



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

VICE PRESIDENT Wilson died at Washington on the 22d inst. His death caused a profound sensation.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE next house of representatives is an absorbing subject all over the country. Journals that reach this office show conclusively that either Wood and Cox would make an excellent speaker, that Lamar may be a candidate, that Kerr is sure to be elected, that Randall is the man and that Walker will be chosen as a compromise.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL AGAIN.—It appears that some of the discontented expounders of the gospel in New York and Brooklyn have determined to revive the old Beecher scandal, and give the country another dose of nonsense and indecent twaddle.

GEN. BABCOCK AND ORVILLE GRANT INDICTED.—It has been reported by telegraph that the grand jury at St. Louis have found indictments against Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, and Orville Grant, the brother of the President, for complicity with the whiskey ring.

DEPOSED.—We notice that Sovey, late councilman from the Coviluz district, is denounced for having voted to confirm the Governor's appointments. If the appointees are good and proper men, Mr. Sovey simply discharged a duty in voting to confirm the nominations.

THE BLACK HILLS.—Professor Jenney's report of his explorations of the Black Hills country seems to settle two points—there is gold in the gravel bars of what he designates as Harney's Gold Field and the Bear Lodge Field, but it does not exist in such quantities as to make a rush for the newly discovered auriferous beds desirable, even if the country was open to settlers.

RUSSIA HELDS HERSELF AGAIN.—There will be more British hysterics, more ranting about the necessity of England holding India for the salvation of the human race, more discussions of the propriety of an early occupation of Egypt; for the great source of all these things—the Russian operations in Asia—are again up for observation.

CROOKED WHISKEY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue believes that he can, if Congress will give him a few amendments of the excise law, collect the present high excise duty on whiskey. Also he reports that evidence in his possession shows frauds on the revenue during the year, by distillers and rectifiers, which deprived the government of taxes to the amount of one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The full official returns of the recent election in Pennsylvania give Hartranft, the radical candidate for Governor, a majority of 14,510. This, we think is rather a light majority for that State, considering the cargo of inflation with which the democratic candidates were burdened by some of their short-sighted "policy" sharpers.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—Political journals which defend the appointment of Mr. Chandler to the head of the Interior Department says that his personal integrity is unquestioned. We trust, however, that the personal integrity of the new Secretary is of that character which will not tolerate in others, practices which will not stoop to itself. If Mr. Chandler is honest in that sense of the word, he will find plenty to do in his new Department.

A PHILOSOPHER has cast the horoscope of General Grant and gives us the happy assurance that he will not have a third term. This, we understand it, is owing to the transit of Saturn. The philosopher also informs us that General Grant will probably live to be eighty seven years old, but his seventy-third year will be a critical period in his life.

ANOTHER BIT OF SCANDAL, in high life in England. Sir Hepworth Williams, Member of Parliament for Durham, whose wife is a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, has also another wife whose father was a noted smuggler. He kept a separate establishment for each wife, had two children by each, and neither knew or dreamed of the existence of the other until the two accidentally met lately at a fashionable resort—Sir Hepworth not being present. A suit for divorce or a trial for bigamy seems likely to come of the matter.

THE WHISKEY RING in the West has found misfortunes to follow fast and faster. More of the indicted members of the Ring entered pleas of guilty at St. Louis, and other indictments were found. Among the latter it is said, there are some against Washington officials. This is indeed a sad day for rings, and if punishment is meted out to the guilty as it ought to be there will be fewer offenders in the future.

J. D. HOOVER, late councilman for the Pierce district, was the special champion of the insane asylum swindle, and as such was untiring in his efforts to fasten Hill Harmon upon the territory for another term of five years. In the ranks of the asylum ring were found thieves from both parties, but fortunately they were outnumbered by honest men in the legislature, and so the "ring" came to grief.

DRUNK.—A writer charges that Capt. Howell of the ill-fated steamer Pacific was drunk at the time that vessel left Tacoma, and then intimates that the terrible calamity that followed resulted from the maudlin condition of the officers of the wrecked vessel. Drinking to excess at any time is bad, but when in the case of officers who have the lives of hundreds of persons in charge it becomes a crime.

SENATOR FERRY, of Connecticut is dead. The deceased was a radical in politics, but regarded as an honest man, and one of the most useful members of the Senate.

Estray Law.

