. Herald, the failure of the Bank of California produced less excitement in that city than the suspension of a sugar house in Baltimore. It is only when we hear from abroad, that we understand the slight importance that attaches to our doings.

THEIR GAME.—The radical party is seeking to smirch the democratic party with its own shame, remarks the New York World, as a party of rag money and inflation, because democrats in the single State of Ohio have fallen out of line, and by the words of their platform have endorsed the financial policy which the radical party has put into public acts.

REMARKABLY COOL.—The Cincinnati Commercial makes the remark that Grant is not in the contest in Ohio. The Enquirer regards that statement as remarkably cool when every radical State convention in the Union has endorsed his administration, and only one has declared that Grant should not be supported for the third term.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—A bad condition of business affairs is by no means confined to the United States at present. South America as well as North is suffering. Latest news from that rich country, Buenos Ayres, says that the depression all along the river is unprecedented, and that there will have to be a general liquidation before trade can be properly resumed.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.—It is said the heart of the Prince of Wales is not in his intended visit to India, but for state reason, his presence in that country at the present juncture, when there is a feeling of more or less uneasiness about the loyalty of the Indian-British allies, is deemed of the highest importance. The pomp with which his march will be attended is expected to create a diversion of a favorable character. The East India Railway Company is constructing a royal train, to consist of five carriages for the staff and one for personal attendants. It is proposed to give the Prince a taste of elephant hunting at Bangalore. The royal party is booked to arrive about Christmas.

THE NEXT STATE ELECTIONS.—Excepting Maine on the 13th, or second Monday of September, there are no other State elections to be held until the important one of Ohio and the less significant one of Iowa, both of which occur October 12th. Maine chooses a Governor, half of the State Senate, local officers, and a Congressman to fill a vacancy in the Fourth District, on the 13th instant; and a lively canvass is in progress, wherein Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been assisting. The platforms of the two parties make unmistakable demand for return to the specie basis, and are almost exactly alike in phraseology. J. C. Madigan has been nominated for Congress by the democrats, and General H. M. Plaisted by the republicans.

OHIO ELECTION.—The inflation and hard-money issue, which has become so important a one in the Ohio canvass, has rendered it impossible for any one to venture a prediction as to the probable result of the Ohio election. Senator Thurman thinks the result involved in great doubt, and he is a pretty good judge of the political situation. Senator Morton, always hopeful, thinks his party will carry that State; but several large manufacturers of Ohio, who have always acted with the republican party, but who are in favor of inflation, are using all their influence for the democratic ticket; while on the other hand a numerous body of hard-money democrats express their intention not to vote at all, believing the defeat of their party in Ohio essential to its success in the national race.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin has important information in relation to the defunct bank, and says that W. C. Ralston, the late president did, without the knowledge of the directors, use from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of the bank resources, which amount remains unpaid. Probably elsewhere this would be set down as a defalcation. We are also authorized by the same authority to say that there was an over issue of stock, which over issue has now been provided for. The particular use which was made of this large sum of money, it is not our duty to mention. When these discoveries were made the connection of the late president with the institution was at once severed. Between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, of money had gone out of the bank without the knowledge of the directors.

FORTUNATE CONGRESSMAN.—According to the Springfield Republican, ex-Speaker Blaine appears the third highest on the list of tax-payers in Augusta, Maine, to the extent of \$1085, in a city where taxation and assessments are low. He is also a very large property-holder in Pennsylvania, and owns a fine house in Washington, which is kept up on a costly scale. While he swore vigorously before the Credit Mobilier Committee to having no interest in that particular job, Mr. Blaine admitted that he had \$30,000 invested in the Sioux City road, which was really a branch of the great concern, and managed by some of the same men, and with the same seven principles. Mr. Blaine went to Congress twelve years ago, poor, like most of his associates. He has received no inheritance and been engaged in no business outside of politics. Yet in this short period of time he has grown to wealth, lives like a prince of the blood, and even aspires to be President. He illustrates the system at one end of the capitol which John Sherman does at the other, who has become a millionaire by pulling the wires of legislation. No wonder they all looked sad and felt badly when the people revolted last year and left them out in the cold.

