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Walla Walla Statesman.

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

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POETICAL SELECTIONS. JOY. Joy is divine. Come storm, come shine, The hopeful are the gladdest;

THE COMMODORE'S SUCCESSOR. As stated above, William, the Commodore's favorite son and successor, was only a few years ago, a plain, ambitious farmer at New Drop, Staten Island.

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UNCLE JIM'S PHRENOLOGY.—A good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill set himself up the other day as a phrenologist.

VANDERBILT'S WILL. How the Old Man Showed His Likes and Dislikes. All New York is talking about the Commodore's will, made public in the morning papers.

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BEECHER-TILTON ECHOES. The Slumbering Case Disturbed—Beecher's Last Reputation—Susan B. Anthony's Reply.

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A LIGHTNING ANECDOTE. How a Street Operator Helped a Railroad Train. General Anson Stager, vice president and western manager, used to be a York State printer boy.

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The Walking Horse. We have the running horse, the trotting horse, the horse of all work, the draft horse, the carriage horse, the riding horse, the galloping horse, the pacing horse, the hunting horse, and various other kinds of horses.

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

Ignorance and Prejudice.

A great deal has been said by the radical papers as to the character of the voters constituting the large majority for the democratic candidates at the late Presidential election. The New York Tribune, among other journals of its party, undertook to prove that there is more ignorance among the people who support the democratic ticket than exists in the masses of those who oppose it. To sustain this proposition it makes the statement that the more wealthy districts of New York are the strongholds of the radical party, and those in which the poorer classes form the bulk of the population yield the heaviest democratic majorities.

Wealth is not always intelligent, and poverty does not always indicate ignorance. The common test of intelligence adopted by such journals as the paper mentioned is the ability to read and write, and if this be accepted it will be found that among white people the greatest amount of ignorance exists in those Western States, which give the largest radical majorities.

Reading and writing do not however, form so good an indication of comparative intelligence as do the measures and principles which voters support. The man who gives his vote for political leaders who are subverting the fundamental laws which secure the rights and freedom of every citizen, must be classed with grossly ignorant voters, and in their category is found every one who has voted to sustain the radical party, in the belief that by so doing he was benefiting himself.

When our civil war ended, every honest man desired the restoration of the Union. They knew could only be effected by conceding equal rights to the people of every State. Holding the Southern States in subjection by military power, and compelling the people to submit to the rule of partisan knaves, sent South to control elections, was not union as intelligent people understood the term. It was despotism in a most odious form; but ignorant men desired to gratify revengeful feelings against those who had resisted their party and fought for secession. They had not intelligence enough to perceive that in exercising illegal power in one section, the leaders of their party were destroying the vital principle of free government, and rendering insecure the rights and freedom of the people of every part of the country.

The Democratic Convention, as made up under the law of Congress, is as follows: Senators Thurman, Bayard, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Morton. Representatives Payne, Abbott, Hunt, Garfield and Hoar. Supreme Court Justices Clifford, Strong, Field, Miller and Bradley. Of these two Senators and three Representatives are democrats, and three Senators and two Representatives are republicans. Of the Supreme Court Justices Messrs. Clifford and Field are classed as democrats, and Messrs. Strong, Miller and Bradley as republicans. From this enumeration it will be seen that the democrats have seven members of the commission and the republicans eight. Bradley was the fifteenth member chosen, and his selection was a disappointment to the democrats, who are in consequence despondent. The dispatch from which we take the above, says the republicans are jubilant.

COUNTING THE VOTE.—Our telegraphic dispatches from Washington are down to February 1st, and include the first day's proceedings of the joint electoral college. The proceedings were characterized by good order, and a spirit that is creditable to both parties. By this time next week we are almost sure to have the final result, and most likely will be able to announce the names of the gentlemen who for the coming four years are to preside over the destinies of the nation. The vote once fairly canvassed and the result announced, it will be the duty of all good men to abide by the result.

AS IT APPROACHES.—Let our readers mark it, as the day for Congressional counting approaches, the associated press dispatches will be more positive; that Hayes must be counted in; that he will be counted in; that there can be no getting around the counting in of Hayes; that the President of the Senate will practically make the count; again and again. Meanwhile the fact remains that Tilden has been elected, and the House will fall of its duty, to so declare, no sensible unprejudiced man believes.

THE RESULT.—It is expected that the electoral commission will decide the Florida case by Tuesday next. The next contest will be over Louisiana, where the democrats are supposed to be even stronger than in Florida. South Carolina is now conceded to Hayes. In the case of Oregon there will be a contest, and this settled the long agony will be over.

