

Weekly Statesman. Published Every Saturday, Wm. H. Newell, OFFICE, STATEMAN BUILDING, THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 43.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

\$4 00 PER YEAR.

DUSENBERY BROS. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

General Business Cards. THOMAS QUINN. Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. DR. M. YANDERVOORT. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. JOHN E. BINGHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. A. G. BLALOCK, M. D. NURSEY AND OBSTETRICIAN. NORTH PACIFIC MILLS. ARE NOW RUNNING! GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler. O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter. F. VETTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

JOHN B. LEWIS, Bookseller, Stationer, and NEWS AGENT. THE DAYTON Woolen Manufacturing Co. ATTENTION! Stockraisers & Owners of Horses! CITY BREWERY. JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor. Dealer in Wines and Liquors. CHEAP AMUNITION. ABBERTON & SEXTON, PROPRIETORS OF WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL.

A LITTLE WHILE. A little while with tiles of dark and light The moon shall fill; Warm Autumn's gold be changed to shrouding white And winter's chill. A little while shall tender human flowers In beauty blow; And ceaselessly through shade and sunny hours Death's harvest grow.

JOY OF DOING GOOD. If thou wouldst know the purest joy That e'er suffused the soul of man, Or deep within his bosom burned— Pure, heaven-born joy without alloy— Go forth where only thou canst roam.

Hymn of the Alamo. A distant paper says R. W. Potter's battle lyric, the "Hymn of the Alamo," is one of the most beautiful gems of Southern literature. The author was a citizen of Texas previous to annexation, and resided some two or three years—in Galveston.

NO COMBINATION! THE undersigned having purchased REESE'S MILL, will at all times have on hand Flour, Middlings, and Bran, FOR WHOLESALE.

THE DAYTON Woolen Manufacturing Co. OPEN FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of Blankets, Cassimers, Tweeds, Flannels, and Yarns.

ATTENTION! Stockraisers & Owners of Horses! HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED HERE, I offer my services as VETERINARIAN and FARRIER.

UNDERTAKER OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.

CITY BREWERY. JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor. Dealer in Wines and Liquors. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF Book and Lager Beer.

CHEAP AMUNITION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO Store. Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store. (Next door to Dusenbery Bros.)

ABBERTON & SEXTON, PROPRIETORS OF WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL. HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST MACHINERY, we are prepared to manufacture Castings, Turbines, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railings, Bannisters, Newel Posts, School and Church Furnishings, and all kinds of mill work.

Has Man Degenerated? The London Spectator, citing Capt. Webb's feat of swimming across the Straits of Dover, a journey of thirty-miles, as he made it, without assistance, takes occasion to refute the current notion that man has grown less vigorous than he was in ancient times.

Discontent in Politics. It seems not improbable that that vague emotion known as discontent will materially influence the result of the next Presidential election. It has already fashioned the platform in two pivotal States, and seems to gather force with its advancing tide.

A Sound Platform. At the democratic State convention of New York State, which met at Syracuse on the 17th ult., was adopted a very sensible platform, and is sound in every particular. It declares that "the public credit must be sacredly maintained; it denounces 'repudiation in every form and guise; it insists on a 'speedy resumption to specie payments,' as a measure 'demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.'"

Better than Rag Money. The opponents of gold as the basis of currency foolishly assume that mere coincidence of views and force of custom is the only reason why specie money as a standard of value passes from hand to hand.

Has Man Degenerated? (Continued) "Why should he have degenerated? It would almost seem as if the old theory, long since rejected by students, of the debilitating effect of civilization had retained a secret hold over men's hearts,—as if they really believed, as Tennyson implies, that progress benefited the brain at the expense of the body, that the 'Christian child' had given up the privilege of being 'iron-sided, supple-jointed,' which 'the gray barbarian' had once enjoyed.

MRS. JANE G. SWISHELMER avers that elecampane and fresh milk form a sure remedy for hydrophobia. Put the elecampane root into the milk, boil it and give it to the patient, fasting, a pint at a time. Three doses at intervals of forty-eight hours, she says, will effect a cure.

Bastie's Glass. This tempered or toughened glass has recently attracted great attention in Europe. Many believe that it is destined to revolutionize the manufacture of glass, and to come soon into every day use.

Official Incompetence a Crime.—There was never a better time to establish once for all as a settled fact in our politics the principle of absolute official responsibility.

A GRIT, at Putney, N. Y., recently nailed 600 grape boxes in one day of ten hours, driving 10,000 nails and handling 2000 pieces of wood. An aged negro recently called on Mr. Van Patrick, of Griffin, Georgia, and offered to be his slave for her food and clothing.

Weekly Statesman. SATURDAY MORNING. Has the Largest Circulation. THE OLDEST PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advertisement for various services and goods, including watchmaking, tailoring, and printing.

TO ADVERTISERS. The Walls, Walls System 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.

COLUMBUS DELANO has resigned his position as Secretary of the Interior, and "steps down and out." The people will be thankful that the chief of a gang of thieves is no longer in a place where he can aid his associates.

The story that General Joseph E. Johnston had been offered the command of the Khedive's armies at an enormous salary and "gold galore" in hand, is pronounced by the General to be utterly without foundation.

Just So.—Grant in his letter accepting Delano's resignation, expresses the opinion that the retiring minister has discharged "every duty with ability and integrity." This is the President's estimate. Per contra, the country regards Delano as the greatest rascal that ever held office, and hails his retirement as a respite from the reign of thieves.

The new President of the republic of Cuba proposes to deal the Spaniards blow for blow. It has been the custom of the latter to shoot all Cuban prisoners taken in arms. The Cuban President now announces his intention to retaliate in kind. The barbarities of the war in Cuba are a disgrace to civilization, but the Cubans have been long suffering and it is to be hoped that this determination to retaliate for Spanish outrages will lead to the adoption of a method of warfare in accordance with the recognized code of nations.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections in New York have assigned a first class hospital on Ward's Island, with about two hundred patients, to the use of the homeopathic physicians. This is said to be the first homeopathic charity hospital ever established in the world. The homeopaths have met with all sorts of opposition and ridicule from their brethren of the old school, but they will soon have an opportunity of putting their theories to a practical test, which will go far to popularize or condemn them.

AGAINST SECESSION.—Montgomery, Alabama, was the first capital of the "confederate states," and there the confederate congress met and the confederate government planted itself. It is an odd and at the same time a gratifying circumstance to find that the Alabama constitutional convention, now in session at Montgomery, a body overwhelmingly democratic, has just unanimously adopted the following as a part of the bill of rights of the new State constitution it is framing: "The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the federal Union there can be no secession of any State." And yet there are republicans, like Senator Boutwell, who talk about a "new rebellion."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Should there be no choice of President by the people next year, the house of representatives of the next congress will choose from the three persons having the largest number of electoral votes. Each state will cast one vote, the majority of the delegation deciding how the vote shall be cast. The democrats have a majority in congressional delegations of 22 states, the republicans in 13. One state (Louisiana) is evenly divided, and one (Mississippi) elects representatives in November. The election of the three democratic congressmen out of a delegation of four will give to California a majority for that party on the joint vote in the decision of the electoral vote for president in February, 1877, should there be no choice by the people at the popular election preceding. But as the democracy were so largely in the majority before, this vote is of little importance to them.

