General Business Cards.

Walla Walla Bakery ---AND PROVISION STORE, Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL. Bin, Pilot Bread, Cakes

CHACKERS OF ALL KINDS. Dealer in Family Groceries CONFECTIONERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. MFECHANIS, PACKERS and others in want I CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Grackers Chesper than they can be Imported.

g machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I orders at short notice. A supply kept conon hand. Gread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at prices, and promptly delivered in any part of the city.
Continuers will please call at the Pakery and state here they will have their Bread left.

52. The Bread Wagon will go around the city

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET.

Main Street, Walla Walla, WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

FORK,
HAMS,
LARD,
tical st MUTTON, VEAL, BACON, SAUSAGES.

Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the business, we lave very superior facilities for carrying on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the

F. W. ABERTON.

PROPRIETOR OF THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY

PLANING MILL.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FIN-est machinery, is fully prepared to manufacture Sash, hours, Blinde. Monthings, Brackets, Stair Rail-ing, Banatser, Newel Posts, Schooland Gunrch furni-ture of various designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired, Will pay prompt attention to the manufacture of

GRIST & SAW MILES! AGRICILATICAL IMPLEMENTAL

Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order. F. W. ABERTON. JOHN B. LESSIS.

DESLER IN MLL KINDS OF STATIONERY

BOOKS.

POCKET CUTLERY. Fishing Tackle, Lite.

Sole Aent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THOMAS QUINN. Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

AS REMOVED TO THE brick building, somer of Main and Third streets, where are will at all times have on hand a very full tock of

Saddles, Wittps,
Spirs, Halters,
Collars,
Curry Combs,
Brushes, &c., Team and Buggy Harness,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness

O. S. SAVAGE,

Main Street, The Dalles, Oregon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, TUR PENTINE, COLORS, GOLD-LEAF BRUSHES PUTIY, GLUE, PAPER-HANGINGS, BOR-DERS, ETC., ETC. The Dalles, June 12, 1877.

WALLA WALLA MARBLE WORKS! COLEMAN & SWEENEY. DEALERS IN

Marble Monuments, Tombs, HEAD STONES:

to order, Shop on Third Street, nearly opposite the Walla Walla STATESMAN office. 28-tf

UNDERTAKER OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

reduced prices.

THE HEARSE

Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the pulser fire of charge. Orders promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery.

35.17 JOHN PICKET.

Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon.

E. B. WHITMAN, Notary Public

LACY & WHITMAN.

Real Estate & Insurance Agents COLLECTIONS A SPECIALITY.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Northern Idabo and Eastern Oreson. Office on Main street, next doer to Pane Bros. & Moore.

STANDARD FLOURING MILLS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND

North - Western Stage Co. GREAT AND Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF PARE:

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITT, SAINT LOUS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGT-IN, and all points sid Boise CitT and Keltins, the direct Overland Route East, we now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company.

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

OFFICE AT THE Walla Walla, W. T. Stine Hotel, W. B. MGRRIS,
General Superintendent,
Boise City, I. T.

J. M. GORMAN,
Agent,
20-tf

DRS. KELLOGG & NICHOLS, HOMEOPATHIC

Physicians & Surgeons Office, Corner Main & Third Sts., OFFICE Hours, 19 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 6 to S P. N

DR. NICHOLLS, HAVING MADE DISEASES Wh. Status our of the Eye, Eur and Throat, special studies our ing his College Course, is fully prepared to treat any of the above specialties which may come under his 26-tf

DR. J. D. MCCURDY.

Of Salem, Gregon,
IJAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY at Walls offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to the citizens of this place and vicinity. Doctor McCURDY makes a specialty of Female Discusse, and all discusses of Children. E27 Office on Rose street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. STAR BREWERY,

PHIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, AT the lower end of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve t most ex-sellent

GLAGER to its numerous customers, and will furnish the sam publity to families, by the kex, at reasonable rates. 7-tf JACOB BETZ, Proprietor.

REMOVED EAGLE BREWERY. HAS BEEN REMOVED to the old Express Build ing, south side of Main street, one door below the Red Store.

LAGER BEER. None but the BEST BESR constantly kept of hand, and sold by the Ker, Quart or Glass. See Lincoln on the Side. 23 22 tf F. E. KLEBER Proprietor.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY.

BEN. SCOTT, Proprietor. THIS OLD BREWERY, foot of Main street, has been reflitted, and is now prepared to furnish the best article of

LAGER BEER. Thirty Cents a Gallon! With the reluced price the quality of the Beer will be fully sustained, and even better than formerly. See Our wagon will deliver Beer in any part of the city, free of charge.

BEER! BEER! BEER! CITY BREWERY

Everybody Made Happy! FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I propose to s. Il and deliver within the city limits of Walla

Beer by the Keg,

I am bound to sell, and keep pace with the times.

18-tf J. H. STAHL.

Practical Painter, NEW LIQUOR STORE F. STONE, Preprietor. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars. Main street, Walla Walla, opp site the St. Louis

L. T. TATRO & CO., IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES&LIQUORS.

ORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS, opposite the "Stine House," invite the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

Pure Wines, Liquors, Ale and Porter

ALWAYS ON DRAFT.

[ENTAGLISHED 1862.] GEORGE SAVAGE, THE UNDERSIONED RESPECTFULLY INforms the multic that he mow has on hand a full
assortment of OOFFINS, which he will sell at greatly
AND DEALER IN

AND DEALER IN FINE FISHING TACKLE.

THANKING THE PUBLIC of Walla Walla and Vicitity for the confinence placed in him during the last 15 years, and assures them that he will be as eareful to give satisfaction in the future as be has been in the past.

Particular attention given to

FINE WATCHES! Work by Express, premptly and properly done. Shop, one door above T. Taylor's candy manufactory. Main Street. 34-ff PHOTO GALLERY.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Conveyancing & General Agency Business Transacted.

Soft Auction and Commission Merchants. Cashbail for Second-hand Furniture, and Advances made to call at

W. G. LANGFORD,

ATTORNEY - AT-LAW.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Northern Idaho and Exeten Orson. Office on Main street, next door to Table Bros. & Moore.

C. H. MACK. DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Rees & Winan store, Walla Walla.

Zoetical Selections. WHAT OF THAT?

Tired! Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease, Fluttering the rose-leaves scattered by the breeze ? Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-

day! Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way? Lonely! And what of that? Some must be lonely! 'tis not given to all To feel a heart responsive rise and fall, To blend another life into its own. Work may be done in loneliness. Work on

Dark! Well, what of that? Dark: Well, what of that:
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set!
Dost fear to lose the way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.
Hard! Well, what of that? Didst fancy life one Summer holiday, With lessons none to learn, and naught but

play? Co, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!

It must be learned! Learnit then, patiently.

No help! Nay, 'tis not so?

Though human help be far, thy God is nigh.

Who feeds the ravens, hears His children's

And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee

A SEA SONG.

The crest of the billow, our couch and our Shall bend as the willow, to rock us to Our coral-walled chambers, where the green

sea-flower clambers, Have lights like the amber's in these waves of the West.

The sea-bird that flashes where the foam-billow dashes, The rainbow that washes its arch in the

spray, His spirit is ours, he knows our bright bowers, Our grottoes and towers beneath the deep bay.

The sun-shimmer dances, the green sea-light glances, Retreats and advances, in bright coral

caves; And the music that reaches the islands and beaches Our happiness teaches, who dwell 'neath

O, mariners weary! the struggle is dreary; Our sea halls are cheery, and here is long

rest. Why keep up forever the search and endeavor: Here's rest ending never, in the waves of the West.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY, OF BALTIMORE.

The death of the distinguished Catho lic archbishop of Baltimore, recalls to the memory of those who remember him in his youth, the romance of his early life. When he decided to leave the Episcopal ministry, for which he had been trained and study for the priesthood, he made sacrifices that few men are called upon to endure. He gave up at once, not only his social position, but the great fortune which his uncle, Mr. James Roosefelt. after whom he was named, intended to bequeath him; and worst of all to some hearts, he renounced the woman whom

he loved. One of the most famous belles that Nev England ever produced was Miss Julia Beers, daughter of Judge Beers of Litch-GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! field, Connecticut. During the first thirty years of this century the law school of Litchfield was considered the most distinguished institution of the kind in the country. It drew to this bleak New Eng-land village the young men of the best families throughout the country, and one of the most honored teachers was Judge Beers. His daughter was a beautiful blonde of the rarest type, with waving House, Sign & Steamboat Painting FOR \$1.50 PER KEG! hair of pale gold, large blue eyes, and a figure remarkable for its tall and slender grace. Added to these natural gifts, she possessed a fine voice of remarkable power and compass, which she constantly im-proved by training, while her fine natural powers of mind were cultivated by every advantage of education, and at twenty five she was a woman of rare and remarka

ble fascination.

At this time, during a summer pleasure trip, she met the young Episcopal clergyman, and the two became engaged. The Rev. Mr. Bayley was at this period a strikingly handsome man, possessing qualities of heart and mind sure to endear him to those with whom he was brought in contact. They were, indeed, a remarka-ble man and woman who met in the long past summer, and she, who had been in different to a hundred adorers listened with pleasure to the addresses of a man

who felt that until now he had never met a fitting mate. But powerful as love might be in an organization like his, the honesty of religious conviction was dear to the heart of the young clergyman, and after his transference to Hagerstown, Md., where he met the present Cardinal McCloskey, Mr. Bayley resolved to become a Catholic priest. This decision was a death blow to Miss Beers. She herself, persuaded by her love, embraced the faith of the church of Rome, and for a while took refuge in a convent. This departure of one of society's ornaments to the gloom of a cloister produced a great sensation among the fashionable circles of that day, and when, after a brief period she under cir-cumstances of peculiar romance fied from the convent and returned to her friends, all sorts of speculation were set affoat. For a few years she led a life of retire-ment at her home in Litchfield, and then fell a victim to consumption and perhaps

to a broken heart. - N. Y. Graphic THE YANKEE TOUCH.-A British la borer having been recently arrested for assaulting one of his comrades, it was proved that while the assaulted man lay on the ground the accused (Buckley) said:
"Leave him to me, boys, I'll give him the Yankee touch." He then kicked the com-plainant about the head. It would really be interesting to know on what authority this particular sort of attention paid to a fallen man is known in London as the

Farm for Sale.

Bakers' Extra.

Middlings, Shorts

Middlings, Shorts

A 24 miles from Walla; well watered, and will be said at a burnian.

A McCalley & SON.

Store Sale

Farm for Sale

Farm for Sale

Farm for Sale

The Apachus have cleaned out the Gila water of the sale will be said at a burnian.

A 24 miles from Walla; well watered, and will be said at a burnian.

A McCalley & SON.

Store Sale

Farm for Sale

The Apachus have cleaned out the Gila water of the sale will be said at a burnian.

A 24 miles from Walla; well watered, and will be said at a burnian.

A McCalley & SON.

Our Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, Od. 18, 1877.

EDITOR STATESMAN: -As vas expected the House organized promptle on Monday, with Randall for Speaker. Rindall was ob-jectionable with some conservatives for va-rious causes, but a decided majority favored him, and on the whole his election is the best that could have been expected. His natural adaptation to the place, his experience in the office, and his services to his party, in trying political times, made his candidacy the first almost equivalent to an elec-He says as far as he can influence it,

this shall be a business congress; that economy shall be insisted on in all branches of the government, and that neasures shall be the government, and that neasures shall be taken to prevent a repetition of the frauds which deprived Mr. Tilden of the presidency, No business, beyond organizing, has been transacted, and no committees have been appointed. It is thought the committee on appropriations will be appointed to day, as Mr. Hayes sent in his message yesterday, recommending appropriations for the army, for certain deficiencies in various departments, and for money to enable us to be represented at the French international exposiesented at the French international exposi

tion, in 1878. Fraudulent Hyes asks for an appropriation for the army as it is; the ques-tion of an increase or decrease of the army to be deferred to a later day in the session The discussion of any measure concerning the army, however, whether of payment or anything else, will be long, and it is not un-likely that it may last until after the regular session in December commences. There is little prospect of an adjournment until the holidays, though the intervening time may be filled un chieffy with discussions of varibe filled up chiefly with discussions of vari-

ous subjects. In regard to seating certain members with questionable credentials—notably those from S. Carolina—the democrats exhibited great liberality. An amusing mistake was made by young Mr. Hale, of Maine, (Blaine's pet) based on his own partizan littleness. Anti-cipating that Clerk Adams would place Patterson, (democrat) of Colorado, on the roll of members, Hale prepared in advance and presented while the roll was being read, a resolution instructing the clerk to remove Patterson's name. It turned out that the name was not on the roll, and Mr. Hale was innecent cause of the first laugh in the new House. The resolution served to show, however, what Mr. Hale, if he had been

however, what Mr. Hale, if he had been clerk, would have done.