THERE is no need, in this emergency, for arms and ammunition. There is a power more potent than the sword, it is the voice of millions of free men declaring that the frauds and tricks of a dozen corrupt and ambitious men shall not destroy and reverse the result of a legal, fair and honest election.

A New Radical Doctrine.

Chamberlain, the Massachusetts carpet-bagger who went to South Carolina a few years ago a needy adventurer, and there stole himself a millionaire, and who is now trying to steal the gubernatorial office from Wade Hampton, the regularly elected candidate, says that Governor Hampton's efforts in the State to exercise his authority will prove futile, for it is at Washington that the question will be settled as to who is the Governor of South Carolina. To this novel, extraordinary and revolutionary proposition the radicals appear to assent; at all events none of them have uttered remonstrance or protest against it so far as known. If Grant can determine who is Governor of South Carolina, and compel the people of that State to submit to his arbitrament by the brute force of arms, so can he assert the right to exercise similar arbitrary authority over every other State of the Union and to enforce it by the might of the military arm he commands. Gen. Sherman, in his letter to the New England Society in New York, the other day, declared the doctrine that the soldier has no alternative but to obey the orders of his superior—intimating very clearly that this was the soldier's duty even though that which his superior commanded him to do were in violation of the law.

To dovetail this theory of supremacy and submission on the part of the army—which is, doubtless, the theory that Grant maintains—with the doctrine advanced by Chamberlain, will very forcibly suggest to the citizens the answer to the question, "Whither are we drifting?" It must be apparent even to the duldest comprehension that when the day comes which will witness the determination by the President, or the authorities at Washington, as to who shall be declared the Governor of any State of the Union, there will at the same time also be witnessed the downfall and end of the fundamental principle of our system of Government—that the States have rights which the Federal Government is obliged to respect.

If the people of the North will permit the Federal Executive to disregard the voice of the people of South Carolina, and to foist upon them for Governor an adventurer whom they abhor and reject at the polls, but who seeks by fraud and force to maintain himself in power despite their repudiation of him, they will, in so doing, practically lend the warrant of acceptance of their destructive and tyrannous doctrine of the irreparable outrage upon State rights, and bow in servile submission to the usurper who perpetrates it. It will be idle to talk of the sovereignty of the citizen or of the States, in any degree, to those who embrace, tolerate, or permit such a Union destroying doctrine. Yet the radicals seem at present not only to tolerate and accept it, but to approve it, so far as their own States are concerned. They were the doctrine to be applied to one of their own States—little Rhode Island, for instance—what a howl they would set up over the "atrocious usurpation!" So it will be in the case of South Carolina; and yet as applied to that State, the radicals justify and applaud it.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

A Bull-Dozed President.

The most of a clever diplomatist that language is a gift bestowed on man to conceal his tongue-flicking in an unexpected quarter. President Grant has made use of this gift in Louisiana, where the doctrine to be applied to one of their own States—little Rhode Island, for instance—what a howl they would set up over the "atrocious usurpation!" So it will be in the case of South Carolina; and yet as applied to that State, the radicals justify and applaud it.

For this extraordinary change of front there can be but two explanations, neither of them creditable. One is that he has been so completely bull-dozed by the Republicans, that he has been obliged to yield to their demands. The other is that he has been so completely bull-dozed by the Democrats, that he has been obliged to yield to their demands. The latter is the more probable explanation, for it is well known that the President has been so completely bull-dozed by the Democrats, that he has been obliged to yield to their demands.

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Since then, however, a new man has come upon the scene, and his name is Midhat Pasha. Of European descent and training; ambitious, bold, and scrupulous and sagacious; he has assumed the perilous Grant Viceroy, and with it the portentous task of delivering Turkey from her present troubles. Since he took the helm the complexion of things has very rapidly changed. The Porte has been no longer a suppliant, but has recovered its characteristic stubbornness and pride. Every means has been adopted to stimulate the religious passion and prejudice of the Mohammedans. All talk of submission has been abandoned. And now we see the powers retreating discomfited from a mission they undertook for the express purpose of disposing finally of the sick man, and Russia at the same time is said to have formally announced to her foreign representatives that she does not feel justified in pursuing a warlike policy, lacking European alliances.

