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VOL XVII--NO. 8. WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. \$4 00 PER YEAR.

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POETICAL SELECTIONS.

Afterward. When transient friends, who love for a day, Are scattered like the leaves at Autumn time, When from thy listing ear, far, far away, Their praise has floated, as the evening chime; When lips that smile on thee for one sweet hour Have breathed a blighting word upon thy name, And brows, once light as Vesta's flower, Are dark with haughty frowns or passion flame; Then come to me, in the "Auld Lang Syne," Before thou deemest me fickle, proud or cold, And know that in this loyal heart of mine There blossoms for thee a friendship ne'er grown old.

When hands that clasp thine own in seeming truth, Or linger, in caress, upon thy head, Have rudely broken idols of thy youth And flung them down amid thy treasured dead; When earth holds naught for the but weary friend, And thou hast grown to doubt the name of friend, Hast learned that living is not all of life, Nor welcome death its tranquil, longed for end;

The Moon in the City. Pale-roamer through the purple-hollow of night, In all thy wanderings from east to west, What wonder thou shouldst gladly shower thy light On many a dusky region of earth's breast? Wide tracts of cloistered forest-land, I know, Are welcome to that luminous heart of thine, Where under murmurous branches thou canst throw Dim palpitations arabesques of shade and shine!

Smooth meadows dying against far opal skies! Thou lovest with lonely splendors to illumine, And turn their hoar-hoar justice, when they rise, To phantoms gazing in the doubtful gloom? The laughing mountain happy dost thou feel? To mantle with thy radiance, chastely soft, Like intercessional Mercy's weak appeal, Where old majestic justice towers aloft! When deep in measureless peace he lulls his ways, Or when his pious billows proudly curl, Thy pennon of brilliance, though he smiles or frowns, Along the varying sea, dost thou unfold?

But ah, though forest, mountain, meadow and sun, Shall each thy separate favor sweetly win, Where dost thou bestow thy crown of glory? Mary's Little Boy. Mary had a little boy, His hair was white as snow, But May's was all as grey For fear of hydrophobia.

She tied the dog up with a string That measured four feet long; The law required this cruel thing, Though Mary thought it wrong. When Mary took her daily walk, A leading of the dog, It makes the neighbors laugh and talk To see him trip her up. He ran around a peanut stand That happened to be near; And Mary took a tumble, and Her stockings did appear.

"What makes the young men laugh so much?" The neighbors did inquire; "Because a puppy's nature's such," Said Mary, red as fire.

NOT DONE WITH TILDEN. The coup d'Etat he is said to be preparing. The public may as well know, once for all, that we have not entirely done with Tilden, nor is the presidential question yet settled.

By the terms of the electoral bill the defeated candidate has his recourse to the supreme court, and Mr. Tilden will, in his own good time, avail himself of that right. This is not a sensational statement, but the words of truth and soberness. I know whereof I am speaking when I say Mr. Tilden is fully resolved.

TO TEST HIS RIGHT TO THE PRESIDENCY before the courts. He has never for a moment wavered in that determination. As a preliminary step in that direction he took the oath of office on the 4th of March last, and has been swearing ever since, for that matter. Not that he expects to succeed in maintaining such a change should come over the political complexion of things as to render such a result probable. But his object, in the main, is to reopen the question for discussion at the proper time to have its effect on the next democratic national convention. He expects to present such an array of facts to the public that, whether the legal points involved are decided in his favor or not, SUCH AN EXCITEMENT WILL BE CREATED, and such a feeling evoked in his favor, as to render his renomination in 1880 a foregone conclusion. He has had men in his employ, since the contest was decided against him, collecting and collating the evidence, and it is the business of his life to superintend the work as it progresses. He has a private printing-office of his own, with trusty men employed, sworn to secrecy, whose business it is to print the matter as it is prepared.

In view of these facts, it becomes an interesting subject of speculation what the effect will be if Hayes is DRIVEN INTO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. In that case it is not impossible that we may witness the spectacle of two democratic contestants contending for the presidential office--an anomaly not more startling than many we have been called upon to witness within the past few months.

But it is idle to speculate at this time. The main facts you can rely upon. The presidential contest is not over, and will not be for years. The interview with Tilden, published, some time since, in the New York Herald, and afterwards feebly denied, was substantially true, and was procured by Tilden himself as a feeler of public sentiment. --Detroit News.

LINDLEY MURRAY, the eminent grammarian, was not an Englishman, as is generally supposed. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was thirty-five years old when he went to Europe.

A CLOTH made from the down of birds is coming greatly into vogue in Paris. It is waterproof, and is estimated to be five times lighter and three times warmer than wool.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Some Facts in Its History--How It once Escaped Destruction. The Official Gazette of the Patent Office publishes an account of the fire of September 24th, together with some facts in regard to the history of the department and of the patents which it has issued. According to this authority the loss by the recent fire included 87,000 models, 12,000 of which were valuable, and 600,000 photo-lithographic copies of drawings, which can probably be replaced for \$60,000, though the total loss cannot well be represented in money. The first American patent system was founded April 10, 1790, under the inspiration of Thomas Jefferson, who is said to have given personal consideration to every application made during the years 1790-3. During the year 1791, 33 patents were granted, and in 1792 the number was 11, and in 1793 30, making 67 in all under the first statute.

The Act of 1793 made no distinction between citizens of the United States and aliens as to their rights under the Patent law, but the Act of 1793 refused patents to persons not citizens of the United States. By an Act passed April 17, 1800, the law was amended so as to give aliens who had resided two years in this country the same rights as citizens, provided they filed an affidavit with their application setting forth their desire and inclination to become citizens of the United States.

The Act of 1793 was in general construction much the same as that of 1790, except that the power of rejection was destroyed, and the duty of granting patents lodged with the secretary of state alone. The first superintendent of the office was Dr. Thornton, who presided for twenty-six years. He took a lively interest in the department, and during the war of 1812, when the British captured the city of Washington and destroyed the Capitol Building, a loaded cannon was trained upon the Patent Office for the purpose of destroying it, and he is said to have put himself before the gun, and in a frenzy of excitement exclaimed, "Are you Englishmen, or only Goths and Vandals? This is the Patent Office--a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation, in which the whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? If so, fire away, and let the charge pass through my body. The effect is said to have been magical upon the soldiers, and to have saved the Patent Office from destruction. The first building was erected in 1812, on the present site of the Patent Office, where it remained until burned in 1836.

inventors confined themselves almost wholly to agricultural and commercial objects. Implements for tilling the soil and converting its products and machinery for navigation attracted most attention. Manufactures, except of a purely domestic character for domestic purposes, were hardly known. The war of 1812, however, forced our people to attempt production in many branches of manufacture and industry heretofore almost wholly unutilized, and in the following eleven years 1816 important patents were recorded, including looms, all manner of machines for manufacturing clothing, presses, engines, etc.