The session opens with better feeling on both sides than has been the case in a long time. The republicans voted for Garfield for speaker. Curiously enough, there was published the morning before the letter that was written by Hayes last spring to Garfield, asking him to withdraw from the senatorial contest in Ohio, and permit Stanley Matthews to be elected, promising him (Garfield) thews to be elected, promising him (Garfield) the executive influence to make him speaker. It will be remembered that Garfield denied the authenticity of the letter published last summer, but this is in substance the same, and Garfield must have had twinges of con-science in making the denial. His prevarication, however, did not prevent any repub-lican from paying him the barren compliment of voting for him for speaker. This letter, coming from the first person occupying the presidential chair who has made a specialty of civil service reform, is a cariosity. First it shows an interference by Hayes with the people of Ohio in the selection of their senpeople of Onlo in the selection to that a ator, and next it promises an attempt on his part to debauch enough democratic represen-tatives to make Garfield, a republican, speak-

er. The previous records of the government may be searched in vain for anything like The attitude of Blaine is not from what gossip is now current, doubtful. It has been said among his friends that he would do this and that, but the latest apparently authentic reports are to the effect that senator Blaine, beyond keeping up appearances by present ing one or more constitutional amendments will support the administration. Indeed, after soliciting high offices for his friends, be ing refused them, and then soliciting smaller ones and accepting them, there would see to be no possible course for him except to

train with those who have the power to dispense patronage.

Schedule as provided for in the sixth section of this act, to be recovered in any action nal draft of Mr. Hayes' message to gress had in it a recommendation as to the Texas Pacific railroad, but that upon consid eration and after consultation it was omitted. There is no doubt of his earnest wish that government aid shall be granted, in some manner, to this enterprise. REX.

A TRAMP'S TERRIBLE RIDE. - A tramp who arrived here a few days ago from the west gives his experience in deadheading it over the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Green River, on the Jarret & Palmer train sys that from Cheyenne to Sherman he rather enjoyed the ride, but that between Sherman and Green River his experience was one never to be forgotten. The rapid movement of the train and the rocking of the coach forced him to wind his arms and legs around a stove-pipe and hang on for dear life. His hat flew off early in the ordeal, and after the train left this city he was discovered by the engineer, who began throwing a heavy shower of tinders; but so rapid was the movesnower of timeters; but so rapid was the move-ment of the train that the heaviest ones cut through his clothes like bullets, while the lighter sparks passed above him. His coat tails flapped so hard that he realized that he must part with them, but he dared not loosena hand to tuck them under him, and they were soon tore off to blow away. Although a nane to tuek frem under him, and they were soon tore off to blow away. Although he managed to keep his face behind the pipe nearly all the time, he was frequently struck in the face by flying cinders, so that when he reached Green River his face and neck were badly ent and scratched. So great was the sear manager of heins there are was the poor tramp's fear of being thrown off and killed, that this, added to the terrible strain of hanging to the pipe by main strength for so long a distance, and the intense suffering from the wounds inflicted by the cinders, caused his hair to turn grey, and when he climbed down at Green River, he looked like a man who had seen 50 instead of 22 summers. - Cheyenne Leader.

TRADE COMPETITION.—The feeling that in the United States Great Britain has a dan gerous competitor for the commerce of the world is apparent to any one reading the English newspapers. Thus, the London Times rejoices over the end of the strike in Times rejoices over the end of the strike in Glasgow, which for six months has paralyzed the enormous iron ship-building trade of that city, and calls attention to "the ominous fact that, during the last three or four months, in which the Clyde ship builders have been prevented from taking contracts, by the quarrel with their workmen, the ship-building business has shown sudden signs of revival in the United States. "The

FREIGHTS AND FARES. MR. STEWART, OF WALLA WALLA.

AN ACT RELATING TO RAILROADS IN THE

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Leg-Assembly of the Territory of Washington,
That any individual, or company or corporation owning, operating, managing or leasing
any railroad, or part of a railroad in this territory shall be limited to a compensation for
the transportation of freight and passengers
over said road not to exceed the rates hereinstead to the transportation of the tra inafter prescribed, namely; for the transpor-tation of freight not exceeding fifteen cents per one hundred pounds for the first thirty-three and one-third miles, and not exceeding ten cents per one hundred pounds for the second thirty-three and one-third miles, and not exceeding five cents per one hundred pounds for each thirty-three and one-third miles thereafter; for the transportation of passengers, not exceeding eight cents per mile for each adult person, and for the transportation of children of the age of twelve ears or under not exceeding one-half the SEC. 2. No individual, company or cor-

oration, owning, operating, managing or easing any railroad or part of a railroad in this territory shall charge for or receive a greater or higher compensation for the trans-ter of freight to and from the cars of said road than fifty cents per ton.

SEC. 3. No individual, company or cor-SEC. 3. No individual, company or cor-poration, owning, operating, managing or leasing any railroad or part of a railroad in this territory shall charge for or receive a greater or higher rate for carrying freight

or passeagers than was charged on said rail-road on the first day of October, 1877. Sec. 4. In no instance shall any such individual, company, or corporation, lessee or other person charge or receive any greater rate of compensation for carrying freight or passengers than herein before provided, and any indivieual, company, or corporation vio-lating, or in any way evading the provisions of this act shall forfeit all right to recover or receive any compensation whatever for the service rendered wherein such violation is attempted, and every agent of any such in-dividual, company, corporation or lessee op-erating any railroad within this territory who shall refuse to receive for transportation over the road for which he is agent in the usual the road for which he is agent in the usual way any freight or passengers, on account of the compensation hereinbefore prescribed be-ing too low, or receiving any such freight or passengers shall charge or attempt to charge for the transportation of the same any great-er sum than herein fixed, or shall in any

and the injured party shall have a right of action against said agent, or against the rail-road company or other persons owning or operating the railroad, or both, in which he shall be entitled to recover three times the amount taken or received from him in excess of the rates mesuribad by this act. of the rates prescribed by this act.

SEC. 5. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all prosecutsons for the violation of this act, with full power and authority to impose fines, and the defendant shall have the right of appeal as in other cases tried before justices of the peace, and justices of the peace shall also have jurisdiction in all civil cases under this act whenever the amount claimed under this act whenever the amount claime does not exceed one hundred dollars.

nanner violate or attempt to violate or evad

the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offense,

Sec. 6. Every individual, company or corporation owning, operating, managing or leasing any railroad in this territory shall on or before the first day of January, 1878, pre-pare a schedule, in conformity with the pro-visions of this act, of the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight over said railroad, and cause a copy of said schedule to be posted in each car running upon said road, and at each station upon said

ailroad.
Sec. 7. Every individual, company or corporation owning, operating managing or leas-ing any railroad in this territory shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each day's omission to prepare and publish a schedule as provided for in the sixth section

of this act, to be recovered in any action brought by any citizen of this territory in the name of the territory of Washington, before any court having a jurisdiction thereof, in any county traversed by such railroad; which said fine shall be paid into the school fund of the county where the suit is brought. SEC. S. It shall be and is hereby made the special duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the several judicial districts of the territory to institute leval proceedings against every

to institute legal procedings against every individual, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act. Sec. 9. This act to take effect and be in orce from and after its passage.

A MUSSULMAN HEROINE. - The New York Herald correspondent, with the Russians before Kars, writing under date Russians before Kars of August 26th, gives this: It is currently reported to-day about the camp that this force was under the command of a woman named Fatma, a daughter of an Arab shikh. A woman on horseback was seen at the front of the Circassian cavalry line when the first dash was made, after the pickets had been passed by means of the watchword, given in perfect Russian. It is stated by one of the few survivors whom I have conversed with that this woman appeared utterly fearless of death and that e rode across the line of her own troops when they were fireing, in utter disregard of the usages of warfare and in evident ignorance of the absurdity of her conduct. Joan of Arc leading her troops. The poor brave girl was killed before her men reach-ed the Russian camp; indeed, before the retreat became precipitous. She was seen to fall from her horse, and her whole troop of cavalrymen, doubtless unable to restrain their steeds, passed over her quivering body. May she go straight to the harem of Mohammed in paradise.

ONE WAY TO GET RICH.-Nothing i more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get all you can, and save all you get—to stint yourself and everybody belonging to you—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend-to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected, by a disregard of all

BLANK MORTGAGES at this office.

"OVER-WORK."

A COMMON CANT-NOT THE HEAD, BUT THE STOMACH AFFECTED.

The cant of over-work in the present day fifty years ago. The young gentleman who gloried in loose collars, flowing cravats, whose faces wore a fixed expression of withering scorn, whose spirits were consumed by a volcanic despair, and who were eloquent on the subject of blighted hopes and desolated beings, have disappeared. Modern sen-timentalism exercises itself not on the sub-jects of hearts, but heads. The modern worker feels a twinge, which may be gout or liver; and a dimness of vision or a noise in the er teels a twinge, which has be good and a dimness of vision or a noise in the head, which is indigestion. There are ominous whispers; the invalid himself-places his hand upon his brow, and his friends hint hand upon his brow, and his friends hint hand upon the intellect is motosting, after his hand upon his brow, and his friends mut that the mighty intellect is protesting, after its own fashion, against the incessant strains imposed upon it. There are certain phrases and quotations of which it may be said that they embalm fallacies and perpetuate superstitions; and when the Rydal laureate pended his complet on the subject of the laying a subject on the subject of the laying the convex wire which convex the current is in submarine cables. ned his couplet on the subject of the laying waste our powers, he was throwing by antic-ipation a poetic glamor on a complaint which, f sometimes based on facts, rests infinitely ore often on mere fancy. Certain maladies of the flesh are exceptionally common at certain periods. The fashionable indisposition at the present time is over-work; and the patient who hears from the doctor that it is the stomach, and not the brain, which is over-taxed, is apt to feel that he has received something very like a personal insult. If matters go on at this rate it will soon be ig-nored that we have such things as bodies. An influenza, a general malaise manifestly traceable to want of proper exercise, the lassitude that follows excess of pleasure or excitement, is interpreted as a monitor on the part of Nature that the mind must be allowed some pause in its heroic operations. Habit-ual violation of the laws of health is visited with its inevitable penalty; the seeds of a fatal malady, long since sown, yield their harvest, and there is a premature death. The verdict of society and the press is death by over-work. The deceased is complimen-ted on having died in namess; but it is an understood thing that it was the continuous pressure of the harness which killed him.

AS A MATTER OF FACT. What is called over-work, but what is really what is called over-work, but what is really hard work, leads to lengths of days rather than to an early grave. The chief instances of longevity recently witnessed have been those of a career passed in close and unin-termitting toil. Lord Brougham and Lord Balleting to the control of the c Palmerson are eminent examples, and would have a place in any modern treatise De Se-nectite. They are not exceptional cases; any reader may mentally run over a list of the hardest workers whom he knows, in state or church, in law, letters, medicine, or arts, and ask himself whether there is any reason to believe that indefatigable industry is a premium on untimely dissolution. That hard work is purely a relative term is true. Even Milo could not have accomplished the labors of Hercules. It is not overwork, to use the word in its conventional sense, that kills, but the conditions under which the work is done—the over worry which sometimes ac-companies it, the feverish efforts which men who work hard, but are not over-workerswho work hard, but are not over-workers— that is, who do not work more hard than their natural capacities qualify them to do— make to combine the pursuit of pleasure with industry, society with the study or "the shep." It seems a truism which sounds like industry, society with the study or "the shep." It seems a truism which sounds like a platitude to say that the human machinery as all other machinery which is to produce motion, must be fed, the food in this case being physical nutriment and rest. In other words, if the energies are not to be prema-turely exhausted, the demand on them must the accompanied by the concession of a healthy diet and a proper amount of sleep. The suit-ability of the former and the sufficiency of the latter are not difficult to ascertain. In

is disastrous. And, of course, the mind reacts upon the body, just as mental exercise is, if properly conducted, a physical gain; so that state of anxious, hopeless worry—the worry which springs from the haunting consciousness of the skeleton in the cupboard, financial or otherwise—surely says, and final-ly destroys, the physical system. There may be over-work—there assuredly is overworry, and both in the long run end in death. But in a general way it is a demon-stratrable fact that the deaths which are attributed to over-work are to be explained on other grounds too prosaic to mention. It may be excusable to gild with a special may be excusable to glid with a special phrase the origin of a common place mortality; but there is no reason why honest industry should be discredited by a cant term, and a danger-signal hung out where, with proper steering, no danger is, but rather health and happiness are.

er, as Fuller tells us, "no bottle, but a gun, such was the sound at the opening thereof."