As for this last report, we place no confidence in it. Russia knows herself well able to cope with Turkey single handed. She has done it before when her resources were far less formidable. And we believe that nothing less serious than the dread of a general commercial panic would induce such a catastrophe as among the possibilities. The truth is that the Russian finances are in an exceedingly embarrassed condition, while her commerce was never in such straits. The prospect of a war at this time with a power known to be so resolute and desperate as Turkey might well precipitate the crash, and in the face of impending bankruptcy war would be out of the question.

It is true that the Porte is no better prepared for so formidable an undertaking, but the Pashah is about to have recourse to an issue of paper money, and as he does not intend to bother himself with any promises of future redemption he will no doubt get on swimmingly for a few months, and until the natural course of depreciation has compelled him to issue several thousand million notes, when of course the experience of all similar experiments will be repeated. At this moment, however, the Porte occupies the most positive attitude of any power in Europe, and it is curious to observe that as it has regained its resolutions the Plenipotentiaries have appeared to lose theirs. In fact these gentlemen leave the Conference in attitudes unpleasantly suggestive of dogs retreating with their tails between their legs, while the Turk whom they came to bully and dictate to is marching proudly about with a chip on his Mohammedan shoulders, defying all creation.

TRADE STATISTICS.—The Public of New York gives a compilation embracing the transactions of the principal clearing houses of the country. The compilation is not complete, as the operations of only twelve of the twenty clearing houses in the country are included; but it includes those of the principal cities, and the number embraces 312 banks or the 394 that are associated with clearing houses. The transactions reported aggregated for the year 1875 \$11,391,976 65. To this should be added about \$700,000,000 for Louisville clearing houses, which is not reported for 1875, but it included in the report for 1876, which aggregated \$28,241,681,888. The decline for the year 1876, as compared with the previous year, was nearly 10 per cent, or an amount a little more than \$3,000,000,000. But two of the twelve cities enumerated show a gain for the last year. New Orleans shows a gain of 8 per cent, and Philadelphia of 2 per cent. New York declined from \$22,205,315,692 in 1875 to \$19,525,318,067 in 1876. The decline is, however, more apparent than real. It is not supposed that there was any material decrease in the quality of commodities exchanged, but that exchanges were made at lower prices.

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The same ceremonies were observed concerning the next State, Arkansas, and resulted six yeas for Tilden and Hendricks. H. Hays and Wheeler, Colorado, 5 yeas for Hayes and Wheeler; Connecticut, 3 yeas for Tilden and Hendricks; Delaware, 3 for Tilden and Hendricks. Florida was next reached, when the tellers proceeded to read the certificate, the first of which showed 4 yeas for Hays and Wheeler, and the second 4 for Tilden and Hendricks. The former being authorized by Gov. Semmes and the latter by Anthony General Cooke. The presiding officer then handed the tellers another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger, January 31st, corresponding with the one by mail, January 30th, it being the authentic return of the Florida electors, and certified by Governor Drew. After the partial reading of a paper accompanying the third certificate, Senator Conkling proposed that the reading be regarded as completed, and the result announced, as in the case of the other States. The presiding officer asked, whether there was any objection to the certificate of Florida? Mr. Field, of the House, sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate. The paper was read by the tellers, and the result announced, as in the case of the other States. The presiding officer asked, whether there was any objection to the certificate of Florida? Mr. Field, of the House, sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate.

THE TURKISH ULTIMATUM. The Turkish grand council has at last settled the pending negotiations by peremptorily rejecting the proposals of the powers, and declaring that the Porte will submit to no terms which are dishonorable or humiliating. This is a curious termination of the conference, and evinces a remarkable change in the position of the eastern question. Three months ago Turkey was almost on her knees to the powers. Russia was threatening on her frontier. The possibility of a march to Constantinople was the current topic of conversation. England had solemnly warned the Porte that if it went to war it must expect no help from her. And in fact Europe was girding at the Turk, while Meers, Gladstone and Bright were fring the British heart, and demanding, with exceeding fierceness, that the wicked Turk should recross the Bosphorus.

Since then, however, a new man has come upon the scene, and his name is Midhat Pasha. Of European descent and training; ambitious, bold, and scrupulous and sagacious; he has assumed the perilous Grant Viceroy, and with it the portentous task of delivering Turkey from her present troubles. Since he took the helm the complexion of things has very rapidly changed. The Porte has been no longer a suppliant, but has recovered its characteristic stubbornness and pride. Every means has been adopted to stimulate the religious passion and prejudice of the Mohammedans. All talk of submission has been abandoned. And now we see the powers retreating discomfited from a mission they undertook for the express purpose of disposing finally of the sick man, and Russia at the same time is said to have formally announced to her foreign representatives that she does not feel justified in pursuing a warlike policy, lacking European alliances.

