

Republicans and Prohibition.

The Republican party's emergency in every campaign is always made evident in the method of conducting it, and the issues that are sprung. The Republican party in jumping from one position to another in the attempt to retain power is a confession of radical weakness. Men on a run have been known to cross a pond on floating logs. Prohibition and temperance are the last shibboleth of that party. Two years ago, Sherman of Ohio, who was then the head and front of that party, proclaimed that his party had nothing to do with the cause of temperance, that the subject wholly belonged to the churches and Sunday schools. All the small fry took up the cry, and followed it out. But behold, the Republican party has assumed a sudden change of front, coldly turned its back on the late allies, the distillers, brewers and vendors, and now it loudly announced that the Republican party is the genuine temperance party. Not more than half a dozen months ago, the Republican party was saying, temperance is a virtue—not a political element; prohibition is an impracticability. Today, the same party says, temperance is a political virtue, prohibition necessary and practicable. Two years ago, Republicans were opposed to all these summary laws, today that party is in favor of all of them. That party went into the Maine fight with Clarendon, the butcher, and the war cry of "Blood and Iron," and they met a signal defeat. They were compelled to flee to some other falsehood. Then they said to the bond-holders, if Hancock is elected, government securities will drop to 20 cents. Immediately, public men offered today four per cent by the million to be delivered after the election of Hancock, and that he was slaughtered. Everywhere the unprincipled insincerity of the party has been exposed. And it will be so in the temperance cause. The issue of prohibition or general temperance laws, as well as the Sunday law, is all both with the Republican party, except so far as it will work as an element of political success. That party has never been accused of taking up this question on any of the higher moral grounds. The Democratic party stands inimitable on its solid foundation of just principles. What it was at the beginning of the government it is today, and will continue to be so long as Constitutional liberty exists in this country. Democracy may sumptuary laws belong to a less enlightened age than this. They form the blot in the legislation of the early Parliaments. Sumptuary laws distasteful to individuals, are unwise, impracticable and arbitrary. Impracticable legislation is a serious evil, for the reason that it cannot be carried into effect, and laws that are null and void are of more than some. The Republicans, resulting to make an issue of prohibition, because, by carrying this measure by a majority, they can gain a political end, but they will not sacrifice principle to attain such an end, and that is the difference between the two parties on this question.

Editorial Spinners.

How consistent, grand and inspiring it is for Republicans to hear a fellow, exclaiming: "Principles of that glorious National party which carried the country safely and successfully through a mighty war." When, under the guise of patriotism this word stringing driver, sneaked into the service of the country, for a better opportunity to get his work in on such quartermaster's stores as axes and flour. This is a nice specimen of humanity to be offering political or moral advice to a decent public. No wonder decent Republicans repudiate him and his alleged party. The editor of the *Walla Walla* is hardly consistent when he says of the Democratic nominations: "The ticket put in the field, is with but two exceptions, a very good one," and then adds, "We have no fault to find with either ticket." These expressions are a contradiction as they stand. We do not believe that orations and set speeches carry weight and conviction with them; and that it is a mistake to look upon these things as any great or even considerable force in public affairs, when compared to the power of the press rightly used. If there is anything in a title the Columbia bar, might as well consider itself cleaned up, for five Colonels are now examining it, without object.

Republican Argument.

One of the stereotyped arguments of the Republican party managers, and followed by all the small fry who own a bucket of type and a press, is, that the property of the country is due wholly to that party. They tell you that our population has grown from thirty to fifty millions, and add, "The Republican party is responsible for the increase." Well, perhaps they are. That party has an aptness for taking things, and they may as well be allowed to shoulder this "responsibility." But it does not do it, in a "rich man" to look at and a poor man for children. All Republicans are supposed to be rich, while Democrats, the producing element of the great country, are poor. Another claim is, that owing to the Republican party's existence, the agricultural products have increased largely in volume and value. These fourths of the farmers are Democrats, but according to the Republican argument, all the increase has come from the other one-fourth. No doubt all this agricultural increase is largely due to the bankers, bond-holders, lawyers, doctors and that class, who are mainly Republicans.

Political Service of Young Men.

By actual count, within one of one half of the delegates to the recently held Democratic County Convention were, in the opinion of the writer, young men. In spite of the fact that there is little money and about as much honor to be gained in political service in either party, the young men of the country seem to be willing to take a fair share of these burdens upon their shoulders. This suggestion is so undeniably correct that it might be a truism. We believe that it will hold good, that the younger men, particularly of the Democratic party, have a clearer and better perception of the needs of the times than those whose political apprenticeship was served before the civil war. They are less apt or disposed to carry into camp the blood and treasure of that great struggle, and are, as a rule, quite ready to let it fade out of mind, as an active principle of to-day. It promises well for the country that so many young men are becoming prominent and active members of the Democratic party.

Increase of Crime.

The frequency of crime suggests the inquiry if life is not becoming very insecure in this country. Everywhere we hear of murders, assassinations, burglaries and

From Umatilla County.

One of the mysteries of human nature, which few, if any, can understand, is that which causes the traveler to awake at the most unseasonable hour of the night or morning without being called, when he has previously made up his mind to undertake a journey. Being anxious to inspect certain well-boring operations on land which I recently inherited from my venerable and good-natured Uncle Samuel.

Our Schools.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 15. The superintendent of our schools and myself, by our people in erecting a creditable school building finds its reward. Our public school rooms are full to overflowing. Whitman College cannot receive its applicants for admission. To all rich and poor, who add to the tax receipts of our city, this scholastic sister is full of promise and reward. The merchant, business man, mechanic and all cannot but feel proud of their citizenship, as they meet on our streets the bevy of children en route to their respective schools. One cannot but feel that all our institutions are founded upon the intelligence of the masses and will remain safely guarded in the keeping of the school children of to-day.

Increased Acreage.

Writing of this matter in Umatilla county, the *East Oregonian* says: From various parties with whom we have recently talked, we learn that the amount of land sown to wheat in this county this fall is greatly in excess of any preceding year. This increase extends to all parts of the county. Several farmers will sow 2,000 acres or upwards each. And since a number of farms in the county will be sown to wheat, the acreage of wheat in Umatilla county will have an immense surplus crop next year, but that will only be a small part of the amount that will be raised in future years, that is if our agricultural fields are not laid out, and we think that will be the case.