The statute of 1836 first provided for the classification of models and for the office's library, and retained the discriminations in favor of American patents, but they were so modified as to only require a residence of one year, and provided that a subject of Great Britain should pay \$500 upon making his application, and for all other foreign applicants the fee was \$200. This discrimination was kept up in favor of American inventions until the Act of March 2, 1841, abolished it. This law provided that there should be no discrimination against aliens unless the country to which they owed allegiance discriminated against citizens of the United States. The present law in regard to filing caveats was then first passed, and the good results of the system of examination established by it were soon manifest, for in the first part of 1836, under the old system 625 were granted, while in the last half of 1836, under the new law, there were only 97. More than two-thirds of all the applications made were rejected for either want of novelty or usefulness. The number of patents granted in each year increased steadily from 3 in 1790 to 753 in 1836, making a total of 11,748, while the fees which were the results of this business had accumulated a surplus on January 1, 1837, in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund over and above all expenses incurred of \$156,907 73.

The fire of December 6, 1836, destroyed everything in the Patent Office, save one volume from the library, of little value to any one, including 700 models, including those illustrating the application of steam power to vessels and Fulton's original drawings of his steamboat.

The first application of the photo-lithographic process was made July 1, 1839, twelve copies of each existing patent being then made, and since that time many full classes have been reproduced. The result of the late fire was by no means as disastrous as that of 1836, although twenty times the amount of property was destroyed. In 1836, the models written and illustrated records of the office were all consumed, while nothing original was destroyed by the fire of September 24th except models.

The pecuniary loss in these cases falls on the inventor alone. Had this case may appear, where an expensive model has been destroyed through to fault of his own, there is no law under which he can find relief, save by desiring to furnish the model. Though the aggregate monetary value of the models is great, the loss is widely distributed and by no means irreparable. --Boston Journal.

Ex-Federal soldiers and life-long Union men are contributing money freely to repair the damage done by unknown vandals to the confederate monument at Chattanooga.

A NORWICH man has invented a machine which will turn out fifty broom handles a minute. It will be patented under the name of "discouragement to matrimony."

An opium-smoking house has been established in Deadwood.

TEXAS TRADITION.

Waco, (Tex.) December 26.--In a recent interview with Mr. John Iiams, the oldest white settler on the coast of Texas, many interesting facts were ascertained regarding the Indian tribe who formerly inhabited and held sway in this region, now called Texas. As stated in a previous article, Mr. Iiams, who still resides in Houston, came to Texas, then a province of Mexico, in 1822. He and his father lived first at one place, then another on the bayous emptying into Galveston Bay. The country was then a perfect wilderness--wild and desolate, inhabited by the wolf and buffalo, the deer and the savage Indian, who roamed in its solitude, master of all he surveyed.

Mr. Iiams being a young man, of somewhat adventurous disposition, took every opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance of the Indians and procuring their good will, especially as they were to be his neighbors. He became well acquainted with them, and he now delights in recounting bits of their history. According to his account, the great region stretching from the Trinity to the river Brazos on the south was at the time of the advent of the white race inhabited chiefly by two tribes of savages. One of these was the Caronkawa, the other the Coushatta tribe. The home and headquarters of the latter was on the river Trinity, where there are two or three settlements of them still existing, the modern Coushattas adhering to the same manner of life as their fathers. They roamed over the prairies as far south as Buffalo Bayou, on which the city of Houston now stands, and in their hunting and fishing expeditions to the bayou and the bay into which it empties, they were frequently met by Mr. Iams.

They told him on one occasion that before that time (1822) they had been living in the same territory they then occupied for upwards of thirty years, which would date their residence back to 1792.

This tribe were the immediate neighbors of the Coushattas on the north, their dominions and hunting grounds ranging from Buffalo Bayou to the river Brazos. They also held Galveston Island, and occupied or claimed the spot where Houston now stands. Iiams states emphatically that these Indians were cannibals, and many years after his arrival in the wilderness one of their exploits was trying up a child, and eating him.

The Caronkawas, on the other hand, were a more civilized and humane people, and were distinguished by their cutting him up like fresh pork, cooking and then eating the slices. It appeared to be delicious to their palates. The Caronkawas in summer went entirely nude, and their only weapons consisted of bows and arrows, in the use of which they were great adepts. The women--except in winter, when they wore furs and skins--also went entirely nude, excepting a cloth made of grass bound about their loins. Their long black hair flowed down on their shoulders, giving them a truly graceful and picturesque appearance. There was a time, away back, when, as tradition has it, the Coushattas crossed over the bounds of the territory of their neighbors, and a war resulted. A battle was fought on Clear Creek, near what is now known as Fort Bend County. The Coushattas were led by an Indian known as Big Mouthed Captain, and many were killed on both sides, The Caronkawas were defeated.

There was, at the time of the settlement of the country, a tradition among the Indians, and since handed down among the class of citizens known as "Old Texans," that the Caronkawas, on one occasion, fought a battle with an inferior tribe named Cencis, who dwelt in a village on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, where the site known as City Mills, near Houston, now stands. The Caronkawas, the strongest and more powerful tribe of the two, attacked the Cencis in their lodges, fighting with their bows and arrows. The Cencis defended themselves to the last, but the Caronkawas finally getting the upper hand, after slaying the men and massacring the women and children, set fire to the village. The only one of the Cencis who escaped was an old hag and sorceress, or at least reputed as such, and whom the superstitious fears of the Caronkawas alone prompted to spare. Whilst the homes of her tribe were burning, she climbed to the top of a low tree at the scene of the conflagration, uttered a curse upon the spot, and flung herself into the flames--the last of her kindred and her tribe. To this day, strange as it may appear, no enterprise started on that spot has ever prospered; at least such is the assertion of old citizens, particularly those supposed to be superstitious.

THE BATTLE WITH THE WACOES. The Wacoos, from whom the present city of Waco took its name, possessed their hunting grounds in the middle of Texas, and long after the advent of the white settlers they to them became troublesome. The settlers formed a company, commanded by one of their number, named Colonel Neil, and in 1829 marched to meet the Wacoos, and, if possible, check their incursions on the white settlements. The Indians retreated and were followed by the whites to Steele's Creek--named after Lieutenant Steele, of Colonel Neil's command--now the present site of Waco. They met in the edge of a prairie and firing followed; the Indians, however, fighting alone with their bows and arrows, which they used with great precision and effect. Several were killed. The settlers retired to the creek, and under cover of a steep bank awaited the coming of the savages. When the latter got to the brow of the hill the whites opened fire with disastrous results to the savages. Many bit the dust, and the survivors took flight to the prairies. The settlers fought with the old flint and steel locks. This was the first regular battle between the whites of Texas and the aborigines of that portion of the Gulf Coast, which does not, however, appear in history.

