

In Judge Robertson to go Out.

The rumor is revived that Judge Robertson will ere long resign the office of collector of New York, either in accordance with his own intentions or in compliance with request from the administration. Under the tenure-of-office act he would not be turned out; and of course nothing of that kind is probable. But unless Gen. Arthur's cabinet is made up of material very different from what is expected, a new man at the head of the custom house in this city will be desired. From the advent of Gen. Jackson in 1829 down to the present time, every administration has acted on the principle that the collector at New York must be in close fellowship with its policy, and especially must keep up cordial political and personal relations with the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Such is the importance of this office, and the influence of the collector in the control of nominating conventions and the dispensation of national patronage, that the rule just stated has been rarely relaxed for a day in the past fifty years. Indeed, in our times it would excite as much surprise to observe even a hesitating supporter of the Presidential controlling for four years the receipts of customs in New York as to see an open opponent participating in the consultations of the cabinet in the White House.

As Judge Robertson is a warm personal friend of Mr. Blaine, and was appointed to the collectorship to promote his Presidential aspirations, and as Robertson and Gen. Arthur came into sharp collision during the protracted efforts to re-elect Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt to the senate, the rumor that he will not remain much longer in the custom house is entitled to credit. - N. Y. Sun.

The Use of Short Words.

The following paragraph on the use of short words is attributed to Horatio Seymour. It practices what is preached therein, since there is no word in it with more than two syllables, save such as are quoted for purposes of illustration. We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the greatest which schools must gain who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar or through the press. To do this in the right way, they should use the right words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sound to all classes of men. The English of our Bible is good. Now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verses in which you find them. Take that which says "O ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" There is one long word which ought not to be in it, namely, "generation." In the old version the old word "brood" is used. Read the verse again with this term, and you feel its full force. "O, ye vipers' brood, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" Crime sometimes does not look like crime when it is set before us in the many folds of a long word. When a man steals and we call it a defalcation, we are at a loss to know if it is a blunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth, and we are told that it is a case of prevarication, it takes us some time to know just what we should think of it. No man will ever cheat himself into wrong doing, nor will he be at a loss to know if an act is right or wrong, to write it down in short straight English.

Will be Watched with Interest.

The cashier of the period may be expected to watch with almost a personal interest the case of the Kansas banker who has been taken possession of by the angry creditors of the bank he has just skillfully broken, and who has been afforded the disagreeable alternative of sudden death or penitentiary reformation. What makes the episode the more fascinating is that the Kansas creditor is expected to be thoroughly in earnest, and extremely likely to execute their threat if their prisoner does not discharge. The cashier of the period will naturally find in this occurrence the materials for somewhat disquieting reflections. Should the Kansas cashier be hanged by his inappreciable depositors, his fate is liable to operate suggestively hereafter. It may in fact become a very awkward and embarrassing precedent, and considering the epidemic form which cashierism has taken lately, no one could wonder if this even so violent a remedy as this came into favor. Punch once expressed the opinion that the only way to put a stop to railroad accidents arising from carelessness was to fasten a railroad director in front of the locomotive. By a similar train of reasoning it might be concluded that the only way to put a stop to bank-smashing was to hang a cashier on the scene of his financial iniquities. And while no doubt prejudices exist against reformation to these rude and peremptory remedies, it must be admitted, upon reflection, that there is a good deal to be said for the Kansas plan.

A FEW STARTLING IOWA FACTS.

The State of Iowa, somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania, contains 35,000,000 acres of land, of which less than five per cent is not arable. Of these acres less than 14,000,000 are as yet under cultivation. The product of these, according to the Federal census, aggregated in 1880, in cereals, 276,000,000 bushels of corn, 31,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000 bushels of oats, about the same amount of rye, and over 4,000,000 bushels of barley, besides 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The 2,000,000 acres in tame grasses produced an aggregate value of \$18,000,000. Taking in addition to this, her hogs, cattle, sheep and dairy produce, the money product of Iowa for the single year of 1880 footed up the enormous aggregate of \$221,000,000, or a sum almost three times as great as the whole gold and silver product of our Western mines for the same year. - Cov. Philadelphia Press.

ENTERPRISE.