GRANT ON PUBLIC DUTY.—General Grant has sent a beautiful order to somebody out West whose duty it is to collect the revenue on whiskey. This order closes with these words: "No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty." This is a beautiful sentiment. It means, of course, that no such consideration should stand in the way of a mere fellow whose duty it is to collect the whiskey tax; for what right has such a creature to have friends—at all events, to consider his friends before his duty? None. That is as clear as daylight. But then naturally it makes a little difference whether you are a president or a tax collector. In the eye of the law it does not, of course; we know that; but, then, pshaw! everybody knows it does. It always did. "That in the captain's but a choleric word, which in the soldier's is flat blasphemy." There is plain Shakespeare, for the fact that the same act is of very different character if done by men of different station; and is not the President rather higher in station than the tax collector? Let no one therefore, be so ill bred as to suppose that this beautiful sentiment has any reference to the President's friends, or that by "personal consideration" is meant his support of Delano in difficult circumstances.

"FARMING LANDS."—We are furnished a proclamation from the land commissioner of Jay Gould's Pacific Railroad asking us to tell the people about the rich farming lands located "in the great belt of population, commerce and wealth and adjoining the world's highway from ocean to ocean." We are informed that there are twelve million acres of these lands and that three millions are now for sale. The terms under which they are to be sold are ten years' credit at six per cent interest and at the rate of five dollars an acre. "The country is equally adapted to corn and wheat, and there is no fever and no ague, little snow in the winter time, and with timber and coal." Nothing is said about bananas or oranges or tropical fruits, as was the custom when Jay Cooke was proposing his Northern Pacific Railway. Altogether we learn that on these three million acres in the Platte valley there may be found every requisite of civilization.

OUT OF PROVEDER.—The National Republican, the administration organ, at Washington, finding that the radical campaign drags heavily, has reached the conclusion that some of the usual lubricators are wanting, amongst which are Southern outrages. It therefore calls upon the department of justice to turn out a few grists just for the sake of easing up the old machine. But Judge Pierpont don't respond worth a nickel. He has nothing to tell that would serve the purpose, and has too much honesty to lend himself, as Landanet Williams did, to the fabrication of huge lies for the purpose of benefitting his party. It is therefore evident that unless something is done the radical party must die for the want of pabulum, upon which it has so long fed.

POOR FINANCING.—The Washington administration has succeeded in extinguishing one million two hundred thousand dollars of our "national blessing" during the month of July; so radical newspapers inform us. During the same period the people paid into the treasury over three million extra taxes under the March tax law, the proceeds of which were to be "applied to the extinguishment of the public debt." Well this is a peculiar way of extinguishing that blessing. Three millions to pay over one million looks like redemption, yet this is the way our agents at Washington do business. What was done with the other two millions does not appear in the statement.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—What ever may be the true meaning and intent of the financial plank of the Ohio democrats in their platform, there are at least half a dozen of the leading democrats of the Backeye State who are of Jackson's own heart in their hard-money principles. Hous, W. S. Groesbeck and George E. Pugh, two of the ablest men of the State in any party, are both hard money men, and will have nothing to do with the present democratic party's canvass. Groesbeck said to a Graphic interviewer:

I am a hard-money man. I believe in a sound currency. I want a paper dollar to be worth a dollar. If I take an unstamped gold dollar to the mint to receive the impress of the United States, it is really worth one hundred cents in every civilized country, whether it is stamped or not; but what is a paper dollar worth without any promise to pay and without the proper signature? Gold is the only legitimate standard of value. I am a democrat, always have been; but I don't subscribe to the financial plank in the democratic platform. It is against all precedent in history, and is contrary to the teachings of the party in the past.

Pugh, Payne, Ramsey, and other "old-line" democrats talk in the same way. And so does Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who spoke at Urbana, Ohio, in favor of Governor Allen's reelection as a set-off to Senator Morton at the same place. Said he: "I have never been able to bring myself to believe in the legality of the legal tender act. I cannot believe Congress possesses the power to coin money out of paper."