At the late session of the legislature, Hon. H. M. Hodges introduced a bill materially changing the provisions of the estray law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Washington, That it shall be the duty of the county auditors of the several counties of this territory, to keep a book of suitable dimensions, to be called the record of estrays.

SECTION 2. Any horseholder about whose premises, any estrays may be in the habit of running at large, may take up the same, and shall, within ten days, post notices in three public places in the county, one of which shall be in the precinct in which the estray was taken up, giving as correct description as may be of natural and artificial marks and brands, probable age and size, etc. Provided, that no estrays shall be taken up from the 15th of April to the 15th of December, except brood or vicious animals, which may be taken up at any time.

SECTION 3. If, previous to the expiration of ten days from the time of posting the said notice, the owner shall prove to the satisfaction of the county auditor, that he is the owner of the same, he shall be entitled to the same by paying charges, which shall be two dollars, for taking up, posting etc., and a reasonable rate for keeping the same, and the owner shall further prove that the person so posting an estray, knew to whom such estray belonged, and yet did not notify the owner of his intention to post said estray, the person so taking up and posting shall not recover for either posting or keeping.

SECTION 4. If, at the expiration of ten days, no one shall have made his claims known to the taker-up, it shall be his duty to make a statement to the nearest justice of the peace, of the county in which said estray is taken up, under oath of the taking up of said estray, posting etc., according to law, whereupon said justice shall appraise the estray and immediately notify the county auditor of the same county by letter or otherwise, that an estray has been taken up with marks natural and artificial etc., and by whom, and said justice of the peace shall receive for each appraisal and notification, one dollar and ten cents for every mile necessarily travelled in such service; Provided, that there shall be no charges for appraising on more than three head at the same time and place.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the county auditor, upon receiving such notice from the justice, to make a record of the same in the "record of estrays."

SECTION 6. If the person entitled to the possession of an estray shall not appear and make on his title thereto, within thirty days from the time the notice is filed with the county auditor as provided in section five, such estray shall be sold at the request of the finder, by the sheriff or any constable of the county, at public auction, upon first giving public notice thereof in writing, by posting the same in the precinct, where said estray was taken up, at least ten days before such sale; provided that if such animal be appraised at \$25 or upwards it shall be advertised for one week in the paper doing the county printing, and the finder may bid therefor at such sale and after deducting all lawful charges of the finder as aforesaid, to be ascertained by the justice who appraised such animal, and the rest of the proceeds for appraising, and constable or sheriff, who bid for the same as a sale on execution, the remaining proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the treasury of the county for the use of common schools; Provided, that if the owner of the property sold, or his legal representatives, shall, within six months after the money has been deposited in the county treasury, furnish satisfactory evidence to the justice of the peace who has appraised said animal, or the ownership of said property, he or they shall be entitled to receive the amount so deposited in the county treasury; Provided however, that the taker-up of estrays shall forfeit all right to a consideration for substituting the same if he work in any way use such estray or take and keep the same out of the county in which the estray was taken up, more than three days at any one time.

SECTION 7. That if any person shall take up, keep, or use any estray without complying with the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to damages in double the value of such estray, and for costs of suit, to be sued for and recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every constable within any county in this Territory, when complaint shall have been made to him by any person of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, to immediately enter suit before the proper court, and the person making the complaint shall be the prosecuting witness; Provided, that if, upon trial, the complaint shall be found to be malicious or frivolous, the prosecuting witness shall pay all costs of suit.

SECTION 9. All moneys collected as fines under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county, where the same shall have been collected, for the benefit of common schools in said county.

SECTION 10. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.—And now it is said President Grant has determined to urge upon congress the recognition of the republic of Cuba in case of the failure of Gen. Cushing's negotiations at Madrid, taking the action of the United States in recognizing the republic of Texas as a precedent for this policy. We have always urged upon congress and the administration stronger measures in regard to Cuba than those favored by the secretary of state; but even if he should secure the independence of the Cuban republic General Grant cannot expect the American people to reward him with a third term.

THE CHICAGO TIMES asserts that there is not a community in the American Republic where, at the very lowest estimate, half the male portion, married and single, are not adulterers in every sort of life. It is awful to think of; but is it not too true of some communities to question?

The Russian Grain Harvest.

There is no longer a doubt but that the harvest in Russia for the past year are far below the average. This is true of the whole of European Russia, but more especially true of Western Russia. The Russian journals no longer attempt to conceal the fact. The failure of crops is no longer local but national. The wheat crops have followed the fate of other cereals. The peasants find themselves at the approach of winter without feed for themselves or fodder for their cattle. They are therefore forced to sell their cattle at a sacrifice, and next spring they will sadly need the very cattle they part with now for nothing.