Bad Roads.

Almost every day some one comes into this office, who has recently traveled over the roads leading west and south of this city, and sits down to pour into the ear of the STATESMAN, his complaint of the "cursed" condition of the roads. When he remembers the check holes, the wrenches his body and lugs has had, the constant anxiety whirling over these thoroughfares, he gets excited, and uses not only very unscrupulous, but very comprehensive language. The farmer complains that it is almost impossible for him to get his wheat over the road, and the man who goes in a stage declares that the authorities should be indicted. This complaint is all right and proper, for we know by experience that the highways out there, and doubtless in other directions are in a shameful condition. It ought not to be so. There is money enough to have these roads kept in a proper condition, and good work should be done. It does no good to fill up the ruts with dry dirt. That is the same waste of labor which was practiced twenty years ago; the same kind of useless tinkering. The object of work here, is to repair the roads, and such labor should be performed as shall bring about the greatest degree of improvement with the least amount of work. Every real improvement that facilitates the movement of crops or adds to the pleasure of the drive must increase the value of the land and augment the public wealth. This is the principle adopted and carried out in all the older states, and it is high time it should be followed here. Bad roads, entail a positive material loss upon every man who is unfortunate to own land along them. If a man, on account of having a good road can haul a ton of wheat, and on account of a bad one, can only haul half a ton, there is a positive loss to the latter. Half a ton has been carried to market for nothing. We believe the best system for county roads, is to have every man pay his tax in money, and then for the supervisor to employ a regular force to do the work.

School Punishment.

A note comes from a reader whose son has evidently had a whipping at school, asking "Do you favor flogging in school?" We have no word to say in defense of severe punishments in school, but we believe that teachers, in their effort to maintain order, should have the support of popular sentiment; at least until something better offers against it, than a whipped boy's story. Many a gifted and talented man and teacher has been ruined by being publicly paraded as a brutal master, on the simple word of a properly whipped boy. The lesson of obedience must be learned by our boys, or our men will be inefficient. If society cares for the future government of these boys as men, there must be more loyalty to the teacher in his efforts to restrain the vicious tendencies. Want of this loyalty we consider a serious offense against the educational interests of a community. Discipline in school life must be maintained.

The Montana Trade.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, with an eye to the effort made by Portland and Walla Walla merchants to secure the trade of Western Montana, says: Mr. R. J. Harrison, a merchant of San Francisco, has been lecturing in Chicago on the merits of the Central Union Pacific railroads to secure business. From his showing, the method is most reprehensible, and appears to be on the verge of blackmail. Firms that stand out against the schemes are notified that the overland route will fight their business by making them a rate so high that they can do no business either in Idaho or in Montana. This is a part of the policy of this line in the predatory of its contest with the Northern Pacific, which is making such rapid strides in a territory from the east and west as to excite the greatest apprehension for the future of its business. The Utah Northern narrow gauge of the Union Pacific is now in operation from Ogden, Utah, to Butte, Mont., 420 miles, and is allowing an enormous rebate on Montana business to lead off the Northern Pacific, which will be a formidable competitor when it reaches the Gallatin valley, where train facilities can be secured for all parts of the territory. Once the Utah Northern was an arrogant in its exactions from Montana merchants and stockmen before they stood about from the exactions now offered and are anxiously awaiting the advent of the formidable rival of the Utah line from the east, which is making a desperate effort to reach the Gallatin fall. The Bismarck tunnel will hardly be completed before next year, but a temporary switch back will be thrown over the pass and this gives trains an eye on the valley. From this point freight cars will be delivered from St. Paul and Minneapolis at rates which will be more than meet the best rates the Utah Northern can give. This will not only open up a new and profitable route for the Utah Northern, but afford the oppressed people of Montana a new outlet for their products and a better source of supply for their merchants. In central western and northern Montana are many rich coal mines, whose business is estimated to millions annually, and with the facilities soon to be furnished by the new transcontinental line, it will flow in upon us in a rapidly increasing ratio. It is for the resources of the territory that the Union Pacific and the Utah Northern, backed by their ally to the west, are now fighting with the desperation of a hopeless cause. They are already driven to the point of putting in practice in Montana the same despicable and unscrupulous fighting every business interest and him that dare oppose them. Such methods will in the end not only prove unavailing but disastrous.

Home Again.

Chief Engineer G. W. Melville and seaman Wm. Morse and Wm. Ninderman, survivors of the Jeannette, arrived at New York on the 13th instant. Acting under instructions from the navy department, Commodore Uphur prepared to receive the brave party with all honors. On the tug, besides Lieut. Jaques, were Alexander Melville, brother of the famous engineer, Mrs. Deener, their sister, and her two daughters and many naval officers, among whom was Capt. J. A. Wooten, father-in-law of Lieut. DeLong. The steamship Parthia bearing Melville and party was met down the bay, and when Engineer Melville's broad, smiling face was discovered by those on the tug, they sent up a shout of, "There's Melville, God bless him!" A party of the Parthia's passengers started the song, "Home Again," and it was taken up all over the United States tug and made haste to the pilot house, where the ladies of the party were seated. His sister and niece were warmly embraced by him and everybody in the pilot house wept as Melville sobbed convulsively and held his sister to his breast. He sat for a few moments with his relatives and listened to their attempts to utter words of welcome. He patted his stalwart brother on the back and affectionately called him "Sandy." Some of the more active of the Parthia's passengers had climbed in the rigging, and were shouting "Gire us Melville," and several held aloft bottles of champagne. Engineer Melville stepped out of the pilot house and encountered Capt. Wooten, the aged and grief-stricken father-in-law of the late Lieut. DeLong. Captain Wooten grasped the Engineer's hand, and after saying something in an undertone wept like a child. Melville steadied himself against the pilot house and covered his face with his brawny hands, and seemed through overcome. Tears filled the eyes of all who witnessed the scene, and among the spectators were many of the Parthia's passengers. When they had dried their eyes some of the steamship proposed three cheers for Melville. The response was enthusiastic and emphatic. Ninderman and Morse, the seamen who were with Melville, seemed anxious to escape observation.