They have some funny jnymen in Nevada. A case was recently tried at Ward in which the jury found a verdict for the defendant and assessed the costs to the court for showing partiality in his rulings. The judge read the findings and then set the verdict aside and fined the jury for contempt of court.

revival in the United States. * The same follies which drove the trace away from Millwall to Glasgow may drive it from Glasgow beyond the Atlantic, and the Clyde has no spell to win it back, except those which the Thames has used in vain." The strike caused a loss to the workmen, in wages alone, of Sun one.

Revents is conecues, by a disciplant of the Angures of the human heart, and at the charities of the human heart, and at the very enjoyment, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

Revents is conecues, by a disciplant of the Angures of Rechmond, Angures of Graphs of Richmond, Angures of Sun of the Working of the human heart, and at the charities of the human heart, and at the very enjoyment, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in commanding the military district of Mongarant of the property of the property of the comes of the property of the comes of the property of the ARCHBISHOP JAMES GIBBON, of Richmond,

BLANK DEEDS at this office.

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING Has the Largest Circulation,

And, with one exception, is THE OLDEST PAPER

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements of one-fourth of a column of nore will be inserted by special contract. TELEGRAPHING.

HOW MESSAGES ARE TRANSMITTED OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE. In overland lines the current traverse

the wire suddenly, like a bullet, and at its full strength, so that if the current be sufficiently strong the instruments will be worked at once and no time lost. But it is quite ed at once and no time rost. Due to the different in submarine cables. There the current is slow and varrying. It travels along the copper wire in the form of a wave or undulation, and is received feebly at first, then gradually rising to its maximum of strength, and is received receive at maximum of strength, and finally dying away arch as slowly as it rose. In the French Atlantie cable no current can be detected by the most delicate galvanoscope at America for the first tenth of a second after it has been put on at Errest; and it takes about half a second for copper wire which conveys the current is insulated from the sea water by an envelope usually of gutta percha. Now the electricity sent into this wire induces electricity of an opposite kind to itself in the sea water outside, and the attractions set up between these two kinds "holds back" the current

in the wire and retards its passage to the recelving station.

It follows that with a receiving instrument set to indicate a particular strength of cur-rent the rate of signalling would be very slow on long lines, compared with land lines, and that a different form of instrument is re paired for cable work. This fact stood great-y in the way of early cable enterprise. Sir William (then Professor) Thompson first solved the difficulty by his invention of the "mirror galvanometer," and rendered at the same time the Atlantic Cable Company a commercial success. The merit of this re-ceiving instrument is that it indicates with extreme sensibility all the variations of the extreme sensionity air the variations of the current in the cable; so that, instead of hav-ing to wait until each signal wave sent into the cable has travelled to the receiving end before sending another a series of waves may be sent after each other in rapid succession. These waves, encroaching upon each other will coalesce at their bases; but if the crests remain separate the delicate decipherer as the other end will take cognizance of them

and make them known to the eyes as the distinct signals of the message.

The mirror galvanometer is at once beautifully simple and exquisitely scientific. It consists of a very long coil of silk-covered copper wire, and in the heart of the coil within a little air chamber, a small round mirror, having four tiny magnets cemented to its back, is hung by a single fibre of flows silk no thicker than a spider's line. The mirror is of film glass silvered, the magnets of hairspring, and both together sometimes weigh only one-tenth of a grain. A beam of light is thrown from a lamp muon the mirror. light is thrown from a lamp upon the mirror and reflected by it upon a white screen or scale, a few feet distant, where it froms a bright spot of light. When there is no current on the instrument the spot of light re-mains stationary at the zero portion of the screen; but the instant a current traverses screen; but the listant a current traverses the long wire of the coil the suspended magnets twist themselves horizontally out of their former position, the mirror is, of course, inclined with them, and the beam of light is reflected along the screen to one side or the other, according to the nature of the current—that is to say, a current from the copper role of the lettery—gives a deflection to the ole of the battery—gives a deflection to the pole of the battery—gives a deflection to the right of zero, a negative current or a current from the zine pole of the battery will give a deflection to the left of zero, and vice versu. The air in the little chamber surrounding the mirror is compressed at will, so as to act like a cushion and "deaden" the movements

of the mirror. The needle is thus prevented from idly swinging about at each deflection, ability of the former and the sufficiency of the latter are not difficult to ascertain. In each case

NATURE IS THE JUDGE,

And if her promptings are disregarded dyspepsia, insomnia and all the other maladies of life will follow—not because they are, from the first, inevitable, but because they have been wantonly provoked. If brainwork is only done under pressure of stimulants, the brain suddenly gives way. If the lyrical precept of Captain Morris is followed, the days are lengthened by annexing to them part of the legitimate territory of night, the view has no right to complain if the sequel is disastrous. And, of course, the mind reacts upon the body, just as mental exercise is, if properly conducted, a physical gain; so that state of anxious, hopeless worry—the worry which springs from the haunting to the more acts upon the body, just as mental exercise is, if properly conducted, a physical gain; so that state of anxious, hopeless worry—the worry which springs from the haunting instruments. Messages have been marvied one the current, especially when compared with other forms of receiving instruments. Messages have been receiving instruments. Messages have been sent from England to America through one Atlantic cable and back again to Atlantic cable and back again to Enghand through another, and there received on the mirror galvanometer, the electric used being that from a toy battery made out of a lady's silver thimble, a grain of zine and a drop of acidulated water.

Poisonous Well Water.—The danger incurred by drinking water from highly respected old wells whose reputation for purity raises them above the reach of suspicion, becomes more evident each day. Outbreaks ity; but there is no reason why honest industry should be discredited by a cant term, and a danger-signal hung out where, with proper steering, no danger is, but rather health and happiness are.

THE DISCOVERY OF BOTTLED BEER.—The virtues of bottled beer were discovered by good Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. In the reign of Queen Mary he was master of Westminster school, and one day, when he was amusing himself with his rod, (not his birch, but his fishing rod,) he received intelligence that Bonner had designs against him. Being by no means desirous of becoming a light in the literal sense of the word, he determined upon immediate flight; and heaving little time, and probab'y less appetite, he left his basket of prog, which he had provided for the day, under the bank, in a place where he had concealed it. Fortune favored the future Dean, who found a London merchant willing and ready to convey him across the seas. Returning in happier days, upon the accession of Elizabeth, he defer he discovered his basket, where he had left it, and in his bottle of beer, or rathad left it, and in his bottle of beer, or rathad left it, and in his bottle, but a gun, such was the sound at the opening thereof."

THE DISCOVERY OF BOTTLED BEER.—The to death to those who drink it. The latest apoisonous fluid bringing disease and often death to those who drink it. The latest the description has occurred at Galashiels, where there has been an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever, which, according to the British Medicul Journal, is believed to have originated in a public well in the market place, from whence a large number of the public obtained their supply of water. The result of analysis that have been made of the water of this and other wells in the each that he well in question contains organic matter in the onsiderable quantity. Under these circumstances the well has been closed against the proper of the public obtained their supply of water. The result of analysis that have been made of the water of this and other wells in th

The good people of Boston take com-passion on the people of Maine on ac-count of the absence of liquor in the state, and none is allowed to be imported, so they put demijohns of whisky in bar-rels of flour and snuggle it in that way-The barrels containing the demijohns are old at fancy prices as a superfine

FRENCH bonds are held by the people, not oy capitalists as in this country. It is esti-nated that there are 7,000,000 men in France, and there are ovet 4,500,000 land-holders.

DARE to do right; dare to be true and sick at your mother-in-law if she kicks you

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

HAND-SHAKING.—The Denver News man wants hand-shaking abelished. We would too, if we lived in a country where every other fellow had the itch, and those who didn't have it wouldn't recognize us.

SENATOR JONES' SILVER BILL. -The sil-SENATOR JONES SILVER BILL.—The silver bill introduced by Senator Jones reflects the views of the extreme advocates of the silver dollar. It provides for an unlimited coinage of the dollar of 412½ grains and makes it a legal tender for the payment of all debts for which payment in other currency is not provided by contract.

DISCREET WARRIORS.—The Montenegrans are discreet as well as brave. They took up arms against the Turks at a time when they arms against the fursa at a time when they were otherwise unemployed, captured Niesies and several other important places, cleared their own province of the enemy, added a slip of outlying territory to their State, and then, disbanding, went home to put in their

How Shall We Elect Our Preshers.

Efforts will be made by this Congress to so amend the federal constitution as to avoid in future the dangers which assailed the Republic last winter. A motion has been made in the Senate to appoint a committee of able and experienced men to devise and digest a plan, and Mr. Springer, of the house, has already matured a plan of his own which he will soon present. soon present.

SIMON CAMERON, the embodiment of whatever is bad and corrupt in American politics, is pressed by the Pennsylvania delegation in Communication of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress for minister to England. This is too much for even Fraudulent Hayes, who is said to be unwilling to make the appointment, and is yet afraid to offend the Pennsylvania radicals. The offspring of fraud, Hayes finds himself in a position where to go forward is fraught with peril, and to stand still is political death.

The Fall Campaign.—Jim Blaine's female ministrel troupe will make the fall campaign completely re-organized. Gail Hamilton and Grace Greenwood have been re-engaged, and will appear in entirely new acts and changes. Eliza Pinkston has been engaged at great expense to take the place of the lamented Thompson. The Louisiana returning board willappear in favorite specialities. Justice Bradley in his great 7x8 legerdemain. The great Blaine himself, having recovered from his sun-stroke, will positively appear in each and every performance. Remember that he is the only living political performer that sweats blood. For routes ahead, see New York Tribune. THE FALL CAMPAIGN. - Jim Blaine's

REMODELINGCHIE NATIONAL JUDICIAR:
—It has been abnounced that Senator Davis,
of Illinois, who formerly occupied a seat in
the Supreme Court of the United States, intends introducing a bill into Congress for
the remodeling of that body. It is understood that one of its principal features will
be the establishment of intermediate courts
of appeal composed of the circuit index and of appeal, composed of the circuit judge and the district judges in each circuit. A measure of this kind is deemed necessary, as the Supreme Court, under its present organiza-tion, is unable to keep up with the business that comes before it. With all the hard labor the judgss are called upon to perform, the court is said to be over two years in arrears with its work.

LOUISIANA MATTERS. - There seems a disposition on the part of the Senate to reopen the Louisiana question. The natural course of events would have been to admit Spofford on the basis of the settlement effected by President Hayes commissioners, which con-solidated the condicting legislatures into the body which was afterward recognized as the Sawful Leidsture. Source of the Admit Senature of the Sawful Leidsture. body which was afterward recognized as the flawful legislature. Spotford's title to his seat in the Senate is as good as the title of the members of the legislature to their seats. It is true that Kellogg had been elected by one of the rival legislatures, but it is also true that the legislature which elected him passed out of legal existence and was merged in the legislature afterward recognized as the only lawful one. The admission of Spoilord is a natural result of the Hayes policy, and a disposition to oppose him indicates a purpose to oppose that policy and reopen the whole question.

In ment. The correspondent thinks that there is every reason to believe Plevna is not victualled sufficiently to stand a siege until spring, and that appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out. The correspondent concludes: "I must say now the question of a second cumpaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Kruder's defeat.