So great is the stress in this respect that farmers put three yoke of cattle out to keep for the winter with the condition that the keepers shall retain two yoke, returning to the former but one. The Allgemeine Zeitung speaks of this failure as an absolute prostration of nearly the whole grain growing region of Russia. While Russia naturally reflects upon the consequences of this famine to her own people, Europe and America calculate its effect upon the grain markets of England and France. According to the best authority, the latter country will have little or no grain to export. The surplus of the grain growing districts where crops have been fair will be required to feed the people of other districts. It was evident some weeks since that England would depend principally upon Russia and the United States for its grain, and more recent intelligence indicates that, for this year, Russia will be practically out of the field. Probably some grain will be exported from the ports of Southern Russia, even if greater amounts should be drawn from Germany to preserve the people of Western and Northern Russia from starvation. In the year 1873 Russia sent wheat to England to the value, in round numbers, of \$45,000,000 in gold. The United States sent to Great Britain the same year grain to the value of \$80,000,000. This year, if the wants of Great Britain are the same, nearly all this vast amount will be drawn from the United States. The disaster which has befallen Russia cannot fail, therefore, to have a favorable effect upon the wheat markets of Great Britain. Already the rise of prices at Odessa affords indication of the threatened famine. But the rise in the prices at a seaport in communication with the world affords no criterion of the upward movement in the interior, where prices for hay, straw and grain are said to have reached a fabulous sum. The condition of these unfortunate Russian peasants is worthy of a passing thought. They are represented as being without food as the rigors of a Russian winter comes upon them. What that winter is, Californians have no idea. It is six months in which the earth is frozen so solid that for all useful purposes it might as well be solid rock. The tragic incidents attending the burning of Moscow and the retreat of the French in 1814 have given a general idea of the hardships of a Russian winter; but the army which suffered so terribly was composed of hardened soldiers, inured to changes of heat and cold. The Russians survive their winters without much suffering, when they are well fed; but the sparseness of the population in many districts, and the lack of internal communications, must render a distributor of supplies a matter of great difficulty, even if the government should take the matter in hand. The prospect, therefore, for the Russian peasant for the coming winter is by no means pleasant to contemplate.

—S. F. Call.

NEXT SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—The legislature of Iowa, largely republican, is to elect a United States Senator during the winter. As secretary of war Belknap is a most prominent candidate for the position, he may be chosen, and thus make a vacancy in the Washington Cabinet. It was thought by some that the choice of a republican legislature in New Jersey on the 2d instant would cause still another Cabinet vacancy, by secretary of the navy Robeson appropriating the Senatorship of the Jerseys and taking Mr. Frelinghuysen's seat; but this Senator's successor will be chosen by the legislature elected next year; and as by that time the small republican majority of the present legislature may be overthrown, that chicken need not yet be counted. Even should the next legislature be republican, Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to be his own successor, as New Jersey is in the habit of choosing statesmen to represent her in the United States Senate. The democrats make a gain of a United States Senator in Mississippi, by having carried the legislature of that State; and they are already talking of utilizing their victory by electing Jefferson Davis. But as that gentleman's present residence is Memphis, Tenn., and his disabilities have not been removed, that rising Southerner, congressman L. Q. C. Lamar, who, by his course in the last congress and in the recent Mississippi canvass, gives promise of so brilliant a future, is likely to have the democratic honor of wearing Mississippi's Senatorial toga. As he is one of the men of the South who accept the present with all its duties to the whole country, such an eloquent Mississippian is destined to be the choice of that legislature. Colorado, which will hurry up its State organization in order to take part in the next Presidential election, will probably have two republican Senators in the present congress before its close, and ex Governor John Evans will probably be one of them.

The Ring Broken.