THE "OCEAN FERRY."—News from Portland, Maine, notices the passage of the steamer Saratania, of the Allan line, across the Atlantic from land to land in four days and nineteen hours, the shortest time ever made between the continents. It was probably by the shortest route from England to Nova Scotia, or the one by which it has been proposed for some time past to establish a separate line of ocean steamers for passengers alone. This, in a measure, establishes the feasibility of such a line; at least, it practically demonstrates that the Atlantic can be made a mere "ocean ferry," for if a steamer of the present character can carry both freight and passengers across in less than five days, one with passengers alone, and the consequent increased speed, can lessen the usual consumption of time from nine to four and a half days.

GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, thus defines his position on the financial question: He believes the financial question will be the issue of the next Presidential election, and defines his position upon it, past and present, without circumlocution. When the nation was out of debt he believed in hard money, but since it possesses what Sam Wilkeson has called a national blessing, he is in favor of a rag currency. In other words, while the nation was able to pay he would be content with nothing but gold and silver, but now that it cannot pay he insists that printed promises are better than money. After this we are not surprised at the left-handed compliment he pays to his nephew, Senator Thurman, or that he should consider himself an eligible candidate of the democracy for the Presidency.

ROBBING THE TERRITORY.—As showing the manner in which the territory is being robbed by the insane asylum officials, we have the fact that the average cost of maintaining insane persons in the various hospitals in the United States is \$3 50 per week. In California, where the rate might be expected to high, the average weekly cost is \$3 40. In Washington territory to support the insane, the rate for each patient is \$6 37. More than double the California rate. For this stealing Governor Ferry, Hill Harmon, and Auditor Murphy are responsible, and such deserve to be held up to public scorn.

RECOVERED.—The last intelligence in regard to the mental condition of Mrs. Lincoln is that she is recovering, and has already been permitted to visit her sister at Springfield. There is not a person in the whole country who will not rejoice that this is so, for the nation universally wishes well to the wife of the dead President. There was a time when the national heart was disgusted with her, but since it has transpired that her un lady-like actions were but the fantasies of a disordered and diseased mind, sympathy has gone out where before there was contempt and indignation.

ONE MAN RULE.—The New York Herald says that in the republican party there is only one man who can be honestly claimed to have a national reputation as a candidate for the Presidency. That is Ulysses S. Grant. The republican party has been so thoroughly under the shadow of the administration that its rising statesmen have gone into a blight. The influence of the White House has prevented any healthy growth among leading republicans. There is no leader outside of the President who can even pretend to a national influence.

BANKING.—The New York Herald has an extended notice of the failure of the Bank of California, and then indulges in some sage reflections in relation to the whole system of banking. It says:

Legitimate banking is the safest business in the world, and the capital of a well managed bank is a security to depositors which hardly ever needs to be called into active use. Credits given on legitimate commercial paper can never involve a cautious bank in loss, nor can notes of short date with two responsible signatures. The theory of sound banking implies that, within periods of sixty or ninety days, a bank can call in all its loans and meet all its obligations, and when this is really the case, and depositors can be assured that it is the case, there is no temptation for a sudden withdrawal of their deposits. But if a bank locks up its resources in venturesome speculations the safety of the depositors depends on the success of those speculations, and they are impelled to make a run on the bank and unsettle general confidence at the rising of every adverse wind. Depositors are entitled to know what use banks make of their funds, and they should resolutely shun not only all institutions that are known to engage in outside speculations, but all banks that do not make frequent public statements of their actual condition. We trust that the recent warnings will not be lost on the business public. The State should so far take supervision of all banks as to compel them to work like bees in a glass hive, and if the community are then fools enough to make deposits with institutions that go outside the sphere of legitimate banking they can only blame themselves for their losses.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—The State of New York is about to submit her jury system to the consideration of the people. It is announced now that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to so revise the present law as to make valid a verdict rendered by seven jurors in a civil suit and nine in a criminal proceeding. The rule sought to be incorporated is recognized in all the other affairs of life. Out of the jury box, a majority rules; in it, the notion of a majority rules; in it, the notion of a majority rules; in it, the notion of a majority rules. The Courts themselves are governed by the majority principle. Even the Supreme Court of the United States, which reverses decisions and nullifies laws, does so by a majority vote. These decisions, too, are irrevocable. The legality of such important national legislation as the issue of legal tender was determined by a bare majority of judges. It is well known that the lawyers often take advantage of the law requiring unanimous verdicts to flatter or cajole some weak minded or opinionated jurymen on some issue foreign to the case. Very often something happens in the progress of a trial which excites prejudice against one party or favor for another, on grounds entirely foreign to the evidence furnished.