ASSESSING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The New York Tribune says that the secretary of the republican congressional executive committee has sent an official intimation even to the women employed in the government offices at Washington, that they must make a contribution of twelve dollars for the expenses of the coming presidential election. This is regarded as the preliminary gun in the opening campaign. If they are called upon for twelve dollars each fifteen months before the election, they can safely make their calculations to contribute two or three times during the progress of the campaign. This practice of calling upon government officials to contribute to political campaigns should be suppressed by law. The United States government never will be well served while politicians are permitted to enact the role of tax collectors on government officials. More especially should women, who have no vote and can take no active part in the canvass, be protected from the rapacity of political committees. The press have often demanded that the government should pay the same rates of salaries as private firms; but this, of course, can never be while government employees are subject to such calls as that noted above.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY TIMES has made a departure from the ordinary sleepy track of the journalism of that city by publishing in each number a very good likeness of some one of the leading local politicians of that city. It has transpired that the rulers of Philadelphia commonly alluded to as "the ring" were nearly all members of the "Pilgrim Club," an organization professedly devoted to social intercourse, but suspected of a more important design; that is, the bringing together of the leading men of both the great parties with a view to comfortably sharing the plunder of the city without the intrusion of the pertinent people who are always sneaking around inquiring the "how, why and wherefore" of city expenditures. Under the heading of "Our Pilgrim Fathers," the Times has given not only portraits, but has appended there- to very well written and impartial biographical sketches of their lives and careers. There is a quaintness about some of the observations which is amusing; for instance in speaking of Johnny Hill, the city commissioner, the writer holds him up as a model of economy and an example to the rising generation, inasmuch as he has "by dint of careful house-keeping, in the space of eight years, saved two hundred thousand dollars off a salary of only four thousand a year." This shows, says the writer, "what a young man can do on a moderate salary who does not waste his money on lager beer and cigars."

THE STORM ON THE TEXAS COAST.—From the brief accounts received by telegraph, the late storm on the Texas coast was fearfully terrific. Its greatest fury was spent between Galveston and along the shores of Matagorda Bay, where Matagorda, Lavaca and Indianola are situated. Matagorda and Indianola were the greatest sufferers, having had most of their buildings prostrated to the earth. In addition these towns were all deluged. The dispatches are not clear as to whether this drenching, in the case of Indianola, was from the rainfall or the sea. As the town stands on high ground, the presumption is that it was from the former. Galveston could be easily overflowed by the wash of the waves, as it is built on the low beach. The storm continued through two days, rendered agonizing by the screams of women and children and the loss of life. The recovery of over a hundred dead bodies conveyed to the mind an idea of the terrific nature, and from the wide scope of country taken in in the course of the winds, it is probable that the storm, as relates to the loss of life, has not been fully told.

AN EASTERN JOURNAL, of considerable circulation and more pretense, remarks that "hard money does not appear to exempt the people of the Pacific coast from financial panics any more than a greenback currency does our own community." To which the money editor of the Philadelphia Record makes answer: "No one with sense enough to make four out of two and two ever supposed it would. If a merchant lays in a large stock of goods and the price falls before he sells it, he will be a loser, no matter whether he buys and sells for coin or greenbacks; if a gambler stakes his last dollar and the dice decide against him, it is of little consequence whether his stake was gold or paper—he is broke." An ass will be an ass though his ears be platted with gold.

TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.—The question of removing the Territorial capitol will come up at the present session of the legislature, and it is understood that Seattle will enter the lists and expects to carry off the prize. Since the completion of the railroad from the Columbia river to the Sound, Olympia has ceased to be on the main line of travel, and in fact has come to be regarded as an out-of-the-way place. Indeed, Olympia has never been a place of any considerable importance, and had it not been for the business connected with the government offices, and the consequent travel to and fro, the town would not have amounted to anything. With very little good farming land in its immediate neighborhood, and too far up the Sound to ever become a trading centre, we can discover no future for Olympia, and think the legislature will do well to remove the capitol to Seattle or some other live town.

A SCHOOL DECISION.—A colored clergyman of Brooklyn brought suit to compel the admission of his son to the public schools on an equality with white children. Supreme Justice Gilman delivered the decision. He educated the claim of the board of education that they have the right, under the statutes, to prescribe upon what terms and conditions the benefits of the free school system shall be enjoyed within their jurisdiction. It was held further that the regulation under consideration was not in conflict either with the acts of the legislature or with the civil rights act, because it does not appear that colored pupils are thereby deprived of any advantages extended to another class.

GERMANY'S MOCK BATTLE was a very brilliant affair. The troops fought nobly. When General do well in earnest, they have a terrible itching to do it in sport.

WHITMAN SEMINARY.—See advertisement in another column.

A PENNSYLVANIA CANDIDATE.—The democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Pottsville, in the Schuylkill district, is likely to be another Governor Tilden, in his opposition to clerics and rings, should he succeed in defeating General Hartranft for the governorship. Though he has always taken a prominent part in politics, and was formerly attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia Times of the day before his nomination, mentions in his honor a noble example of the omnipotence of justice when faithful officers are charged with administering the laws. The commissioners of Schuylkill county tried to pocket illegitimate profits in the construction of a new county building, thinking it safe under the jurisdiction of their Judge, Pershing—reasoning that they were democratic commissioners, in a democratic county, with democratic juries, a democratic district attorney, and a democratic judge. The Times gives the result of their efforts thus: "Recently the closing scene in this impressive lesson was enacted. The commissioners of the county stood up before the honest judge and heard the judgment of the law. The felon's cell for two years, a fine of \$1000 each, and the restitution of the stolen money, were the terms of the sentence; and those who were officers of the county but a day before were stripped of their authority, of their plunder, and of their citizenship, and turned from the temple of justice to their prison homes."

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.—The merchants and business men of Southern Idaho are discussing the question of changing their freight arrangements and returning to the Columbia River route. Down to 1864, all the freight for Boise Basin followed the river route, and their withdrawal was due to the fact that freights were kept at too high a figure. The Central Pacific Railroad offered better terms and got all the trade. Time, however has worked a change, and it is now thought best by those interested to return to the old route. The inducements to this course are thus summarized by the Boise Statesman: "1st. Our merchants can buy several kinds of goods in Portland as cheap or cheaper than in San Francisco. 2d. The freight will not cost to exceed \$20 a ton from San Francisco to Umatilla by weight—60 cents less for Boise City and \$1.15 less for Owyhee by the hundred than they now pay on the railroad. 3d. If due notice should be given, our merchants would turn immediately on to the Umatilla road at the same price they are getting on the Kelton road. The Silver people might have to pay a little more, but not as much as the difference is against them on the railroad. 4th. Walls Walla Valley is full of horses and teamsters, and they will make sharp competition and put freight at a low figure. Taking it all in all we believe the advantages are in favor of the Umatilla route, and our merchants are pretty near of the same opinion."

A CORRECT SENTIMENT.—The San Francisco Examiner is one of the ablest democratic papers in the country, and is a standard authority in all that relates to party matters. Occurring this position, it is worthy of note that the Examiner never fails to denounce rascals in office, it matters not to what party they belong. Discussing the question of the necessity of honesty in administering public affairs, it says: "The citizens of California are a peculiar people. They are not so tied to any political party as to prefer its success over their own interest; and they are determined to have good, honest, economical government, no matter what organization may temporarily hold the reins of power. If rogues rule, it is immaterial what party covering they do their stealing under. If they do the livery of democracy to plunder the people, it is all the more necessary to denounce and depose them."

N. P. RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—At an election of the N. P. Railroad Company held at New York, September 29th, the following gentlemen were elected directors: Johnston Livingston, G. W. Cass, New York; J. Kennedy Moorhead, Joseph Dilworth, Pittsburg; Frank Billings, Vermont; J. N. Hutchinson, Charlemagne Lower, Pennsylvania; George Stark, B. P. Chamer, Boston; John M. Dennison, Baltimore; E. M. Lewis, C. B. Wright, Freley Smith, Philadelphia. It will be noticed that all the directors are Eastern men, the interests of the Pacific coast being entirely ignored.

HARD-MONEY CONVENTIONS.—The democrats of Massachusetts, the republicans of Maryland, and liberal republicans of New York, have declared in favor of the speedy resumption of specie payments. These declarations are important only as indicating the tide of public opinion. The democrats are not likely to carry Massachusetts, nor have the republicans any well-founded hopes of success in Maryland. The liberal republicans of New York did not even nominate a ticket, but adroitly recommended their supporters to sustain Governor Tilden in his work of administrative reform. These New York liberal republicans are as bitter on the present administration as the true-blue democrats. They resolve that they "condemn the national administration for its illegal and oppressive acts; for its shifting and unstable financial policy; for its inflation of the currency, its fraudulent pretences to the contrary notwithstanding; for its extravagant expenditure, and general disregard of intelligent opinion." This style of language, winding up with an endorsement of Governor Tilden's administration, does not look as though the straight republican convention had made much head-way in its avowed purpose to reclaim their crooked political brethren. So far the hard-money conventions are largely in the majority.