What A Free Thinker Thinks.

I am emancipated. I am a "liberal." I believe in everybody thinking for themselves—especially if they think as I do. I don't believe in any Deity or overruling power. Man is the greatest power in creation. Man is the biggest thing out of Darwin and backed up by Herbert Spencer. After this let things be run on pure reason. What started the earth on its course around the sun? Nature, sir. Nature does it all, aided by pure reason. What is nature? What a question. What isn't it? It's everything, with man at the head aided by pure reason. Look at man. What a glorious being he is when he lets superstition, orthodoxy and all that rubbish alone. Can religion make a steamboat or a locomotive? That proves it. Cut off your transoms. Come out of the churches and enlist on the side of pure reason. What is the bible? A book of old fables. Why isn't it true? Because no whale could swallow Jonah—threat to small. Because no Joshua could make the sun stand still. It's unscientific, un-astronomical, unreason, improbable and against pure reason. Never was such a thing; never could be. How do I know this? Pure reason tells me so. What I believe can't be or can't exist, can't be or exist, and there's an end of it. That's pure reason; I say so. Anybody who thinks otherwise is a fool. That's pure reason. What did pure reason spring from? Science, protoplasm. Who discovered it? Pure reason, Darwin, Ingersoll, D. M. Bennett and Herbert Spencer. Why? Because they have pure reason on their side. That's pure reason and free thinking, too!

Why She Talked to the Fly Screen Man.

She knew he was the fly screen man by the samples under his arm, but she held the door open, and permitted him to say: "Madam, I notice that you haven't a fly screen at any door or window." "Not a one," she answered. "You must be overrun with flies!" "Yes, indeed." "And this seems to be a good locality for mosquitoes?" "Oh, yes, sir." "I presume they bother you nights?" "Very much." "And a great deal of dust blows into a house not protected by screens." "A great deal, sir." "And how many windows have you in the house?" "Sixteen." "Each one ought to have a half size." "Yes, sir." "And I can make them cheaper to you than any other man in the business." "I think you can." "Do you prefer plain green or figured?" "Well, I always did like plain green." "Very well; I will measure your windows, and take your order." "You needn't trouble yourself any further," she quietly replied. "What! Don't you want screens?" "No, sir. The other day the woman across the street had ten minutes' conversation with a tin peddler, and she'd had her nose in the air ever since. A fly screen man is about three times as high as a potato man, and I've been talking with you to let her see that she isn't the only lady in town who can put on airs. She's mad as a hen by this time, and now you get up and dust or I'll have my dog run you clear to the river."

Salmy Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotency, Neural Debility, &c.

Building Associations.

These societies are inseparable in the work of building homes in a town and adding strength and stability to a people. In the east they are very numerous. The city of Philadelphia owes its prestige as a city of homes to their influence, there being over five hundred associations there, with an aggregate capital of \$100,000,000. They do not give a "boom" or a "rush" to a place, but they do give a steady, reliable growth that is more valuable. They form incentives to all, especially to men and women working on salaries, to save money and build homes. They are rarely superior in this particular to savings banks. The plan of the organization is very simple. A company is formed with, say a thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. A payment of twenty-five cents a week is made on each share until the par value is paid in, when the company or partnership expires by limitation. It is usual to limit the number of shares taken by each person to ten or twenty shares. As soon as five hundred dollars or more is paid into the treasury, it is loaned out to the members of the association who desire it for building purposes or to pay debts on buildings, the association taking mortgage on the building as security. The debt is then paid by the payment on the shares, and the borrower is entitled only to a share in the profit of the concern, but not in the capital, as he has withdrawn his part of it. Some societies loan the money out by drawing lots among those who desire to borrow; others loan the money to those who will pay the greatest bonus, this plan of course giving the most profit to the society. A few societies build homes for renting or sale. Experience has shown that such institutions yield a large interest on capital invested than is ordinarily paid. For this reason if no other they should receive encouragement and support from the men of money and capital. Shares in the association almost invariably command a premium very soon after all have been taken. The money invested could not be more secure. No large sums are allowed to accumulate in the treasury, so there is no chance for wicked cashiers to run away with the funds and leave the concern bankrupt. The expenses of managing an association are very small and brought to the lowest point. We would therefore urge upon the citizens of Deer Lodge the immediate organization of a building association. One with the strength of a thousand shares would have \$13,000 a year to expend in buildings. A pleasant little home could be built every month and no one would be financially strengthened to do so. Or those indebted for their homes could be relieved of the burden of heavy interest and their energies strengthened in another direction. The town would be filled with home possessing, home-staying, home-loving people, and the future of the place would be beyond all doubt.

New York.

"I will, Collins, if I live to get there." This all took place down on the edge of the river, and as we started on our way they all climbed up the hill bank and gave us three cheers. They were given with a right good will, and DeLong and his men stood there watching us until we had gone some distance on our way. "Men, not Principles." This is a time when political cant of all sorts falls unheeded on the ear. Voters can no longer be caught by fine sounding words that mean nothing. They are in a critical mood and not at all dominated by any windy phrases that can be turned to serve all manner of chicanery. The divinity that for many years hedged the mission of the Republican party, for instance, hedges that mission no longer, for the mission has itself ceased to be a living force. Too many of the leaders of that party have so far failed to see and understand this. They go on as if worn-out and settled issues could still call men to the polls—as if they were now anything more than mere words, words. These leaders belong to the past—a brilliant past, perhaps, but still the past. They learned the old creed in the days of their adolescence, and in their age they persist in repeating it, oblivious that nobody is listening to the too often told tale. They are the ones who talk about "principles, not men," and who believe that the party can yet win victories by flung its tattered banners on the outer walls and throwing the ancient taunts at the Democratic foe. They are oblivious of the fact that all those "principles" have had their day, and that they neither alarm nor encourage any longer. A new generation has come on the scene. It cannot be moved by the worn-out party calls. The new men take a practical view of politics, and they find it difficult to discern the difference between the two parties, excepting in the men which train under the respective banners. They see Republicans and Democrats in Congress alike voting for or against Civil Service reform, revenue reform, internal improvements, and many other things which are living issues and on which party lines might be drawn. They can find not a single question of the least prominence demanding legislative solution on which one party stands arrayed as a whole on one side and the other party on the other. What if they talk to these voters about either Republican or Democratic principles. Such talk sounds in their ears like a tale by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. If neither party is ready to take up new and living issues and battle for them, then either can only hope to succeed by presenting the best men for office. That is the only way to secure the Government, if the Republican party is foolish enough to nominate any man for that position who is personally and politically corrupt, or who in a personal or political nonentity he will be defeated. No appeal to the old principles of the party, no pointing with pride to its past achievements, will be of any use if it makes this mistake. "Men, not principles," must be its motto until it succeeds in crystallizing definitely around new and vital principles.