CHINA AND ENGLAND.—Dispatches regarding the diploma in relations between China and England indicate the existence of difficulties which a little imprudence may easily raise to formidable proportions. The English Minister at Peking has been slighted by the Chinese authorities in more than one occasion, in ways which convey the impression that an insult was intended, while attacks upon English residents occurring simultaneously may or may not be in accordance with a premeditated policy. It is a very difficult task to know what the Chinese Government would be at, but during the past year the Russian influence has been so powerfully displayed at Peking that it does not seem like going into the matter of this affair. It is now well known that the trouble between China and Japan on the Korean question was prevented from coming to an actual outbreak by the good services of the Russian Minister, who on that occasion interposed on behalf of Japan, with the Government of which his own country had just concluded a treaty for the cession of the island of Saghalien. It is hardly credible that China would of her own volition seek a quarrel with a power that could crush her like an egg-shell, and that has heretofore given her several sharp and long-to-be remembered lessons in the art of war. If, however, she was supported by Russia covertly, it is possible that she might be induced to risk the encounter, though even upon such a hypothesis it is evident that she would only be employed as a cat's paw.

ABOUT POSTAGE.—Postmasters all over the country are complaining that a great many people do not understand the provisions of the new postal law with reference to the postage on newspapers. It should be understood that unless the full rate of postage is prepaid, no paper can be forwarded to its destination. On this account a great many papers are at present daily thrown into the office where they are mailed. The law, which went into force at the beginning of the present year, requires a cent an ounce postage, which must be prepaid. As the majority of newspapers weigh more than an ounce, it will be seen that most papers require two cents postage. People ought to bear this in mind, and comply with the law. If they do not, their papers are thrown into the waste basket, they have only themselves to blame.

WHEN we consider the fact that probably one-third of the people of San Francisco, and one-half of those of Virginia City are more or less interested in mining stocks, we can readily comprehend how a great shrinking in values is calculated to create the widest excitement. The stocks of eighteen of the leading mines fell off in value from August 5th to the 20th, to the extent of \$12,802,800, and it is stated that the shrinkage in other stock amounts to \$20,000,000. Thus, in twenty days owners of mining stocks have lost upwards of \$62,000,000. These losses, supplemented by the failure of the Bank of California and the temporary suspension of other banks, were enough to create an excitement greater even than that already experienced.

The Portland Bulletin has suspended publication. The Bulletin was originally started as an organ of the "railroad ring," and although at times an excellent paper, this fact has hung like a mill-stone around its neck, and at last dragged it down. The Democrats made a clear sweep in California, electing all their state officers, a majority in the legislature, and three if not four members of Congress. Tell Chapman to grow.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—For some years past ladies and gentlemen in fashionable society have been in the habit of making yearly visits to Europe to replenish their wardrobes. Sometimes one person would do business in this way for a number of friends, bringing back from a European tour several mammoth trunks filled with costly fabrics, which they would pass free of duty as wardrobe. This profitable business is about being subjected to new burdens by a new regulation adopted by the Treasury Department. Every person entering from a foreign port will in the future be compelled to take an oath as to the datable goods in his or her possession. Should any person who is supposed to have arrived at years of discretion forget the sacred character attached to an oath, and swear falsely, such person's goods will be confiscated and he or she will be fined three times the amount of the customs due. This is reform in a certain sense. It is better than the former rule, which permitted persons to bring as many trunks of foreign goods as they pleased, under the pretence that they were personal wearing apparel. But the new regulation only makes it a question whether it is worth while to attempt to evade the law. The business is still within the limits of calculation. If smuggling can be made profitable under the new regulation, it will be followed as it was before. There is no penalty attached but pecuniary loss. When persons swear falsely on other matters they are in danger of the penitentiary. The law may seldom follow them up, but there is always a chance that it will. Possibly the Department was perplexed by a doubt whether the class of persons who mostly practice fashionable smuggling have any just conception of the nature of an oath.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.—The Boston Globe gives a flattering report of the business outlook in the East. It says: "All efforts to create excitement in financial circles—whether through reported failures, alleged short crops or rumors of war in foreign countries, seem to prove only temporarily effective in producing the intended result. In spite of the flurry incident upon the failure of the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in spite of all the talk about short crops, and in spite, too, of the hub-bub of a threatened war in the East, business moves on quietly, and with promise of increased activity and prosperity." We may add, that despite the failure of the Bank of California, the business of this coast is not likely to be seriously embarrassed, nor public confidence destroyed in those moneyed institutions which have avoided dangerous speculations and conducted their operations on a safe basis. The year has been one of marked prosperity and exemption from the afflictions which have visited other parts of the country. If our Eastern friends feel elated at the prospect, certainly we have little reason to complain.