THE INDIAN WAR IN NEVADA, like the negro war in Mississippi, seems to be on the wane if not really at an end. This, of course, is gratifying. No one desired it should be otherwise if we accept a few Indian haters in one case and blood-thirsty radicals in the other.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRACY, in State convention, declared for hard money and a resumption of specie payment. Inflation is everywhere collapsing.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.—The following remonstrance against the proposed division of the county is being circulated and very generally signed: To the Hon. the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory.—The undersigned, citizens and tax payers of Walls Walla county, respectfully represent to your Honorable body that petitions will be presented to you at your present session asking for a division of our county upon a line that will take from our county proper nearly two-thirds of its territory; and while we claim to be disposed only remonstrate against the proposed segregation, for the following reasons: 1st. The proposed division would take from the old county all of its timber lands and much the larger part of its arable on farming lands, leaving the larger portion of it desert. 2d. We know that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the proposed new territory are opposed to any division at this time, and we believe that the people of the western end are a unit in opposition to it. 3d. We are not willing to give up so disproportionately large a part of our territory to a new organization, having, as we believe, only local interests in view, and we do not believe the county is yet sufficiently settled to justify a division. If the Representatives of the eastern part of our county, now in your Honorable body, insist upon division we would acquiesce in their going upon the basis of an equal division of the territory; and propose the following line of division, and at the same time remonstrate against any other: Beginning at Snake river at a point where the range line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette Meridian intersect said river; thence running south between said ranges to its intersection with the Touchet river; thence following up Touchet river—its south fork—to the line between Oregon and Washington Territory. Finally, in case your Honorable body makes any division, we respectfully ask that before the bill becomes a law it shall be presented to the legal voters of the county for their acceptance or rejection. And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

LABOR RATES.—The report of the department of agriculture has a chapter devoted to wages and labor. It finds the average of wages paid for unskilled labor by the whole country—including the colored people of the South—to be \$12 40 per month, with board. The colored people receive from \$8 to \$11 per month, South Carolina paying the least. In Massachusetts \$20 25 is obtained, in Maine \$15 94, in Vermont \$19 37, in Pennsylvania \$16 10, in the Prairie States from \$16 to \$17, in the old "Border States" \$12 to \$14, in California \$28 60, and in Wyoming \$32 50. These wages are on contracts by the year; by the season the rate is somewhat higher. The contracts are striking in the methods of harvesting and threshing. South Carolina pays nineteen cents a bushel, or a toll of every twelfth bushel, for threshing by flail; the New England States twelve or thirteen cents for threshing with itinerant horse powers; the prairie States, with large horse-powers, about seven cents, and California, with steam power, less than six. The different share systems of the States are also described. The report next treats of the relations between landlord and tenant. In New England these are respectively parties divide the seed, taxes, repairs and crops—half and half. In the Middle States stock and tools are reckoned on one side or the other—the tenant having only a third if he tills the soil. In the Southern Atlantic Coast counties this usage becomes universal, one-third of the product going to the landowner in the form of the stock and tools, and one to the laborer. Cotton yields only a fourth to the landlord. In the Gulf States the tenant freedman is favored with a large share of the proceeds and a more lenient treatment than the tenant farmers of the North. A distinction is made between sharers and renters, the former working for a certain portion of the crop the latter renting the acres and working for themselves. In the prairie States and on the Pacific Coast a money rental is more common than shares.

ONE OF THE BEST.—In the last legislation of New York the friends of the "Canal Ring" made a great outcry against the appropriating of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of Gov. Tilden's commission to investigate the management of the canals. Already an accomplice of assemblyman George D. Lord, who confesses to having been a party in robbing the State out of \$30,000, has made a restitution of his share of the plunder, \$20,000, and Lord has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of having accepted a bribe while a member of the legislature; while a suit for the recovery of \$40,000 has been commenced against him. The property of the notorious firm of Belden, Dennison & Co., canal contractors, has also been attached to the amount of nearly half a million, and suits began against them to recover hundreds of thousands of dollars which the commission say they have obtained from the State by means of fraudulent contracts, altering of bids, and the like. All this has been accomplished by the commission in about five months, and they promise before the legislature again assembles to unearth many more swindlers. That \$30,000 investment, the New York Sun thinks, was one of the best ever made by the State. The contract which Gov. Tilden made with the people when he began his war upon the "Canal Ring" will be carried out not only without change of plans or increase of expenses, but it also bids fair to bring a large amount of money into the treasury, and to send to state prison some of the public robbers who have been plundering the State.

THE TAMMANY SECRETARS.—Robert B. Roosevelt, James M. Smith, Francis M. Bixby, Joseph Blumenthal and Bernard Casperly have issued a circular in which they speak of John Kelly as the master spirit of the Tammany society. They allege that "although the forms of nominations by conventions, or pretended conventions, are sometimes observed, no nominations for an important office is, in fact, ever made by the people through a real convention, elected by them, and without the direct interposition and dictation of their party leader."

IS IT CHARLEY ROSS.—A dispatch from Ypsilanti, Michigan, to the New York Herald of the 17th, says that Eastern detectives have just taken from the Union school at Belleville, a small boy supposed to be the long-lost Charley Ross.

INFORMATION WANTED OF the whereabouts of two men named respectively A. Floyd and F. J. Parker, who formerly resided at Fingert, Idaho Territory. Any information as to the present residence of either or both these men will be thankfully received. Address this office.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY Agricultural Society. PROPOSALS FOR RENTING THE Saloon Privilege. Pool Selling. Restaurant. Fruit and Confectionery Stand will be received by the Secretary up to October 16th, at 12 M. Bids for each privilege must be separate. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. JAMES MADIGAN, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICE. In the District Court of the United States for the First Judicial District of Washington Territory. In the Matter of LUETHER A. NEWBY, Bankrupt. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That the third and final meeting of the creditors of LUETHER A. NEWBY, will be held in the city of Walla Walla, in said district, on the 29th day of October, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in said district, for the purpose named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 3d, 1867. O. P. LACY, Assignee.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S TROUBLES.—The dispatches show further discouragements in the political situation in France. The organ of the Orleansists, the Journal de Paris, denies the recent report that the Orleans Princes were about to renounce all claims to the throne; and the Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that when the assembly convenes again in November there will be a new group of parliamentarians formed by a defection from the republicans of the Left of such conscientious and austere radicals as Louis Blanc, and others who believe in ideal forms, and who would be contented with no government that is not the republic of their dreams. A choice by the ballot would make France an absolute republic by an overwhelming majority. But this division in the republican forces may put off such vote indefinitely by delaying the dissolution of the present assembly—France's Long Parliament. The republic of France is in danger, therefore from its friends as well as of being strangled in the embraces of Bonapartism and monarchy. President MacMahon evidently leans toward the former; for, though he recently displaced the indiscreet Admiral Baron Le Noury from the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, he put another friend and Bonapartist, Admiral Rose, in his place. If the President and his friends do not succeed in getting the Prince Imperial crowned, the republic is beset on the other hand by Henry V; and the late news mentioned that the great friend of this pretender in the Cabinet, the Duc de Cazet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just had a secret conference with Prince Gortschakoff, of Russia, at Interlaken. Then the Orleansists, who desire for their ruler King Louis Philippe II., deny, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, that their Princes renounce their claims to the throne. These Princes, however, have recently intimated, through the same organ, the Journal de Paris, that they would remain inactive in pursuing their claims while the Comte de Chambord lives.