EX-OFFICIALS INDICED.—New York, Out 28—The World's Columbia S. C.

AGAINST THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The special says: After being occupied d Judge Gibson, in his charge to the grand jury of the superior court of Richmond county, in that state, told them "it was well to inquire whether a system which levies an annual tax of \$25,000 for education is right at all." The Judge thought there were "too many educated mendicates in the country were." Said he clies

THE ARRY BILL Whatever else the democrats in congress may do in in regard to army matters, it is hoped they will defeat every measure to increase its personnel. With the Indian troubles generally composed, and the reign of peace in every portion of the Union, there is no reason why the army should be increased. So far as possible troubles with Mexico are

GENERAL HOWARD'S RETURN. - General Howard is on his way back from the Indian war, having gained very little by his campaign, either in results or reputation. While we have carefully refrained from joining in the chorus of clamorous fault-finders who pursued this officer almost cal machine, and here is how it run: from the beginning, and discounted his failures in abuse before they had occurred, it is tolerably evident now that he was not the right man in the right place in the Nez Perce war, and that had it not been for the energy and persistence of Colone Miles, the Indians would almost certainly have been on the warpath yet. While disposed to make every allowance for the scantiness of his equipment and the diffi-culties of the pursuit, the fact seems indisputable that Howard signally failed ere his subordinates have succeeded and that this success was not due to any sagacity or prevision on his part.—Sac. Union-Record.

Distribution of Wheat.

The best authority in all England on the wheat crop and its probable distribu-tion, says the Boston Post, Mr. James Caird, has recently written communication to the London Timee, in which he has given to the general public his views on the subject. His conclusion is, after going over the entire ground, that "if the Thiers was once an editor. He died going over the entire ground, that "if the worth \$4,000,000, and now every body has quit wanting to be railroad presidents and tellers in saving banks and are looking round for vacant editorial chairs."

The war has certainly continued to make good the wants of Great Britain and Western Europe." rope." The war has certainly continued long enough to make certain the remainder of Mr. Caird's prophecy. It is there-fore of the first interest to this country to understand what amount of wheat is likely to be required of it abroad and what amount it can supply. Western Eu-rope, with the exception of a portion of Spain, will have to buy wheat instead of as we have usually done. Eleven million quarters, or eighty-eight million bushels, is what Mr. Caird estimates Great Britian will require in addition to what she raises on her own soil. For the last four years she has taken from the United States and Canada 54 per cent. of her total fereign supply; from Russia, 19 per cent.; from supply; from Russia, 15 per cent.; and from other countries, 24 per cent. At the same rate, America would this year be called on for 47,520,000 bushels. In round figures America will be called

on for fifty million bushels and the Black Sea countries for twenty millions. But the deficit of the latter is estimated to be one half, which would impose on us the necessity of supplying sixty million bushels. For the past six years, the average wheat exports of this country has been nearly 64,000,000 bushels. At Chigago the entire wheat crop for this year is esti mated to be 325,000,000 bushels, against an average of 277,742,125 for the past 8 years. But it is expected by competent authority that the demand of Great Britain on America will be more than 88,000, 000. Some authorities put it as high as 96,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 quarters instead of 11,000,000 as given before. That was what Great Britain really imbe more than the estimated one-half, while there may likewise be deficit in other countries than those contiguous to the Black Sea, and Western Europe may make a still larger demand, without counting in Great Britain. It is not probable that we shall produce much, if any, over 363,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States this year, while it is altogether probable that our domestic consumption of it will be much increased. For the past eight years it has averaged 213,000,000 bushels. The surplus is as certain as can be to be taken by Great Britain, whatever Canada may additionally supply, which in no case can exceed 3,000,000 bushels. Here is a broad basis for legitimate trade, and we shall certainly have it.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS. - London, Oct. 27. —A correspondent gives the following ac-count of Russian operations, derived from a Russian official just returned from Plevna: No convoy has entered Plevna since Gen. Gourke took command of the cay alry. The investment is now complete Imperial guards as they arrived, took up positions on the Russian left, thus gradually prolonged the line of investment across the Lovatz road to Sofia road. The investment by the infantry extends from the Roumanian positions northwest of Plevna to the Sofia road on the the west. The circle is completed by Gen. Gourko's cavalry, which can cut off all supplies, but the Rusaians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works, as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry invest-ment. The correspondent thinks that there is every reason to believe Plevna is

Ex-Officials Indicated.—New York, should not occupy one or more acres on every farm in the state. The rapidity and public schools are not so popular in Geor-gia as in most other parts of the country. the entire week on criminal matters per-taining to the county, the grand jury yestaining to the county, the grand jury yes-terday returned a true bill against L. Carpenter, late revenue collector for the district of South Carolina, for forgery in two there were "too many educated mendicants in the country now." Said he: Give me the man who studies at night by the light of a lightwood knot, and I will show you a man. This thing of people living on their fathers or mothers, or what some relative has left them, won't do. The time will come when all this will be stopped and every man will have to live by his own honest work."

South Carolina district, for accepting a bribe of \$5,000 to vote for the passage of a fraudulent printing appropriation passed at the time Smalls was a state senator. The case is so clear against Smalls that he has not appeared at the present session of congress. The legislative investigating committee is still in session, and has procured over fifty witnesses to Patterson's committee is still in session, and has pro-cured over fifty witnesses to Patterson's bribery of members of the legislature at the time of his election as senator, and all so in his connection with the Blue Ridge railroad swindle. From testimony given by ex-members of the legislature it appears that Patterson paid them sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, according

far as possible troubles with Mexico are concerned, if the army is not large enough to do the work which shall be required in the event of a war with that republic, a call for volunteers would be responded to with such alacrity as to quickly bring a force far in excess of that required into the field. The trouble would be not in recruiting, but in selecting, from all that offered, which companies or regiments to enlist and employ. Under no possible circumstances does the country need an increase of the regular army.

General Howard's Return.—General

Product Court.—The following were the proceedings in the Probate Court during the week: In the matter of the estate of Henry Peter Mans, deceased; sale of personal property approved... In the matter of the estate of John G. Vinegar-holtz, Sr.; bond in the sum of \$6120, with J. B. Thompson and M. C. Moore assureties: approved.... In the matter of the estate of Joseph Hellmuth, deceased; bearing of final account set for November 12th, 1877.... In the matter of the estate of Joseph Hellmuth, deceased; same order. deceased; same order.

Crow.-The editor of the Baltin Sunday Telegram was invited to a dish of "crow" when Mr. Hayes attended the Frederick fair, but he wouldn't take any

There came a burst of music's sound The Fraud—oh, where was he? Ask of the cringers that around With fawning bend the knee. There bogs and sows, of fatness rare, Rolled round and round in mre: But the foulest thing that wallowed there Was the Fraud from far Ohio.

Hopeful. - The St. Louis Journal is not going to be discouraged if radicalism is going to the dogs, but stiffens up its lip

"One circumstance holds us level
And giveth us much delight;
Though Ohio went to the devil,
Iowa went all right."

BLANK DEEDS at this office.

tion has been submitted to the legislature of Washington territory by Mr. William Billings, sheriff of Thurston county, in which he offers to take and keep the criminals of the territory during the next six years. He proposes to erect a suitable prison at or near Olympia, and will put all the prisoners at work. Under the pres-ent management there is no organized system of prison industry, and the con-victs are idle the greater part of the time. At the end of six years he would turn the At the end of six years he would turn the establishment over to the territory at a fair valuation for the property, should the legislature see fit to purchase it. He claims that at the termination of this period the prisoners would be almost self-supporting and thereafter could be carried on with-out much cost to the territory. During the term of his contract he would require the territory to pay him seventy-five cents naving it to sell. So that we may on being summoned to supply in general as much to other countries than Great Britian as we have usually done. jails, and the territory pays eighty-five cents a day for keeking them. Wilham Billings undertakes to show that acceptance of his plan would save the territory \$12,000 in six years on the present nun ber of criminals, and that it is reasonable to suppose the number will be much increased, owing to the rapid growth of the population of the territory.—Oregonian.

MACHINE POLITICIANS. -THE San Francisco Examiner realizes that the radical party does not monopolize all the rascality in the country, and is free to admit that the democrats have their full share of machine politicians. The truth is that the democratic party has, just as well as the radical, its machine and its engineers, a large, well disciplined and formidable organization of office-holders and office-seek-ers. It matters very little that the policy and principles of the party are soundeand commendable if it is to be managed by the ward-bummer and the wire-worker who ward-bummer and the wire-worker who preach reform with the glibness of parrots, and who practice bribery and corruption with the expertness of thieves. If the party is ever to do any thing really valua-ble and permanent hereafter, it must be-gin by purifying its own ranks and antici-pating its enemies in the work of reforming its administration. In order that this may be done the more effectually, it would be well to lay aside that coarse, unmeaning vituperation which passes current in certain vulgar quarters for wit and wis-dom, and which is the whole stock in trade of minor politicians on the stump. We reccommend the substitution of graver and calmer tone, greater economy in the use of superlatives and less in the state-ment of facts.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS. - The Inter-Ocean—a staunch republican paper which is not a staunch supporter of the present administration-intimates that the senate will refuse to confirm democrats whom the president has nominated in the Southern states. Their reasons for this course are, that Southern republicans and the colored race have lost every means of defence and protection except that federal courts, and that they intend to insist that the officers of these courts shall be men whose loyalty to the cause of human freedom can be relied on, If the republicar majority in the senate can remain unbroken in such a contest, their purpose can be carried out. But if two or three republicans should fall away, the demo reproduced solution in the second probably sup-port the president on such an issue, would make up the required majority. It is not by any means certain that democratic sen-ators would vote to confirm the president's nomination on an issue involving a sena tor's right to a voice in the selection, but they probably would if the politics of the nominee was made the basis of objection.

A REMINISCENCE. - The Sacramento Bee recalls to memory that John Bigler, while Minister to Chile, became impressed with the great value of alfalfa, and was instrumental in having it introduced into California. The Bee says that "thousands of fruitful and wealth-bearing acres throughout the State bear testimony to his wisdom in this particular, and we are perwisdom in this particular, and we are per-petually reminded that we should ever hold California's early Governor in grate-ful remebrance." The facts all go to confirm the Bee's estimate of the great benefit now the question of a second cumpargulas resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Kruder's defeat.

In the Bee's estimate of the great benefit conferred upon the farmers by Minister Bigler's foresight. For pasture alfalfa is unequalled, and the surprise is, although it bas gained much popularity, that it in, its sweet an nutritious qualities, the eagerness with which it is devoured by cattle, its fattening virtues, and the several crops which it furnishes during the year, all recommend it to stock raisers as especially suit

> STEAUNG THUNDER.—The unfair thing about Hayes is that he has appropriated democratic thunder and has not the manliness to give credit. We do not object to his Southern conciliation policy, as it is called in force, but he ought to have honesty enough to admit that his adoption of it was due, not to his own original convictions, but from necessity.

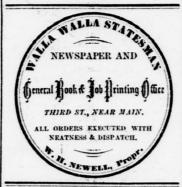
SENATOR MORTON is rapidly sinking and his death may be looked for as any moment. The departing Senator had no special ability, but made up by brite force what he otherwise lacked.

DISTRIBUTION OF WIEAT. - The best authority in all England on the wheat crop and its probable distribution, Mr. J. Caird, has recently written a communication to the London *Tims* in which he has given to the general public his views on the subject. His concusion is, after going over the entire ground, that "if the war in Turkey continue the was resources ing over the entire ground, that "if the war in Turkey continue, the vast resources of the United States and Canada will be severely taxed to make good the wants of Great Britain and Western Europe." The war has certainly continued long enough to make certain the remainder of Mr. J. Caird's prophey. It is therefore of the first interest to his country to understand what amount of wheat is likely to be required of it alread and what amount it. what amount of wheat is likely to be re-quired of it alroad and what amount it can supply. Vestern Europe, with the exception of a cortion of Spain, will have to buy wheat instead of having it to sell. So that we may rely on being summoned to supply in general as much to other countries than Great Britain as we have usually done. Eleven million quarters, or eighty-eight million bushels, is what Mr. Caird estmates Great Britain will require in addition to what she raises on

DIRT THROVING .- There is a promis of early mud-throwing between Senator Stanley Matthews and James G. Blaine. Matthews made the republican committee pay his expenses to New Orleans and at Washington when he was superintending the fair count and the electoral commission, and Blains has been able, by favor for the country of of Zack Chandler, to see the bills, and is understood to be willing to show them to the senate and the country in the pres-ence of Mr. Mathews. And yet, we have a suspicion that when the Maine Senator reflects upon his own not yet fully illumi-nated record and the number of increase ingly willing witness lying around loose, he will conclude not to do it. There is a wonderful conservative power in sin.