As for this last report, we place no confidence in it. Russia knows herself well able to cope with Turkey single handed. She has done it before when her resources were far less formidable. And we believe that nothing less serious than the dread of a general commercial panic would induce such a catastrophe as among the possibilities. The truth is that the Russian finances are in an exceedingly embarrassed condition, while her commerce was never in such straits. The prospect of a war at this time with a power known to be so resolute and desperate as Turkey might well precipitate the crash, and in the face of impending bankruptcy war would be out of the question.

It is true that the Porte is no better prepared for so formidable an undertaking, but the Pashah is about to have recourse to an issue of paper money, and as he does not intend to bother himself with any promises of future redemption he will no doubt get on swimmingly for a few months, and until the natural course of depreciation has compelled him to issue several thousand million notes, when of course the experience of all similar experiments will be repeated. At this moment, however, the Porte occupies the most positive attitude of any power in Europe, and it is curious to observe that as it has regained its resolutions the Plenipotentiaries have appeared to lose theirs. In fact these gentlemen leave the Conference in attitudes unpleasantly suggestive of dogs retreating with their tails between their legs, while the Turk whom they came to bully and dictate to is marching proudly about with a chip on his Mohammedan shoulders, defying all creation.

TRADE STATISTICS.—The Public of New York gives a compilation embracing the transactions of the principal clearing houses of the country. The compilation is not complete, as the operations of only twelve of the twenty clearing houses in the country are included; but it includes those of the principal cities, and the number embraces 312 banks or the 394 that are associated with clearing houses. The transactions reported aggregated for the year 1875 \$11,391,976 65. To this should be added about \$700,000,000 for Louisville clearing houses, which is not reported for 1875, but it included in the report for 1876, which aggregated \$28,241,681,888. The decline for the year 1876, as compared with the previous year, was nearly 10 per cent, or an amount a little more than \$3,000,000,000. But two of the twelve cities enumerated show a gain for the last year. New Orleans shows a gain of 8 per cent, and Philadelphia of 2 per cent. New York declined from \$22,205,315,692 in 1875 to \$19,525,318,067 in 1876. The decline is, however, more apparent than real. It is not supposed that there was any material decrease in the quality of commodities exchanged, but that exchanges were made at lower prices.

IX spits of the fact that the radical managers of the freedmen's bank robbed the negroes all over the South of \$2,000,000, the Hayes organs still maintain that every negro is necessarily a radical. This is midsummer madness in the depth of winter.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT ADAMS BROS.

OF THIS Season's Novelties! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to call and SECURE BARGAINS!! ADAMS BROS.

1860! GRAND OPENING 1876. OF HOLIDAY GOODS, AT J. Bauer's Pioneer Cigar Store.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A FINE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS CONSISTING OF JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, FANCY WORK BASKETS, PHOTOGRAPH AND MUSICAL ALBUMS, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS, CARDS AND CIGAR CASES, GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

The Finest Stock of Ladies' Necessaries and Work Boxes, AND A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, a very fine stock. COME ONE! COME ALL! And see the FINEST DISPLAY in my line that was ever brought to Walla Walla, and the largest stock of Toy Buggies and Wagons of all Descriptions. 50 ft J. BAUER.

HOLIDAY GOODS! NEW GOODS! LOTS OF GOODS! JUST RECEIVED AT THE San Francisco Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store, a full Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS!

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at LOWER PRICES than last year. I have a Great Variety of Toys!

such as Musical Instruments, Fancy Work Boxes, Lady's Necessaries, Card Cases, fine Flower Vases, Shell Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Albums, Wagons of all descriptions, &c. I will be pleased to see all the folks come around and select, and will sell CHEAPER than any other house. Come one, come all! At the SAN FRANCISCO CIGAR STORE, Next Door to Dusenbery Block.

STANDARD FLOURING MILLS. VALUABLE FARM for Sale. A VALUABLE FARM, situated about two miles below town, and embracing in all 620 ACRES OF LAND. is offered for sale. It is what is known as the S. D. Smith Ranch. And is in all respects one of the most desirable farms in the valley. There is TWO ORCHARDS on the claim, and it is admirably adapted to divide up into two or more farms. One lot of 200 acres with Orchard and Dwelling, will be sold separately, or the whole will be sold together. Persons desiring to purchase the whole or a part of the land will make application to Mrs. S. D. SMITH, at her residence, Third street, opposite the City Hall. -15-

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. PORTLAND, OREGON. BUSINESS EDUCATION is the surest guarantee of success for all pursuits of life. Catalogue furnished, sent free to any address. DEFRANCE & WHITE, Lock Box 161.