The STATESMAN glories in the enterprise(?) of its cotemporary. This morning there appeared as "telegraph" in the "only paper in Walla Walla receiving additional press dispatches," a five line item from the Oregonian of Tuesday giving the account of the increase of the capital stock of the O. R. & N. Co. to 180,000 shares. This news appeared in full in the DAILY STATESMAN of Monday last and occupied 37 lines and appeared a day before even the Oregonian received it. Another fine sample of the associated press correspondents also appears in the news of the death of a Digger Indian at Salt Lake City; for this important news 3,000 miles of telegraph wire was used. The STATESMAN is the only newspaper and the public are aware of it.

INSURANCE.

The county court house has been insured by the Commercial Union of the following companies: Commercial Union, \$4,000; Royal, Norwich Union and Lancashire, \$4,000; The Union of San Francisco, \$5,000; Southern Union and National, \$2,500; Imperial, London and Northern and Queen, \$2,000; Connecticut, \$2,000; British America, \$4,000; Western, of Toronto, \$4,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$4,000; Phoenix and Home, \$4,000.

The Peripatetic Philosopher.

Editorial Note.

What sort of a life editors lead depends, like most other things, upon circumstances. In other days I had some editorial experience and it taught me a few useful lessons. It taught me that editors in general are not as wise as Solomon, yet Solomon had often to exclaim in agony of spirit that "wise and lovely women were his ruin."

To run over all the poetry and prose forwarded for publication by "A Constant Reader," to satisfy the regular physicians that you have no belief in the quacks or nostrums, to keep the peace all around and at the same time manage never to express an opinion worth a cent on any subject, - all this combines to make the life of a country editor somewhat monotonous. Perhaps he writes with much ability but the number of his readers is small and few recognize his talent; his articles are not much copied, because they come from an obscure Walla Walla source, and so he is left to struggle on, while others, with half his brains, are reaping rich harvests in more productive fields.

The great metropolitan editor has a very different experience. His chair is a sort of pontifical throne, and even the office dust, as it is lighted up by the sun beams, seems to form an aureole of power and glory about his head. When he speaks, it is with authority and the general tone of infallibility. He has in his hands the keys of the political fold which many would prefer even to the keys of the kingdom of heaven. Men bow down before him and do him reverence. All the details of his administration are committed to subordinates. He never hunts after an ad or an item. He has his staff of well-paid secretaries, who watch the highways and by-ways, who watch the markets and stock operations, who attend the churches and theatres. He has his foreign and domestic correspondents, telegraphers, small paragraph men, and a few poor, gifted scholars, who know everything except how to take care of themselves, to write up the real solid matter and give a philosophical coloring to the concern.

There is a sort of fraternal feeling existing between editors. They watch one another as carefully as ever did deacons in an old New England Church. Two gentlemen who, in the ordinary intercourse of society, would be certain to treat each other with the greatest deference, no sooner mount the editorial throne than they seem to be inspired with a new spirit and handle each other with a degree of freedom, facility, frolic, slang and Bilgewater worthy of the contestants in a prize ring. They do not spare, however trying it may be to their tender natures, but this only shows what sacrifices they are willing to make in the cause of truth for the people's good and the sale of their paper. It must be very embarrassing to an editor when everybody expects him to express a clear and positive opinion on some exciting topic, and he does not know just what to say. If he tries to "make things pleasant all round" and twists and turns and evades the point at issue, indulging in "glittering generalities" expressing respect for this and still more profound respect for that, and hoping that things will come right somehow, he is only laughed at. If he takes sides either way he is sure to offend somebody whom it is very desirable to conciliate. What is "the press" has a deck of time of it. What an infernal "racket" to have to listen to every thick-headed booby or baby. If the press were really independent in all respects, independent of party trammels whenever they bind the conscience, ready to denounce the wrong and uphold the right at all times, able to stand erect and refuse to bend down when the multitude bows down before the great Diana of the Ephesians what a blessing it would be to the United States.