COMING RETRIBUTION .- "Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. Wait till the flood-gate is lifted, and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait and you will see a fine grind-ing then." Thus spoke Judge Black in his speech before the electoral commis-

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dersigned has been duly appointed Guardian of the person and estate of JOHN G. VINEGAR.

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O. P. LACY, Guardian.

Walla, Walla, Oct. 31, 1877.

48-4w

Walla Walla, Oct. 31, 1877.

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IN HIS NEW BRICK STORE.

\$1770 \$1770. Walla Walla Driving Park.

FALL ST TROTTING & RUNNING MEETING! NOVEMBER, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th.

PREMIUMS, - - \$1770.

FIRST BAY—Tursnay, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.—Free for all horses that have never beaten 2-40. Beat 3 in 5 to harness. Purse \$200; first horse \$150, 21 \$50. Same day, 3 P. M.—Running, half mile dash. Purse \$125; first horse \$90, 21 \$35.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 1 P.
M.—Running race; free for all; mile heats; best
three in five. Purse FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS!

First horse three hundred, 2d horse one hundred.

THIMD DAY.—Thursday, Nov. 8, at 1 r. m.—
Frotting race; free for all horses that have never
beaten 3 minutes. Best 3 in 5 to harness. Purse
\$125; first horse \$55, 2d \$30. Same day, at 3 r. m.—
Running race; free for all 2-year-olds; single dash
of a mile. Purse \$70; first horse \$50, 2d \$20. FOURTH DAY. -FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 1 r. M. rotting race; free for all; mile heats; best 3 in harness. Pursa

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS! First horse \$300, 2d \$100. Same day, at 3 r. m.— Running race; dash of a quarter of a mile. Purse \$50; first horse \$10, 2d \$10.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS! FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS:
First horse three hundred, 21 horse one hundred.

527 The Trotting to be governed by the Rules of
the National Association. Running to be governed
by the Pacific Jockey Club Running Rules. Entrance
10 per cent. for all the above purses. Three to enter
and three to start in all the above races.

527 In the event of bad weather the Proprietor
reserves the right to postpone until it is fair. The
Gate and Grand Stand free to all ladies.

45-5w C. S. BUSH, Proprietor.

TERRITORIAL ROAD.

PERSONS DESIRING TO CROSS SNAKE RIV-er will find it greatly to their advantage to travel the TERRITORIAL ROAD and cross the river at

PENAWAWA FERRY. This route is several miles shorter than any other t COLFAX, SPOKANE FALLS, PALOUSE COUNTRY GENERALLY.

The roads have been put in excellent repair, and there is no scarcity of wood, water and grass. This route possesses an advantage over all others in pass-ing through the settlements.

A DAILY STAGE LINE Walla Walla via Penawawa to Colfax.

GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

U. S. Postofilce at Penawawa.

Perriage Exceedingly Reasonable. TOWN LOTS AT PENAWAWA

Obtained Free of Charge

RESTAURANT!

OPEN ALL NIGHT, THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FITTED UP THE I building on the north side of Main street, second door above the St. Louis Hotel, and will occupy the same as a

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.

They will spare no pains to satisfy their patrons, and their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and cocked in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

BREAFFAST, 10 A. M. BREAF, 4 P. M. SUPPER, 3 P. M.

County Taxes!

THE TAX BOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, Is Now in my Hands,

COUNTY TAXES! Are Now Due and Payable. TO ALL TAXES

Remaining Unpaid Dec. 31st, 1877. H. M. CHASE, WM. O'DONNELL, Walla Walla, October 8, 1877.

LOCKSMITH:

GUNSMITH:

HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN THE City of Walla Walla, I respectfully offer my ser-GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES.

DOOR LOCKS, GENERAL WORK MORE REASONABLE RATES

Than any other in this city.

Fromptitude & Good Workmanship with Low Prices, Guaranteed. Guaranteed.
PETER ROACH,

46-tf First St., 4 doors from Main St. Bridge PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO:

THE OREGON STEAESHIP CO. will dispatch from PORTLAND about every FIVE DAYS, one of their New and Elegant Iron Steamships, viz: CITY OF CHESTER, - CAPT. BOLI GEO. W. ELDER, . . CAPT. CONNER Sar Taking Freight and Passengers at the Lowest Rates. The only line carrying the U. S. Mail, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

CAUTION.—This is the Only Line that has New Iron Mermahips.

THROUGH COUPON TICKETS:

WALLA WALLA TO SAN FRANCISCO. For sale at the office of the Walla Walla & Columb River Railroad Company.

NEW MILL: FARMERS!

BARLEY FEED MILL

ON YELLOW HAWK CREEK, ONE MILE and a half South of the City of Walla Walla, in operation, and am now ready to GRIND BARLEY, WHEAT, &c., For feed. I will grind for toll or cash. Choppe Feed for sale at all times, at the Mill. 47-tf H. L. KINZIE.

BUSINEES AND SHIPPING TAGS! DUDING AND CARD I AND LAND A AND SAND A

RACES! RACES! NEW GOODS!

MAMMOTH STOCK!

LOW PRICES!

LILUS BROTTER'S

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

GROCERIES.

CROCKERY, &c.

At Prices that are Lower than the Lowest!

WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS!

The Highest Market Price Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

Grain Shipped on Low Rates of Commission. Consignments solicited.

adams bedos.

NEW GOODS

AT



Johnson, Rees & Winans, Direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS sold and shipped on the most reasonable terms.

DRUG

Machine Oils, China Nut Oil, Lard Oil, Castor Oil. Polar Oil, Druggist Oil, Elephant Oil,

Golden Machine Oil, better than China Nut, at One Dollar Per Gallon. PINE AND COAL TAR!

Don't Fail to Call and Examine Before Buying Elsewhere.

Meckly Statesman.

NOVEMBER 3, 1877. LIVE LINDSEY, an old railroad man, is now in charge of the track in and around the railin charge in the rail-need depot, and attends to making up trains, at which business he is an expert.

SEWING MACHINES are sold in immens numbers in this valley. We hear of one agent who realizes at the rate of \$1000 a month from the sale of sewing machines.

IMMIGRANTS still continue to pour into the country. At the present rate of progress, another six months will give us population angh to fairly claim admission as a scate.

LETCEE - At the Advent church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, Hon. X Ford will lecture on the 4th commandor Jewish Sabbath, as a ceremonial

Mrs. A. J. DUMIWAY has again invaded the town of Walla Walla, and last Tuesday night held forth at the U. B. chu.ch. Her andience was small, owing to the fact the church is in an out-of-the-way place. Hox. DAN STEWART'S bill regulating

freights and fares by railroads, is given in fall on our first page. A majority of the mmittee has reported in favor of the passarrof the bill. Mr. Ping, of the minority, NATHAN DUSENCERY was called away

ante suddenly, Tuesday last, the occasion of had died from the diphtheria, and another had died from the diplitheria, and another was seriously ill. Mr. Dusenbery has the sympathy of scores of friends in his great af-

STRAWBERRIES. - A cluster of strawberies. some of them as large as walnuts, are on exlabition at this office. These strawberries were picked on the morning of the 29th of October, in Frank Orcelli's garden, a short istance below town. This fact will enable ple abroad to judge of the character of

Peisoners' Board. - Walla Walla county ays at the rate of 85 cents a day, or \$6 a board, the county pays a jailor at the rate for the care and comfort of the inmates of

completed his task, and workmen are now gaged in rooffing the building. When finish-

Horse Thier Convicted.—Cayase Reyncharge of cattle stealing, was convicted, and

Drowner. - A special telegraph to Messrs. day last. No particulars. Mr. Milby was at of considerable ability and fine personal ap-pearance, but unfortunately was addicted to

GIVE HIM A CHANCE. - We hear of a gentleman who has lately come to this town wishing to purchase a corner lot on Main street for the purpose of putting up a brick store. We know of a number of corners, now disfigured by old, rickety frames, the owners of which ou ht to be glad to sell nake them permanent citizens.

Huge Team. - Mr. John Creighton, of follows: Grand Ronde valley was in Walla Walla in the early part of the week, having brought Walking plows, 187 the early part of the week, having brought over a load of oats. Mr. Creighton's team Harrows, was somewhat of a curiosity. The smallest of his horses, four in number, measured over 16 hand high, and as his team moved along it looked as though it was drawn by elephanes. has so long been famous. The horses, notwithstanding their size, are quick-steppers, and are the very thing for gang plows, two of them being equal to four of the ordinary breed of horses.

MOVING THE WHEAT CROP. - Visiting the railroad depot, a day or two since, we were surprised to see how rapidly the huge stacks of wheat sacks had disappeared. Less than a thousand tons remained on the railroad platforms, and nearly all the wheat that had keep the railroad and steamboats busy for the balance of the season. Altogether the coping are being moved with commendable rapidity, and just now shippers have little walls and become a permanent resident.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS. - A number of subscribers complain that their copies of the ormly made the subject of theft. Even our lady friends make the same complaint. This is a matter that passes our comprehension. The fact that a person desires to read the Statesman at once raises the presumption that he is both honest and intelligent. And then again, in case of a rogue, reading a few numbers of this paper ought to work a reformation. And thus it is, look at the matter as we may, we are puzzled to know why any man should steal the Statesman when single numbers can be bought for ten cents, and subsembly a state of the state subscribers pay only \$4 a year.

ALMOST A MURDER. - A gentleman who happened to be at Pendleton last week and witnessed the row between M. P. Bull and the keeper of a livery stable named Bowman, describes the encounter as a thrilling affair. It seems that Bowman had made improper advances to the wife and daughter of Bull, and this fact coming to the knowledge of the latter, he provided himself with a walking cane and repaired to Bowman's stable for the purpose of demanding satisfaction. Mr. Bull was accompanied by his son, a youth of 16, who seemed to be on hand for the purpose of seeing fair play. But few words passed between the parties, when Bull raised his cane and struck Bowman over the head. The later, who is a large, powerful man, at once drew a knife and commenced to cut Lull about the head and face, slashing him in a terrible manner. The father disabled, Bowman turned upon the son and dealt him a terrible blow in the neck, driving the knife into the hilt. The wound was fearful, and for a time it was feared that the boy would die. He was at once removed, and under proper care rallied and at last accounts was deemed out of danger. The news of the affray soon spread over a little town like Pendleton, and caused the wildest excitement. Some of the hoi-headed called for a rope, and for a time it looked as though our neighbors were likely to have a first-class neck-tie party. Soon it was ascertained that the boy's injuries were not fatal, and this seemed to allay the excitement. Subsequently Bowman was brought before the county judge and released on \$100 bail. This was unsatisfactory, when the accused was again arrested, and after a ters received state that one of his children hearing before Judge McArthur, of the district court, was ordered to find bail in the sum of \$1500. This was the condition of affairs at the time our informant left Pendleton. Had the Bull boy died, it is quite certain that Bowman would have been treated to a dose of Judge Lynch's justice. As it is, the law has been permitted to have its way, and if the facts turn out as stated, it is almost certain that Lowman will be properly punished.