Excutor's Notice to Creditors. ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST YAKIMA COUNTY OF AMERICA R. ANSHLEY, late of said county, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Executor of said estate, at his office, in said county, for his allowance or rejection, within twelve months from the date of the first publication hereof, as provided in the will of the deceased, heretofore recorded in the County of Yakima City, W. T., Jan. 21st, 1877. J. P. MARKS, Executor. Per E. P. BOYLS, his Attorney. 9-14

DR. BINGHAM informs us that the diptheria is gradually disappearing, and that there is no new case to report.

LIBRARY MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Walls Walla Lyceum and Library Association will be held at the Library rooms, this (Saturday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LETTER FROM ARIZONA.—We gladly give place to the letter from Arizona, and in future will be pleased to hear from our correspondent, who is an old resident of Walls Walla, and has many relatives and friends living in our midst.

EXTRA INCLEMENT.—Messrs. Johnson, Rees & Winans remind their card this week and announce to persons that they are prepared to offer extra inducements in the shape of great bargains. This firm is distinguished for fair dealing, and when they announce low prices, they mean what they say. They also give every description of farm produce, and in that way aim to accommodate the country trade.

A SAD AFFLICTION.—Our friend, Judge Gregory, has suffered a sad bereavement in the death of his oldest son. A bright youth, full of promise, he was snatched away almost without warning. His afflicted father and mother have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

NAVIGATION on the lower Columbia has been resumed. The steamer Idaho left the Dalles yesterday morning for the Cascades, and expected to connect with the Portland boat. The river is free of ice, except at Hell Gate, and with the present mild weather it is expected that the obstructions at that point will soon disappear.

AT THE OLD STAND.—It will be noticed that Tom Tierney is at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate his friends who may require carriages, wagons, loggies, saddle horses, or anything in the line of the livery stable business. Mr. Tierney is an old pioneer, and has hundreds of friends all over the country, and in that particular line of business is the "right man in the right place."

UNLIT BOYS.—Thursday afternoon a couple of boys engaged in a rough and tumble fight in the alley in the rear of the STATESMAN office. For a few minutes the mud and dirt flew around lively, and the boys succeeded in spoiling their clothes; they failed to do other damage. One of these boys was on his way home from the district school, where certainly he ought to be taught better manners.

SPEED THE PLOW.—Yesterday morning we noticed a string of four gang plows being driven down Main street. On inquiring, we learned that the plows were on the way to Dr. Blalock's ranch, just across the Oregon line. Dr. Blalock has already 600 acres of wheat in, and will plow and seed 2000 acres more this season. The plows were of the John Deere make, Hawley, Dudd & Co., the agents for this valley.

REARMAMENT OF BOULDERHEADS.—In running the dividing line between Walls Walla and Columbia counties, a strip of land near the head of Dry Creek was included in the new county that properly should have remained in the old one. This section is distant from Walls Walla from ten to twelve miles, and from Dayton eighteen miles. The people all come here to do their trading, and have no interest in the county to which they are attached. Under these circumstances it is only fair that the boundary line should be adjusted so as to meet the convenience of these people.

THE BOATS.—All the arrangements of the O. S. N. Company looked to the dispatch of a boat to Wallula, on or about the 1st of February. The sudden freeze up interfered with this arrangement, but if the present mild weather continues, we may reasonably look for a boat before the close of next week. At the Wallula d-pot and along the line of the Railroad fully five thousand tons of produce awaits shipment, and just as soon as the boats resume their trips several thousand tons additional will be brought forward for shipment.