METROPOLITAN STYLE.

Decorations and Costumes at a Brilliant New Year Ball. The residence of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, at the corner of Fifth avenue and thirty-sixth street, spacious as are its drawing-rooms, dining-room and conservatory, was more than crowded, last night, by the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. Seven hundred invitations were issued, and nearly that number of guests were present. Since a certain memorable ball given by Mr. Langdon, a quarter of a century ago, nothing has been seen in New York to rival the floral decorations of this entertainment. And it is notable that the ladies, last night, were themselves beyond precedent adorned with flowers.

As early as 10 o'clock guests began to arrive, and from that hour till past midnight a continual stream of carriages brought up fresh arrivals. The entrance to the house was covered with an awning brilliantly lighted with many Oriental lanterns. A soft Axminster carpet was spread from the sidewalk to the richly-carved floor of the main entrance, where three men servants in livery attended, and a soft rose-colored light, reflected from the Moorish ceiling, gave a picturesque effect to the costumes of the ladies as they entered.

The interior was a veritable flower palace. To the right of the entrance three large drawing-rooms were thrown open, which, together with the conservatory in rear, made practically one grand hall for dancing. In the middle room the orchestra was hidden away in a grove of flowers, and furnished the dance music. Eight superb chandeliers, from the centre of each of which were suspended candelabra, holding ornamented candles, lighted up the fair scene. These also were beautifully ornamented and draped with festoons of smilax and rosebuds. In the conservatory rose-colored globes shed a soft radiance over the rich tropical plants and palms, and made a most striking effect. All the windows between the lace curtains were decorated with ferns, azaleas, and white japonicas. To the left of the conservatory the billiard-room was fitted up as a smoking-room, and was filled with statures and garlands of lily of the valley and carnations. The stair-case leading up to the upper rooms was festooned with ivy and flowers. In the niches and alcoves were statues imbedded in flowers, with a vault of palms and ferns suspended over them. On the second floor, in conformity with an idea first put into practice by Miss Murdett in London, last season, all the chambers were used as supper-rooms, and the parlors which had been transported temporarily upstairs, gave the tout ensemble of these apartments a more quiet and subdued aspect. The dressing-rooms were on the third floor.

The supper was served at midnight, and was a triumph of culinary art, prepared on the premises by three chefs de cuisine. A string band performed upstairs in one of the rear rooms during supper. To recite the names of the guests would be to draw up a small "Elite Directory."

Some of the carriages were ordered at an early hour, but the majority waited till 3 o'clock for the cotillion, the mottoes and favors used in which were of the most costly description. Dancing was kept up to a very late hour, and carriages were waiting their turn patiently for two blocks, many of the guests preferring to walk to their equipages, and so avoid the rush. --New York World.

UNCLE MOSES' LESSON. Uncle Moses is the chief executive of a suburban colored Sunday-school. Last Sunday, raising his black face with its snowy fringe, he peered over his ante-bellum "stock" and collar at the little nigs, who were luzzing like bees in a hive just after his nose.

"Orlah? Children, orlah? Don't yer heah me chillen? Little Jim Lumkins, dere, hesh dat talking like a cumster on 'lection day."

When Jimmie resumed his conversation the chief executive exclaimed: "I calle de detanshun ob de school ter de way you be a carryin' on dis breeded day. Wot yer be a doin'?" Yer know? An' de way yer tongues is a bin a carussation is scartious."

The black fingers pushed the tall collar back and pulled the black chin forward. "Now, I puts it ter yer, an' do you all lissen, an' you, too, Lize Millins, I ax yer dis question--How meny eyes you chillens got?"

Chorus--"Two." "How meny mooves yer got?" Unanimously--"One." "Wot does dat mean? It means yer mms' see twice as much as yer talls. Now how meny yeres yer got?"

Chorus--"Two." "An' how meny mooves?" "One." "Dat means yer mms' heah twice es much es yer talls. Now, member dis lesson, an' you Henry Giles, contribute de papers 'roun' for we jines in prar."

"You are late this morning, Mr. Jinks," was the gruff salutation of a city merchant to one of his clerks. "Do not let it happen again, sir." "Very sorry, sir," said the clerk, humbly. "I met with a serious fall." "Ah, indeed?" said the merchant, reluctantly; "how was that? Are you hurt much?" "Principally, sir, in your estimation," said the clerk respectfully. "Oh, never mind that," said the merchant, in a kind tone; "never mind that. I commiserate you. We are all liable to accidents. How did you get the fall?" "Well, you see, sir," said the clerk, confidently, "I was called quite early this morning--in fact, you will observe, sir, somewhat earlier even than usual." "Ah!" "Yes, sir; but somehow or other, I fell asleep again, sir."

"Mr. Jinks, you're a humbug!" exclaimed the merchant, in a bantering tone; for, in spite of his gruffness, he is fond of a joke. "Go to your desk, and--don't try it on again!"

SIR PATRICK--"Then I presume you know a little about cleaning silver, waiting at table, and so on?" "Jenkins--Nothing whatever, sir. But I do not suppose there is anything which intellect may not overcome."

JUVENILE Physiologist--"And was that when the poor wale lived papa? Did he blubber much before he died papa?"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Has the Largest Circulation, And, with one exception, is THE OLDEST PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Progress in the North. The San Francisco Alta of January 11, has the following communication:

That "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," holds true to a certain extent, even of a dry season. As an effect of last year's drought, it has happened that a larger percentage than usual, of the immigration to the coast, sought homes in the more humid climes of Oregon, Washington territory and Northern Idaho. It has transpired that within the bounds of the two latter territories there is a great wealth of belt extending from the skirts of the Bitter Root and Cour d'Alene mountains, in Washington territory, and embracing a domain of about 275 miles in length, east and west, by about 200 miles in width, north and south, equal to the best grain lands of California in productiveness, and free alike from the scourges of grasshoppers and of drought.

Reliable authorities estimate that not less than 10,000 settlers found their way into this district the past year. Most of the immigrants who have gone north by the Portland steamers, and they have been many, have made the plains of the Palouse and Spokane their objective, and the numbers of these have been greatly reinforced by the old-fashioned "prairie schooner" caravans, overlaid, and from the Central Pacific railroad via Kelton. This influx has made Walla Walla perhaps the liveliest inland town on the coast, last year; and besides, a large number of new towns have sprung up like magic, in the fields bordering the Snake river and its confidants. Among these are Almota, Penawawa, Palouse city, Alpowa, Milton, Spokane Falls and others too numerous to mention, which, a year ago, were untenanted wastes, but now number their inhabitants by hundreds, and resound with the hum of industry and traffic.