RAPID TRANSIT.—The New York Herald of the 7th contains the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which, after an excited night's debate, has been adopted by a vote of 12 to 7 of the Board of Aldermen. The report makes out four contemplated routes for steam cars; two on the west and two on the east side, throughout the whole length of the city, to all of which the councilmen gave their consent, in spite of great opposition from horse car companies and other antagonists. As a month longer is given the commissioners to determine upon the details of structure, of surface and elevated roads, they have not yet fully decided upon any plan of construction. But the most difficult part of the work is yet to be done, and the great metropolis of the nation has been accomplished in determining the routes for the roads, ratified legally, as this has been, by all the requisite authorities, municipal and state.

GOV. HENDERICKS, of Indiana, who at this time holds a position of such prominence in regard to the presidency in his late speech at Zanesville, Ohio, said: "I have heretofore expressed the opinion that a wise statesmanship may avoid the extremes of a contracted currency, cramping enterprise and labor on the one hand, and of an inflated and depreciated currency on the other; that they are the extremes of glut and starvation, and health and strength will come of neither. I have an unshaken confidence that the national council of our party will so adjust these differences as to maintain our ancient doctrine in favor of a sound and stable currency, shaping our politics in accordance thereto, with a return to specie payments always anew, and at the same time avoiding disasters which would immediately follow contraction."

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1873. FALL TRADE! 1873.

WORTH OF

75,000 Dollars

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods

Men's & Boys' Clothing! Boots & Shoes, Hats,

CROCKERY

AND GROCERIES,

SCHWABACHER BROS.

Our Goods are all of the Best, and have been marked at the Lowest Prices.

Wholesale & Retail Trade Invited to Call! SCHWABACHER BROS.

Walla Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Upper Columbia River. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES. To take effect March 12, 1873.

From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 2 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 3 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 4 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 5 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 6 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 7 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 8 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 9 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 10 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 11 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 12 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 13 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 14 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 15 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 16 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 17 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 18 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 19 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 20 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 21 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 22 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 23 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 24 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 25 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 26 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 27 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 28 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 29 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 30 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 31 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 32 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 33 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 34 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 35 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 36 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 37 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 38 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 39 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 40 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 41 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 42 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 43 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 44 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 45 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 46 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 47 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 48 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 49 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 50 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 51 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 52 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 53 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 54 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 55 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 56 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 57 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 58 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 59 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 60 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 61 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 62 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 63 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 64 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 65 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 66 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 67 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 68 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 69 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 70 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 71 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 72 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 73 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 74 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 75 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 76 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 77 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 78 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 79 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 80 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 81 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 82 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 83 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 84 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 85 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 86 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 87 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 88 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 89 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 90 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 91 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 92 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 93 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 94 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 95 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 96 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 97 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 98 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 99 00. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, 100 00.

Whitman Seminary! W. MARINER, Principal. E. H. NIXON, Assistant. THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. Intermediate Department. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, etc. High School Department. Higher Mathematics, Advanced Book-keeping with Penmanship, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, etc. Collegiate Department. Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and other branches preparatory to entering the Freshman or higher class in College. TERMS: Intermediate Department, per quarter, \$10 00; High School and Collegiate, per quarter, \$12 50; Modern Languages, extra per quarter, \$2 50; Each Pupil pays a contingent charge, per quarter, \$5 00; Fee due at the end of each half-charge, 33 1/2.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, WALLA WALLA, W. T. A Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS. Live Stock Shipped to Portland. From the different points on the river, at the following rates: From Walla Walla to Portland, 10 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 11 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 12 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 13 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 14 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 15 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 16 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 17 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 18 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 19 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 20 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 21 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 22 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 23 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 24 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 25 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 26 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 27 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 28 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 29 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 30 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 31 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 32 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 33 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 34 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 35 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 36 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 37 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 38 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 39 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 40 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 41 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 42 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 43 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 44 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 45 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 46 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 47 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 48 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 49 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 50 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 51 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 52 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 53 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 54 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 55 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 56 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 57 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 58 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 59 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 60 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 61 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 62 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 63 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 64 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 65 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 66 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 67 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 68 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 69 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 70 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 71 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 72 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 73 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 74 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 75 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 76 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 77 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 78 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 79 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 80 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 81 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 82 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 83 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 84 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 85 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 86 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 87 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 88 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 89 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 90 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 91 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 92 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 93 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 94 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 95 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 96 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 97 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 98 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 99 00; From Walla Walla to Portland, 100 00.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. Standard Mill for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the valuable property known as the Standard Mill! This Mill is in good running order, and offers superior inducements to any person who desires to engage in the Milling business. For terms, inquire of N. T. CAZOS, or of the undersigned, at the Mill. ANDREW McCALLEY, 38-1/2.

ATTENTION! THOSE WHO OWE ME WILL PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE, EITHER BY CASH OR NOTE. I will take Wheat, Oats or Barley, at the highest market prices. If this call is not promptly responded to, I must of necessity put my accounts in the hands of a collector. If you cannot pay now call and see me at my office. Settlement must be made. W. A. HALOCHE, M. D., Walla Walla, September 18, 1873.

HAIR FAIR.—We are requested to state that persons going to the Oregon State Fair will be passed over the Walla Walla Railroad at half the usual rates.

CAMMERTON.—The United Brethren have for the past three weeks been holding a camp meeting out on the Tum-Lum, some five miles from this city.

GEN. HIRSHARD, of the Land Department of the N. P. Railroad, arrived here on the 29th and left again on the 30th. We are not apprised as to the particular nature of his business.

A. H. BOEMER, assistant superintendent of the N. W. Stage Company, is at Walla Walla. Mr. Boemer is accompanied by his wife, and is here for the purpose of making quarterly settlements along the road.

WELL NAMED.—Mrs. Dr. Bayley, of Corvallis, has two large imported roosters, one of whom she calls "Brigham Young," and the other "Becher." If Mrs. Bayley fails to see an improved breed of chickens with these roosters, she had better abandon the business.

FOR THE BLACK HILLS.—A party of young men, numbering eighteen or twenty, left Walla Walla early in the week, bound for the Black Hills. They start late in the season, and have a long journey before them, but they are confident of making their objective point. Some of them go for the purpose of digging gold, others with a view to securing employment at the military posts, and all of them expect to better their condition.

ORDER OF ALMINE INDIANS.—The Catholic father who has been in charge of the Our Saviour Mission for a period of twenty-seven years, informs us that all the treaties made with the Indians in regard to them are unsettled. He says that very few whites have gone into the Our Saviour country for the reason that good lands are scarce, and the roads bad. The father approves the "Christian method of dealing with the Indians," but says its institutions have been thwarted by the action of corrupt men.

ORIGINS STATE FAIR.—The O. S. N. Company has made arrangements to take passengers to the State Fair at half the usual rates. From Portland the railroad will take passengers at half fare. The fair commences Monday, October 11th, and continues 6 days. The arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and it is expected that the exhibition will be greatly in advance of all previous ones of the kind. A number of our people have already started for Salem, and it is expected that the representation from this quarter will be very large.

LEWISIAN AFFAIRS.—Capt. J. M. Gorman, who has just returned from a hurried trip to Lewiston, informs us that business at that place is dull. In the Patuxent country the farmers are busy threshing their grain. The roads are very dusty, and travel is disagreeable. There is much talk in the upper country about the "division question," many of the settlers being opposed to the measure as likely to increase their taxes. They use the old argument—the present system of law is good, and a new set would be a great evil to them.

PUNISHMENT.—Last Wednesday afternoon "Fumny" Goss, a lad about fifteen years of age, son of Mr. John Goss, who resides some two miles below town, met with a painful accident. He was playing at the school house, district No. 1, and while wrestling with a larger boy, "Fumny" was suddenly thrown to the ground in such a way as to dislocate his elbow. He was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Horton near by, and Dr. Bingham summoned to his relief, who succeeded in reducing the dislocation. The boys now doing well and will soon be able to resume his studies.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.—In addition to the very liberal premium list originally offered, the trustees of the Agricultural Society, at their meeting this week, determined to hang up an additional purse of \$500, to be trotted for on the second day of the exposition. The race will be free to all trotters; mile heats, five to five. Entrance fee \$50; three to enter, two to go. The entrance money will be given to the second horse. This additional premium is offered with a view of attracting such horses as "Mark Twain," "Ballflower," and "Lawson." The Society's officers are certainly doing everything in their power to make the exhibition a success.