THE COMPROMISE BILL is the one absorbing theme of conversation in business circles, and indeed with all classes of people, but even this interest is divided between the attractions offered by Dusenbery Bros., who have marked down every article in their store to the lowest possible figure. They are determined to close out their winter stock to make room for spring and summer supplies, and to do this they will sell at lower rates than ever before known. Walls Walla has the reputation of selling cheap goods, and Dusenbery Bros. are determined to keep up and extend this reputation.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The young ladies attending St. Paul's school gave an entertainment, Monday evening last, that was the occasion of much enjoyment. The exhibition was given in the music school room, and the invitations were confined to the parents of the young ladies and their immediate friends. We have not the space to go through the entire programme, and must be content with selections. An instrumental solo by Miss A. Boyer, was very fine. The opening address by Miss Rosa Armstrong, was an excellent piece of composition. A recitation, "Domestic Asides," by Miss Emma Reiz, was an excellent piece of acting. Recitation, "What I Live For," by Miss Mary Kelley, called forth expressions of praise. Miss Frances Neal and Miss Mary Phillips gave a recitation entitled "Effects of Influenza," that greatly amused the audience. The instrumental solo, "Robin du Bois," by Miss Staci Dusenbery was well rendered, and both surprised and delighted the friends of the young lady. The essay, "Extract from bitter sweet," by Miss Mary Phillips and Miss Frances Neal, was well read. Instrumental solos by Miss Emily Foster and Miss Essie Phillips, were among the musical gems of the evening. Considering the slight preparation and other drawbacks, the entertainment was eminently creditable, and gave great satisfaction. We are pleased to notice the prosperity of St. Paul's school, under the guiding care of Rev. L. H. Wells and his able corps of assistants. Sectarian schools as a rule are objectionable, but St. Paul's school is conducted on a basis so entirely liberal as to make it acceptable to people of all denominations. Walls Walla is fast becoming an educational centre, and Mr. Wells and his assistants are contributing their full quota toward bringing about this result.

Letter from Arizona.

SASSON, A. T., Jan. 6, 1877. EDITOR STATESMAN:—Enclosed find a few verses that I saw several years ago, and at the same time heard of the wonderful mountains of gold in Arizona, but thought it a story invented by the crazed mind of some poor unlucky miner who had staked everything for money and lost, but after living here one year it is no longer doubted as I am acquainted with the parties, and the wonderful richness of the Silver King mine, which I visited a few days since, convinced me that it was not impossible nor improbable. The mine shows no defined ledge, but for at least fifty feet wide it is one solid mass of silver ore, a great amount of which is pure white silver. I will relate as I heard the story of Antelope peak. About twelve years ago a party of men were hunting for this mine, the Indians having told them there was a peak littered covered with pure gold; but refused to accompany any white men to it. They camped at the foot of Antelope, which is a high sharp peak. In the morning the Mexican cook started after the horses, and Mexican like, instead of going a little further around the mountain, climbed over. In traveling he loosened a stone which rolled down leaving a large gully in sight. When the Mexican returned to camp and showed his find the men were almost crazy with joy. They looked the poor cook in a tent until morning for fear he would leave; then located their claims, miner like, generously giving the discoverer the choice of claims. Now comes the strangest part of the story. When the men arrived on top they found the bedrock but a few inches from the surface, and dug the gold with their shaft knives and irons, taking out thousands of dollars in a few days. These same Indians tell of a mountain where large pieces of gold are held by the rocks, but refuse to show it. This no doubt will be found in the course of time.

THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.—A LEGEND OF ARIZONA. In a region of charless land that lies far off in a dream of Hesperian skies, by rivers that drifting golden lies, hear beauty and song to the Mexican seas— I have met in the mines' bosom. When night with its stars like a psalm unrolled And heard as he leaned on his gray lock, A miner discourse of his Mount of Gold.

And the howl of the wolf was faint and far, As the moon, like a ship, from star to star Sailed on, and the plain with a sea-like sweep, Lay silent and wide in its rocky sleep. And the river below in an unceasing song Sang and sang to the sunset and the dawn of a new world and the old world above; Where oceans have marched and the old wars rang.

And the glowed peaks stood high and white, Like Kings that were called to the Court of Night, And voices of mystery seemed to swell On the wind in the pines as it rose and fell; For time and the sun have their throb of earth. The fate of the miner was truly told— With never a sinner or a sinner of earth From those who had bottled and tolled for Gold.

But the Mountain of Gold was said to stand Away in the depths of solemn land, Which the rivers explore as they lend afar On the gathering track of the evening star; And ever like dust on the unshowered dead, The sands of the desert do rise in clouds, And gather and sweep with a cloudy tread. Around it, and rustle like dreary shrouds.

And a skeleton guard of mountains bleak, Where the brown vulture does and wails his bleak, Defends it, and howls in their angry sneer, The dizzle of splendor and virgin claims. That no one has seen but those priests of the Sun, Sang and sang to the sunset and the dawn of a new world and the old world above; Where oceans have marched and the old wars rang.