Though this recently situated settlement of this great fertile belt of the north will be a direct benefit to San Francisco, so it happens that they usually have the best crops in these northern districts, where they are lightest in California; and as the trade of San Francisco is co-extensive with the coast, it follows that the symmetrical development of the whole coast tends directly to her advantage. In seasons of average moisture, California is the appropriate Mecca of the world's pilgrims, but when the rain fails to come and the arid prospect repels rather than invites, it is a good thing to have communications open with districts where the most cynical new-comer may go and find rain to his entire satisfaction.

The development of this settlement of this upper country has been, and is, the want of transportation. Only the stimulus of a rarely favorable year for grain-growing caused that drawback to be overcome in part last year. Yet, still the one paramount want of the people of this entire northwest is better facilities for transportation and more of them. On response to this imperative demand a corporation was formed at Seattle, known as the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a narrow-gauge road between the places named. With so much zeal has this undertaking been pushed that already 51 out of the 280 miles of the line have been completed and put in active operation.

The completion of this road will divide the trade of "the upper country," as it is called, with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's boats on the Columbia, or at least take the surplus tonnage which that company last year, for want of carrying capacity and with the obstructions of the Cascades, Dalles, etc., to contend against, could not accommodate.

Another effect of the building of the Seattle and Walla Walla road will be that by it the demand for a Northern Pacific Trans-continental road will be in great part supplanted, and the consummation of that project probably be indefinitely postponed. The road will open to settlement, by way of Puget Sound, the central portion of Washington Territory, embracing the great valley of the Yakima, a region nearly as extensive and fertile as the whole belt of the more eastern section adjacent to Walla Walla; and when Stanford & Co. complete their proposed through northern line to the British boundary, by finishing up the gap of 275 miles between Redding and Roseburg in the California and Oregon road, the Seattle and Walla Walla narrow-gauge line, as well as the O. S. N. Company's river line, will be rich feeders to that main trunk line and to this city's trade.

The development of these tributary empires in the north will tend to render our metropolis more completely independent of the accidents of localities and seasons. It will prove an especially valuable factor in the maintenance of the commercial equilibrium in the occasional "off years" of unusual drought, such as the one just past.

TENDER AND PAROXYSMAL. On the occasion of a recent breach of promise case the following letter was read: "I have refrained from rhapsodizing in this opening epistle, but I cannot, and must not close without expressing the Deo profundus of my love and how my soul is always with you, and how delightfully I contemplate our meeting to-morrow night. I have read love letters in the press and elsewhere that terminated by saying a million kisses, or ten thousand kisses, and such like, with a place marked on the paper for the purpose. This I think absurd and shall not adopt it. How, my darling, can paper convey the rapture of a virgin kiss? Let us kiss when we meet and when we part, until we shall meet to part no more, and then kiss altogether, world without end, amen. Your own affectionate Edwin." The damages awarded were \$10,000.

BRIHAM YOUNG used to be noted for his ingenuity in availing a difficulty. A disciple, strong in faith, once lost a leg, and prayed him to have another supplied by miraculous growth. The prophet answered that he could command another to grow, of course, but begged his petitioner to consider how awkward it would be to walk around heaven with three legs, when the other saints there would have only two? The device succeeded, and the sufferer went away satisfied.

Mrs. Leonard, accused of murdering her husband in Wasco county, has been held to await the action of the grand jury...

The full report of the Grover investigating committee has been printed. The committee unanimously exonerates Grover from any complicity in an attempt at bribery and corruption in securing his election to the senate of the United States.

FIVE-CENT COIN.—An effort is being made in congress to go back to the coinage of silver five-cent pieces, in lieu of the ugly nickel coins which have taken the place in the currency of the country.

THE COLORED BROTHER.—At Edgefield, South Carolina, when the news of the seating of Senator Butler was received, the colored firemen formed a procession and waited upon Mrs. Butler at her residence to tender their congratulations.

GRAIN CROP.—The Portland Standard is told that a great deal of wheat now remains in the hands of farmers who are unable to get it to the railroads and river, on account of the bad condition of the roads.

SURRENDER OF ADRIANOPLE.—London, Sept. 20.—A Constantinople correspondent writes that the surrender of Adrianople has been agreed to in consequence of the demand of Russia. He asserts that the Turks decided not to defend the place because it was considered untenable.

THE GOLD COINAGE.—The proposition to coin dollars of gold and silver mixed, with an alloy of copper, seems to find favor at Washington. Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, has been ordered to have a number of specimen coins struck off for inspection.

DR. BUTLER SAYS: It is said that the president is to be commended for withdrawing the troops from the states of Louisiana and South Carolina. I do not see how any one is to be commended for sending one hundred men from one track to another, but for not sending them.

SUPPORTS MITCHELL'S BILL.—At a meeting of the senate railroad committee Senator Grover made an argument earnestly supporting Mitchell's provisions in aid of the construction of a railroad from Oregon to Salt Lake City.

WANTS NO MORE OF GRANT.—While it is plain that a large number of radicals throughout the United States are in favor of again nominating General Grant for the presidency in 1880, there are others more conservative.

JERAL EARLY ON GETTYSBURG.—No one who knows anything of General Early, the gallant confederate veteran who was beloved and always implicitly trusted by General Lee, and fondly called by him his "old man," will doubt his word as to any question of fact.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—The army is in need of reorganization, and to meet the demand for a change a plan is to be submitted to the house of representatives by the committee on military affairs.

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THE PUBLICATION OF BANNS.—The recent marriage in New York of a very rich and very old man to a widow thirty years his junior, leads the Herald to urge the publication of banns. It says: Our marriage laws seem to have been framed with sole reference to persons of mature age, ripe understanding and independent position.

PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT.—Recently the discussion of theological subjects has been divided with the pulpit by the press. The old orthodox doctrines of the church first assailed in England by Dr. Farrar, and now in this country by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, give opportunity for all sorts of seculars and religionists to join in the discussion.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE.—The republican party is responsible for the crime of putting into power as president a man not elected by the people, and for keeping out of power the man whom the people elected.

NEW DIVORCE LAW.—Senator Pierson has introduced in the California legislature a bill providing for a radical change in the divorce law of that state. It limits the causes for which absolute divorces can be obtained to one, namely, adultery; and renders it impossible to secure more than what in English law is termed a judicial separation.

A FALLING OFF.—The dull state of the labor market in this country has caused a large falling off in immigration. A report from the New York commissioners of immigration states that the number of persons landed at that port, during 1877, was 133,000, a decrease of 16,729 as compared with the previous year.

A COMPARISON.—For the benefit of the gold families we desire to call attention to the fact that the countries under the single gold standard have a population of 180,450,000; while the population of the silver standard (single) countries numbers 876,700,000.