Editors are regarded as public property more than any other class of men. Everybody feels at liberty to approach them and on all sorts of subjects. They must live, eat, drink and almost sleep in public. They are expected to patronize everything from wine to turkeys and even pumpkins. (Give me potatoes and salt rather than such an existence.) They are expected to have an opinion about everything. They are called upon for geographical, typographical, homeopathic and every other "aphical" lore as if they were an atlas or an encyclopaedia. They must be up early and late, wide awake all day, attend banquets at night, make speeches, get jived, and after all make nonsense into sense. Great Jehovah.

How IT IS DONE. - Medical College of University of California tries to make a young man a doctor. Young man won't study. Can't pass examination. But examining medical committee, with one exception, agree to give him a diploma "if he'll study when he gets home," because his father was a rebel general. Because the young man's family is poor and his father was a rebel general, a medical ignoramus, is to be turned loose on the community to prescribe, cut, blister, pill and lotion, willie-willie, right or wrong, kill or cure, six or six half dozen or other. Which shows how doctors may be made and the odds between a legitimate and a quack and a quack. - N. Y. Graphic.

THE NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST, in referring to the wheat trade of this coast the present season, speaks of the vessels employed and comments particularly upon the innovation caused by the arrival of several steamers to couple for wheat freight. It says: "They carried out to California iron at about 60 shillings per ton freight, and secured wheat cargoes in return at about 75 shillings per ton. The result of the experiment cannot be definitely known until the return voyage has been completed. But enough has been ascertained to show quite conclusively that it will not prove a pecuniary success, the saving in time being more than offset by the cost of coal at the various stations at which the steamers are obliged to call. It is therefore safe to say that the California wheat trade will not be permanently invaded by steam until the distance has been shortened by a ship canal across the Isthmus, which is tantamount to saying that it will not be during the present generation."

Mr. Kirkwood's Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is singularly silent in regard to the scandal connected with the Central Pacific Railroad examination last summer, says the Sun. Mr. Kirkwood does not seem to know the other whom he ignorantly calls "Commissioner of Railroads" is by law designated properly "Auditor of Railroad Accounts," to describe his special duties. All he says on a subject which a few months ago excited very general public attention is in the following words: "Two inspection trips have been made during the year for the purpose of examining properties and accounts of the several railroad companies - one of them by the then commissioner [he means auditor] extending from April 20 to June 18, 1881, and the other by the bookkeeper in charge of the office, extending from August 18 to October 7, 1881."

Mr. Kirkwood does not tell the public how these two examinations, one on the heels of the other, came to be made in a single year. He suppresses the important fact that French, the late Auditor, went to San Francisco last spring ostensibly to examine the Central Pacific Railroad accounts, but really, as was shown by subsequent developments, in the interest of that corporation. His treachery was so conspicuous that Mr. Kirkwood was compelled to take the office out of his hands by suspending him under the civil tenure act.

French ought to have been removed and disgraced on the spot or punished criminally, unless his offence was technically nothing more than a breach of trust. That he colluded with Huntington and became the instrument of the Central Pacific Ring was made clear by Huntington's notorious dispatch to Stanford in London, ten days before it was seemingly written by French.

The second examination, by the bookkeeper, was ordered and made to test the accuracy of French's previous statements, because the department had lost all confidence in that person, both as an officer and as a man. The inquiry is quite natural, in view of these facts, why Mr. Kirkwood forbore to lay the whole truth before the President who had, some time since the exposure.

Why should a man who had grossly betrayed the trust which the Government had reposed in him be allowed to go unwhipped of justice, and be treated with forbearance, when, if half the charges against him be true, he ought to be cracking stone in a penitentiary?

Robbery and rascality are made easy by this indirect countenance. If the heads of departments will allow their subordinates who corruptly prostitute the confidence reposed in them, to go out of office when detected in crime, without even being arraigned before the bar of public opinion, to say nothing of being legally prosecuted, embezzlement and other felonies will necessarily become common. Mr. Kirkwood has extended to French a toleration which he in no sense deserved and has compromised himself by that act.

The Homestead Law.