ESCAPE OF HOLMAN. -The man Holman, confined in the county jail on chage of attempting to murder his wife, made his escape, Tuesday night last, under the foland a continued in lowing circumstances: At about 6 o'clock in the county jail. In addition to the cost for the evening it is the custom to lock the prisoners up for the night previous to which it of 800 a month. With all these provisions is customary to allow them to pass into the open yard. Usually Sheriff Thomas and the jail, the rascals will run away when the deputy sheriff Thompson attend to this duty. On Tue:day evening Mr. Thompson was nee PIONEER MARKET.—The contractor for the essarily absent, and a young man named brick work on the "Pioneer Market," has Leith who occasionally acts as a policemar, was present to take the place of the absent odicer. The prisoners, four in number, were ed with an iron front and otherwise com- let out into the yard. Three of them were pleted, the "Pinocer Market," will be an in charge of the sheriff, and the fourth, Holnament to that part of Main street, and a man was a tended to by the policeman adit to the enterprise and public spirit of Leith. Seizing the opportunity, Holman srs. Dodey & Kirkman, the proprietors. | made a break for the fence, and was commanded to stop. Not heeding the order ells, the man who was brought back from Leith drew his pistol and fired, but this only the Laramie country on the charge of horse accelerated Holman's pace. Reaching the stealing, has been tried at Pendleton, and fence he had no difficulty in climbing over conveted on the first indictment. At last ac- it, and from thence through the open square counts he was considered good for ten years he readily made his escape. As he passed in the penitentiary. The Wilson boy, on the over the tence Leith fired a second shot, but inasmuch as the fugitive continued his flight wear a striped suit for the next three will it is not likely the shot took effect. Search ed of the refagee. At the time of the break, as stated above, sheriff Thomas was in charge Schwabacher I ros. states that Mr. Milhy of three prisoners, and hence was unable to district, was drowned at Victoria, Wednes- Take it altogether, the escape was well plan-were at once sent to the adjoining country, and it is likely that in a day or two he will be recaptured. Should he be returned to his old quarters he is quite sure to wear a paire of shackles for the balance of his term of inprisonment.

LARGE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-MENTS. - In passing along Main street we have noticed a constant throng of farmers in around the establishment of Hawley, Dodd them to any one desiring to put up a brick around the establishment of the firm is dobuilding Portugues and the evidence that the firm is dobuilding Portugues around the establishment of the interpretation of the int By all means when men with ing an immense business in the line of agrimoney and enterprise come among us, give cultural implements. On inquiring of their them a chance to invest and in that way book-keeper, we learn that the sales of the house for the month of October foot up as

Total number implements...... 323 During the same period they sold 46 Schuttlen wagons, 11 spring wagons, and a num-These horses, were raised in Grand Ronde ber of other articles such as fanning mills valley, and greatly resemble the celebrated and cutting boxes. In the line of hardware Conestoga hor.es for which Pennsylvania and general merchandise, their trade has been very large and great'y beyond their expectations at the time they started their house. Messrs. Hawley, Dodd & Co. are thorough going business men, and in the course of the brief period that has elapsed since they came to Walla Walla they have greatly benefitted our farmers. To cary on their trade they employ a force of first-class will get away with it." their trade they employ a force of first-class business men, making it pleasant for persons to deal with their house.

Dr. E. S. Kellogg is about to leave us bees dumped on the open prairie was either for a winter's residence in Philadelphia. In boused or taken away. The warehouses of the practice of his profession Dr. Kellogg has boused or taken away. The warehouses of the practice of his profession Dr. Kellogg has Johnson D. hason, Rees & Winans, Schwabacher Bros., been eminently successful, and leaves many Hawley, Dodg & Co., Adams Bros., H. P. friends who will auxiously look for his re-Isaac, John Stahl, and others were all filled turn. We unders, and that Dr. Kellogg will with grain, and looked as though they could attend a course of lectures in the colleges

Hox. C. C. CRAM has made a second removal. He is nowlocated at Pen-a-wa, where States MAN are regularly stolen from their half owner in the ferry. He reports the travel half owner in the ferry. precises. They say that other papers can half owner in the lerry. He type say that other papers can that way very brisk and times generally live-that way way were that way were the live-that way way were the live-that way way way way way way way lay around loose for weeks without being disturbed, but that the Statesman is uniformly made at their prosperity. and their prosperity.

> MAMMOTH POTATOES.-Mr. D. Kennison has left at this office a number of potatoes of the "Peerless" variety, and of unusually large size. These potatoes were grown on high land, about nine miles west of the town of Weston, and show that land that a few years ago was deemed unproductive, will produce excellent garden crops.

> McDonald, the celebrated bunko sharp, now holds out at Seattle, where he is permitted to rob strangers with impunity

GRAND RECEPTION. -Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holmes held a grand reception on Tuesday last, at the residence of Miss Kennedy. Some 200 invitations had been ssued, and by 8 o'clock, P. M., the spicous and handsomely decorated apartments were completely filled with the elite of the city. Mr. James B. Thompson received, and Mr. A. Reeves Ayers, the gentlemanly clerk of the district court, introduced the guests. The bride, attired in a very handsome costume of the latest fashion, and the groom in full evening dress, received their many triends, and for hours were compelled to go through the monotony of hand-shaking. In return. however, they were the centre of attraction and formed the constellation around whom all gathered in friendly congratulations. The costly presents of which Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had been the recipients were displayed in one of the apartments, were spread. After again congratulating the happy young people, the guests re-tired from a very pleasant gathering.

LECISLATIVE SWINDLE.-A law has been smuggled through the legislature that a most, if not quite, doubles the pay of prosecuting etterneys for the several judicial districts. Under the law that has existed for the pass ten years the pay of the prosecuting attorneys (three in number) was placed at \$1000 per annum, or a total of \$3000. At this rate they were well paid for their services, and we have heard of no good reason for doubling their compensation. The only explanation is, that the legislature is in a great part made up of rogues who cannot resist the temptation to swindle the people. A gentleman who is in attendance upon the legis'ature writes us that "the honest members are constantly engaged in fighting thieving bills that daily come up for consideration and thus it is that those who mean well are unable to accomplish so little for the interests of the territory."

STREET LAMPS. - The city is the owner of a number of street lamps, and the posts already in place, it requires a very small expenditure to light up the streets at night. Indeed, for a time the streets were lighted up, but in a fit of economy the council ordered the lights put out. In point of fact, street lamps are infinitely more valuable than sleepy policemen, and as a compromise we propose that the courc'l dicharge one of the present supernumaries, and with the money thus saved they can light up the streets and leave a balance in the treasury.

The council is now made up of business men and they should take a business view of this

REAL ESTATE. - There was an unusually heavy business transacted in real estate, during October, as is evidenced by the large number of deeds recorded in the county anditor's office for the last month. Over \$30,000 worth of mortgages were cancelled. It is noticeable that most of the new notes secured by mortgage are at a reaconable rate of interest, and we anticipate that by this time next year farmers will have money to throw to the birds.

DEMAND FOR CATTLE .- Mr. Lang. the celebrated speculator in cattle, has arrived was at once instituted, but no traces obtain- at Walla Walla, direct from Kansas city. This is the third time in two years that Mr. has visited this valley for the purpose of buying cattle. On each of his former member of Parliament from the Koo, enai render assistance in arresting Holman's flight. visits he drove away large bands of cattle, and if prices suit him he will be a large purned, and from the fact that he got away, it chases this time. All told, Mr. Larg has

> LOST MONEY. -The contractor for the new Main street bridge lost money on his contract. The work was well done, and the city has a bridge that will last for more than a generation. Had the contrateor slighted his work he could have made movey, but he preferred the more honest couse, and hence he comes out behind. This is the first time in the history of the city that a contractor or

SHAMEFUL. - Peter, the unfortunate man who hobbles around on one leg, got into a row ot the white barber shop, Thursday last, and in the course of the scrimmage was knocked down and beaten about the head. We know rothing of he merits of the controversy, but it certainly requires great provocation to justify knocking down a poor cripple.

L. P. FISHER, a San Francisco news agent, is notified that advertisements forwarded by him to the STATESMAN fail to appear for the reason that his settlements, heretofore, have been unsatis actory. When Mr. Fisher learns to do business on the "square," we may pos sibly entertain his propositions.

FREIGHTS AND FARES. - A private lette from Olyntpia has the following: "The railroad bill hangs fire in the council, Daddy

DIPHTHERIA.-We hear of several new cases of diphtheria, but in a mild form. Parents should be careful about keeping their BOARD CORNER. - The Walla Walla hote

keepers have made a "corner" on board, and put the price up to \$6 a week. Hash eaters are terribly excited, and talk about an indignation meeting. IMPROVEMENT. - Workmen are now engag

ed in giving the second story front of Dr. Day's building a coat of mastic. When com-pleted Dr. Day will boast the handsomest building in the city.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.-Hon. T. G. Lee has bought what is known as the Tom Estes' place, on Dry Creek; consideration, \$8000. This is one of the finest farms in that part of the valley. ANOTHER ADVANCE. -It will be noticed

that the O. S. N. Company propose; to charge 50 cents a ton on all down freights. This is equivalent to an advance of 50 cents A HANDY MAN who would black stoves,

ood place to operate in. THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS meet next

white-wash fences, post bills, and do chores generally on time, will find Walla Walla a

The Seventh-Day Adventists. The Seventh-Bay Adventists.

This people have been holding a general meeting in this city the past week in their house of worship, for the purpose of organizing a Conference. Twelve delegates were present, representing churches at Walla Walla, Milton, Dayton, and Portland, Salem, and Eola of Western Oregon. The meeting was a complete success in the direction for which it was convened. Perfect union prevailed, and nota desenting voice or vote was manifested through the entire meeting.

A conference was completely organized,

manifested through the entire meeting.

A conference was completely organized, comprising all of the state of Oregon and Washington territory. When this people first started their mission in this field three years and a half ago, there was a partially organized church near this city of only eighteen members. Now they have five organized churches and about three hundred converts to their faith. They have no set-

organized churches and about three hundred converts to their faith. They have no settled ministers over their churches, but their organization is such that their churches keep up regular metingsand seem to prosper well. Up to the time of the meeting Elder Van Horn was the only minister in this mission, and but one licentiate; now they have two ordained ministers, and five licentiates. A Tract and Missionary Society was organized in connection with the conference by which every member is furnished with publications at reduced rates, to hand out to their friends and neighbors. A fund for the purpose of paying for these publications was started, and \$220, was pledged on it in this place to be paid between this and the first of January next. At the same time stock was taken in the publishing house at Oakland, California, to the amount of \$2550. Beauged the above there was pledged by the Walls. Walla church alone, systematic benevolence and for its individual missionary work over \$475 per year.

The devotional exercises were encouraging to all the friends of the cause, and inspired new zeal and courage in their hearts to push forward the work. Three were added to the church, and about a dozen others came forward for prayers. Resolutions were passed on various points, and one, which related to the fact that not a death has occurred in the membership of the entire mission since it started, called forth a feeling and hearty response from all. On the whole the meeting was a complete success in every particular.

vas a complete success in every particular.

A LAVELY TRADE all over town, and at Dusenbery Bro's. a perfect rush of customers from morning to night. This constant throng is owing to the fact now everywhere understood that this house keeps the largest stock and always cells a shade lower than their competitors in business. "Quick sales and small profits," is their motto, and hence their counters are constantly thronged by people who desire to get their share of the bargains.

Tom Treaser, just over the bridge, ha his livery stable in tip-top order, and is at all times prepared to furnish handsome turnouts on short notice. Kind and gentle horses, and when desired, careful drivers accompany his teams. Nothing small about Tom Tierney, and when you want to be well served give him a call.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE. -Mr. W. G. Kirkman has opened a boarding house at the corner of Alder and Fourth streets. No Chinamen employed.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walla Walla

Nov. 3, 1877: Alexander, Prof G N McDonald Patrick Aubery, Charles B McAllister, Geo Burtenshaw, Henry McClanehan John Morrey, Mis P Miller, David Oumetie, L N Butler, L M Butts, Susan Crawford, S P Crawford, S P
Disney, Wesley-2
Ellis, Franklin
Petil, Ebert
Packwood, J C
Robbins, Thomas Hones, William Lucas, W W Sanders, Mrs T Smith, G Tillett, Jno W Lyon, Harvy Tillett, Jno W McCarrie Mrs Sarah Wade, Mrs Henretta

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

District Court Summons. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, SS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory. NANCY A. PRESCOTT, Plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL PRESCOTT, Defendant.

PRESCOTT, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - TO SAMUEL PRESCOTT, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by NANCY A. PRESCOTT, Plantiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at the City of Walla Walla, in and for the Counties of Walls Walla and Colombia, to answer the complaint of Plaintiff, filed in Walla Walla County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. If not served in said County, but in said District, in thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, or the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the complaint.

erein.

WITNES, the Hon. S. C. WINGARD, Judge of the District Court of the First Judical District of Washington Territory, and the seal of said Court affixed, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1877.