NO HELL.—The Oregonian thinks that Col. "Bob" Ingersoll is the person who has been altogether or chiefly instrumental in opening a great and earnest discussion in both hemispheres on the doctrine of endless punishment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1878. EDITOR STATESMAN.—The New York Herald is responsible for the story that a resolution will be introduced in congress after the holidays looking to an investigation of Hon. W. E. Chandler's serious charges in relation to Mr. Hayes and his friends.

THE MULLAN ROAD! PALOUSE FERRY! THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO COLVILLE, SPOKANE FALLS, CRAB CREEK, AND THE FOUR LAKE COUNTRY.

CARRIS & PAGE, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FARMING MACHINERY, MATCH STOVE AND CARRIAGE.

DR. R. F. PRICE'S Homeopathic Dispensary, MONASTES BUILDING, First St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon.

SKILLFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL classes of diseases. No ill pretensions or impostures; no flattery or experiments; no injurious drugs; but careful examinations and the most reliable treatment; the best remedies approved by science and experience, which cure you, though discouraged and hopeless.

TO YOUTH AND MEN. The only perfect cure, permanent and reliable, for genital weakness, nervous debility, impotency, etc., worth \$1000 to the unfortunate. No quackery or deception. The full guarantee given.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL. DR. JOHN E. BINGHAM HAS OPENED A Private Hospital FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS, IN WALLA WALLA.

PORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO! THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO. will dispatch from PORTLAND about every FIVE DAYS, one of their New and Improved Steamships.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET, Main Street, Walla Walla.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST OF ALL SORTS, SUCH AS CHEMILIE, EMBROIDERY, LACE-WORK, CROCHET, Netting, Knitting, FINE DARNING, ETC.

MRS. J. BAUER, AT A VERY MODERATE RATE OF BILL HEAD PAPER.—An immense stock of Bill Head Paper, just received at the STATESMAN office.

BLANK MORTGAGES at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE MULLAN ROAD! PALOUSE FERRY! THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO COLVILLE, SPOKANE FALLS, CRAB CREEK, AND THE FOUR LAKE COUNTRY.

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NEW GOODS! THE GRANGE Saddle & Harness Shop! JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SADDLERY & HARNESS, as good as ever brought to this city.

MAGIC PUMP! THE MAGIC PUMP, MANUFACTURED BY MIDDAGH & Co., WALLA WALLA, W. T.

LOCKSMITH! GUNSMITH! HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN THE City of Walla Walla, I respectfully offer my services to repair GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, DOOR LOCKS, AND ALL OTHER GENERAL WORK.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! GARDEN SEEDS! GROWN AND FOR SALE.

WALLA WALLA SEED GARDENS. The Best Quality of Onion Seed at \$1.50 Per Pound.

HOTEL FOR SALE! THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, DAYTON, W. T.

PERSONS HOLDING COUNTY WARRANTS. Are hereby notified that all orders issued to this date will be paid on presentation.

ROOMS TO LET! PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOUSE, 15 South Side of Main Street.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing between G. L. RUCKEL and myself in the Livery and Sale Stable business, in Walla Walla City, is dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE. THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that WILLIAM DE BAHR, of the Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, is no longer my Agent for the transaction of a business for me.

NOTICE. THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that WILLIAM DE BAHR, of the Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, is no longer my Agent for the transaction of a business for me.

DR. DAY'S DRUG STORE! HAS A FULL STOCK OF Machine Oils, China Nut Oil, Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Polar Oil, Druggist Oil, Elephant Oil, AND 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.

NEW GOODS! MAMMOTH STOCK! LOW PRICES!

ADAMS BROTHER'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 BROS. NEW GOODS!

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.

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A CELEBRATED GAMBLER.

How He Won and Lost Millions of Francs. There are some very peculiar characters among the Parisian clubmen. In a former letter I had a few words to say on the subject of young Marquis de Castellane, who, during the last few years, has gained rather an unenviable notoriety from the numerous scrapes he has fallen into. Castellane is a most inveterate gambler, one of those men who would play with anyone for anything. Not content with being one of the heaviest turf speculators, his entire existence is passed at the club, following the phases of some monster game of bacarat or ecarte. From his scathed and colorless features, his nervous, irritable manner, one can tell, without any very searching scrutiny, what vice it is that possesses him. At a single glance anyone can see that his days and nights are passed at the gaming table. A few years ago Marquis de Castellane went in for political honors; he was named a Deputy, but even when this coveted distinction was obtained he was unable to give up his petted foible, but seemed to plunge into play with a greater zest. It has often been remarked that the men who are devoted by their intense love of gaming are the most unlucky, and the more they lose the more they become attached to their fatal failing. It was so with Marquis de Castellane; his losses were fearful, but he went on playing more heavily than ever, risking his patrimony and his estates, until his relatives felt themselves called upon to interfere. As the French phrase is, he was placed under the supervision of a judiciary council. That is to say, guardians of his fortune were appointed, and his associates were forbidden to play with him on credit. Such a terrible showing up as this if a necessary check to the gambler, was a severe blow to the Deputy; and, of course, his political adversaries fairly revelled in the scandalous disclosure, and harped so pitilessly upon the painful theme, that at last the patience of Marquis de Castellane could hold out no longer, and he challenged one of the most aggressive of the hostile scribblers. The affair went off in smoke, however, and the young deputy was permitted to resume his nightly "little games" unmolested. He is still one of the most assiduous habitués of the gaming clubs, and at the races may always be seen making a heavy book in the ring. He had a "streak of luck" lately. He was "dead" on the French horse Jougler, who easily won the Cambridgehire, with odds of forty to one, an offer against him up to the start. Marquis de Castellane had invested two hundred thousand francs on the crack, at forty, so he won eight thousand francs, or thirty-two thousand dollars. This was a neat little winning in its way, but the Marquis was rather disgusted otherwise, to think that he had bet so little on the horse, and had missed the chance of netting a million or two at a single coup. Compared to Castellane's previous losses, his gains on Jougler were a mere drop in the bucket, just enough to whet his appetite for more. Since his lucky "haul" he has plunged into card and turf speculations with a new zest, like a giant refreshed, and probably his pallid, wasted face will be constantly seen this winter around the rouge-et-noir table at Monaco. Another of the Parisian gaming notabilities is Albert Wolf, a curious character in more respect than this one. Wolf is one of the chief critics of the Figaro, the witty, flippant, all Parisian sheet, and is considered one of the best men of the French press. His lively articles, dashed off with a ready, trenchant pen, are eagerly read whenever he deigns to throw them on paper, between while, during the intervals when he is not engaged in some heavy game. As his name indicates, Wolf is a German. He came to Paris some 20 years ago, friendless and penniless, barely acquainted with any other language than his own, but determined to force his way into some position. He thought journalistic notoriety the most easy of attainment, and strove for several years to become a successful litterateur. Those only who know by bitter experience how narrowly exclusive, how lacking in enterprise and initiative is the French press (and I trust such unfortunate as few) can appreciate how bitter and disheartening must have been the reception of the young German. How rude his rebuffs and his repulse. For several years Wolf suffered all the pangs of a sensitive spirit; crushed by the harshness and indifference of those who had arrived, to use the picturesque and expressive French phrase, Wolf himself says that he almost surrendered during this period of doubt and distress; but at last his struggles were successful, and he soon took a high place among Paris journalists, gaining a reputation for brilliancy and wit which he has since sustained. As soon as Wolf felt sure that his position upon the press was secured, he manifested a taste for the gayeties of Parisian life, which was probably fostered during the long period of disappointment and privations through which he had passed. High play was his chief vice. He soon became a frequenter of the gaming clubs, and passed his whole time around the green cloth. Wolf possesses all the requisites of a first-class card-player. He is cool, wary, and observant; bold in gain and prudent in loss. Like many of his countrymen, he has rather a mathematical turn of mind, so he soon completely mastered the rules of the games in vogue at his clubs, and applied them with peculiar skill and daring. For a number of years Wolf has been renowned as one of the best card players in Paris; he was constantly lucky, as good players generally are, and won large sums very frequently. Not very long ago Wolf was known to have won some three millions of francs in two years, and he should have forewarned play when he found himself such a large gainer. These millions is a large fortune, even in these days of high expense and extravagance; and in the wildest dreams of his youth Wolf can never have imagined himself the possessor of such a sum. But even this cool, cautious German was unable to resist the constant, never-allayed cravings for gain which always lead the gambler to his ruin. Wolf lived for several years in the finest style, almost gave up journalism, and went in for speculation on a large scale in stocks and shares. The fluctuations of the market were unfavorable to the lucky player, who lost at the Bourse a large portion of the sum he had won at the tapis vert. The cards ran against him, too, for a while, and a short time ago Wolf was obliged to betray how great had been the ironclad upon his gambling gains, when he had to request a short but significant delay in the payment of 100,000 francs, which he lost in one night at baccarat. Wolf reduced the sum without any great difficulty, however, and has since had a return of his old luck; several thousand of francs have come back to him, and he is once more the terror of his set. Though he devotes his entire time to cards, Wolf occasionally