The homestead law is rarely heard of nowadays, and but for the periodic report of the Secretary of the Interior its existence would soon be forgotten by the generality of the public. There it is, however, doing its good work, year in and year out. Last year over 5,000,000 acres were taken up under it, which, divided into the regulation quarter sections of 160 acres, make 31,000 farms, and, supposing that each farm supports five persons, 150,000 have been added to the permanent farming population of the country through this act during the single year. Besides this, 1,763,000 acres were taken up for timber culture, so that not far from 70,000,000 acres, or an area equal to that of the state of Maryland, has been given away to actual settlers in these twelve months. The gifts to railroads, either directly or through intermediate donations to states, amounted for the same period to a little over 1,000,000 acres, which shows a marked improvement in this respect, and justifies the hope that some day no public lands will be given to others than actual settlers.

The Tariff Convention.

The London Times, in an editorial article discussing the tariff convention held in New York, says: "The tariff may be revised, but it is not likely that sweeping changes will be introduced while the present extraordinary prosperity in America is maintained. It is unwise for those English manufacturers who have been hoping to see markets long closed to them reopened to deceive themselves with the expectation of any speedy movement toward free trade in America. Some day the Americans will recognize the futility of battling against economic laws and will perceive the waste of national energy when protection involves; but at present the free traders are lukewarm, while the protectionists are active, eager and united."

THE MORNING UNION.

The Morning Union contains a short paragraph in which it states that the city ordinances printed at this office have not been gone according to contract. The working insinuates that all the ordinances have not been printed which is a direct misrepresentation. All the ordinances have been printed that the city attorney considered of a general nature, and all those left out were done so through his orders. It seems that the blackhead who clips for the Union has found a mare's nest or is endeavoring to injure us by sneaking and false statements, either of which he is capable. Mr. Johnson, you should be old enough to know that such misrepresentations rebound to your shame and our glory.

FROM RECENT STATISTICS.

It appears that the United States is happy in the possession of 55,000 medical men, a number far in excess of that of other nations. Great Britain with all her colonies only claims 35,000; France has but 26,000; Germany and Austria together only 32,000; Italy 10,000; and Spain only 5,000. It would be interesting to know how the death rate in the respected countries named appears in relation to these facts. There is a conundrum about physicians which is not specially complimentary to them: "When does the cure follow the effect?" Answer: "When the doctor follows the patient to the grave."

NEW BANK. - Capitalists from California have been in town during the last week looking for a suitable location to establish a bank. They have gone to look at the upper town, and their return will decide upon a permanent location. So far they are delighted with Walla Walla, our people and our country.

The Umalla Reservation.

Senator Slater Presents a Bill to Appropriation to the Indians in Severalty and Dispose of the Balance to Settlers.

WASHINGTON. - Senator Slater has introduced a bill concerning the Umalla Indian reservation, which is not only of local importance to Oregon, but of interest to all other Pacific coast states and territories, in which immense tracts of valuable land are withheld from settlement for the occupancy of ridiculously disproportionate numbers of peaceable Indians. This carefully prepared measure deals with a reservation of 265,000 acres of arable land and timber lands now reserved for the benefit of less than 750 Indians, men, women and children. Senator Slater believes that their welfare and the interests of the state alike will be largely promoted by reducing this immense reservation land settling the Indians on lands in severalty. He is confident that a majority of congress will take the same view, and in the event of passage of his bill he will doubtless be followed by similar action in regard to many similar cases. It provides, first, that a commission of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the president shall visit the reservation and ascertain how many Indians are willing to remain on it and accept agricultural lands in severalty as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over 18 years, not otherwise provided for, 40 acres. Commissioners are thereupon to set apart sufficient area for allotment and a reasonable amount of pasture and timber lands for common use, and also 640 acres for an industrial farm school. The total area thus to be set apart is not to exceed 120,000 acres. The allotments are then to be made by the government within this reduced reservation and patents issued, providing that the Indians' lands should be inalienable for ten years and be exempt from all taxation. All the residue of lands within the present boundaries of Umalla reservation, are thereupon to be surveyed and sold to actual settlers at appraised values. One-third of the purchase price of agriculture lands to be paid upon entry and the balance in one and two years. The full appraised value of timber lands must be paid at the time of entry. The area purchasable by any one settler is limited to 160 acres of untimbered and an additional tract of forty acres of timbered lands. Each settler at the time of entry is required to make oath that he is entering the land for his own use and occupation and not on account of another. That he has made no contract whereby the title shall directly or indirectly inure to the benefit of another and before a patent can issue for untimbered land, the purchaser is required to make proof that he has resided on the land at least one year and reduced 25 acres to full cultivation. No patent can issue until all payments are paid. After three years from date, when said lands shall be declared open for settlement and subject to sale, all lands unsold may be purchased at an appraised value without limits as to quantity and without settlement. Persons who have acquired, under homestead and pre-emption laws, a title to lands on the border of the reservation, made fractional by reservation lines, are reserved the right to complete their claims to an aggregate of 160 acres by the purchase of the adjacent lands of the reservation without residence, by paying the appraised value. The bill provides that the funds arising from the sale of all these lands shall be placed in the United States treasury to the credit of the Indians, to draw 5 per cent per annum interest, and 20 per cent of said funds may be used, under the direction of the President, in assisting said Indians in establishing themselves on their allotments and the residue is to be applied to the support of an industrial farm and school for the training and education of the children of said Indians in the arts and methods of civilized life. The bill in conclusion provides for an appropriation of \$40,000 to carry its provisions into effect, including \$10,000 for the speedy establishment of the industrial farm and school.