BEATING HORSES.—Persons on the line of Main street, below Third complain that one particular thoroughbred is made the scene of frequent untoward accidents. Thursday morning a performance of this kind came off, and as the wild and frightened horse charged along the sidewalk, it required considerable ingenuity to get out of the way. Our informant states that this exhibition was witnessed by at least one hundred persons, but that a policeman put in an appearance to arrest the matter. The idea of the police looking after matters of this kind is simply absurd, they are intended for purely ornamental purposes.

THE WICKED STEAMER.—A telegraphic dispatch from the O. S. N. Company states that a survey has been held on the steamer Temco, and her hull found so badly damaged that it has been determined to condemn the boat. The company will at once proceed to construct a new boat, using the boiler and machinery of the old one. This passes out of existence the second boat that ever plowed the waters of the upper Columbia. The first boat to demonstrate the practicability of navigating the upper Columbia was the Col. Wright, launched in March, 1859. This was wrecked by her owners, Col. Thompson and Capt. Cov, almost immediately proceeded to build a second boat—the Temco. The Col. Wright was a small boat, and was soon laid up, but the Temco was one hundred and fifty tons capacity, and rendered efficient service for a period of over fourteen years. She was now gone to that bourne from whence steamers never return, but she will forever be remembered by the thousands of people who have sailed and pleasantly carried up and down the "Great River" of the West.

RAILROAD CAR BURNED.—A box car, on the up trip from Wallula, Thursday morning, caught fire and was with difficulty extinguished. The car was loaded with merchandise, including 78 packages for Messrs Oppenheimer & Co., of Colville, and a number of packages for Messrs. Schwabacher. The value of the merchandise, or the amount of damages, has not as yet been ascertained. All the boxes are more or less charred, and the goods were damaged from being deluged by water. After the fire was discovered, they had to run the train over a mile to reach a water tank, when the flames were promptly extinguished. A gentleman who happened to be present informs us that the hands employed on the train worked splendidly. Some of the men at the risk of their lives entered the burning car and threw out several kegs of powder that were in momentary danger of exploding. The coolness and determination of these men saved much other valuable property from destruction, and entitles them to great praise. The origin of the fire is not known with certainty, but it is supposed to have originated in a case of matches, that were possibly fired from the motion of the train. In addition to the actual loss, the shippers will be inconvenienced by having to do without the goods they require for their immediate trade.

THE WESTON ROAD.—Work on the new road over the Umatilla reservation has not yet commenced, owing to the obstinacy of the Indian agent. Senator Mitchell, who has been petitioned in regard to the road, telegraphed on the 29th of September that permission from the department would be granted on that day. Indian commissioner Smith, telegraphed on the 13th of September to Maj. Conroy permission for the telegraph line to go on and build their line, via "the Meacham creek road." There being no such road, the new agent raises a quibble on this point and refuses to let them go on with the work, notwithstanding that he was shown the telegram subsequently received from Senator Mitchell, stating permission would be granted. The whole secret of the agent's opposition seems to be in the influence brought to bear on him by the people of Pendleton, who wish to prevent this enterprise, and are doing all they can to retard the work. The agent well knows the road is sure to be built, and Mitchell's telegram ought to satisfy him of that. Yet in the face of all this he is retarding the work, when it is of the utmost importance to have it go on before winter sets in, so the stage company can have time to put up stations and make the necessary preparations for traveling over it.

FOR THE CAPITOL.—Sunday last, Messrs. Ping and Lloyd, of the Walla Walla delegation, left for the Territorial capital. The other members had left previously, thus insuring a full attendance at the opening of the session. The members from the upper end of the county went down confident in their ability to pass a bill for the division of the county. They had with them a petition bearing the names of seven hundred signers, asking the creation of the new county. They also claim that they have votes enough already pledged to secure the passage of the bill. For months the people living at Dayton and in that neighborhood have been working up the division question, and it is possible that they have got it under such headway that it will be difficult to defeat it.

SHIPMENT OF WHEAT.—The loss of the Temco will seriously interfere with the shipment of wheat by way of the Columbia River. The boats now at the disposal of the Company are the Yukon and Ogley, capable of carrying off not over 400 tons a week. As a matter of course, this will necessitate the holding over of much of the grain crop to the coming spring, when it is hoped that the facilities for shipment will be greatly improved. Thus far this season the movement of grain has been attended by a series of mishaps, first upon the railroad, and then upon the river, until shippers have become disheartened. It is hoped that another season will prove more propitious for the grain trade of the country.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.—"Oh! don't make a fool of yourself; you're tight now!" was the audible exclamation of a female voice who heard the other evening as we were passing up the street. Thinking it might be an up-town woman wheeling her "hubby" home through the darkness, we hastened on in hopes of obtaining a good item; but soon discovered that it was a couple of young ladies who had been down town shopping and one of them had burst her "pull-back" loose, and they had only stopped to repair damages. The boys picked up plenty of top strings the next morning.

THE BEAR FIGHT.—Mr. Joseph Moore and Mr. George Marsh, the unfortunate gentlemen who were injured by a bear, as we stated last week, are recovering. Mr. Moore is improving rapidly, being able to sit up and eat, which he was unable to do for several days after the injury. Mr. Marsh's injuries, although not dangerous are troublesome, both his right eye being torn through the middle and severing their attachments. His injuries will unavoidably have some disfigurement. Dr. Bingham is attending both these gentlemen, and under his care they are rapidly improving.

FALL GOODS.—Messrs. Dusenbery Bros. have now in store an immense stock of fall and winter goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. The Messrs. Dusenbery have unsurpassed facilities for buying goods, and they always give their customers the benefit of this advantage. Owing to the holidays and rush incident to opening the new goods, they are unable to prepare an advertisement in time for this issue. Look out for their card next week.

YAKIMA DISTRICT COURT.—Judge S. C. Wingard held by Thursday's cars for Yakima city, where he will hold a term of the District Court. He was accompanied by A. R. Ayer, district clerk. Judge Wingard and party intend to go to the Dalles, where they will be joined by the U. S. Marshal, and thence journey across the country to their destination.

HEBREW NEW YEAR.—Thursday last the stores and places of business of our Israelite citizens were closed in honor of the Hebrew new year. Some of the more strict adherents of the ancient faith abstained from business for two days. The idea, as we understand it, is that the exact day is uncertain, and so to make sure of it they close for two days.

THE UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Letter from the Agent—The New Wagon Road and Telegraph Line.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—I so far presume upon your former friendly relations, as to intrude upon your columns a matter of public concern which has been the subject of much comment and criticism. I do this with more confidence, since you have treated the same subject in a former issue of your paper in a manner which reflects somewhat harshly upon my course in connection with it, which I am sure you would not have done had you been informed of all the facts, and with a view of justifying myself, and removing a wrong impression, that I ask of you the insertion of this letter. I allude to the newly projected wagon road and telegraph line across the reservation, from Walla Walla to Weston to intersect the Meacham road.