pens some brilliant criticism or witty review; he shows in all his articles the possession of more taste, thought, and power of observation than the other men of the Figaro can lay any claim to, and it is certainly a pity that he should prostrate his talents in gambling.—Wilke's Spirit.

The War on Hayes.

The following is a recent special dispatch from Washington. It may be presumed that the senator referred to, who is a personal friend of Conkling's, is Jones of Nevada: A Pacific coast republican senator, who I am not permitted to indicate more nearly than to say he is an intimate personal friend of Senator Conkling, allowed me to interview him to-day, in regard to his position on the investigation of the charges made by W. E. Chandler. To begin with, he said: "I was one of those who, from the very beginning, never had any respect for Hayes. I never called upon him, and never, directly or indirectly, asked any favor at his hands. I always advised Senator Conkling to pursue the same course. He has a mind of his own, and I do not pretend to have influenced him, but that he did as I have done, everybody knows. I never believed that Mr. Hayes was elected. I frequently told Senator Conkling and other senatorial friends that Tilden was elected honestly and squarely. As to whether or not there will be an investigation, I don't know. I have no heart for a republican senator who will move in the matter. I know of several who will vote for a resolution directing an inquiry if such a one is introduced. I have no desire to fight the electoral business over again. I am willing to let things take their own course. If Mr. Hayes can sit quietly under these grave accusations, if the democrats can afford to keep quiet also, I can. One thing is certain, however: The people of this country are beginning to believe that there was fraud and corrupt bargain. This going belief is not confined to democrats, but the republicans are becoming converted. How can it be otherwise? Everybody knows that Packard had more votes in Louisiana than the Hayes electors did. If Hayes honestly believed that he was honestly entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana, why did he abandon Packard, who received 2000 more than the highest elector on the Hayes ticket? The masses of the people grasp salient points like this, and cannot comprehend the nice points of constitutional law, such as are put forward as the excuse for the course of the administration toward Louisiana. The people have been accustomed for a good many years to see troops employed to sustain the governments in the southern states. There never was any very loud outcry from the republicans against it. It is reasonable to suppose that all at once they could agree with the administration that it would be a great crime to sustain Packard, whose title to the governorship of Louisiana was precisely the same as that of the president to his seat in the White House? But this is not all. The people believe that there was a bargain between the friends of the president and certain southern democrats. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The southern democrats who were parties to the bargain dictate federal appointments. They are the trusted advisers of the president and defend him in the senate. It does not matter if there is no investigation; the facts are bound to come out sooner or later anyhow. Murder will out; so will a political bargain and sale. Do you think Senator Conkling will offer a resolution directing an inquiry to be made? "No, I don't. Of course I don't know what his intentions may be. I know he has never indicated any such purpose to me, and I feel confident he would have at least hinted to me his purpose. I know that he does not believe Hayes was elected by the people. I think I know also that he never believed that Louisiana's returning board had the legal right to throw out thousands of votes in order to count in the Hayes electors. I have often said to him, and he has agreed with me, that the votes were cast in Louisiana, in proportion to the population of the two states, would be equal to 100,000 thrown out in New York, and certainly the people of a northern state would not have submitted to such business as that." At this point the senator branched off about the manner in which the administration had treated Senator Conkling. He said: "Just think of it! Conkling's vote in the Cincinnati convention nominated Hayes. It was a vote that Conkling gave for Hayes, but which he never intended to give for Hayes. He had would not have voted for Mr. Conkling and asked his advice about his cabinet? Would he have made his (Conkling's) mortal enemy the head of the cabinet? No matter if Conkling did appear to be doubtful on the question of counting him in, right or wrong. A conscientious man is the sort of adviser a president needs." "But was not Evans entitled to something for his great services?" I asked. "What services did he render?" sharply demanded the senator. "His argument before the electoral commission," I replied. "That was all sham. It wasn't argument that made Hayes president. The commission did the business, and the commission did not require to be told how to do their work." MARRIAGE HIS FATHER'S WIFE.—The special dispatch to the Evening News yesterday, announcing the elopement of a Kentucky gentleman with his step-mother, and their marriage at New Albany, has proved substantially true. Mr. Thomas H. Ellis, the junior proprietor of the Ellis House, in Louisville, and Mrs. Mollie E. Ellis, are the *domestic partners* of this little sensation. Whether the elder Ellis is alive or not we cannot presume to say, and if he is, we would just like to know his opinion of women in general and sons in particular. The parties seem apparently well-to-do people and the unnatural son lavished considerable money on his wife, who, no doubt, liked him better as a "dear hubby" than a cold-hearted stepson. When a News reporter called on the elopement at the Central Hotel, New Albany, yesterday, they were coolly eating their dinner in a manner of perfect indifference; and on stating our mission were received with a kind of caustic cordiality. Mr. Ellis remarking that he was a kind of printer himself, and didn't want anything in the paper about his running off; and, furthermore, if we did print it he would make cold meat of us. To show him how badly scared we were, we went directly to the telephone office and sent that dispatch. Father King, of the German Catholic Church, New Albany, performed the ceremony making them man and wife, after which they crossed the river to return home as much mixed relations.—Louisville News.