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Holiday Proclamation!

Good News for Everybody!

\$100,000 WORTH OF

Seasonable Goods!

TO BE SOLD AT

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!

From now on until after the Holidays we will positively offer unprecedented

Bargains in our Dry Goods Department.

Bargains in our Clothing Department.

Bargains in our Boot and Shoe Department.

Bargains in our Trimming Department.

Bargains in our Hat and Cap Department.

Bargains in our Glove and Hosiery Department.

In fact in every department throughout our

IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters

AT ACTUAL COST.

Our Knit Wear embraces everything New and Novel in Nubias, Scarfs, Sacks, Jackets, Shawls, Hoods, &c., that MUST BE CLOSED OUT

REGARDLESS OF COST!

A CALL WILL CONVINCe YOU.

F. F. ADAMS.

M. B. DOLAN,

THE LEADING

BOOT AND SHOE MAN,

Desires to announce to the people of Walla Walla county that he has just received the finest and largest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES ever carried by

ANY HOUSE IN WALLA WALLA

Including a line of

FARMER'S Waterproof French Kip.

AND GENUINE GRIN LEATHER BOOTS.

Warranted to last all winter and keep the feet dry. Also an immense assortment of LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES FOR WINTER WEAR.

An inspection of his stock and prices will be to your advantage.

DOLAN'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WALLA WALLA.

Walla Walla Tannery!

FRANK WEBER, PROPRIETOR.

SECOND STREET, WALLA WALLA.

All Kinds of Leather of my Own Manufacture Constantly on Hand.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SHOE FINDINGS.

French Kip and Calf and California Sole

Leather a Specialty.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

HIDE DEPOT: BRADLEY & DOHENY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS,

Est. Belling, Packing, Etc. 109 East Main Street,

PLASTERING, HAIR, ETC. 109 East Main Street,

Next to Doheny's Factory, Walla Walla. CASH FOR HIDES. FURS, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.

A Volume of Inducements!

LET THE PEOPLE

STUDY OUR PRICES

AND

OUR SYSTEM.

ONE PRICE ONLY!

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

COODS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

These principles have been before the public since our advent in business. They represent the system by which we cater for the people's confidence, and the judgment of every person in this Territory can readily understand whether those who agree with their opinions, or otherwise.

We are now prepared to present to the public a vast assortment of the most desirable and staple Dry Goods, and would ask the favor of a careful examination of the inducements we offer and our method of business, and then draw your own judgements.

We offer two Heavy Honey-Comb Towels for 25 Cents. We offer Heavy Underdressed Table-Linen at 40 Cents per Yard. We offer 12 yards Heavy Linen Toweling for \$1. We offer Very heavy Scarlet Wool Flannel at 60 Cents.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

We offer inducements in Dress Goods, Silks and Frenching Goods which the public know has never been equalled in this Territory. Being the only exclusive and Dry Goods house in this Territory, it stands to reason that our prices should be lower than any other house, and they ARE LOWER.