CROPS.—The report of the condition of the crops to the agricultural department, presents some very interesting reading. Taking 100 as the average, we find twenty-one of the most important States ranging from 100 to 119 on wheat and corn; while only eight States are below the average, and none fall so far as 65. It is an exceedingly handsome showing, and one that promises well for a lively fall.

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

New Advertisements. Walls Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY.

From and after the 25th day of September, 1875, freight will be received and delivered at the terminus of the Railroad, on the north side of MILL CREEK.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATES. PAYABLE IN GOLD OR, FROM SEPTEMBER 6th, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, DOWN FREIGHT.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD. From Touchet to Wallula, 3 50; From Touchet to Wallula, 3 75; Mill truck to Wallula, 2 00; Hides, each, 10.

UP FREIGHT. From Wallula to Touchet, \$3 50; From Wallula to Mill Creek, 3 75; From Wallula to Wallula, 2 50; From Wallula to Wallula, 2 00.

DOWN SPECIAL RATES. Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetable, same rates as above per ton measurement. Live Stock and other articles at agreed on rates. Double rates on Fast Freight Packages.

PASSAGES. From Wallula to Touchet, \$2 00; From Wallula to Mill Creek, 2 50; From Wallula to Wallula, 2 50; From Touchet to Wallula, 2 00.

Notice. I HEREBY WARN ANY PERSON FROM PURSUING A SUIT AGAINST J. L. STORVY AGAINST G. N. BRANSON, given either in April or May, 1872, as both interest and principal has been settled. Said notice was paid by HENRY WOOD, who was the authorized agent of G. N. Branson.

Notice to School Teachers. ALL WHO DESIRE EXAMINATION AND A CERTIFICATE thereon, at the middle of September, will meet me in the School House of District No. 34, Walls Walla city, September 21st, or in Dayton, September 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., sharp. No duties.

Lost! LOST—A BLACK EASS POOK, containing a L. cypher formula, necessary in favor of PLATE EBER, over various railroads and steamers line. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to the Brass Horse.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS! 1875. SCHWABACHER BROS. 1875.

SCHWABACHER BROS. HAVE RECEIVED THEIR Spring and Summer Stock!

And are now ready to display a very fine STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AND FANCY GOODS! A complete and extra fine stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING! Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., In immense quantities, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed this side of San Francisco.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Lace Curtains. Also, a full assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Tobacco.

We also have FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Agricultural Machinery! FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Call and examine our Stock, for the great Reduction in Prices must surprise all. If Low Prices will Sell the Goods

No one will leave our Store without buying. Country Produce, Furs, &c., Bought and Sold. Particular attention paid to Orders. SCHWABACHER BROS.

Russell & McLane, OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Upper Columbia River. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

To take effect March 12, 1875. RATES OF FREIGHT: PER TON MEASUREMENT. PORTLAND TO DALLES, \$10 00; DALLES TO PORTLAND, \$10 00.

Wheat, Flour and Lard, per ton, \$5 00; Flour, per ton, \$5 00; Lard, per ton, \$5 00.

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

Walla Walla to Weston Oregon, \$2 50; Weston Oregon to Walla Walla, \$2 50; Walla Walla to Union, Oregon, \$2 00; Union, Oregon to Walla Walla, \$2 00.

Walla Walla to Touchet, \$3 50; Touchet to Walla Walla, \$3 50; Walla Walla to Mill Creek, \$3 75; Mill Creek to Walla Walla, \$3 75.

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