WOMAN NATURE.—Those who would elevate the standard of womanhood should begin by learning that it is only through love and kindness that woman can ever attain her largest growth toward the purest idea in which the womanly graces center. They should learn that snubbing and slighting and envying are not what call out the good in woman. She may have patience and long suffering, which will shine forth all the brighter for a time, but she never can be herself, never can feel herself, except in the atmosphere of refined thoughtfulness and true love. Harsh criticism and selfishness and forgetfulness of her feelings will all work together to sadden and harden her nature, and sicken her of life. She does not wish or need to rule, but what she wishes and needs is consideration of her feelings, deference and remembrance, and not to be passed over and ignored as one not belonging to existence, or have her very existence a subject of insult to all that is noblest and best in her nature. She does not care to be a plaything, but she does care for affectionate regard and the manifested respect of all good people. She needs to be drawn out and not forced or pushed hither and thither either by friends or foes or circumstances.

TERRITORIAL ROAD. PERSONS DESIRING TO CROSS SNAKE RIVER will do so 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 to COLFAX, SPOKANE FALLS, AND THE PALOUSE COUNTRY GENERALLY. The roads have been put in excellent repair, and there is no danger of mud, water or grass. This route possesses an advantage over all others in passing through the settlements. A DAILY STAGE LINE FROM WALLA WALLA VIA PENAWAWA TO COLFAX. GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND A U. S. POSTOFFICE AT PENAWAWA. Ferriage Exceedingly Reasonable. TOWN LOTS AT PENAWAWA Obtained Free of Charge. C. C. GRAM, Proprietor.

FRENCH RESTAURANT! OPEN ALL NIGHT. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FITTED UP THE building on the north side of Main street, second door above the St. Louis Hotel, and will occupy the same as a FINEST CLASS RESTAURANT. He will spare no pains to satisfy their patrons, and he will do so by supplying with the best the market affords, and cooked in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious. BREAKFAST, 10 A. M. DINNER, 4 P. M. SUPPER, 8 P. M. RESTAURANT kept open all night, and meals served to order. Everything first-class, and no pains spared to meet the wants of patrons. JOHN LUCAS, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON. ZIDDER & KNOWLES, Proprietors. SITUATED OPPOSITE ALL THE RAILROAD STATIONS, convenient for the House every five minutes. Free Coach to and from the House.

District Court Summers. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, ss. County of Walla Walla. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory. NANCY A. PRESCOTT, Plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL PRESCOTT, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—To SAMUEL PRESCOTT, Defendant: You are hereby notified that NANCY A. PRESCOTT, Plaintiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, holds Term at the City of Walla Walla, in and for the County of Walla Walla, and in answer to 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.

Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. UPHOLSTERING Done in a workmanlike manner. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. WAREHOUSE, Main street, Walla Walla. 24-1/2

LAND CLAIM FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his LAND CLAIM, situated on the North Fork of the Walla Walla River, and containing about 13 miles from town. The claim includes 160 ACRES OF GOOD LAND. Fifty acres fenced and dwelling house in good order. The range for cattle is very fine, and presents superior inducements to stock raisers. The place is unusually well watered, and has an abundant supply of wood. The terms of sale will be liberal and part of the purchase may be paid in stock. For further particulars apply on the premises. PAT KELLY.

UNDERTAKER. OFFICE THE COURT HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. THE HEARSE Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the public free of charge. Orders promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery. JOHN PICKET.

\$25 REWARD. STOLEN FROM THE FURBERA, 7 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, with sore on left fore foot joint; also, saddle and bridle, marked J. M. G. Walla Walla. Any person bringing the same to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded; or any person furnishing such information that will lead to the recovery of the thief will receive the above reward. WM. RYAN.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON SECOND STREET, next adjacent to the residence of A. H. Reynolds, and known as the Dugan property. This is a most desirable location for a party who wishes a pleasant home in a good neighborhood, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply to FRED STENCEL, at Dusenberry Bros.

Farm for Sale. A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles from Walla Walla; well watered, and wood in abundance; three BEARING ORCHARDS and all under fence. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. LACY & WHITMAN.

OLD TYPE—500 pounds of Old Type for sale in lots to suit purchasers. This type is an excellent substitute for Rabbit Metal—pronounced by those who have used it better—and can be sold at one-half the price. Apply at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

BILL HEAD PAPER.—An immense stock of Bill Head Paper, just received at the STATESMAN OFFICE. Bill heads printed and paper furnished at little more than the cost of white paper.

STEELES' PAIN ERADICATOR. The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

IN OFFERING THIS MEDICINE IT IS NOT intended to deceive the people as a cure for every complaint on earth; but a really scientific article of the greatest merit, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity—both on account of its adaptability to both man and beast, its readiness of application, and the price being within the reach of all. It will actually cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contracted Cords, Gout, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Sprains, Headache, Earache, Burns, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and all Nervous and Inflammatory Aches and Pains.

DR. STEELE, who has for years been in the Proprietary Medicine business, and who has traveled in various parts of the world in search of information, has great confidence in the ERADICATOR as the "No. 1 Plus Ultra" of safe, sure and reliable remedies for general use as a Family Doctor. Provide yourself with a bottle without delay, and you will always keep it in the family and save money. Don't be put off with some other preparation. The only STEELE'S PAIN ERADICATOR cannot be obtained, send to the nearest wholesale druggist, or to the Agents.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Druggists, 520 and 522 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. Price \$1 per Large Bottle. Six bottles \$5.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. E. P. FitzGerald & Bro., IMPORTERS OF REFINED BAR IRON, Norway Shoe-Shape, Nail Rods and Pick Iron, CAST STEEL, OCTAGON AND FLAT, Spring, Toe Calk, AND... PLOW STEEL, BURDEN'S Horse & Mule Shoes, PUTNAMS NEW LONDON AND AUSABLE HOSE-SHOE NAILS Wagon and SEAT SPRINGS! Iron Axle and Thimble Steins, Cumberland Coal, Wrought Nuts & Washers, CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS! Spear & Jackson's, AND... Butcher's Files and Rasps. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS! Building and Saddlery Hardware. 114 Walla Walla & Dallas, Oregon. EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. UPHOLSTERING Done in a workmanlike manner. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. WAREHOUSE, Main street, Walla Walla. 24-1/2

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HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland and Walla Walla, W. T.

OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Lowest Possible Prices, A FULL LINE OF Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents for the Celebrated Plows of JOHN DEERE

Which combine the GREATEST STRENGTH with Extreme Lightness and Durability. Is the sole patentee of the SOLID BLOCK and WELDED FROG, and their Plow is the only Plow so made and are hardened by a patent process peculiar to the JOHN DEERE PLOW



The Deere Sulky & Gang Plows With or Without Breaking Plow Attachments. The Greatest Labor Saving Implement yet Invented. Five Hundred Sold in Oregon in One Year.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, one lever only required in operation. Easily operated; so constructed 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.



Buckeye Grain Drills & Broadcast Seeders, TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED COMMENT.

Sole Agents for Schuttler's Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons, Farm Grist Mills, all Styles & Prices. Send for Special Circular. We are also Commission Dealers and Shippers of Grain, Wool, and all Classes of Farm Produce. Liberal advances given on Consignments. Money earned on Improved Farms and Growing Crops.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR! J. BAUER, IN HIS NEW BRICK BUILDING,

Has now in store the Largest and Finest Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS Ever brought to Walla Walla. His stock consists in part of FANCY SHELL AND WORK BOXES, FANCY HANDBOOKS, FANCY AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CHILDREN'S FURNITURE, GLASS AND CHINA FLOWER VASES, BEAD AND LADIES WORK BASKETS, FANCY DOLL CARRIAGES, FANCY CIGAR CASES, ETC., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF...

Mechanical Toys, Dolls, Vases, Masks, Etc. COME AND EXAMINE THE NEW STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING, AND BE CONVINCED THAT I HAVE THE BEST GOODS, AND AM SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

A FULL STOCK OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, YANKEE NOTIONS! These goods were selected by myself, during my recent trip below, from the largest and best assorted stocks, as being suitable for this market, and I am confident an inspection of my present Large Stock will convince all that my goods are the cheapest and best in this city. Call and examine if you wish to save money.

J. BAUER, 214 New Brick Store, Main Street, below Third, Walla Walla.

HOLMES' DRUG STORE Invites your attention to the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Toilet Articles, Glass, Paints & Oil. A specialty, and in full stock. Prescriptions prepared night or day. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. HOLMES.

NEW MILL! FARMERS! BARLEY FEED MILL, IN YELLOW HAWK CREEK, ONE MILE and a half South of the City of Walla Walla, in operation, and now ready to GRIND BARLEY, WHEAT, &c., For feed. I will grind for toll or cash. Chopped Feed for sale at all times, at the Mill. H. L. KINZIE. LEGAL CAP.—An invoice of LEGAL CAP Paper, just received and for sale at a reduction on previous rates.

SINGER SINGER SINGER Sewing Machines!

Sewing Machines! Sewing Machines! Sewing Machines! Proven by the verdict of over 2,000,000 Purchasers. To be the Best, Simplest and Most Practical Sewing Machine IN THE WORLD.

Our Sales for 1876 were 262,316 Machines! More than double that of any other Sewing Machine.

Save Money and Buy the Best! REMEMBER That we are PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED. And can always be relied on to keep Machines in repair and to supply needles and accessories. The Singer Man's Co. WILLIS R. FRY, Manager. Corner First and Yamhill Sts., Portland. THOS. RONAN, Agt. Walla Walla. 6-1/2

THE DOMESTIC! C. SCHUMACHER, AGENT FOR THE Domestic Sewing Machine



calls attention to this Machine as embracing all the latest improvements, and superior to any other Machine ever before introduced. Its merits are— 1. It is the lightest running Machine in existence and it is a Noiseless Machine. 2. The room under the arm is greater by one-half than any other Machine. 3. The Machine is constructed so that the location of the work can be taken up. 4. The Shaft which drives the Needle Bar is straight, which gives it more power. 5. The Machine has got no cog-wheels or pulleys. 6. The Table is made of seven layers of wood, laid crosswise, making it proof against splitting or warping. C. SCHUMACHER, after a long experience with the mechanism of different Sewing Machines, has accepted the Agency of the above, which has the following merits: Best Sewing Machine! now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machine now on hand for sale at his Gunsmith Store, Main street, Walla Walla, at San Francisco prices, with freight added. Easy to run, and simple to keep. These Machines in good order, free of charge to the purchaser. 15-1/2

FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATES OF THE Walla Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY. ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, until further notice, Freight will be received at owner's risk of fire, damage by storms, breakage, waste, leakage, and all unavoidable accidents; for transportation and delivery from our Depots, at the following rates: Rates on Down Freight, (FOR TON MEASUREMENT, OR) GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD. From Walla Walla to Whitman..... \$1.50 From Walla Walla to Whitman..... \$1.50 From Whitman to Walla Walla..... \$1.50 Rates on Up Freight, (FOR TON MEASUREMENT, OR) GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC. From Walla Walla to Whitman..... \$1.50 From Whitman to Walla Walla..... \$1.50 From Whitman to Walla Walla..... \$1.50

SPECIAL FREIGHTS. Pianos, Billiard Tables, Furniture, Glass, Glassware, Carpets, and all other perishable property, at owner's risk of loss. Eggs taken only at owner's risk of loss. Furniture not boxed, and all Agricultural and Mechanical Implements, set up or knocked down, at owner's risk of damage and chafing or leakage. Nor will the Company be responsible for delinquency in any part, unless the same is specially specified.

PASSENGER RATES. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla..... \$3.00 From Walla Walla to Whitman..... \$3.00 From Walla Walla to Walla Walla..... \$3.00 From Walla Walla to Walla Walla..... \$3.00 Way Passengers, per mile..... \$3.00

NOTE.—The charges of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company on down freight transferred to the consignee, in cases of oil, kerosene, and other liquids, in cans or other vessels, at owner's risk of leakage. All freight not delivered before 5 P. M. on the day after it is received at the depot will be stored at owner's expense and risk. And all freight received at depots will be at owner's risk of fire until shipped or delivered to consignee. All bills payable in gold coin before delivery of freight.

D. S. BAKER, President W. W. & C. R. R. Co. WALLA WALLA, November 8, 1877.

Stine House, (BECK BUILDING, HARD FINISHING) MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, Newly Furnished Throughout, is now open for the reception of Guests. THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE! At MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office. THOS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

Stine House, (BECK BUILDING, HARD FINISHING) MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, Newly Furnished Throughout, is now open for the reception of Guests. THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE! At MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office. THOS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

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