Heavy All Wool Black Cashmere, (40 inches wide) 50 cents per yard. Extra Heavy All Wool Serge (48 inches wide) 75 cents per yard. Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk, 90 cents per yard. Silk Finish V-letten, 50 cents per yard. Full Line Frenching Silks, all shades, 60 cents per yard. Low Priced Dress Goods, same price as in San Francisco.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

In our Hosiery and Underwear Departments we offer goods at prices which hardly have been entirely unknown in the upper country. Buying and selling strictly For Cash, our system enables us to sell goods as low as any house in San Francisco. Our theory of business is this: It does us no actual benefit to sell goods cheap as it does the purchaser to buy cheap, because we consider that an advance ment more potent than any language can express.

Ladies Heavy Marino Under Shirts, 50 cents each. Ladies Heavy Ribbed Hosiery, Finished Seams, 25 cents per pair. A Vast Assortment of Ladies and Childrens Wool Hosiery. Cloaks and Ulsters at San Francisco prices.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

In our Goods Furnishing Goods Department we are prepared to offer inducements which cannot possibly be surpassed by any house in San Francisco. There is scarcely a man that has ever examined these goods that has not openly acknowledged that our prices are at least 40 per cent less than other stores in Walla Walla.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks in endless variety. The best assortment of Men's Gloves in Walla Walla. Overalls, Jumpers and Duck Clothing, at San Francisco prices. Men's Wool Underwear in every possible style. Men's and Boy's Hats, 40 per cent less than Walla Walla prices.

ONE PRICE - - CASH ONLY.

WHAT WE MEAN BY THESE METHODS.

Do you ever consider when entering an establishment to purchase goods whether it is safer to trust to your own judgment or the integrity of the store. Can you trust your own judgement always? Remember, the prices and value of goods are frequently changing. What is worth \$100 to-day may be only worth 75 cents in a week. Can you always keep track of these changes? Does it not occur to you that you must place more or less confidence in the house you purchase your goods? Do you not consider for you in this? What are you to do? What are you to do? It is not in the store at all it is in the SYSTEM that the store does business by, that is the only safeguard for the purchaser. Do you wish to purchase in a house where you pay one price, and another person comes along and pays a less price? Do you wish to pay cash in a store doing a large credit business? Does it not occur to you that the storekeeper expects you to reimburse him for his losses in bad book debts, and if you don't find the money, you have to labor for it in some shape or another and it is your direct and positive duty to invest your money to the best advantage. Our system is one price. You pay one price, every other person at once the same, no more or no less, and there is no human consideration could induce us to alter it. We sell goods exclusively for cash, and we mark all goods in plain figures. Do you think these prices a safeguard for you or not. If our prices were not lower than any other store could offer equal advantages with any cash house in San Francisco. But we must offer the money or the goods. Book debts will not pay manufacturers in New York, and from our view of business the very smallest marginal profit is better to you than the uncertainty of a large profit in a year hence.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED

SAMPLES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

DOHENY & MARUM.

Corner Main and Second Sts. WALLA WALLA

HOME TRYING EXTRAORDINARY.

Military Assistance Asked to Capture the Robbers who are Escaped near the British Line.

THAT MATINEE.

A Lively Benefit Tendered to the Sheridan Combination.

In Which Brodeck's Gallery was the Scene of Action, and Billy Meyer of the Principal Tragedians.

A MAN BOUND TO SUCCEED.

We know of at least one man that is destined, if he lives a few years, to have a bank account.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

G. E. Bates, of the Columbia Hotel, seems to be having a great deal of trouble with his clerks.

QUARTZ CLAIMS.

William R. Knott, of Silver City, Idaho, writes to the commissioner of the general land office and asks the following question:

SHERRILL AS LOUIS XI.

The Opera House was well attended on Friday night, on the occasion of the first appearance in this city of W. E. Sheridan.

AS OWEN QUESTION.

Quarrels among the residents respecting the nature of the prevailing contagious epidemic appears to be as contagious as the disease itself.

FINIS GROSS.

Mr. C. Schumacher, the gunsmith, has just received a fine lot of guns and rifles.

The Baker City Tribune will soon make its appearance.

THE "TRIBUNE" PRIMER.

Little stories for the amusement and improvement of the nursery.