And the soldier Apache holds far On the trailing chase or the trail of war, And the slank of the desert, good and gray, Slips like a shade to his distant peer; And yet and for aye, on the yellow breast Of the land and solitude waste, the prize Of that Mountain of Gold is said to rest. Like a star that has dropped from the dreaming sky.

Philips' is only a miner's theme— The giant of some wandering Aztec's dream! As clouds in the morn'g sunset slant— Like slabs of silver to seas of wine— Not may be met thank when the plow fails, And poverty lurks on the older trails, That measure barbare and pigs' method, Are shining beyond in a Mountain of Gold.

YOUNG CATTLE.—A band of 100 head of yearlings was driven down Main street, Thursday morning, on their way to the north side of Snake River, where the owner proposes to pasture them for the next two years, and then put them on the market. As showing the margin in the cattle business, we may state that these cattle cost an average of \$5 a head. Once on the range they will require very little feed and even less care, and at the end of two years they will be worth at the lowest figure \$15 a head. As a matter of course the owner takes the risk of hard winters, but take one winter with another, this risk does not amount to five per cent. on the original investment. It is from facts of this kind that we learn the "true inwardness" of the cattle business, and realize that in no other way can money be invested with equal assurance of satisfactory returns.

WANTED.—A carpenter to hang a door, mend a gate, build a dog house, and do a number of other little chores. If there is a man in the country who can be hired for love or money to attend to these jobs, he will please apply to the editor. Those who are inclined to us will consider themselves "counted in."

IRRESISTIBLE AFFINITY.—What between providing for brothers-in-law and pardoning offenders against the revenue laws, Grant has kept pretty busy. He reminds one of Governor Moses, of South Carolina, who, as fast as the courts convicted a thief, used to pardon the offender. Between Grant and the carpet-baggers there is an irresistible affinity, which shows itself on all occasions.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Whitman Grange, P. of H., January 31, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, In the natural course of events death has removed from our fraternal circle our beloved brother S. WARRICK, to the great fraternity above, where in the presence of that supreme Master he awaits our coming.

And whereas, The Grange has lost a faithful and efficient husbandman, the sick and afflicted a true and kind friend, therefore resolved: 1. That while we tender our heartfelt sympathies with the bereaved family, we would point them to Him who doeth all things well. 2. That this hall and charter be draped in mourning for thirty days. 3. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange; also, that a copy be sent the afflicted family.

In Louisiana, Gov. Nicholls is generally recognized, and apparently has complete control. The Packard legislature is without a quorum, and is growing less by desertions to democratic legislative body. The corruptorists there are bitterly divided—Custom House Casey, Pinchback, Wells and Anderson, now denounce Kellogg and Packard, who cannot maintain their assumed power, except they shall be sustained by federal bayonets.

TALK of "intimidation" as much as you please, there was no grosser outrage committed, in view of its immoral and destructive effect upon our republican system, than the forced and unlawful subscriptions of office holders throughout the country for electioneering purposes in the late Presidential campaign.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walls Walla, Walls Walla county, W. T., February 3, 1877: Anhe Bus, Messrs. Butler, Valentin; Bower, Tom; Bower, Henry; Bower, Hon O M; Bower, Miss Adelle; Butler, Eddie; Combs, I. E.; Derrish, Sumnerfield; Derrish, Sam; Derrish, C. M.; Derrish, Daniel W. (4); Day, Benjamin B; Emrick, Mary L.; Egan, Robert L.; Ferguson, A. (2); Foss, Chas H.; Ferguson, Mr.; Ferguson, E.; Farrell, John Joseph; Graham, John; Hoffman, Henry; Hill, Benita. Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."

MARRIED. JOHNSON—DEALY—Feb. 1st, 1877, by J. E. Kirkland, J. P., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Wm. T. C. Johnson and Miss Rebecca Dearly, all of Umatilla county, Oregon.

DEED. GREGORY.—In this city, January 23, 1877, Thomas Jackson, eldest son of A. J. and M. Gregory, aged 13 years.

NEW FURNITURE STORE! IN STEVENS' BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WALLS WALLA. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FURNITURE! Constantly on hand and made to order.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER. Repairing Neatly & Substantially Done. Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, &c., on hand and made to order.

WINDOW SHADES AND BLINDS. The lowest prices and most fashionable goods. Please give us a call. TRUMBLE & WARREN, Frequenters.