The Seattle Chronicle.

The Seattle Chronicle tells of a very strange fish caught recently in the bay over there. It was a fish about eighteen inches long, with fins extending the entire length of the body, and large flabby fins about three inches long and one or two inches wide, one situated on each side of the body immediately in the rear of the gills. The mouth was located under the head, and was provided with sharp teeth. The eyes were large and of a bright, transparent green color. But the strongest feature in the anatomy or "make-up" of the fish was the fact that it was provided with two legs, situated immediately in the rear of the fins on the lower and rear part of the body. There was also a horn-like protuberance that extended from the nose about one inch in length. The color of the fish was variegated. Altogether this is a singular specimen of the fish tribe, but there are some points about it that command themselves very strongly; the best probably, the two legs. And doubtless these legs are a great help to a fish, especially if it has an inclination to come from the ocean to Portland. A fish with legs and feet would have no trouble about getting over the bar at Astoria, or any of the sand heaps in the Willamette river. Another advantage would be the ability of this fish to go out on land and catch fish when so offered in the stream. It will get hold of a hook and succeeds in bracing its legs against a rock in the stream, before he yanks it.

Another Enterprise.

Mr. G. W. Roberts, who resides on Sixth, between Main and Alder streets, has fully determined upon a fruit-trying and naming establishment. He has been guaranteed all the assistance required from business men of this city and will at once proceed to put his plans into execution. The lumber for extra buildings and sheds has been ordered. The necessary fixtures will be sent for at once, and he will have built expressly for his use a large dryer, which will be in place late in the fall. From the present outlook, both here and home the reasonable prospect for a Washington Territory and Montana trade for dried and canned fruits and vegetables, no other enterprise promises so well as that which Mr. Roberts is giving his attention. He desires us to say that he will have everything in readiness for operation in a few months, and thereafter our former friends will find at his establishment a prompt-paying market for all fruits and vegetables used in drying or canning. He has been assured a home market for his goods, which will always have the advantage of being fresh. The enterprise of Mr. Roberts should be fostered in the earnest, practical way by every business man and fruit-grower in this valley. Its operation will necessitate the employment of labor, the distribution of money, and in all ways contribute to the best interests of Walla Walla.

Several new styles of the most fashionable type just received at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

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PAY UP.

To Subscribers in arrears. At this season of the year farmers, and those other business with farmers, should have money.

Republican Impudence.

In the endeavor to allay the fears of the masses of the people, and mould public opinion among those who do not read and judge closely, the Republican party campaign managers have sent out to the small fry, political traders and hucksters and impudent newspaper pretenses of that persuasion, so long as it pays, manufactured statements regarding the reduction of taxes, which are being scattered broadcast.

The Republican leaders became alarmed when the House, early in July, sent in a bill purporting to be for a reduction of taxes, and these leaders discovered that there was about \$140,000,000 of a surplus in the treasury, and very large revenues that the harvest promised to be abundant and the prospect of prosperity was good.

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The Enforcement of Prohibition.

The New York Graphic has gained an enviable reputation for saying much in little: of going directly to the kernel of a subject at one effort. Here is a sample of this work.

The prohibition assumed by the liquor question in the Western States has called forth a good deal of speculation about the tendency of our civilization to coarsen the other nations into bad behavior.

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What Other Editors Tell Us.

The Usakilla House, at The Dalles, has been raised to the new grade, and is flood-proof.

The Cheney Tribune, which has become the best paper by all odds in Spokane County, says: "It is generally believed by the citizens of Spangle that the attempt to assassinate Elder Wright of the Christian church, was the result of a difference in religious faith."

Says the Cheney Tribune: Mr. Chase, a skillful blacksmith, has been engaged for several days manufacturing a machine for moving logs. It has attracted the attention of the public to such an extent that it was thought best by Mr. Chase's friends to secure the machine in some way, and accordingly it was chained by a large cable chain and locked."

A. M. Cannon, of Spokane County, has received the nomination for County Treasurer, an office he now holds. J. M. Hatten has been nominated for Sheriff.

A brother of John Walton was defeated in the Spokane County Republican Convention as a candidate for Probate Judge. People don't like chronic office seekers, as a rule.

The Electric Light and Power Company, of Helena, Montana, is taking steps toward duplicating the present Helena electric light plant. It has been found that fully double the number of lights now in use could be contracted if the company were prepared to furnish them.

Says the Columbia Chronicle: Dr. Clarke returned this week from Medical Lake. He went there some two weeks ago suffering with rheumatism, but returned cured. He ascribes the cure to the use of the water of Medical Lake. He is full of enthusiasm, and believes the Lake has a bright future as a place of resort for invalids.

The Washington Democrat says: Colfax has again played out in her attempt to organize against fire.

On Monday last, the First National Bank of Bendville commenced business in the new brick building on Court street. This bank was started in a very small building, but is now located in one of the best rooms in this upper country.

Writing of the new Palouse country town of Garfield, a correspondent says: This place is situated on Silver Creek, about 10 miles from Colfax, seven miles from Palouse City and the same distance from Farmington. The town site was laid out by Mr. Tait something over a year ago. The town is surrounded by rich farming country and has a promising future.

Says the Palouse City paper: Palouse City is putting up some excellent buildings, much better than is usually built in small towns. Our business men have, without exception, shown commendable zeal in putting up ornamental and costly fronts to their buildings. Our town is known far and wide as being the best place in the great Palouse country for people to live cheap. Fire wood can be had for almost nothing, all kinds of vegetables are remarkably cheap; lumber is cheaper here than at any point north of Snake river.

