

Wm. H. Newell, Proprietor. OFFICE, STATESMAN BUILDING, THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

General Business Cards.

Walla Walla Bakery. PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, Manufacturer of Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes.

Dealers in Family Groceries. WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Wholesale and Retail.

BEER! BEER! BEER! CITY BREWERY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! Everybody Made Happy!

Beer by the Keg. FIVE GALLONS. FOR \$1.50 PER KEG!

REMOVED. EAGLE BREWERY. HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE OLD EXPRESS BUILDING.

LAGER BEER. THE BEST BEER BREWED IN THE CITY.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY. BEN SCOTT, Proprietor. THIS OLD BREWERY, ONE OF MAIN STREET, HAS BEEN RELOCATED.

LAGER BEER. THE BEST BEER BREWED IN THE CITY.

NEW LIQUOR STORE. F. STONE, Proprietor. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars.

1877. First Premium Sash & Door Factory. MECHANICAL BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL.

Sash, Door, & Blind Factory. F. W. ABERNETHY, Proprietor of the WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY.

PLANING MILL. HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINISHING.

GRINT & SAW MILLS. A FULLY PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF MILLWORK.

F. W. ABERNETHY, Proprietor of the WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY.

UNDERTAKER. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC.

DRS. KELLOGG & NICHOLS, HOMEOPATHIC Physicians & Surgeons. OFFICE FIRST DOOR FROM RIMMALL'S.

DR. J. D. MCCURDY, of Salem, Oregon. HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY AT WALLA WALLA.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Established in Walla Walla, 1862. PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK IN REPAIRING.

LIVERY. Feed & Sale Stable! TOM TERRY is re-established in his old stand.

Walla Walla Statesman.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 33. WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877. \$4.00 PER YEAR.

HOLMES' DRUG STORE. Removed. OPPOSITE THE Post Office! DRUGS!

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

LOCAL RATES OF FARE: Walla Walla to Weston, Oregon, 0.05; to Pendleton, Oregon, 0.50.

STINE HOTEL. W. B. MORRIS, Proprietor. 211 Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE VERY CHEAPEST CUTS OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK, BACON, LARD, SAUSAGES.

JOHN B. LEWIS, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY, BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY.

THOMAS QUINN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c.

PHOTO GALLERY. FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at reasonable prices.

C. W. PHILLIPS' Gallery. I AM PREPARED TO FINISH PICTURES IN A FIRST CLASS STYLE.

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Gems of Poetry.

WAITING. With waiting and wishing our course we pave. We wait for the port as we battle the waves.

WAITING. Waiting for zephyrs in springtime that blow; Waiting for summers and flowers that grow.

WAITING. In moments of pleasure and moments of pain; Waiting, though strikers again and again.

WAITING. Waiting in childhood for youth's joys to come; "I'm waiting," says Youth, "but I'll certainly climb."

WAITING. In manhood awaiting the time when he may find rest on a calmer, happier day.

WAITING. When choice are the pleasures the pathway. There always is something to wait for the while.

WAITING. Waiting in poverty, anguish and grief; Waiting for Heaven to send us relief.

WAITING. Waiting for moments that never are near; Waiting, when sinning and worn in the strife.

WAITING. Waiting for the dawn of a better life. Waiting at last for the spirit's release; Waiting a rest in the dwelling of Peace.

WAITING. Where waiting and longing forever will cease.

GIVE HIM A LIFT. Give him a lift! Don't kneel in prayer. Nor moralize with his despair.

GIVE HIM A LIFT. That the inward motives be revealed; But now, what'er the spirit be, More words are but a mockery.

GIVE HIM A LIFT. One grain of dust is just as more; To him that loses of saintly worth; Pray, if you must, in your full heart; But give him a lift—give him a start!

GIVE HIM A LIFT. The world is full of good advice; Of prayer, and praise, and preaching nice; But the generous souls who aid mankind, Are scarce as gold, and hard to find.

GIVE HIM A LIFT. Give like a Christian—speak in deeds; A noble life's the best of deeds; And he shall wear a royal crown Who gives 'em a lift when they are down.

STROK TO YOUR BEST. A rich man, in answer to a question how he became so very successful, recited the following story:

STROK TO YOUR BEST. I will tell you how it was. One day when I was a lad, a party of boys and girls were going to pick blackberries.

STROK TO YOUR BEST. I went and made a capital time. My father had one found a bush that he called all the rest, and they left their several places, and they left their several places, and ran off to the new-found treasure.

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War Dance at Fort Boise.

The Banquet, Shoshone and Weiser braves who have been engaged by Col. Green to act as scouts for his command, gave a grand exhibition of their agility and power of endurance.

WAR DANCE AT FORT BOISE. The banquet was held on Tuesday evening at Fort Boise. One notice had been given, ample preparation made and a general invitation extended to the citizens to come and witness the performance.