W. G. LANGFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney. 33-6w

Administrator's Notice. FSTATE OF HENRY PETER MAUS, DECEASE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UN.
dersigned, administrator of the above-named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having-claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his effice in the Court House, in Walla Walla City.

JAMES E, THOMPSON,
Administrator.
Walla Walla, October 20, 1877.

36-710.

STRAY HORSES.

STRAY HORSES

STRAYED FROM THE HEAD OF
Dry Creek, three horses described as
follo s: One BAY COLT, 3 years old,
branded "F W" on the left shoulder; a
SORREL HORSE, no brands recollected, white in
n's forehead; a sear on his left foot just above the
hoof, and some white on his feet; about 3 ye rs old.
A SORREL MARE, white in the forehead; brandd "M" on the thirh; al-nome blotched brand near
the "M;" aged about 6 years old, and 14 hands high.
T. ese Horses left the ranch of J. M. Lamb, or Dry
Creek, about five weeks ago.

A REASONABLE REWARD!

Will be paid for the return of said Horses, or any

Will be paid for the return of said Horses, or ar information so that I can get them again.

D. LAMB. Dry Creek, Oct. 17, 1877.

CALL AT THE CANDY FACTORY! AND TRY ONE OF TOM. TAYLOR'S

.... CELEERATED

Pan Koasts! THEY ARE SPLENDID! Tom gets them up in Good Style.

DRAYING & TEAMING. HAVING WITHDRAWN from the Walla Wall Truck and Dray Company, I am now carrying

Draying and Teaming on my own account, and respectfully solicit the pat-ronage of my friends and the public generally. Charges always reasonable.

E. G. TAYLOR, DRINTING IN COLORS chesp and quick, at the

an immense beduction.

Bear in mind that

SCHWABACHER BROS.

Are now selling their Mammoth Stock of Merchandise at an

IMMERSE RESECTION.

To make room for their coming Fall Stock.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS!

Wheat, Barley and Oats, consigned to our House at San Francisco, will receive prompt attention, and with our well known facilities and knowledge of the Market, Farmers can be assured that they will at all times obtain the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON SUCH CONSIGNMENTS!

The Highest Market Prices paid here for WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS! SCHWABACHER BROS.

DUSENBERY BROS.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Fall Stock of Goods!

the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a divorce from Defendant and for the custody of the minor child of the parties, and to have exclusive control of her separate property, on the grounds of habitual drunkeness of Defendant, his cruel treatment and abandonment of Plaintiff, and his failure to provide the necessaries of life for the family for a great number of years and his immornal character making him unfit to have the care of said minor child. And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer the said complaint as alove required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

WINDOWS the Hop S. C. Wenner of the complaint as alove required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Gentlemen's Youths' and Boys' Clothing!

Their stock is particularly full, and enables them to suit all customers, and at prices that defy competition.

IRY COLLS & FAMILY

An unprecedented stock, to which we especially invite the attention of the ladies, and ask them to call and

Secure great bargains.

In the line of Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

They have everything required for the farmer or private families and at prices that are sure to be satisfactory.

Crockery, Glassware, &c., Boots & Shoes, And a full stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, all to be

SOLD OFF IMMENSELY CHEAP

At the old Pioneer Store of

DUSENBERY BROS.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

Co-Education of the Sexes. It is now four years since Dr. Clark, of Boston, pointed out, in his treatise on "Sex in Education" the peculiar dangers to which girls were exposed, by all such schemes as undertook to put them on the level of boys, or as pitted them against boys, in their educational career. The experiment of co-education of the sexes, which at first was caught up by "advanced" thinkers as a quite obviously desirable movement, has been fully tried during the interval, in the University of Wisconsin, and the board of visitors of that institution have recently discussed the results of the experiment in a careful-ly written report. So far as intellectual progress goes, the visitors find that the girls are, if anything, ahead of the boys. Their examination papers were better than those of their competitors in many respects. But when the board came to inquire into the physical condition of their pupils a very different state of facts was disclosed.

They say, speaking of the female pupils:
"We were deeply impressed with the appearance of ill-health which most of m presented. It would not seem probthem presented. It would not seem probable that, by mere coincidence, so many young women should be congregated together offering this peculiarity. There are a few notable exceptions, but on the whole their appearance is unmistakable, and has given rise to considerable comment among the members of the board. There can be nothing about the hygienic condition of the University, in any of its parts, which would give rise to ill-health. Every part examined presented an appearance of cleanliness; the food in the ladies' hall was wholesome and well prepared; the service-rooms clean; the domitories well lighted and aired, and of sufficient capaci-We are therefore compelled to look elsewhere for the cause;" and they find it where Dr. Clark told them to look for it four years ago.

The truth is that there are unsurmount-

able physiological obstacles to the co-eduon of the sexes. The process of structural development in the two sexes are radically different. During the years in her life when the weight of educational training presses most heavily, the girl's system is compelled by Nature to bear the strain of organic growths which impose a heavy tax upon the vital energy. Now, as this vital energy is a constant quantity, it follows that if it has to be shared between the demands of the class-room, one or the other must fall short. Under the system of co-education the mental excitement and the competition render it certain that the class-room will secure the lion's share of energy, and consequently the amount which was absolutely required to complete the structural changes and growths, is not there when wanted. The result is what the board of visitors

of the Wisconsin University describe. They say that the girls in that institution are nearly all anæmic-that is, bloodless. They have put their vital energy into their studies, and they have none left wherewith to build up their constitutions. This is bad enough: but worse remains behind. The strong probability is that the majority of these young women have been rained for life by the fatally foolish system under which they have been educated. For, as Dr. Clark pointed out, the evil effects of this unhealthy competition appear in their full extent only after the pupil has left school, and often only after she has entered life and attempted to discharge the appropriate functions of her sex, as a wife and mother. It is then that extent of the ravages committed upon the system by co-education begin to appear, and it is then the helpless victim discovers that she must pay the bitter penalty of those few years of mental excitecitement and competision, by dragging through the rest of her life a long train of incurable diseases.

In fact, co-education is an outrage upon science and reason, and can only be of stelled and reason, and the supported by these whose pater ignorance of physiology renders their opinion valueless. The effects of the system in the Wisconsin University will, it is to be hoped, attract general attention to the evils of the method, and lead to its abandonment. It is sufficiently evident that we cannot turn women into men, and that all attempts to set up a mock equality between two essentially and structurally different beings must end in the infliction of juries upon the weaker as also more delicate sex. Nor is the breed of a native American woman so robust and hardy that we can afford to play tricks with it, unless we desire to make a speedy end of the race. -Sac. Union-Record.

Perpetual Forces. There is no porter like gravitation, who will bring down any weight you cannot carry, and if he wants aid, knows how to find his fellow-laborers. Water works in masses, sets his irresistible shoulder to your mill or to your ships, or transports vast bowlders of rock neatly packed in his iceberg 1000 miles. But its far greater power depends on its talent of becoming little, and entering the smallest holes and pores. By this agency, carrying in solution elements needful to every point, the vegetable world exists. Who are the far-mer's servants? Who but geology, chemistry, the quarry of the air, the water of the brook, the lightning of the cloud, the plough of the frost? Before he was born into the field, the sun of ages soaked it with light and heat, mellowed his land, decomposed the rocks, covered it with vege-table film, then with forests and comfilm, then with forests, and accumulated cubic acres of sphagnum whose decay made the peat of his meadow. The rocks crack like glass by inequality of con-traction in heat and cold, and flakes fall constantly into the soil. The tree can draw on the whole air, the whole earth, on all the rolling main. The plant, the tree, is all suction pipe, imbibing from the ground by its roots, from the air by its twigs, with all its might. Take up a by it has lifted into the air its full weight in golden fruit. What agencies of electricity, gravity, light, affinity, combine to tricity, gravity, light, affinity, combine to about the onion a true story? Yes my pet make every plant what it is, and in a manner so quiet that the presence of these tremendous powers is not ordinarily sus.

Only preaching."

The teacher of the infant class of the pected. Faraday said that a grain of water is known to have electric relations equivalent to a very powerful flash of lightning. The ripe fruit is dropped at last without violence, but the lightning fell and the storm raged, and strata were deposited and uptorn and bent back, and chaos moved from beneath to create and chaos moved flavor the fruit on your table to-day. Go least a year.) He was trying one day he out of doors and get the air. Ah, if you added, to give his class an object lesson. knew what was in the air! See what your robust neighbor, who never feared to live in it, has got from it—strength, cheerful—watch," said one, "it's your wife's watch."

ness, power to convince, heartiness and equality to each event. As these is the receptacle of all rivers, so the air is the receptable from which all things spring, and into which they all return; an immense distillery, a sharp solvent, drinking the exygen from animals, the essence and spirit of every solid on the globe; a menstrum which melts the mountains in to it. All the earths are burnt metals. One-half the avoirdupois of the rocks which compose the solid crust of the globe consists of oxygen. The adamant is always passing into smoke; nature turns her capital day by day. All things are flowing, even those that seem immovable. The earth burns, the mountains burn, slower but as incessantly as wood in the fire. The marble column, the brazen statue burn under the daylight, and would soon decompose if their molecular structure, disturbed by the raging sunlight, were not restored by the darkness of night. Plants and animals burn or perpetually exhale their own bodies into air and earth again.

While all this burns the universe is in a blaze, kindled from the torch of the sun, it needs a perpetual tempering—a phlegm a sleep, atmospheres of azote, deluges of water—to check the spending, a centripetence to the centrifulgence. And this is uniformly supplied. Nature is as subtle as she is strong, and like a cautious testator ties up her estate so as not to bestow it all on one generation, but has a forelooking tenderness and equal regard to the next and the fourth and the fortieth. The wind and the rains come back a thousand and a thousand times. The coal on your grate gives out in decomposing to-day exactly the same amount of light and heat which was taken from the sunshine in its formation in the leaves and boughs of the antedeluvian tree. The earliest hymns of the world were hymns to these natural forces. The Vedas of India, which have a date older than Homer, are hymns to the winds, to the clouds, and to the fire.

PIOUS FUN.

ESMARKABLE STORIES THAT WERE TOLD

IN DR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH. The late Sunday School Convention in Talmage's taberracle was marked by more fun than any religious assemblage ever known in Brooklyn. The merriment was intorduced by Talmage, who told of the amazing inaptness of the quotations made from Scripture by those whose conversions come late in life.

He knew of one man who, in a doleful strain, told a congregation at prayer-meeting how great a sinner he was. "I was an awfal sinner," said he; "a great sinner. I was the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely.'

Some men never learn how to phrase a A spirited horse was running away with a man, and every minute promised to be his last. He grabbed hold of the sides of the wagon as it bounded long after the runaway, and as he could not think of any other prayer, he said, Oh, Lord make us thankful for the mercies we are about to receive."

There was a tiring sameness in the expressions of those who have experiences to relate. A young man got up once and said: "I am on the ship of Zion, and we are sailing up the heavenly harbor; soon we'll reach the golden gates." Another man said: "I, too, am on the ship of Zion, and we are sailing with a good breeze. I guess we are going as fast as thirty knots an hour. Every man is at his post. Soon we'll come up to the pearly gates." Another arose and said, "1, too, am on the ship of Zion. It's a steamship a four hundred hoss power. We are going up the heavenly has bor, we are going faster in any other ship. We're bound to glory." An old and feeble woman arose and said, "Tin seventy years old,

and for fifty years I've been on the road to heaven, but I've been going afoot, and I expect to keep going afoot until I get there; and it seems to me if you folks that's going on the steamship don't take care, you'll burst your bilers." When this story was told the congregation rocked and surged with laughter.

A delegate to the Convention from the Tabernacle Baptist Church amused every one except himself by repeatedly speaking of the "pertinacious" literature of which School libraries are composed. As he blurted the expression out the third time his clerical brethren roared with a langhter be could not account for

The Rev. Alfred Taylor who was assigned to speak on the qualifications of a Sunday School Superintendent, appeared on the platform and gathered up the ends of two twine strings, which had been hanging all day on two sides of the great organ. At the proper time in his speech ne ran out to the edge of the platform, drawing on these strings. Two long let-tered strips of canvas climbed the organ in response. One contained an acrostic showing what a superintendent should be, and to each letter there were three de-scriptive adjectives. With spirit, Mr. A. Taylor turned the whole audience into a class to recite after him the words describ ing a good and bad superintendent, and the effect was amusing and exciting.