There is a conviction in the minds of many good people, that round dances are immoral. The waltz is not so popular as it once was. It has come to be considered a dubious sort of amusement. Many of the dances, however, have come to the conclusion that it is not a desirable amusement for their children. They assign some reasons, which in their minds are controlling ones. In several religious denominations, dancing of the part of members is either forbidden or is absolutely condemned by the ministers. Yet it is practiced more or less by the members of nearly all churches where it is not a positive prohibition. Several orthodox religious bodies have within a few years had cases of discipline where the offender was charged with dancing. These cases have sometimes been treated gingerly, because there was not much unanimity of opinion touching the practice. It is impossible to make a declaration that all dancing is immoral, without violating the truth. If the articles of church discipline forbid the practice, that should be enough for the particular member, the case is closed against him. But dancing is moral or immoral, according to circumstances. Round dances have been carried to excess. Those who have carefully observed results within the last few years, do not need to be told that the waltz is no longer desirable, especially in the view of parents who have young daughters whom they desire to carefully educate. Yet even here there must be some exceptions. As when brothers and sisters, and friends indulge in the amusement in a private parlour. So the minut and other styles of dancing may be perfectly proper among well-behaved people, and, to some extent, may be set down as a refined amusement, though it is far from an intellectual one. The difficulty of making any sweeping rule is seen at once in the great diversity of opinion. When a Presbyterian or other body decides that all dancing is immoral, there is a lack of conviction that the exact truth has been stated. The doubt destroys the moral force of the prohibition. A reconsideration stops at this conclusion—that, while dancing is sometimes immoral, it is not always so.

Offering Premiums for Babies. It is well known that Baltimore society people from themselves into clubs of a dozen or so, and give, to each recipient at one or the other's houses during the winter, but perhaps it is not so well known, that there exists here an association, composed of ten of the most fashionable young married ladies of which the city can boast, called "The Pear-Grain Club."

It is reported that the winter club was formed at Lehman's Hall last winter, and is now giving a Grand given by the Pear-Grain Club. The lady members—no gentlemen—are admitted to membership—agree to present to the lucky mother, numerous articles of wearing apparel and infant's jewelry upon the birth of every child to one of its members. This obligation has been faithfully carried out, and in one instance one of the members received two sets of prizes. Committees of three members on qualification, prizes and records are appointed yearly, and a photograph of the "blessed baby" is furnished each of the members. The membership is limited to ten, and all vacancies occasioned by death or restriction are filled by ballot by the remaining members. It is said that the number of applications for admission to the club is over fifty. The prizes are estimated to be worth over \$100 and are of the very best quality.

"* * * Facts speak louder than words." Prof. "The doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

The Week's News by Telegraph.

A Prince dispatch says: The jury in the case of Wheeler, the stranger, charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, returned this evening with a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the court will pass the death sentence on the prisoner on the 23rd inst.

The Marquis de Lorne and Princess Louise were sergenanted at the Palace Hotel last night, and a very large crowd collected in hope of seeing the vice royal visitors. Accompanied by Gen. McDowell, the Marquis and Princess appeared on the balcony for a few minutes. Their appearance was the signal for loud and long continued cheers of welcome. The band then discoursed "God save the Queen," and the party retired. The Marquis, wife and suite will leave here on the Omineca Saturday for Victoria.

Shortly before noon to-day, British Consul Booker, introduced representatives of the British societies of the city to the Marquis of Lorne, and an address of welcome was read. The Marquis responded briefly. The Princess assigned fatigue as an excuse for her absence.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.—Butras Butra Pasha has arrived at Kafr el Dewar on the Alexandria, as delegate of the inhabitants of Cairo, charged to declare their loyalty to the Khedive.

Negotiations for the surrender are proceeding satisfactorily, and the British will probably occupy Kafr el Dewar to-morrow. It is stated the surrender will be unconditional.

Arabi Pasha's troops are evidently delighted at the prospect of the close of the war. Immense stores of ammunition and 1200 tents were captured. There is no doubt that Arabi Pasha was surprised. As soon as the English troops reached the enemy's entrenchment Arabi Pasha got on board the train and ordered it to steam off the scene.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sep. 14.—The monument to the memory of Capt. Wm. Morgan by the National Christian Association was unveiled this afternoon in presence of 1000 people. Morgan was the Masonic renegade.

A special from New York to the Advertiser says: "The president is really a sick man. The change in hours for meals and rest since Garfield's death has pulled him down. He is full of malaria, and is ordered not to live at the White House until he has been placed under the hospital."

The president on the 16th accepted 225 miles of the Northern Pacific railroad, reported upon by Scott, Saunders and Johnson.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 18.—During the week ending at 9 A. M. yesterday 27 deaths have occurred in the city of yellow fever, an increase of five. During the 24 hours to 9 A. M. to-day three deaths occurred, two of fever, and during the same period to 9 A. M. to-day two deaths of fever. There are still 70 to 75 cases here, with several new cases daily.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18.—From 10 o'clock Monday morning until late in the afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery continued to pour in from Aboukir and surrendered their arms. Many more are to come.

CHICAGO, 19.—At the liquor dealers and saloon keepers' convention to-day at Rock Island, the trustees report will be presented, showing the result of the past year's work. It takes a gloomy view of the adoption by Iowa of a prohibition amendment, of Kansas' fidelity to St. John, Nebraska's prohibition tendency, Missouri's narrow escape and the growth of prohibition in southern Illinois. They attribute these prohibitions successes to sloth and inactivity. The business of Illinois is threatened. The board has been organizing, agitating and doing political and legal work. The services of Rev. C. C. Bennett of Iowa and other lecturers have been secured, as this kind of agitation is deemed the wisest and the best recommended means be provided to continue. There has been a large gain in the number of local societies and an increase of 90 per cent in membership has been achieved. The wholesale liquor dealers' organization has been disrupted and the class show little interest in the maintenance of a powerful organization. They must be aroused. The membership of the retail division is 1773, an increase during the year of 534. The tables show that fully half the cities, villages and towns of Illinois have been won by prohibitionists. This is an alarming fact. The election of Judge Craig to the supreme court of the district was a triumph for the liquor interest. The election of members of the legislature requires active work in November. They recommend that another construction be secured from the supreme court of the drug shop act, and a movement to that end be inaugurated. The treasury has now increased to \$11,800 and disbursement \$9935. They conclude that they must favor a proper license system which shall make the trade respectable.