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1877. EDITOR STATESMAN:—Simultaneously with the issue of the president's proclamation, forbidding public officers to engage in party politics, and the management of caucus and conventions, he signed the commission of ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, as collector of the port of Baltimore, removing an efficient officer, whose term had not expired, to make place for one of the political managers of the State.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. On the same day, too, secretary McCrary was left for Iowa, to attempt to pacify the disaffected republicans of that State. It has been understood here, that all the administration could expect from the party in Iowa was silence. We shall see what effect Mr. McCrary, with the spoils in one hand and the reform proclamation in the other, will have.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. The English government, of course, is not deceived on this head, but its chief difficulty arises from the uncertain aspect of popular sentiment in England. There is a party which favors intervention on behalf of Turkey, and a party which favors absolute neutrality, and a party which favors alliance with Russia.

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England's Dilemma.

England does not know what to do, and events do not lessen her embarrassment. Just now the Russophobes appear to be gaining the ascendancy, and a report to the effect that Russia is resolved to occupy Constantinople is said to have shaken the opponents of Disraeli's views considerably.

ENGLAND'S DILEMMA. While little or no reliance can be placed upon any such anonymous rumors regarding the intentions of Russia, the English government is undoubtedly in possession of all the facts requisite to the formation of an intelligent judgment. No matter what assurances the Czar may give the other powers of his moderate intentions, all history proves that such assurances must be practically valueless, and that he will be compelled to modify his course by circumstances as they arise.

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SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA.

HOUSE AT MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, POSSESSED BY SPIRITS.

A very curious phenomenon has just occurred in this community. The scene of action is about five miles in the country back of town, on a main road leading to Cadiz, at the house of Mr. Wm. McComas, a wealthy farmer. The community around Mr. McComas are almost all friends of Quakers, and are not in the habit of producing sudden excitements, hence their reports, together with those of well-known citizens of this place and Wheeling, stamp it with truth.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. About nine o'clock Monday morning Mrs. McComas heard a noise in the partry, and on going in to learn the cause was surprised to see almost everything there falling from the shelves to the floor, and on replacing some cans of fruit saw they would not stay but rolled about and fell to the floor. Being alarmed, she at once went and called the men from the fields where they were at work.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. On coming into the house they were struck with amazement with what was going on. The neighbors were sent for, many of whom came at once and saw sights such as to throw the most advanced spiritualists far in the shade. The cooking stove moved from one side of the room to the other. A large piano weighing about 300 pounds, moved out from the wall half way across the parlor. Two clocks, stationary upon mantels, fell off upon their faces on the floor. They were rattled and did not stop running, nor were they injured. A feather bed in one of the lower rooms raised itself high off the bedstead and rested on the floor, while a feather bed up stairs was carried from one room through another, down stairs, and rested on the hall floor. Pots filled with water were thrown through the roof. A sewing machine was thrown almost across the room and rested upon a corner. Several large jars, containing bottles of different kinds and weighing about forty pounds, were turned upside down, and on being hastily filled by the almost frantic people, were placed in a tub, where they remained but a moment, when they raised themselves out, emptying out their contents. A tea canister, filled with tea, was thrown across the room in such a position as to empty itself and cover the floor with the tea as a farmer would cover the ground with grain; the drawers from the bureau would slowly move from their place out into the middle of the room; several large hams were repeatedly thrown from the hooks, and several pieces of meat were thrown down, and in fact, everything movable was during the day thrown out of place. While the strange scene was transpiring the neighbors were flocking in and passing by were filling up the house. More than one hundred saw still visiting the scene of excitement. Hacks are running from Bridgetown to-day. The question in our excited neighborhood is, what is it?