A very erroneous impression has gone abroad concerning my action in the premises, and motives and feelings have been imputed to me, as I learn, of which I am entirely incapable. These are the facts, and I refer with confidence to Maj. Conroy, my predecessor here, for the correctness of this statement: I am generally known that I have but very recently assumed the duties of Indian agent here, filling a vacancy existing out of the resignation of Maj. Conroy, who had been the faithful and efficient agent for more than four years; (and I cannot let so fitting an opportunity pass without acknowledging the pleasure I have received from the urbane and cordial spirit in which on his part the change has been effected.) Among other things connected with the business of the agency, I learn that some time ago, springing an effort had been made by the people of Pendleton to open a highway from that town to Lee's Encampment, but the agent deemed it his duty under the law to interpose in behalf of the Indians, as a violation of their rights under the treaty; that the people then petitioned the government, that they should do as they pleased, and that the petition had not been acted upon. I find upon the file of official correspondence in this office, in answer to an inquiry from the department at Washington, in which the agent says: "If this petition of the people of Pendleton is granted, it will lead to other parties trying to get roads through from different sections of the country to connect with it, which would necessarily prove very injurious, if it did not entirely destroy the range of the Indians."

Within a week after I came here, two of the chiefs and many of the leading Indians of the reservation, called on me to enter their protest against a new road and telegraph line from Weston crossing the river 10 or 12 miles above the agency, and urgently pressed the same objection, that it would destroy their winter ranges, and incidentally would take their protest known at Washington. A day or two after this, Mr. Charles McMorris, of Weston, called and informed me that a petition had gone on for the right of way; that Maj. Conroy had signed it and was willing the work should go on; asking my consent that they should commence operations even in advance of the action of the authorities at Washington on their petition. I expressed my entire sympathy with such improvements generally, and only hoped it would be in my power to favor his views, by which I should be greatly influenced in my action. Fortunately Maj. Conroy came up before Mr. McMorris left, and the matter was referred to him, who he told me, Mr. McMorris, that while he had signed the petition, because he thought the road a public necessity, he never once thought of consenting to their entering upon the work until the government had spoken in the matter, and had they done so either upon the road or telegraph line, he would have stopped them.

After being informed of the facts, and the law in relation to the same, I called, as much as I regretted it, to refuse my consent to the work, until the government had acted in the premises. How absurd to suppose an Indian agent to do any such thing as I was asked to do here. And how more than unreasonable is it, that the machinery of public sentiment should be set to work to divert a concentration of public duty into a vainglorious display of official impotence.

This whole question, Mr. Editor, is disposed of by the 10th article of the treaty with these Indians. It is short and to the point, but has been made so long and so contrary to purpose. Here it is: "The cost-derated bands agree that whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways and railroads, shall have the right of way through the reservation." Now, who else than the President has the right to make this concession of roads across the reservation? Certainly not the agent, and every intelligent man must see it. How then can he consent from the duty which the law places upon him?

On last Thursday evening I received a telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to "permit the Nevada and Northern Telegraph Company to build their line across the reservation of the Meacham road." And as there is no such road as that mentioned it was altogether too indefinite for me to act upon, so, on the same day, I telegraphed for more definite instructions. As soon as they arrive the company shall have the benefit of them. I, however, went to Weston the next morning and communicated the details of these instructions to the agent, for them to avail of its advantages if they could make anything out of it. It is needless to say they were not more successful than I had been, and as I was still asked to consent to something not authorized by the dispatch, there was no result attained. If inconvenience has resulted from any mistake in the dispatch, it is not my doing, and I am not answerable for it. In conclusion, I will say that I have never uttered a word of opposition to these enterprises, for I entertain none but friendly feelings to all improvements of the kind, and shall throw no obstacles in the way of their completion when I am clothed with authority in the premises.

Pardon me for the length of my communication, but I deemed it essential to give the particulars. T. W. TALIAFERRO, U. S. Indian Agent.

LETTER LIST. List of advertised letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending October 1st, 1875. E. S. Baker, Miss J. Rinehart, O. F. Clark, Miss Tempie Ransier, W. H. Chase, Mrs. Sarah Barber, J. M. Berris, James W. Stewart, James Wilson, Ernest Smith, Mrs. Annie Harrison, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Wm. Thos. D. King, Martin Smith, James Murray, John W. White, Alexander McKenzie, N. C. Williams, C. W. Wood. WILD FOR NOTICE. Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. George Stowell. Persons calling for the above letters will please say, "Advertised." C. T. SARRIS, P. M.

CARD. PORTLAND, Oregon, August 16, 1875. This is to certify that the North Pacific Mutual Life Association of Portland, Oregon, has this day upon presentation of claim of Mrs. Mary Smith, of Oregon City, a promissory paid in United States gold coin, the full amount called for by the terms of policy No. 983. Being personally acquainted with the managers, I feel justified in saying the North Pacific Mutual Life Association is entitled to the confidence of the public. F. O. MCCOY, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Smith. (Mr. McCoy was a former mayor of Oregon City and an old and highly respected citizen.) Important.—Endorsed by the Medical profession. Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat. Dr. TOWN'S SLEETH'S RHOACHIE ANODYNE cures all BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SORE THROATS, and all other ailments. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

FALL ARRIVAL AT ADAMS BROTHERS' THE EASTERN MARKETS, DIRECT FROM AND BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!

The most extensive and attractive Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS Ever brought to Eastern Washington.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Invited! Our Stock embraces an immense Supply of CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Domestic, Carpets, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. Call and be convinced.

ADAMS BROS., Corner Main & Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

NEW Drug Store! H. E. HOLMES, SUCCESSOR TO MEAD & COCK. A Full Stock of Fresh Drugs, MEDICINES, Proprietary Articles, PERFUMERY, Druggist's Sundries, &c.

FOOR & HEALEY, MANUFACTURERS OF Boots and Shoes, Main Street, Walla Walla. REG TO RETURN THANKS TO THE PUBLIC for their liberal patronage for the past eight years, and would respectfully announce that they have now a full stock of MACHINERY, MATERIAL AND PRICES! they are able to compete with the Eastern and San Francisco markets. Now on hand a large stock of Kip and Calf Boots! Prices 86, 87 and 88.

POND'S EXTRACT. Bear, for I will speak of excellent things. POND'S EXTRACT.—The great Vegetable Pain Expeller, has been used for over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt cure, no other medicine can be excelled. POND'S EXTRACT. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. POND'S EXTRACT. Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Chafings, Old Sores, Blisters, Eruptions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. POND'S EXTRACT. Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Chafings, Old Sores, Blisters, Eruptions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application.

NOTICE. MECHANICS & BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL AND Sash, Door, & Blind Factory. Taxes for the Year 1875. THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY TAX BOOK for the year 1875, is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, to whom taxes can be paid until the 1st day of January next. After that date no paid taxes will become delinquent, and with 10 percent added, be placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection. Walla Walla, July 17, 1875. County Treasurer, 25-1/2.

Russell & McLane, Walla Walla Bakery AND PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes, CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS. Dealer in Family Groceries CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. UPHOLSTERING. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. WAREHOUSE, Main street, Walla Walla, below Third street. 24-1/2.

North-Western Stage Co. GREAT Reduction in Fare to the East. LOCAL RATES OF FARE: Walla Walla to Weston, Oregon, 2 50; Walla Walla to Pendleton, Oregon, 2 00; Walla Walla to La Grange, Oregon, 19 00; Walla Walla to Union, Oregon, 12 00; Walla Walla to Baker City, Oregon, 17 50; Walla Walla to Winnemucca, Idaho, 25 00; Walla Walla to Kelton, 37 50.

STINE HOTEL. W. B. HODGINS, Proprietor. General Superintendent, W. M. GLASFORD, Agent. 30-1/2. 1875. First Premium Sash & Door Factory. NOTICE TO MECHANICS & BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL AND Sash, Door, & Blind Factory. Taxes for the Year 1875. THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY TAX BOOK for the year 1875, is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, to whom taxes can be paid until the 1st day of January next. After that date no paid taxes will become delinquent, and with 10 percent added, be placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection. Walla Walla, July 17, 1875. County Treasurer, 25-1/2.

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

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

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET, Main Street, Walla Walla. WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE VERY CHOICEST CUTS OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, LARD, HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES.

Walla Walla Market. CHAS. RUSSELL, Proprietor. THE subscriber has leased the building at the corner of Main and Second streets, for the purpose of a FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, and will at all times furnish customers with the choicest cuts of BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, LARD, HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES.