Democratic Territorial Convention. A convention of the Democracy of Washington Territory will be held at Vancouver on Wednesday, October 11, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and Prosecuting Attorneys in each judicial district. The appointment of delegates to said convention shall be one for each county in the Territory and one for each 100 votes or fractional part thereof over 50, cast for the Democratic candidate for Delegate in 1880, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: County, No. Counties, No. Delegates. Includes Chelan, Pierce, Pacific, Wapato, Skamania, Skamania, Whitman, Walla Walla, Waiilatpu, Whitman, Yakima, Mason, and others.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee. J. A. KUNIS, Chairman. ROBERT C. HILL, Secretary.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle does not think the Walla Walla maidens compare in point of architecture and facial comeliness, with California girls. The fact that the Frisco girls are addicted to feed cakes, parsley and Limburger ought to weigh something in favor of our girls.

A Love of a Room.

A young girl of this city, by the exercise of her innate good taste and putting every spare penny where it would do the most good, has furnished forth a charming room at comparatively small expense, and sufficiently aesthetic to please the most fastidious person. The floor, painted by her own hands, is a dark walnut shade, partly covered by a large rug made of cheap ingrain carpet, in a small pattern of cream and olive, flecked with pink, finished by a plain olive frieze, terminating at the corners with a cluster of four tiny pink fans. One window faces a dingy brick wall, and she painted the window panes in bright water colors, following a pretty traced pattern, which gives a bit of stained glass quite an effect in the pretty room. The other window is draped gracefully with long, full folds of sprigged muslin, depending from rings on a plain pine roll, to be replaced in the winter with a heavier curtain of olive cotton flannel.

The furniture is light wood and a lamp with a ray transparency stands on a five-o'clock tea table of unvarnished wood and throws a soft light over the room, which also contains books, shelves of pine, a couple of second-hand easy chairs, and a small dry goods box for shoes, covered by her own hands with pink and olive cretonne. A large clothes-horse, on which she posted the story of Cinderella in Walter Crane's pictures over olive paper, shirts off the washstand and bedstead from view. The toilet accessories, set off with fresh sprigged muslin over a pink lining, are a pink and white washstand and a large pitcher of the quaint shape that comes now in the cheaper grades of china; a second-hand wardrobe, draped with a portiere of olive Canton flannel, contains the unostentatious necessities to neatness and comfort, all traits of that description bought at the two-cent counters. A pretty willow rocking chair, ornamented with olive and pink ribbon, and a limited hassock to match—the two latter Christmas gifts—stand on the rug.

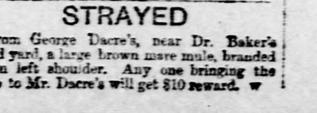
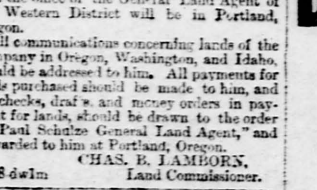
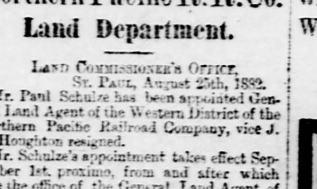
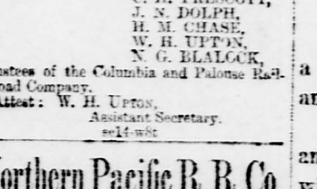
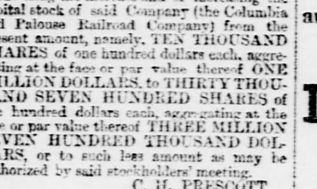
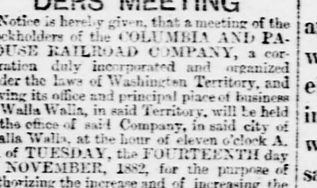
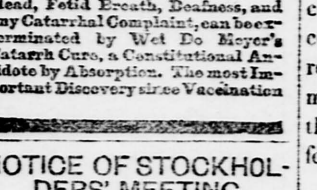
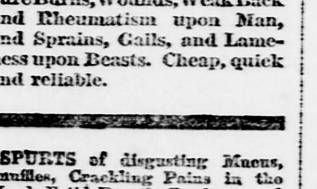
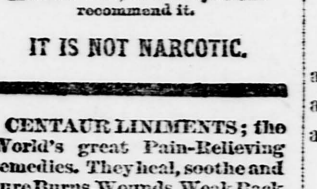
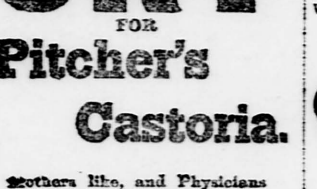
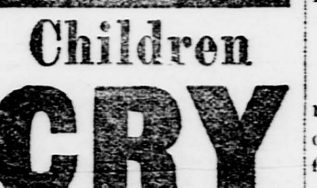
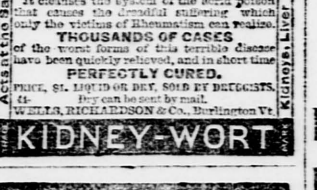
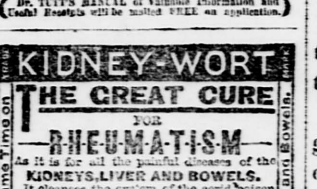
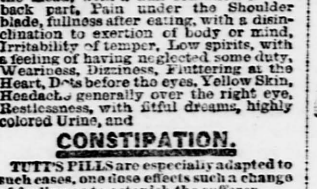
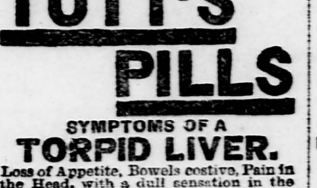
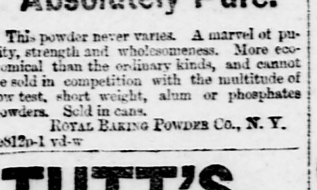
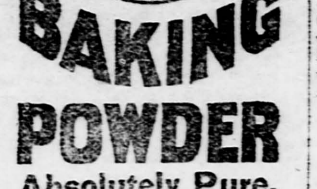
On the olive draped mantel are grand-mamma's Nanking topset, two tall silver candlesticks and a large finger jar not decorated and soiled with grandma's pictures, but left in its original blue and white daintiness gathered on Sunday afternoon walks. Two or three photographs of good subjects—that are better than chromo and cost less—hang on the wall and complete the pretty refuge of this proud and industrious girl, who is self-respecting enough to earn her own living rather than be dependent upon her rich relations.