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. Dr. J. M. Todd (well known in Pittsburg), of Bridgetown, went out, and after a careful examination of all details and evidences, reports it as a mysterious and unaccountable truth.—Pittsburg Gazette.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS have received their name from the fact that they are known to pierce their noses, just as the Flat-head Indians, are so-called because they golden flatten their heads. In 1838 the American board established a mission among them, but it was discontinued in 1847, after the murder of the Rev. Whitman by the Cayuses, an allied tribe. Mr. Whitman failed to cure the Indians of the measles and as they had unlimited faith in the skill of their medicine men, but not much confidence in their morality, they regarded Mr. Whitman's faith as a intentional and an evil visitation. In the Oregon Indian war they were friendly to the whites. In 1857 they had fifty acres of ground under cultivation, and manifested a disposition to acquire the arts of civilized life. A treaty was made with the tribe in 1854, but a portion of the tribe refused to recognize it, and never went on the reservation, which includes the best land in northwestern Idaho and a considerable area in northwestern Oregon, the two containing nineteen hundred and twenty square miles, and in 1874, there were nineteen hundred Indians on the reservation and on small farms near by, and there were nine hundred more Nez Perce in the Walla Walla Valley in Eastern Oregon. The Presbyterian mission, near the mission, and the Indians had eighteen hundred acres under cultivation, and horses and cattle valued at \$136,250.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. TWO COMPANIES OF INFANTRY which arrived at Boise city, Thursday morning, are commanded as follows: Company B, numbering 29 men, commanded by Capt. J. H. Hurst, an officer who has been stationed several years in Arizona, and is thoroughly familiar with Indian warfare. Company F, numbering 23 men, is under command of Capt. Thos. Byrnes and Lt. Evans. Capt. Byrnes has had much experience in Indian fighting in Arizona and elsewhere. These two companies are composed of veterans who have seen 6 years' service in Arizona; some of them have been in the army thirty years. Although they averaged twenty miles a day marching from Winnemucca to Boise city, they are fresh and hearty. They will at once leave for the scene of Indian disturbances.—Boise Statesman.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. AN INCREASE in the prices in the home market has suddenly stopped the exportation of fresh meat to England. The warm weather increases the risk of shipment, and decreases the demand abroad. Projects for shipping dressed meat from the continent are also being actively pursued, which will compete with the United States in feeding London. It is probable that the trade has ceased "for good and all," but, like other branches of commerce, it will have its ups and downs.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. AN IOWA woman, sung for a divorce, put in evidence the head-board of the marital bed, which had thirteen bullet holes in it, and was at once granted a divorce.

SUPERHUMAN PHENOMENA. A man who had been in the army for many years, and was known for his bravery, was once captured by the enemy. He was taken to a place where he was to be executed. He was bound to a tree, and the executioner was about to strike the fatal blow. The man, however, managed to escape, and returned to his home. He was hailed as a hero, and his story was widely known.

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THE BATTLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION with its own friends, who claimed to have written it into life, will be no dress-parade affair, and the President has so farced his lines that he must resolutely press onward in his chosen path, or fall in hopeless disgrace.

HITS THE NAIL.—The New York Herald thinks very little of Morton's noising committee. It says: "This is only a hatch of rumors has been unearthed. The best thing that body can do is to adjourn and come home. It was appointed during the presidential contest out of pure spite, for the purpose of giving a few gentlemen a summer trip at the expense of the government."

THE NEXT HOUSE.—A Washington special says that the list as made up shows a democratic majority of eighteen, not eight, in the next House of Representatives. The totals being 152 democrats, 134 republicans. If the republicans should succeed in getting their candidates seated in all seven vacancies, an improbable contingency, the democrats would still have a majority of eleven.

MAKE THEM WELCOME.—Many prominent men who have long acted with the republican party are evidently prepared to return to the ancient constitutional process of our government. They should be treated not only with courtesy, but with the consideration due their rank and abilities. The democratic party should be willing to recognize them and accept their co-operation.

ITS ATTITUDE.—The present attitude of the party which Governor Follen led to its great triumph last year is all that the democracy could wish. Its policy shapes the destiny of the country in the direction of its restoration to peace and the rights of all the people to self-government, and its strength is solidified in all parts of the Union so as to make its full control of the nation for the next twenty years a matter of absolute certainty.

FAILURES.—According to the circular of R. G. Dunn & Co.'s mercantile agency, the total failures in the United States for the past six months were 5399, a slight increase over the number for a corresponding period of last year. There is a perceptible decline, however, in the average amount of liabilities. The indications of recovery or stability of value are uncertain, and not infrequently the tendency is decidedly downward. The excellent crop prospects throughout the country would favor the conclusion of better times.

WHICH SHOULD STAND BETTER.—South Carolina, robbed, plundered, impoverished and almost utterly ruined, as she has been, by the thieving carpet-baggers and their bribed dupes, the negroes, has a right to increase the taxes on what little property there is yet left in the state, in order to pay the debt contracted by her late rulers for their own individual and personal aggrandizement; but the prosperous state of Minnesota has just decided, by a large majority, to repudiate a debt contracted in a legitimate way, by legally authorized methods and for the special purpose of improving the state by building railroads.

INCONSISTENT.—Hayes issued an order to the office-holders of the country requiring them to abstain from taking any active part in politics, and directing them to attend strictly to their official business. He then started off on an electioneering tour to New England, taking the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General along with him to help make the stump-speeches, and assist in the hand-shaking. At the same time the Secretary of War started westward to hear a share in the radical State convention in Iowa. Such is practice as compared with profession.