The Rev. J. Hvatt Smith said that he was once trying to illustrate the difference between Christ's joy at the conversion of a sinner and the joy the converted one experienced. He didn't know how he was going to get through, when suddenly a story crept into his mind. His brother Natty, when a child, was blind. A cloudy film had spread over his eyes, cutting off his sight. One day he and his brother were playing on the nursery floor, using a large onion for a ball. They rolled and tossed it back and forth until it became bruised and juicy. Natty, in handling it got his fingers wet with the juice, and when he rubbed his eyes with his hand he uttered a sharp cry of pain. Then he immped to his feet, and, screaming with joy, exclaimed, "Oh, I see! I see!" The delicate surgery of the onion had cut through and removed the film that blinded him. He leaped into his mother' arms, quivering with delight, while she clasped him to her breast and uttered its twigs, with all its might. Take up a spadeful or a buckload of loam, who can guess what it holds! But a gardener knows that it is full of peaches, full of oranges, and he drops a few seeds by way of keys to unlock and combine its virtues—lets it lie in sun and rain, and by and my lap and said, Hyatt—she has no restricted by the cloth it's her mother's space for the cloth it's her mother's spect for the cloth, it's her mother's training-Hyatt, she said, was that story

Fort Green Presbyterian Church's Sunday school told of the perennial fun of the

The Debtor Class.

Several journals in the Eastern States have from time to time assumed that the debtor class desire to pay their debts in cheap money. The kind of cheap money by means of which this is to be effected is ent generation were borne, and continued to be good money until 1872, when its coinage was by law discontinued. The debtor class are represented as proposing to cheat the creditor class by reviving this silver dollar and paying their debts with it. It is true that, with silver at its present price, the silver dollar of 4121 grains is worth as bullion a few cents less than the standard gold dollar. It is also true that the silver dollar has recovered more than fifty per cent. of the value which it lost soon after the demonetization of silver. Silver receded in London from 60½ pence per ounce to 46 pence, and now stands at about 55 pence. The variation being 14½ pence, the mean between the two would be 7½ pence from each extreme, or 53½ pence per ounce. Silver, therefore, at 55 pence, has recovered more than half of what it lost.

It is admitted by all the commissioner rhich have given this subject their especial study, that the depreciation of silver was caused by the legislation of Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavia States, coming at a time when exaggerated reports in regard to the production of the Nevadasilver mines encouraged the apprehension that silver, through its abundance, would descend to the character of a base metal. It is admitted now that there is no foundation for such an apprehension. The production of silver has resumed about its former proportions to that of gold. Of the three nations which demonetized silver, one—the United States—prostances silver, as we have shown, recover ed more than one-half of the value it lost as measured by gold. It is not unreasonable to assume, there-

fore, that when its remonetization by the United States becomes a fixed fact, it will appreciate very nearly or quite to its former relation to gold. It should not be forgotten either that with silver at 603 pence per ounce, the silver dollar of 4121 grains was worth 103 cents. Its value at that time on a gold basis was the reason why so little was coined. No one wanted to pay debts in dollars that would bring 103 cents in legal tender coin. So they paid debts in the cheaper money, which was gold, or paper based on gold. The cheaper of the two legal tender coins necessarily forms the basis of a paper issue, as paper can be redeemed in either. The of the silver advocate, is to make the idea of the silver advocate, is to make the gold dollar and the silver dollar as nearly equal in value as possible, and interchang able. The remonetization of silver wil cheapen gold, as it will deprive that metal of the fictitious value it gained when there was a prospect that it would be made the sole standard of value—a meas ure which would have reduced the world's supply of coin by one-half, and as a consequence enhanced the value of the remaining one-half.—Exchange.

Fishing for Sharks.

We hauled in the blue beauties hand overhand, and in a couple of hours caught enough for our purposes, and then beat up against a stiff northerly breeze to the shark grounds off Great Point. We anchored in about eight fathoms of water, with a rapid tide and lively sea, and, as one of the preliminaries, emptied over-board the bloody water from the barrels. This, of course, runs down with the tide and the sharks, seeing it, follow up like hounds until they reach the boat.

The tackle used in taking these fish consists of a long, three-quarter inch line, to which is attached a fathom of chain to prevent them from biting it off, as they will often do without this precaution; and to this, in turn, is fastened a quarter-inch hook, eighteen inches long and eight in ches across the bend. This, baited with bluefish, is flung overboard and allowed to sink as deep as the tideway will allow, and the boat end of the line made fast to something solid

We waited perhaps an honr, when our skipper, who a moment before was dozing in the stern, made a frantic leap in the air, and failing to stop his line from run-ning rapidly overboard, called lustily for help. Three of us laid hold with him, help. Three of us laid hole with min, and slowly, hand over hand, hauled in. Now we could see the shark's white belly flashing as he turned on his side in his in voluntary ascent, and then with a gurg-ling roar he broke water close to us. Now he would attack the boat, his jaws snapping together like bear traps, and leaving numberless teeth sticking in her sides then he would roll himself over and over, biting savagely at the iron chain, but soon we hauled him close aboard, when our pilot, by repeated blows with a club soor laid him stiff alongside. Shark fishing can not be called sport

butchery is a more proper name to apply. Sword fishing is dangerous, and, conse-quently exciting. Shark fishing lacks one quently exciting. Shark fishing lacks one lots of danger; and the putting forth of sufficient strength to haul one to the surface, and then to beat his head to a jelly, can hardly be exciting. The sand shark is most frequently taken here, although the blue dog or man-eater, shovel-nose, hammerhead and river shark are also sometimes caught. The fishermen fry the oil from their livers by letting them stand in the sun; sell the jaws to visitors and the bodies to farmers for manure. stand in the sun; sell the jaws to visitors and the bodies to farmers for manure. I mention the dodfish, another of and the bodies to farmers for manure. I forgot to mention the dodfish, another of the family, although much inferior in size to the others, rarely exceeding three feet in length. They are caught for their oil, and the livers are also "sun-dried." They are fierce biters, two men often taking nearly a thousand per day. A hock without a barb is used, as they are ugly customers to handle, being armed with a spike near the tail, which they do not hesitate to strike into any one foolish enough to handle them.—Forset & Stream. in length. They are caught for their oil, and the livers are also "sun-dried." They enough to handle them .- Forset & Stream.



FOR REST.

First-Class Furnished Rooms

TO RENT!

Corner of Alder and Sixth Streets. MRS. REGAN.

A Lengthy Argument. It was at this season of the year, just seven years ago, that an extraordi scene occurred in Danbury. It was in the evening, and a couple were bringing in sev-al pots of plants from the yard to save by means of which this is to be effected is the "dollar of our fathers," which was good money when the oldest of the pres-good money when the oldest of the pres-ture of out-doors threatened. While thus engaged she spoke, referring to a gerani-um she had in her hand:

"I wouldn't lose this one for a great

deal, as mother gave it to me."

He looked at her.
"Your mother gave it to you? Guess not. I bought this plant myself."
"Why it's no such thing."
"I tell you I did," he added, speaking with warmth.

with warmth.
"And I tell you didn't," she firmly asseverated. "Do you suppose I don't

know what was given to me?"
"Do you suppose I don't know what I

bought with my own money?"
"If you say that you bought that geranium," she said, speaking very slowly, and with white lips, "you say what you know to be false. "Do you mean to say I lie?" he hisssed.

"If you say that, I do." "You shall be sorry for this," he threat-

"Never," she retorted. He put on his hat and coat and left the

That was seven years ago this Fall. She never saw him again nor heard from him in all that seven years. What must have been the thought, the agony of mine endured by that wretched wife in that time no one knows. She kept her outward thoughts to herself, and patiently, as far as outward appearances went, bore

the burden put opon her.

One Friday evening of last week her door opened and a man walked into her presence. There was a look, a cry, and she was in the arms of her husband. What a happy home was that! All the agony of seven long years was forgotten in that hour of reconciliation and reunion. A hearty supper was spread, and with tears and smiles she hovered about him, ministering to every want. After supper there

was a long talk of the past.
"It is so singular," she said, speaking in one of the pauses, "that it should have happened as it did. I can scarcely comprehend it all. It seems like an awful dream. We both lost our tempers, and when both suffered from it. The miswe have both suffered from it. erable geranium. Do you know that I cannot bear to see one of those plants! I told mother to come and take it back, I wouldn't have it in sight."
"What!" he ejacutated, "do you still

persit in saying that she gave it to you?" "Why John, of course she did. Haven't

you got over that idea yet?"
"No, I haven't," he persisted, his face darkening.
"I bought that geranium just as sure

as I a'm a living man."

She thought of his years of cruel discr tion, of all he had caused her to suffer be-cause of his obstinancy and her heart hardened and her face flushed.

"It isn't false; it's heaven's truth." "It's no such thing. It's a mean, con-temptible lie."

He jumpted up from his chair, seized his hat and coat and shot out of the house in a flash, and she never utttered a word of protest. She sat there with clinched hands and a white face and let him go. And so he is gone. And to-day she is alone again, with the old burden and the old pain. - Danbury News.

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

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as good as ever brought to this city, and consisting of Concord Team and Buggy Harness!

Men's, Boys' & Ladies' Saddles. ALSO,

Boston Team & Concord Collars, AND A FULL LINE OF

for sale to the trade at low prices.

Farmers and Teamsters are invited to call and ex-amine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. None but the best workmen employed. All my Harness and Saddles warranted to give satisfaction. Carriage Trimming & Repairing

Leather !

AT SHORT NOTICE. WHEAT AND HIDES bught at my store, on Main street, a few doors above Reynolds' Bank.

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DRUG STORE HOLMES' Invites your attention to the stock of DRUGS. MEDICINES

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Prescriptions prepared night or day. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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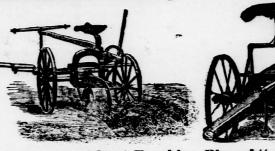
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SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, one lever only required in operation. Easily operated; so consteucted that by a slight motion of the lever the Plow is run out of the ground, and raised clear by Horse power, instead of Man power; and it is the lightest Draft Plow yet invented.

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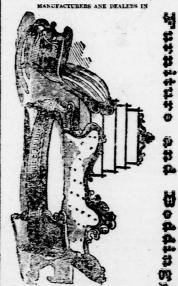
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GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC, ETC.
 From Wallula to Walla Walla
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 From Whitman to Walla Walla
 1 60
 From Whitman to Walfa Walfa. 1 60 27 Building Material, Agricultural and Mechan-ical Implements, Lime, &c., Freighted to Wallula by O. S. N. Co.'s boats at reduced measurement, will be Freighted by us at the foregoing rates, on O. S. N. Co's reduced measurement.

SPECIAL PREIGHTS.

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

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

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Furniture not boxed, and all Agricultural and Mechanical Implements, set up or knocked down, at owner's risk of dunage and chafing or breakage.

Nor will the Company be responsible for deficiencies in any part, unless the same is specially receipted for.

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Delicered to the O. S. N. Co.'s Boats at Wallula.
Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetables, same rates as
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Wool, one-half more than the above rates per ton
weight. Beef hides each 10 cents.
Wood, Sand, Stone and Live Stock at agreed on
rates-up or down, by ear load.
Fast freight rates \$5 per ton, up or down, received from or delivered to boats.
All freight not achieved before 6 p. st. on the day
after it is received at the depots will be stored at
owner's expense and risk.
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All bills payable in gold coin before delivery of
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PASSENGER RATES. From Wallula to Walla Walla 83 co From Whitman to Wallula 2 50
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Nore.—The charges of the Walla Walla & Wallula Transfer Company on down freight transferred to O. S. N. Co.'s boats, including the business of forwarding, is 0 cents per ton. And on up freight, received from O. S. N. Co.'s boats and forwarded, 50 cents per ton. All down freight, for forward shipment, not consigned to parties at Wallula, will be turned over to this Transfer Company to forward. D. S. BAKER,

President W. W. & C. R. R. Co. Walla Walla, August 29, 1877. 11-tf

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