Vibration in Buildings. It is easy to understand how a mill or factory may tremble or vibrate with its own machinery; that it will also vibrate to the motion of other objects, outside and removed from it, is more difficult to understand. Yet this is fully proved by observers. It is on the same principle by which a note struck on the piano will sometimes cause other objects in a room, say a brass medalion in a cabinet, to tinkle in response. The piano wire itself will respond when its keynote is struck. Other vibrations are not always audible, because they may lay outside of the range of the human ear. Synchronous vibration has come to be quite a study in the construction of mills; the jar of their own machinery is not all that has to be provided for. Some apparently trifling causes vibrating outside will not only add to the strain upon the building, but may actually interfere with the working of the looms, causing breakages and stoppages. C. L. H. Woodbury relates some instances of this in a book on mill machinery. As one of the cases he cites, a New York mill, a new and unoccupied building was found to vibrate in consequence of the puffing of a small engine sixty feet away. At Centerdale, R. I., it has been necessary to change the height of the column of water flowing over the dam to prevent the excessive vibration of the adjacent mill. At Amherst, Mass., one of eleven mills that are near the river, two vibrate when water in certain quantities flow over the dam, but the tremor can be wholly stopped by changing the flow of the water. The most frequent cause of vibration is due to the running of the machinery, and it has repeatedly happened that a complete cessation has occurred by increasing or lessening the speed at which the machinery is run. This is not always profitable or possible, and the fact that this vibration results in a loss of power variously estimated at from ten to twenty per cent, is a strong argument in favor of the construction of one-story mills, which would necessarily vibrate much less than factories having a height of six or eight stories.

Sun-Dried Fruit. All fruit-growers know that the markets of the world can be overstocked with canned and fresh fruit. They look to the adoption of good drying machines, and to the drying of fruit in the sun, to afford an outlet for such that otherwise would be wasted. Some time ago a few notes upon various systems of driers were presented, and the Dry Sun-drier was mentioned. Since then we are told that a number of improvements on this machine have been made, and samples of the product are now before us. They promise apples, pitted plums and peaches from General Babbitt's Chico ranch, and prunes from the orchard of John Sacramento river. The flavor of these samples is that that could be desired. How such fruit will sell in market alongside of the "evaporated" fruits, is a question for the commission merchant to determine. The sun-drier in use at Chico ranch covers 120 square feet. It is said to give satisfactory results. A sun-drier, if it will produce a good quality of fruit, and as rapidly as an evaporator, will soon pay for itself in the saving caused by not using fuel. Now the only way to do with new and meritorious machines of this sort, is to have sent out in actual operation, and by a dozen of the best-known fruit-growers of the state. An account of a year of practical service in the orchard, and the synopsized report of sales from a dozen such men, would do more to decide the relative values of the sun-heat and artificial heat systems than any amount of logic could. The sun-drier under consideration claims to be the best machine of the kind ever sent out of the horticulturists, who are searching for it quite as actively as it is searching for them.

Nothing short of Consummation Benefits. Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could not be overdone, and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a consummation of the best vegetable alternative, with the addition of Potassium and Iron, and the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial or blood diseases. Uniformly successful and certain in its removal of humors, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sore Throat, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurities of the blood. It is a powerful purgative, it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irrregularities, and is a potent restorer of vitality. For purifying the blood, it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For 40 years it has been the most popular and successful of the most available medicines for the suffering.

STRAYED. From George Dreyer's, near Dr. Baker's wood yard, a large brown mare mule, branded P on left shoulder. Any one bringing the mule to Mr. Dreyer's will get \$10 reward, w. s. s. 21-11.



PREPARING TO MOVE!

On or about September 30th, DOHENY & MARUM will remove to the vast establishment now being erected for them on Main Street, just above the Postoffice.

Our last announcement from corner Main and Second.

The People's Final Opportunity!

In years to come the Public will remember the bargains that we offer to-day.

The near approach of the completion of our new building reveals to us the imperative necessity of taking some forcible measures to sweep away every vestige of our present stock.

We have carefully weighed the consequences, and we have resolved, no matter what the loss, to carry NO OLD GOODS into our new establishment.

For the coming few weeks we propose to demonstrate the principle, in a manner that will not soon be forgotten, that, in this case, our loss will be a public gain.

No matter whether it be staple black silks, summer dress goods, ladies' hosiery, or house furnishing goods, the prices of all must perish now alike.

We are prepared to lose; but our loss will be an indelible advertisement, and we know it.

There is one thing the public should bear distinctly in mind, which is this: the goods which we are now clearing out, regardless of their value, are not old goods; they are all fresh, desirable, and new, and appropriate for this season's wear; but we need them no longer, and they must vanish.

One Price Only! All Goods Marked in Plain Figures!

The Public know what this system means—it is the architect of our popularity, the foundation of our business, and modern thought cannot invent any safeguard to protect a purchaser so comprehensive and secure as this.

We give no Price List! It would be no use! It could explain nothing, in reality!

If we said we sold 50 cent table linen for 25 cents, or 60-cent cretonne for 25 cents, or 50-cent straw hats for 15 cents, or \$1.25 undershirts for 65 cents, it would in reality reveal nothing, because those are things which the Public must see for themselves, and carefully examine and compare the prices with what they have paid on other occasions, before they can properly understand them.

We ask no lady to purchase, we simply wish them to examine our prices and goods; we are always well pleased when a lady examines our goods and says that she will try elsewhere, because she will return when she sees the prices in other stores; and then she is better satisfied, and so are we, because she then believes what we told her, when we said that our prices were always at least 40 per cent less than any other store in Walla Walla.

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Boots and Shoes! In a few weeks we will open our new establishment with a vast assortment of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, UATS, etc.