GETTING SERIOUS.—The Southern states, by fraudulent elections, federal appointments, or civil rights bills, could have negro governors, negro judges, senators, congressmen, legislators, collectors and postmasters thrust upon them, and negroes forced into their colleges with but slight opposition from most of the Northern and Western newspapers, but now that a negro, to the surprise and against the hopes of the radicals, has graduated at West Point and assumes the rank to which he is entitled in the army—nearly all the officers of which are Northern men—the injury immediately assumes, in the eyes of these same papers, proportions sufficiently large to threaten discipline, if not the existence of the entire land forces of the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MINNESOTA.—The contrast between the spirit of the radicals of Minnesota, as shown by the deliberate vote of the rural districts of that state in favor of the flat repudiation of the just debts of their commonwealth, and the spirit of the democrats of South Carolina, as expressed in the language used by Governor Hampton in his rec. at speech, is much too painful for the New York World to put it up as merely partisan uses. Honorable men of all parties will recognize its force and draw their own conclusions from it, not forgetting that, while Minnesota has enjoyed the blessings of self-government and been free from the worst calamities of civil war, South Carolina, impoverished by great and grievous public afflictions, is struggling under burdens imposed upon her by reckless, ignorant and irresponsible oppressors.

A PROUD RECORD.—The democratic party has a proud record to which it can refer without the least sentiment of shame, or the slightest sense of responsibility for its country's calamities. It has been the bulwark of those crowning glories of the old constitution, local self-government, equality before the law of the whole people, trial by jury, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the liberty of person and the rights of citizenship. It has been true to that glorious constitution, theegis of bond and free and independent sovereignties. It has ever strenuously advocated equal rights for states and communities, and been true to the interests of the industrial masses. In time of peril it nobly struggled for the maintenance of weak the government and its future; and when the desolation had passed over our land and was spent, it urged the speediest return of those who had received amnesty to their appropriate functions in their state governments and through them to their ancient allegiance to that of the Union.

A SWIFT WITNESS.—Morton's noising committee has finally found a man who is willing to tell all he knows about Grover's corruption. His name is W. H. N. Stiles, and as he figures in the case he is a character to study. That he is a swift witness no one can doubt after having read his testimony. He was, by his own account, ubiquitous—here, there, and everywhere, and always in each particular place at the precise moment to eaves-drop and spy upon Grover and his confidential friends, just as they were, each and all, passing remarks upon the situation and uttering words in hushed breath and whispers which honest men never utter. Yet he was not in Grover's confidence, nor in that of Grover's confidential friends. How it happened there, that he knew exactly when to be within ear-shot of Grover and these friends, so as to be able to overhear the faintest whisper that passed the lips of any of them in relation to the election, he does not engage to reveal. Yet he is singularly open-mouthed on every other matter calculated to make the charges against Grover stick. It is mighty handy to have a fellow like Stiles in the house of one who is an enemy to victimize; but not in the house of an honest man, except as an intruder or spy. If it is on testimony such as his charge of bribery against Senator Grover is to be sustained, then has the people's money, to pay for the commission to investigate the case, been worse than wasted. It is like offering a reward for lost property. From the first we predicted that this Grover investigation would amount to nothing, and every day now sustains the prediction. It will not establish the accusation against Grover. It will merely discover the desperation and shallowness of his accusers.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.—The President's recent order in regard to office-holders taking an active part in politics, has had a disastrous effect on the republicans in Mississippi. Disappointed state republicans in Mississippi met to review the situation, passed a vote of confidence in the President, and then adjourned sine die. This is equivalent to disbanding the party in Mississippi. The reason given for this action is, that about one-half of the central committee being office-holders, they could not conduct a campaign without violating federal law. The complaint has been that federal office-holders thrust themselves into prominent places in local politics, against the wishes of the republicans and file of the party. If this has been the case, the local republicans can now come forward and organize a party without the aid of politicians. It is probable that in Mississippi, and in other Southern states, there will be a reorganization of parties on some basis, and under some name which will permit a more equal division than seems possible under the present party appellations. Parties are necessary institutions. Human nature, North and South, needs looking after. But parties so organized that the wealth, the intelligence, the political experience and the social respectability are all on one side, cannot properly perform the duties of parties. The party that has all the essentials but numbers, will soon have numbers. Such is the force of wealth, intelligence and social standing, that they absorb individuals who have neither to the extent of their necessities. It seems necessary, therefore, for parties in the South to organize on some basis that will permit a division of the whites—that is, of the wealth, the intelligence, political experience and social respectability of the state.

OREGON SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.—It may be well enough for the radical organs, which would like to have their readers believe that Senator Grover, of Oregon, gained his election by bribery, to understand that the Mr. Goldsmith, whose name is mentioned in connection with the payment of \$50,000 for the six needed votes, is a radical. Why a radical should want to bribe democratic legislators to vote for a democrat for Senator, is a riddle for these radical papers to solve, if it is not on behalf of the absurd charge. We have all the time predicted that the investigation would end as a serious farce, and we are now more than ever confirmed in this opinion. But if it is to ascertain whether Oregon has a Senator who was elected by bribed votes, which he himself personally paid the coin for, that the radicals are eager to ascertain, we will warrant to put them in the way of establishing the fact against one of their Senators before an investigating commission. They must not be angered, however, if the investigation should show that it was not the democratic Senator, but, instead, the other fellow. The truth is, there has never been a radical Senator elected from Oregon except by the use of money, by bribery and corruption.