A CARD. TO MY FRIENDS:—MANY THANKS for their patronage during the years I have practiced Dentistry in Walls Walla. Having disposed of my office-interests to Dr. C. H. MACK, who is my successor in practice, I take pleasure in referring my former patients to a gentleman and dentist so well and favorably known. His equipment, professional reputation is sufficient guarantee. WALLS WALLA, November 29, 1876. W. B. CLOWE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Isaacs, Station D, Holy House, New York.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL. DR. JOHN E. BINGHAM HAS OPENED A Private Hospital FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS, IN WALLS WALLA, Corner of First and Alder Streets.

PATIENTS WILL RECEIVE THE BEST MEDICAL and Surgical attention, and the utmost attention will be paid to hygiene, and the most full nurses constantly in attendance. Each patient will have a private room. Meals served in the patient's apartments. Simple, Modern and Medicinal Baths provided. Special Apartments for Ladies. Children under twelve years must be accompanied by a nurse. Persons suffering from contagious diseases will not be received. Terms—Including board, medicine, washing and medical attention, from fifteen to forty dollars per week. For further information apply to J. E. BINGHAM, M. D., Proprietor. Office Main street, next door to Day's Drug Store.

LOVELL'S FAMILY WASHER.



ROGERS & KENISON, Agents for Eastern Washers in Oregon, have now on hand a full supply of the Lovell Washing Machines. These Machines are admirably adapted to the purpose designed, and preferable to the more cumbersome Washing Machines. It is probably the simplest contrivance in the way of a Washer that ever came in the way of soiled linen, and one of the most efficient. Equipped with this Machine, the family washing may be disposed of in half the time required by the old-fashioned method, and a great saving of labor to overworked wives and daughters. Every man in the valley who has the least regard for the comfort and convenience of home will purchase one of these Machines and thus get rid of the odious work of wash day. Husbands and fathers will make their wives and daughters happy by investing in these Washers. We are now prepared to fill orders for these Machines at the rate of \$8 each. ROGERS & KENISON, Agents.

PUBLIC HALL! THE CITY HALL! The largest and best arranged hall in the city for BALLS, CONCERTS, Lectures, Or Theatrical Entertainments!

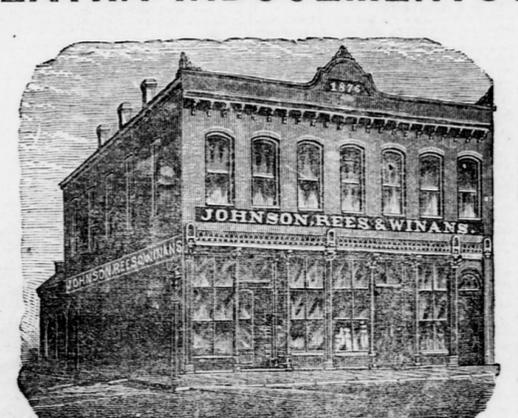
will be rented by the day, week or month, at low rates. Persons wishing to use the Hall will apply to DR. J. D. McCURDY, Of Salem, Oregon.

HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY at Walls Walla, Oregon, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of this place and vicinity. Doctor McCURDY makes a specialty of Female Diseases, and all diseases of Childhood. Office on Rose street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

C. H. MACK, DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Ross & Winans' store, Walls Walla.

A CARD. TO MY FRIENDS:—MANY THANKS for their patronage during the years I have practiced Dentistry in Walls Walla. Having disposed of my office-interests to Dr. C. H. MACK, who is my successor in practice, I take pleasure in referring my former patients to a gentleman and dentist so well and favorably known. His equipment, professional reputation is sufficient guarantee. WALLS WALLA, November 29, 1876. W. B. CLOWE.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!



The Constantly Increasing Trade of Johnson, Rees & Winans, Is a sure indication that Goods are sold as Cheap by them as any House in the city. They are prepared to offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to their patrons for the coming season. The Highest Price Paid for Grain, Wool, Hides, Bacon, Lard, &c.

GREAT NEWS!

Our Yearly CLEARANCE SALE! Has Commenced!

THE ENTIRE STOCK Marked Away Down! Customers will find it to their interest to lay in their supplies now when they can secure them at extra LOW FIGURES!

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

TO THE PUBLIC! We respectfully announce our

Annual Clearance Sale

Clothing, Dry Goods & Groceries!

Our Stock being very large yet, and needing room for the approaching season, we have this day

Cut Down on the Prices

EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR STORE

Thereby giving customers another opportunity to SECURE BARGAINS!

We invite everybody to call and select what they most need, as

The REDUCTION will be Low Enough

to tempt everybody. We are determined NOT TO MISS A SALE.

DUSENBERY BROS., The Pioneer Cheap Store.