THEN we will talk about clothing and boots and shoes and when we are prepared we will talk very loud, and we will be heard, too, throughout the length and breadth of Washington Territory.

DOHENY & MARUM Cor. Main and 2d Sts. WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA.

Our regular has resumed professional operations.

The many things and common things are collected here just now, that an effort is to be made to clear them out.

The alleged editor of the mutual office of a newspaper, always known as Medical Lake.

From the Daily Morning.

Eyes cannot be had at any price in the Wood river country.

Mr. G. A. Merrill has bought of B. L. Stone six acres near the race track paying for it \$100.

We understand that the opponent of Miss Tina Johnson has his resignation of the candidacy all written out. Hand it in that will be much better than defeat.

It looks odd enough in this city of five thousand inhabitants to see both men and women on Sunday night, searching out their way to church by the aid of a lantern and candle pipe.

The abandonment of Red College as a military post has been ordered. This move will certainly work injury to the country north of Spokane Falls.

Says the Wood River Times of Sept. 5th: A gang of about 80 graders led by Blackfoot under Kilpatrick's orders, with wagons, tools and supplies, on last Thursday, and on Friday were camped at Red Hat.

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

PEN O'BRIEN DIVISION.

East Bound Stations: Walla Walla, Junction, etc.

West Bound Stations: Walla Walla, Junction, etc.

Connections: At Tacoma with Pacific Mail steamships for San Francisco, and with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.

At Lake View with stages for Steilacoom.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino railroad for Olympia.

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

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

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

At Spokane Falls with stages for Colfax, Fort Colville, Lewiston, Medical Lake, Spangle, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lakeview, and all points in Northern Idaho.

Through Tickets: Through tickets for sale at the principal offices of the company, and at the office of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, and via the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship from Portland and O. R. & N. Co.'s and P. C. S. Co.'s steamships from Portland to San Francisco.

Through tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino. J. W. SPRAGUE, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Supt. of the O. R. & N. Co., Portland, OREGON. H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Supt. Pen d'Oreille Division.

MILL CREEK Flume and Manufacturing Co.

Railway Freight Tariff.

Rates by the carload from their second stations to Walla Walla.

On freight shipped in less quantity than carload lots, and in excess of 250 pounds, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

The freight will receive freight from available intermediate points between Walla Walla and second stations at special rates.

On application rates will be given all parties desiring of shipping wood, rails, posts, etc., from any point on the firm to DuBois.

For forwarding and transferring freight to O. R. & N. Co.'s cars, at Walla Walla, 25 cents per ton.

All freight in cars not promptly taken charge of by the O. R. & N. Co. after 6 o'clock P. M. on the day of delivery will be stored at owner's expense and risk.

E. F. BAKER, Secretary.

KIDNEY WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are suffering from kidney disease? If so, you should at once procure and use this medicine.

Ladies: For complete cures of all kidney diseases, including catarrh of the bladder, and all other ailments of the urinary system, use this medicine.

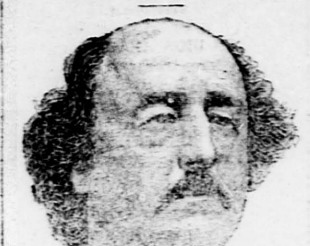
INSOLVENT NOTICE Territory of Washington, County of Walla Walla.

Whereas, the above named Robert J. Stringer has filed his petition in this Court, praying that he may make a cessation of all his estate and be discharged from his debts, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 111 of the Code of Washington, entitled Insolvency.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent, that they should appear before the Hon. S. C. Witzel, at his chambers, at the Court-house in Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the prayer of said insolvent should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of this Court, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1882. (L. S.) A. BEVES AYRES, Clerk.

HYACINTHS, Tulips, Narcissus, and Crocus for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, at STRAITS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

For all those Painful Complaints, Weakness, and all other ailments of the female sex.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

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WALLA WALLA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR. TO BE HELD OCTOBER 3 TO 7, 1882.

The exhibition of wool, stock and agricultural implements will be held at the Driving Park on Saturday and Sunday.

Monday, October 2. Books open for entries, but entries can be made with the Secretary in person or by letter at any time after the first of the month.

Tuesday, Oct. 3. First day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 4. Second day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 5. Third day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Oct. 6. Fourth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 7. Fifth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 8. Sixth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Oct. 9. Seventh day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Oct. 10. Eighth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 11. Ninth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 12. Tenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Oct. 13. Eleventh day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 14. Twelfth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 15. Thirteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Oct. 16. Fourteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Oct. 17. Fifteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 18. Sixteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 19. Seventeenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Oct. 20. Eighteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 21. Nineteenth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 22. Twentieth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Oct. 23. Twenty-first day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Oct. 24. Twenty-second day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 25. Twenty-third day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 26. Twenty-fourth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Oct. 27. Twenty-fifth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 28. Twenty-sixth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 29. Twenty-seventh day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Oct. 30. Twenty-eighth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Oct. 31. Twenty-ninth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Nov. 1. Thirtieth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Nov. 2. Thirty-first day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Nov. 3. Thirty-second day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Nov. 4. Thirty-third day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Nov. 5. Thirty-fourth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Nov. 6. Thirty-fifth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Nov. 7. Thirty-sixth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Nov. 8. Thirty-seventh day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Nov. 9. Thirty-eighth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Nov. 10. Thirty-ninth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Nov. 11. Fortieth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Nov. 12. Forty-first day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Nov. 13. Forty-second day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Nov. 14. Forty-third day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Nov. 15. Forty-fourth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, Nov. 16. Forty-fifth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Friday, Nov. 17. Forty-sixth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, Nov. 18. Forty-seventh day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Sunday, Nov. 19. Forty-eighth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Monday, Nov. 20. Forty-ninth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, Nov. 21. Fiftieth day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Nov. 22. Fifty-first day of the Fair, 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

WM. JONES, Dealer in Farm Machinery. AGENT FOR Hand-reeling Traction Engines, Gears, Scott & Co's Gold Medal Sewing Machines, and Pitt's Powers, Waiter A. Wood's Mowers, Reapers, and Twine Binders, Sulky and Reversing Rakes, Power and Hand Saws, and Sickle Mowers, Labels Wagons.

Corner Second and Alder Streets, WALLA WALLA.

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