DISFRANCHISED OFFICIALS.—The order of Mr. Hayes, prohibiting federal officials from taking part in canvasses and conventions, and denying them the privilege of manipulating party machinery generally, is a very interesting one; but before it can receive high commendation, it will be necessary to discover how it works in practice. It may be a relief to officials when no campaign is in progress; but how will it be when the question of political success becomes important? The Ohio campaign will furnish a test; but it is to be feared that the "rule" will be suspended for that occasion.

COLLECTOR WILKINS, of Baltimore, having been requested to resign by the Secretary of the treasury, refused to do so, as there are no charges against him. He quotes in his reply that part of Hayes' inaugural where the doctrine is laid down that a public officer should not be removed as long as his character remains good and his duties are satisfactorily performed. He also quotes the letter asking his resignation, in which he has the assurance of the President's sincere respect for his character. Wilkins seems to have the best of it.

A POOR EXCUSE.—The reason given by ex-State Auditor Johnson, of Louisiana, for destroying the books of record in his office is quite remarkable. He says the deed was done to prevent the records from "falling into the hands of the white league." In other words, to prevent the Nicholas government from securing satisfactory evidence of the thieving of the republican officials. Sufficient evidence has been found, however, to send Johnson to jail.

HAYES' SURRENDER.—The Cincinnati Hayes organ does not see "how intelligent men can talk of Hayes' policy" as having surrendered republican states. "This is quite just and true. There were no republican states in the South. The three disputed states were undoubtedly democratic. The returning boards alone were republican."

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

(Leviator Teller Extra.) LEWISTON, July 16th, 5 P. M.—A message from Gen. Howard arrived at 4 P. M., to the effect that on the morning of the 15th Joseph sent word to Howard that he wanted to surrender himself, that he was forced into it. He did not speak for the rest of the hostiles. We did not see Howard's dispatch but we are informed that Howard did not place much confidence in Joseph's sincerity in the proposition. The above we gather from official circles.

By Nate Thomas, who left McConville's volunteers at 6 P. M., yesterday we learn the following, to-wit: He says substantially that McConville with his volunteers, and Jackson with his cavalry were ordered to proceed down the valley and clear them out. They had proceeded about five miles this side of Kamia when a messenger overtook them from Gen. Howard with a dispatch saying that Joseph had sent in word to Howard that he wanted to surrender himself and go upon the reservation and upon the receipt of this a halt was ordered, and that before Thomas left at 6 P. M., word had come that while Joseph and Howard were parleying Joseph's force made their escape and Joseph himself followed them. It was thought by some that they had gone via the Lo Lo trail, and by the greater part that they had crossed the Weippe canons grounds and gone towards the forks of Clearwater; that Howard now had become convinced that Joseph's proposition to surrender was only a ruse to gain time for his force to get away. Thomas says that James Lawyer does all the carrying of messages between Howard and Joseph. Thomas was with McConville on the night of the 10th, when the Indians attacked the volunteers at 12 past 12 with about 110 warriors and fought till daylight, stampeding 43 of their horses, leaving most of them on foot. The evening before the attack the friendly Indians notified them that Joseph was going to attack them and that they were to attack Howard and whip him, then they were going to Laylaw and Lawson and clear them out, and then go back to Salmon river. On the receipt of this news of a purpose to attack, McConville fortified on a small hill, preparing several rifle pits and bringing his animals inside his fortified lines, and all hands worked till about 10 P. M., and the boys having the advantage of the position stood them. The Indians first about 100 shot the first volley, but without any other effect than to frighten the horses that they broke their ropes and stampeded, several of them being killed. The next morning the boys started at 10 A. M., and went towards Joseph's camp. Finding themselves a foot, they sent to Jim Lawyer to furnish them other horses from his band of the friendly, and received the answer that Joseph had forbidden his doing so on the penalty of his attacking and slaughtering them on the spot. At one P. M., on the 11th, Joseph attacked Howard, the result of which attack we have given. Thomas says in the two days fight 12 soldiers were killed and 28 wounded, two of the wounded died before they arrived at Grangeville.