"When rogues fall out," etc. The last days of the session of the late notable legislative assembly of this Territory were fraught with the most mortifying consequences to the ring organized in the council, at the beginning of the session, to control the offices of that body and retain the places and jobs now in the hands of members of the combination. First, Pickering broke on the lunatic asylum job—the contract for keeping the insane—the most infamous and inhuman system that ever disgraced a civilized people—but his place in the ring was immediately supplied by a volunteer member from the other side, still giving the ring a preponderance in the council of "four democrats and Bradshaw." Then a board of regents was nominated and confirmed without a Bagley in it; though, to be sure, there was little or nothing left to steal; the magnificent subsidy, which under honest and prudent management would have been worth a million of dollars to-day, having been nearly all squandered, the piano removed from the building, the alley at the main entrance decided away and the gates nailed up. But there still remained the two one thousand dollar offices of auditor and treasurer, held respectively by Murphy, of the Standard, the democratic organ, and the gun of small calibre and smooth bore of the Transcript, neither both in manhood and politics. Murphy fought earnestly and loyally for his pals; made common cause, to share alike with the Bagleys of the republican organ; made himself champion of Harmon and his fancy doctor, but all to no avail; in the final tussle, for his own bread and butter, Sovey, the little Canadian cobbler, went over to the other side, and the following nominations were confirmed: John R. Wheat, auditor; Frank Tarbell, treasurer; Fred S. Holmes, librarian; A. H. H. Stuart, O. P. Lacy and L. B. Hastings, immigration commissioners; John Brazee, John Salter, Arthur A. Phinney, George D. Hill and George Barnes, trustees of the insane asylum.

Alas! not a single member of the ring in. Murphy's chagrin and indignation are too deep for utterance. Poor gun characterizes it as "one of those sickening scenes in which a man occasionally disgraces his name and life." Sickening indeed! He felt all his words expressed. Fifteen members of the legislature, in the name of democracy, sign and publish a card on the poor cobbler on which they say: "We characterize his conduct as dishonest and unworthy the dignity of a gentleman." The same democracy, under the same combination, voted for the perpetuation of the contract system for keeping the insane, in the interest of Hill Harmon. Why is not Pickering arraigned and condemned for violating his obligation to the ring? Sovey says that was a part of the bargain and he was not the first to violate it. This legislation combination for the division of the spoils, was without warrant from the democratic party, by any party rule of which we had ever any knowledge. But Washington Territorial democracy is different from any we ever saw.—Seattle Dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AT COST! Russell & McLane, ARE SELLING OFF THE WHOLE OF THEIR MINOR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Etc. AT COST! LESS THAN COST! THIS IS NO HUMBUG, BUT A GENUINE SALE! Give them a call and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

Blacksmithing & Horse Shoeing THE UNDERSIGNED has taken the shop on 21st street, opposite the State House, and is now fully prepared to attend to all orders in the line of General Blacksmithing, including Horse Shoeing and Plating a Specialty, Wagon Work, Repairs on Agricultural Implements, and in fact every thing connected with working in iron. Sewing Machines repaired and put in order. Locksmithing attended to. FINGER RINGS made to order. Jewelry repaired. All prices reasonable, and general patronage invited. 49-51 JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

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Notice to Settle. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned, or otherwise entitled to make immediate settlement, or otherwise, are hereby notified to place my accounts in the hands of an authorized agent and hence prompt attention is necessary. THOS. TIERNEY. Walla Walla, Nov. 18, 1875. 30-3w.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Established in Walla Walla, 1862. IS PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK IN his line of business, and from his long experience—over 20 years in Walla Walla—will be promptly attended to. FINE WATCHES. Special care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry made to order. All work sent by Express. 627 1/2 Shop on Main Street, two doors above Taylor & Taylor's Daily Market. 4-7

Wanted to Exchange A FIRST-CLASS PAYING BUSINESS IN ILLINOIS, Missouri, for Office or other property in the West. Also, a small improved farm in southern Indiana. Address, L. R. MITCHELL, Lexington, Missouri.

Notice to Settle. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME WILL please call at my residence at once and settle. Costs will be added after November 25th. 47-49 HARRY HOWARD.

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A complete and extra fine stock of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING! BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY AND GROCERIES, AT SCHWABACHER BROS.

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LAKE AVENUE. Now being opened by the Association through this Property, Eighty Feet wide and one and three fourth miles long, extends from the City front to the Lake, and will be completed with sidewalks before the Distribution of Lots.

The Best Investment! Read the Prospectus of the Association, and satisfy yourselves that this is one of the BEST INVESTMENTS ever offered.

A Great City! SEATTLE is destined to be one of the LEADING CITIES ON THE COAST, and Parents cannot make a better investment for their Children than in buying them a Lot each.

Call on E. B. WHITMAN, or J. D. LAMAN, Local Agents. See Maps of the Property, and get further information. CONKELMAN & EDWARDS. Seattle, W. T.

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