"Bay State Politics." A Boston correspondent of the New York World reviews the political situation, in Massachusetts, and states that since the withdrawal of Governor Talbot from the gubernatorial contest, the field is left clear to two men, Dr. George B. Loring and ex-Mayor Alexander H. Rice. The struggle between their partisans has thus become intensified, and it cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon the party whoever is triumphant at Worcester. The effect of the Talbot retirement is differently interpreted by the local press. The Globe, News and Herald believe that it will greatly help Loring. The Advertiser and Transcript declare that Rice's chances have been improved thereby. The fact is that the element in Massachusetts radicalism, called "Butlerism," is backing Loring, while Beacon street respectability prefers Rice. Hitherto the latter has been able to control the party, but in the present contest Loring has much the better organization, and his friends are working for him with a confidence which, it is evident, the other side lacks.

The correspondent continues as follows: If Dr. Loring receives the republican nomination for governor it is certain that Beacon street respectability will be profoundly disgusted and give but a lukewarm support to the ticket. Indeed, the Advertiser does as much as threaten to bolt. It will oppose the Doctor up to the meeting of the convention by exposing his unhandsome political record; and if he is nominated, of course it cannot for consistency's sake, ask people to vote for him against such a man as William Gaston. When Governor Talbot's letter was published a number of his friends held an informal meeting at a room in School street and discussed the situation, and it is understood that the feeling was pretty unanimous to give help neither to the aspiring Doctor nor the ex-Mayor. There were some who openly avowed their determination to vote for Gaston.

The administration of Governor Gaston has been nearly faultless. The republican politicians can pick no flaw in it. They know that the Governor is the strongest man before the people to-day, and that he can only be beaten by the strongest man in the republican ranks on a general rally of the party. But the rivalry between the Rice and Loring factions makes the chances nearly hopeless. If a compromise could be effected on a first-class man there would be better prospects. It has been suggested to trot out Charles Francis Adams as the only man who can beat Gaston; but however much such a nomination would please the rank and file of the party, the politicians who run the machine will have none of it. The Boston Globe declares editorially that the nomination of Mr. C. F. Adams at Worcester by the republican convention would re-elect Mr. Gaston by 20,000 to 30,000 majority.

The democratic state convention will undoubtedly re-nominate the ticket of last year with Gov. Gaston at its head. It will have, at the worst, an even chance with that of the republicans for success. If the democrats carry Massachusetts a second time, their foot-hold in the State House will be materially strengthened, and it would not be beyond the bounds of probability that with such a candidate for President as Mr. Tilden, of New York, on a reform and hard money national platform, the democracy would obtain the electoral vote next year of the State which gave birth to the republican party.

1875. E. P. Fitzgerald & Bro. 1875. DRIVERS IN FEON AND STUBBLE. BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, General Merchandise. Eastern Exchange Hotel. E. P. FITZGERALD & BROS., WALLA WALLA & PORTLAND, OREGON.

NORTH PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON. Capital, \$100,000, Gold Coin Basis. "Even-handed Justice."

OFFICERS: P. WASHINGTON, President; W. S. LADD, Treasurer. DIRECTORS: P. WASHINGTON, W. H. EPSTEIN, W. S. LADD, J. L. WILSON, J. L. AYKINSON, E. QUACKENBUSH, M. P. MORSE. THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE EXPANDED has placed its business upon a permanent and substantial basis. Its members now number more than sufficient to allow the Law of Mortality ample scope for operation. The system of the Company has proved the most economical and popular ever presented to the public: offering Life Insurance at LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH the cost of Eastern companies; while its mutual contribution plan allows all surplus premiums to be retained by each individual member, until required by actual death losses, thus absolving no large fund from any liability. The lower rate of mortality and higher rate of interest of the Northwest, and a careful system of Underwriting and rigid economy of management, enables this Association to offer Indemnity for Life at a cost lower than any company organized elsewhere. Full information given upon application to where: E. P. FITZGERALD, Agent, Walla Walla, W. T. A. E. ISHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Wash. Territory and North Idaho. Office corner of Main and Third street, Walla Walla, W. T.

LAFITTE'S TREASURE.

A Chest with \$75,000 in Doubloons Found. There have always for many years past been vague rumors floating about, that along the Louisiana and Mississippi coast the men of Lafitte had buried treasure.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that some years ago a certain family here received from the lips of a spot where a chest of doubloons was to be found. The two sons started but never returned.

The quiet of the coast has, however, just been seriously disturbed, and as we learn from Mr. Holly, of the United States Circuit Court, just returned from Bayou La Batre, thirty miles this side of Mobile, on the New Orleans railroad, there is a money fever raging.

It appears that five days ago, at Devil's Hole, a curious craft of schooner rig put in. She was very small, but had the appearance of having come some distance, her build being unlike any thing seen hereabouts for years.

They selected a spot from a diagram they consulted, and after digging until 12:15 that night, the spade touched a metal box. They became very excited, dug the faster, and at last lifted out of the hole, some seven feet in depth, a strong iron chest, corroded and rusty.

He heard them count the money and imagined they were some band of robbers. He assisted them with the chest down to the boat. They rowed on to the schooner. When the fisherman looked out over the water next morning, no sail was in sight.

Who were these mysterious visitors? Is the question now agitating the denizens of Bayou La Batre.—New Orleans Bulletin.

PIERRE GREGOIRE TOUSANT BEAUREGARD is now a resident of New Orleans and daily wanders through the haunts of men one of the most quiet and unobtrusive of gentlemen. He is now fifty-eight years of age, but such is his careful and rigid system of living that he looks to be only fifty and promises to live to a ripe old four-score or more.

A FAMOUS ARMORER.—Andre de Ferrara was the most famous armorer of modern times. He first came into note in the Highlands of Scotland. It is said he was the only person who could forge armor that would resist the Sheffield armor heads, or make swords that would vie with the best weapons of Toledo and Milan.

The Women and Children.

A mourning widow declared that nothing brings him such affecting memories of his dear, dead wife as to stumble over a flat-iron.

It must make a woman feel mean to take poison, write two or three farewell letters, upbraid her husband, and then be saved by a stomach pump.

Child—"I couldn't live if I should have the fever." Mother—"Why so?" Child—"Because I'm so little there wouldn't be room for the fever to turn."

"If you want fun," remarked old Smilax, leaning over the gate and working the gravel with his bare toes, "you oughter see my wife dig taters when she's tairin' mad."

Good conundrum for young ladies to practice on: When will the alphabet have only twenty-five letters? When you and I are made one.

An "engaged" young man, whose girl makes him go home four hours before daylight, wishes the nights were three months long, as they are in Norway.

A Wyoming husband has given his full consent for his wife to run for office, but he didn't give it until after a conflict which broke every dish in the house.

"I never lost my hand to writing" poetry till two years ago," said a young ruralist, tilting back in a grocery chair "but the minute I took to goin' with that Johnson girl, by gosh! I couldn't help it."

"You're always off at night," "Leander," said Mrs. Spilkins, reproachfully, the other evening. "Yes, my dear," replied Spilkins. "You'll remember even when I first proposed, you considered me a pretty good offer."

It is indeed affecting to see a pale, poetic looking young man arise from a table where he has been inditing some verses 'To a False One,' and clasping his hand over his liver complaint of the heart-ache.

A friend of ours has a little niece whose mother, thinking it time for her to put away her childish things, informed her that 'Santa Claus' was no person at all; there was no such person. Whereupon the child solemnly asked: 'Mamma, have you been telling me lies about Jesus Christ, too?'

He had a very promising boy between the shoulder blades, and his wife, who was young and beautiful, and could play on the harp, but hadn't nursed much in the hospitals, put a mustard plaster on it. A lawyer subsequently explained to him that they didn't grant divorces for such causes in this State.

A little Bangor girl, after returning from church, Sunday, was found at the wash-bowl sprinkling her doll's head. She excused herself to her mamma by saying that the minister told them that all children who would go to heaven should be baptized, and she wasn't going to risk 'Sissy' any longer.