The Nez Perce now at war in Idaho, are only in the process of extinguishment, under the usual treaty reservation system of the United States. The so-called treaties, which we claim bind them to reside upon their reservations, was not signed on the part of Indians who had any right or power to bind them. By what Indian custom, usage, or law has any Indian the right to bind the individual Indians of a tribe to live only within certain narrow limits? There was according to Indian customs and laws no Nez Perce nation, and no power acknowledged over the Nez Perce people, or its territory as a unity. On the contrary, the Nez Perce were thirty distinct, separate tribes, each tribe claiming its own particular territory, which was claimed by no other tribe. The Indians purporting to convey land by the so-called treaties, never had any claim to land they purport to convey; the land was claimed by other Nez Perce tribes. The treaties specially provide that the Indians shall have the same right to the ceded land, not actually occupied by white settlers, as before. To be sure, one of the treaties contains a provision that the Indians shall have free access to all the springs, streams and lakes, and the right of pasturage over the ceded land. To move on to the reservation and still retain the right of fishing, hunting, roving, digging and pasturage there, before enjoyed by the Indians, except on places actually occupied by white men, cannot mean anything more than that the Indian shall make his home on the reservation. What these Indians call home is what we would call a regular winter camping ground, and no more.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Since our extra of yesterday, we learn that Red Heart and sixteen of his warriors and 23 women and children came and gave themselves up prisoners and were guarded by Capt. Folsom's men. Joseph sent messages for terms of surrender. Gen. Howard sent back his terms which in substance were that the prisoners should be tried by a court-martial of several of his officers. Joseph did not accept the terms. Some of the prisoners say that the six Indian boys did not allow Joseph to surrender. Joseph had moved his camp and all his stock back from the Clearwater towards the Lo Lo. The prisoners say he is going to the Buffalo country. The seventeen who surrendered had but one or two guns and no ammunition. Howard's heavy horse is harnessed and his heavy boat cut adrift from the river. Monday all the men that Gen. Howard could mount were sent in pursuit of the fleeing hostiles. They are supposed to have about 24 hours the start of the pursuing troops. The prisoners say that Joseph's men are getting short of ammunition. Some say now say whether or not the hostiles have gone on the Lo Lo trail for the latter part. They say they have gone to Pierce city, or to the fork of Clearwater or to the crossing of North fork, a few miles above the forks, and are making for the head of Flat Patch and the Palouse, or they may give the troops another battle on the Lo Lo creek, or at the head of Weippe canons grounds. The Mount Idaho volunteers, 25 in number, came down on Monday night escorting Mrs. Randall and children to this place.

List of wounded. Battles July 11th and 12th. Fourth Artillery.—James A. Workman, sergeant company A; Charles Marguardt, corporal company A; Charles Montandon, private company E. First Cavalry.—Juan Plater, private company E; Mayne Cohen, private company H; Fred Sandmyer, private company H. Twenty-first Infantry.—James Doyle, corporal company I; Charles Carin, corporal company I; Charles Clark, private company I; Elson Compton, private company I; John H. Beltsman, drummer company I; Wm. H. Richardson, private company G; Edward Wykoff, private company B; David W. McNally, private company E. List of wounded. Battles July 11th and 12th.

Capt. E. A. Bancroft, 3d Artillery. Twenty-first Infantry.—Lieutenant C. A. Williams; private Gilbert; private G. A. severely; private Shafer, company I, severely; private Garcon, company I, slightly; Weckerle, company I, severely; sergeant Kiacke, company I, slightly; corporal Murphy, company I, severely; private Bechler, company B, severely; private Winters, company B, slightly; private Baston, company B, slightly; 1st sergeant Ritchie, company C, severely; private McGrath, company H, slightly; corporal Conroy, company H, slightly; private Scheckler, company H, severely. First Cavalry.—Sergeant Hansen, company E, slightly; private Blumberg, company E, slightly; sergeant Simpson, company L, severely; bugler Held, company H, slightly; private Heber, company M, severely. Fourth Artillery.—Private Graham, company E, slightly; corporal Burns, company E, slightly; sergeant Blumberg, company E, severely; private McFlinnore, company E, severely; corporal Hess, company A, severely.

INQUIRY.—The members of the Louisiana returning board have been indicted and imprisoned upon the charge of falsifying the returns of the election in that State in December last. The trial of these men will also be the trial of Hayes' right to the Presidency. We predict that the forgers will go to the penitentiary.

BRIGHTENING THE OFFICE.—We notice that certain republican papers when referring to acting President Hayes use a "lower-case" p in spelling the word president. This seems to be a sly way of indicating their dislike of the incumbent of the office.

Our Indian Policy.

ED. STATESMAN.—The United States for nearly the whole period of its existence has treated Indian tribes as if they were nations, and mostly as if they were independent nations. Although these tribes are located within the boundaries of the United States, and all other nations have considered the Indians as subjects of the government of the United States, and the courts of the United States have decided that both the tribes and the individual Indians were subject to the laws of the United States, yet the political department of the government has permitted the tribes to administer their savage customs and laws, and to maintain a seeming independent nationality, and have made treaties with them as such. In 1861, Congress indeed passed an act prohibiting future Indian treaties, yet the practice of the government since that time has been to send commissioners to make agreements with Indian tribes, to be reported for the approval of Congress, so the only practical change effected by the act is to change the names to recent agreements, necessary to be ratified by Congress instead of the Senate only. The result of this policy has been uniform. As settlements have advanced west, treaties have been made with each tribe as they were approached. Money in large sums has been expended to fulfill these treaties; a separate department has been created to administer Indian affairs, and this department has become a formidable political power.