THE FROG SITTING ON THE LOG.

Oh, what a bad mamma to leave little Eatherell alone in the dark room.

THE OLD MAN IS BLIND AND CANNOT SEE.

He holds his hat in his hand and there is a dime in the hat.

DAISY IS CRYING.

Poor little girl, we are sorry for her. James has hit her in the eye with a derrick.

HAS THE PRIEST TOBACCO?

He has but he will not tell you so. He carries it in the leg of his boot.

THIS IS A BOUL.

It is on the man's neck. Would you like to feel it? If you do, the man will feel it, too.

SEE THE FISH.

The fish is a trout and breathes through his ears. He lives in the brook and maybe if you try you can catch him.

THE APPLE IS IN THE BASKET.

A worm is in the apple. It is a juicy little white worm. Suppose you eat the apple, where will the worm be?

HERE WE HAVE A PICNIC.

Is it not jolly? The children are running around and playing tag.

THE MAMMA AWAKES.

And baby takes. And says, "Now look the breakfast, please."

THIS IS A DIAMOND PIN.

The editor won't it at a church fair. There were ten chances at ten cents a chance.

WHAT PUT THE SALT IN THE SUGAR BOWL?

Mamma is anxious to find out. Willie is busy looking out of the window.

WHO CAN YOU SEE IN THE INK BOTTLE ON THE TABLE?

It is full of fine black ink. If you want to, you can pour the ink out on the carpet.

WHO IS THIS FEROCIOUS LOOKING MAN?

He is a forman in a printing office. He gets paid for throwing men down stairs.

THE DRAMATIC CRITIC IS ASLEEP.

He will give it thunder in the paper. The actors will be sorry when they read the paper because it will say they are not artists.

THE LADY IN THE COAT AND PINK TIGHTS.

Will she buy six copies of the paper in the morning because the critic will say she is an artist.

DANIEL DREW.

Once a prominent operator in Wall Street, died recently at his home in New York at the age of eighty-two.

THE BAKER CITY TRIBUNE.

The printer, Mr. G. W. Hamley, is an old newspaper man.

XVI. A hungry cat. A foolish rat. A lively run. Exciting fun.

Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun.

XVII. A hungry cat. A foolish rat. A lively run. Exciting fun.

Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun.

XVIII. A hungry cat. A foolish rat. A lively run. Exciting fun.

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Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun. Exciting fun.

SHERRILL.

This talented performer again played on Monday night to his usual crowded house.

THE OLYMPIA STADIUM.

The arrangements in the court house are becoming perfect.

THE HON. D. M. CORNWALL.

The Hon. D. M. Cornwall has returned from his legislative duties in Olympia.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, etc.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Of life, a properly cooked meal, adds little or no present enjoyment.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

As a record we give the roll of both houses in full.

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.

This Herbal Kingdom, scientifically prepared, is rapidly gaining in every-day use.

PILES PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last!

ASTHMA.

Quickly and Permanently CURED.

DR. SPINNEY.

Treats all Special and Chronic Diseases.

YOUNG MEN.

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to forty who are troubled with frequent sensations of the bladder.

GO TO THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE.

FOR YOUR JOB PRINTING.

THE WORK DONE AT THIS OFFICE IS FIRST CLASS.

Special and prompt attention given to orders from abroad.

We have better facilities than any other establishment this side of Portland.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Waltham Watches. SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS!

FINE FISHING TACKLE. Dealer in Walla Walla.

Errors of Youth. A GENTLEMAN WHO SUFFERED for years from Nervous Debility.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility.

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GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES, PIES AND CRACKERS.

OF ALL KINDS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MERCHANDISE.

CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED.

As I have machinery for manufacturing them, I can fill orders on short notice.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest TO REDUCE STOCK.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress Goods, Etc. AT COST!

Rees, Winans & Co., SUCCESSORS TO JOHNSON, REES & WINANS.

BUY PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Holmes Drug Store, Main Street, Walla Walla.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 25th.

A General Marking Down of all Kinds of Cloaks, Dolmans, Havelocks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Silks, Satins, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.

EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

SCHWABACHER BROS. GO TO THE "STATESMAN" OFFICE.

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