Child—"Mamma, are you going to heaven?" Mamma—"Yes, I hope so, dear." Child—"And Jane?" Mamma—"I hope so. She is a good woman and all good women go to heaven." Child—"Then, please, may I go to the dogs with papa?" He says he is going there, and it will be so much nicer.

A St. Paul mother recently took her fifteen-year-old daughter to a party as a special favor—not that she intended that the child should 'come out' for some time yet. That parent was rather astonished to find that the little girl knew nearly every society man about town, understood the figures of the 'German' and could talk like a magpie.

She said she didn't used to believe in second marriages, but two or three years of widow-hood had convinced her that she could trot over life's race-course best in double harness. An expression of surprise and incredulity stole over the face of her companion, and so she added, by way of explanation, 'Well you see, I was allus the head boss in the team.'

A Philadelphia milliner apprentice went to visit her mother in the country last Sunday, and when that worthy matron beheld her child, she exclaimed, Isabel Maria Stephens, what on airth do you mean comin' out in the broad day light with your gown all kajunamuxed up in a heap behind ye and all bound up in that way in front of ye? And hain't ye got no stockings all one color, that ye haf to wear them zebra-colored things? Thought ye was goin' to be a milliner. Sh'd think ye'd married a barber, and was playin' up signboard for him. Did I ever think one of my girls would come to this?"

DARWIN ON CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.—My father has now been carrying on experiments for about nine years on the crossing of plants, and his results appear to him absolutely conclusive as to the advantages of cross-fertilization to plants; although as the investigation is as yet unpublished, Mr. Huth could not be aware of this. Now, all modern biological research points to the legitimacy of arguing by analogy between forms even as distinct as animals and plants, and accordingly the fair deduction to be made from this inquiry will be, that what is good and bad for plants is the same for mankind or animals. But this purely scientific point stands rather apart from what, in fact, the main particular question at issue, viz: Is consanguineous marriage, to the extent to which it is now practised by civilized nations, detrimental, and is the detriment so great as to justify legislative interference? Mr. Huth himself must be interceded to admit that it must be to some extent detrimental from the multiplication of doubtful pathological germs, and from the fact that no man knows with certainty until toward the end of life what ill may be hidden in his constitution; but by his work he makes a good case for the opinion that the legislative interference is so far uncalled for; and this opinion my own recent inquiry confirms.

"MODERATELY GOOD STEPPERS."

A good joke is told of a wealthy New Yorker, with an eye for a good horse, who, shortly after betaking himself to his summer residence on Long Island, in April last, was sitting on his piazza one fine morning, and noticing a pair of fine steppers that were being driven on the road in front of his house.

The team consisted of a bay and gray mare, and the driver was an unassuming, quiet, and well-dressed young man. The New Yorker noticed him again on the following day, and was more than ever impressed with their fine style and graceful step, and he decided at once to buy them. Accordingly on the next day he stationed himself at his gate, and when the team came jogging by he signalled the driver to stop.

"That's a pretty fair team you drive," says he. "Yes, they are moderately good steppers," was the response. "Are they for sale?" asked the New Yorker. "Well, yes, I would sell them," was the rather hesitating reply. "Send them along down the road and back, so I can see how they move," says New Yorker. Up and down they went a few times, and at length the gentleman seemed satisfied, and signalled the driver to pull up. "I like them," said he, "pretty well, and will buy them if the price is not too high. What do you ask for them?"

"Sixty-five thousand dollars," was the reply, very coolly given. The gentleman opened his eyes and mouth in astonishment, and Charley Green drove off with Lulu and Fluffy Goldust at a 2-25 gait, leaving the driver to pull up at the high price of good fair roadsters.—Spirit of the Times.

WORK IS VICTORY.—I look on that man as happy who, when there is a question of success, looks into his work for a reply, not into the market, not into opinion, not into patronage. In every variety of human employment there are numbers who do their task perfunctorily, as we say, or just to pass, and as badly as they dare—there are the workmen on whom the burden of the business falls—those who love work and love to see it rightly done—who finish their task for its own sake; and the world is happy that has the most of such finishers. The world will always do justice at last to such finishers—it cannot otherwise. He who has acquired the ability, may wait securely the occasion of making it felt and appreciated and know that it will not loiter—men who talk as if victory were something fortunate. Work is victory. Wherever work is done victory is obtained.

A HAPPY marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in deed, all the comforts and sweets of this life. Good nature and evenness of temper will give you an easy companion for life; virtue and good sense an agreeable friend; love and constancy a good wife or husband.

THERE is nothing new about these pull-back skirts after all. In the reign of Edward II, (1307-27) a monkish chronicler records that the ladies 'wore such straight clothes, they were constrained to have long foxes' brush sewed within to hold them forth.'

HAPPY BRIDES' ROOM.—More money, madam! more money! have you forgotten that my money has bought everything that you possess—the very dress that you stand in? Fair bride—No, sir; nor have I forgotten that your money bought what stands in it.

If you want to place a woman on the very apex of the pinnacle of delight, try one of her biscuits, and then ask her what baker she bought them of.

An old German proverb tells us that war leaves a country three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves.

A CHICAGO barber cleared \$8000 last year. They say he employed mutes, and did not try to sell his customers his 'Hair Invigorator.'

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.

'You must not put a counterfeit nickle in this box,' said a street car driver. 'It is no fare.'

Eight hundred dogs is a good many dogs, but the Sultan of Turkey finds himself owning that many.

India rubber horsehoes are coming into use, and they make a horse prance whether he wants to or not.

A sport wears a ten cent silver piece on his shirt bosom, and calls it a dime and pin.

CARRYING up bricks for masons is a hod way of getting a living.

Why do housekeepers preserve so much fruit? Because they can.

The First Annual Fair of the Walla Walla County Agricultural Society.

WILL BE HELD AT C. S. BUSE'S TROTTING PARK AND FAIR GROUNDS, near Walla Walla City, commencing on TUESDAY, October 26th, 1875, and continuing five days.

LIST OF PREMIUMS: Class I—Horses and Mules.

Table listing premiums for Class I—Horses and Mules, including items like No. 1—Thoroughbred, No. 2—Horses for all purposes, No. 3—Horse for all purposes, No. 4—CARRIAGE, SADDLE and BRIGGY HORSES.

Class 2—Thoroughbred Cattle.

Table listing premiums for Class 2—Thoroughbred Cattle, including items like No. 1—Cattle, No. 2—Cattle, No. 3—Cattle, No. 4—Cattle.

Class 3—Hogs.

Table listing premiums for Class 3—Hogs, including items like No. 1—Hog, No. 2—Hog, No. 3—Hog, No. 4—Hog.

Class 4—Farm Products, Vegetables and Seeds.

Table listing premiums for Class 4—Farm Products, Vegetables and Seeds, including items like No. 1—Wheat, No. 2—Wheat, No. 3—Wheat, No. 4—Wheat.

Class 5—Manufacturers.

Table listing premiums for Class 5—Manufacturers, including items like No. 1—FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, No. 2—Horse Wagon, No. 3—Horse Wagon.

Class 6—Fruits and Flowers.

Table listing premiums for Class 6—Fruits and Flowers, including items like No. 1—Fruit, No. 2—Fruit, No. 3—Fruit, No. 4—Fruit.

GET THE BEST

Advertisement for Grover's Sewing Machine, Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, and Best Sewing Machine. Includes an illustration of a woman sewing.

Advertisement for Eggs: Eggs from Pure Bred Poultry, Hatching, and more. Includes an illustration of a chicken.

Advertisement for Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color. Includes an illustration of a woman's head.

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Large vertical advertisement for Walla Walla Statesman Office, featuring 'EVERY DISCOUNT FANCY JOB PRINTING' and 'WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE'.

Advertisement for Enterprise Lodge No. 2, D. O. F., meets in Good Templar Hall, every WEDNESDAY EVENING.