Treaties when made have been of brief duration; they have followed an Indian war, then another treaty, quickly followed by another Indian war, and thus tribe after tribe of Indians have been annihilated, and all the other tribes are in the process of extinction. Missionary labor has gone hand in hand with this policy to at least save the souls of the Indians even if their bodies were destroyed, but alas! the work of destruction is so rapid, and the conversion and regeneration of Indians so slow, that most of the souls of the Indians have gone where their religion carried them. Now, side by side with this policy the British policy with Indians has been tried. This policy has been simple and logical. It is, that the laws of that government extend over all of its territory, and are equally effective upon all persons therein, whether for-ign or native, Indian, negro, or white. The history of this policy is, that there are no Indian wars, and the Indians are better preserved than they are in the United States. The British policy requires no department, with its army of officials, which eats out the substance and corrupts the morals of the people.

The Nez Perce now at war in Idaho, are only in the process of extinguishment, under the usual treaty reservation system of the United States. The so-called treaties, which we claim bind them to reside upon their reservations, was not signed on the part of Indians who had any right or power to bind them. By what Indian custom, usage, or law has any Indian the right to bind the individual Indians of a tribe to live only within certain narrow limits?

There was according to Indian customs and laws no Nez Perce nation, and no power acknowledged over the Nez Perce people, or its territory as a unity. On the contrary, the Nez Perce were thirty distinct, separate tribes, each tribe claiming its own particular territory, which was claimed by no other tribe. The Indians purporting to convey land by the so-called treaties, never had any claim to land they purport to convey; the land was claimed by other Nez Perce tribes. The treaties specially provide that the Indians shall have the same right to the ceded land, not actually occupied by white settlers, as before. To be sure, one of the treaties contains a provision that the Indians shall have free access to all the springs, streams and lakes, and the right of pasturage over the ceded land. To move on to the reservation and still retain the right of fishing, hunting, roving, digging and pasturage there, before enjoyed by the Indians, except on places actually occupied by white men, cannot mean anything more than that the Indian shall make his home on the reservation. What these Indians call home is what we would call a regular winter camping ground, and no more.

The only sense in which these Indians had a home was, that they had a regular place where they camped winters. All the rest of the year they rambled from root-ground to root-ground, from fishery to fishery, and from one hunting ground to another, not only through what we call the Nez Perce country, but over a vast amount of territory claimed by neighboring tribes. Whether bound by the treaty or not, no Indian could have considered that he was deprived of this right of making his living by roaming over a vast extent of country.

General Howard in the spring time, just as the Indians were about to commence their ramble for pleasure and food, ordered them to move upon a reservation, or they would be put there by an armed force. Such an order given at that time of year appeared to the Indians an order requiring not only a removal on to the reservation but an order to remain there. The alternative was presented to him, whether he would choose to be imprisoned on the reservation forever and be deprived of his usual food and his liberty to travel as before, or fight against a people whom he knew to be more numerous and powerful than the Indians.

It will be observed that these Indians did not object to the whites settling in the country, and did not propose to molest the land actually appropriated and occupied by the whites, but they objected to being restrained from rambling over and obtaining their food from land not thus occupied. They claimed only the right which every American or British subject enjoys and considers his liberty and his right.

It can be easily seen that this war is fought by the Indians for a right which the British always concedes to her Indian as well as other subjects. All the Indian tribes now peaceable will fight before they will be confined to a reservation. When a tribe has once fought the indiscriminate murder of men, women and children make them equally an object of fear and hate from surrounding white men. He himself in such a war contracts a savage hatred either to individuals or to the whole race of whites. The frontiersmen know that treaties and contracts made by Indians the Indians regard of little binding force; that the liberty of the individual Indian is great and the power of their government limited. That Indian tribes when they make a treaty between each other soon break it and go to war again; that the animosities created by former mutual outrages are slumbering fires liable to burst forth at any moment; that any member of a

tribe is liable at any time to murder one of his former foes, and that instead of justice being meted out to him, his tribe protects him, and a tribal war is begun; that this is the condition of Indian tribes that when hostilities have once begun, they continue till one or the other tribe is annihilated; hence the frontiersman as a matter of safety, insists upon a continuance of a war once begun till a tribe is annihilated. Thus, no treaty can be made with these Indians, but what will be soon followed by their committing other outrages and murders of the whites, while as to those Indians not now hostile, they can be kept at peace, simply by extending the laws over them, and allowing them the same liberties to ramble which all others have under the same law.

To confine the Indians on a reservation would take a greater army than we have, and entangle the whole surrounding country by their continual outbreaks. Oregon was settled without treaties and without Indian wars, except the Cayuse war which sprung from the antagonistic occupation of Great Britain and the United States of the country. After we commenced to treat the Indians as independent nations, wars soon followed and have continued.

The system of treating Indians who murder men women and children as exempt from the penalties of the law, because they commit the crimes under the pretense of war has the effect to make the friends of the murdered ones despise the Government which condones the murders and strive to themselves enforce justice. When the Medocs had murdered men women and children in the State of Oregon, the murderers were indicted by the Oregon courts, the all powerful Indian Department rescued those murderers from the hand of justice and exported them out of the country.

When a few of the band murdered Gen. Canby, these few were tried by court-martial and hanged. Thus it was conclusively shown that while the military and Indian Department condone the murder of settlers they do not condone offences committed against their own class.

It is comparatively easy for men remote from the frontier to forgive the murderers and outrages committed on frontiersmen, and to allow their christian charity so far as to make compacts with the justice that they shall be protected from murder. May, make bribes of the murderers under their promise to commit no more murders they again forgive and protect them, give them more bribes for further promises to be again broken in the same manner; and this practice is understood by both the Indian and frontiersmen until treaties are considered, by both as equivalent to pay for Indian murders and outrages.

The Government in effect says to the Indian you must be imprisoned for life or fight; if you fight with good success we will forgive the outrages you may commit and we will pay you large annuities. All we ask of you is to promise to murder no more and to remain on a reservation. So the Indian goes on to the reservation to rest and recuperate and, when he is tired of confinement he leaves, commits more robberies and murders; fights awhile till winter approaches, makes new treaties and obtains new annuities. This thing is repeated until the Indian has learned that the penalty for murder is to fight awhile and then make a treaty.

Frontiersmen who suffer by this practice, and know that it produces murder of their fellows, condemn a "peace policy" which produces war. No treaty should be made with Indians, for if formerly peaceable, it produces war; not with hostiles, for it continues war. Let the hostiles be killed in battle, or be hanged for their treason, murders and abetting thereof, or be tried, convicted, and sentenced, and pardoned only on condition that they shall not return to the territory, where they committed their crimes, under penalty that the sentence will be executed.

A GRAND FIZZLE.—The bottom of the Grover investigation has fell out and covered its originators with ridicule. It turns out that the charge originated with two men, named respectively A. E. Lake and W. B. Higbee, who furnished the affidavits that were sent to Washington. The man Lake appeared before the committee and told the whole story as follows:

I once made an affidavit that Mosier had received \$1,000 for voting for Grover, and he sent the money paid to Mosier, and that he had no interest in the matter. Witness said he made this out at the instance of W. B. Higbee of Corvallis, who was to get him subpoenaed to Washington for doing it, and that Higbee knew he was making a false affidavit when he did it. After this affidavit was made out, he (witness) then made another entirely contradicting the first one, and on each to-day says the last affidavit is the correct one. He detailed a conversation between himself and Higbee at the Chemeketa hotel since the election, in which he demanded his first affidavit and some money which he understood was to be advanced to him as a part of the mileage money to Washington. He says he had a Mr. Williams at the time under the bed listening to the conversation. Senator Sausbury also offered in evidence a number of letters from Higbee on the subject under consideration between witness and Higbee.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER BRIGADE.—Cousins, uncles, brothers and fathers are just now in demand with the bread and butter brigade. When they sorrowfully resign their places on political committees they smilingly install their relations in their places. It does not matter; what's needed is publicity, and that these machine politicians cannot avoid under the president's order. Where a political party has fallen into the control of custom house weighers and granges the device of these people of putting their cousins in their places does not help them with the voters. When these once get it into their heads that they are made the mere voting tools of a parcel of petty federal office-holders and are used to perpetuate the rule of a bread and butter brigade they will take the matter in hand themselves. Republicans who wish to save their party from contempt and destruction ought to protest loudly and distinctly against such tricks of the tide-waiters. Nothing so soon brings a party into odium with the people as the knowledge that it is "run" for the benefit of a favored class, and not for the public interest.

It is said that freights from Chicago and other lake ports to Liverpool were never so low as now. Aside from elevator charges, sixteen and a quarter cents a bushel covers the whole cost of grain from Chicago to Liverpool. It will thus be seen that the tax on a grain from the region for which Chicago is a market is far below the freight which our wheat has to pay. Lowest charters at San Francisco are about \$2 75, or double the rate from Chicago.

GROVER is vindicated and Oregon radicals are dumfounded.

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NOT

Charlie Ross!

But the best and cheapest place to buy all kinds of

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AT THE

Old Reliable Corner!

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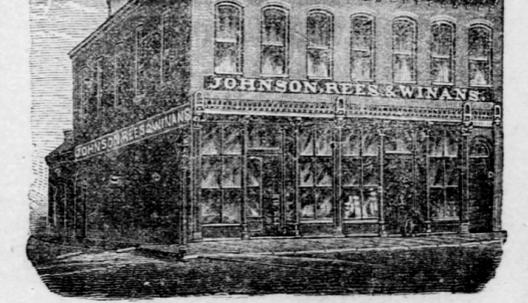
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DR. DAY'S DRUG STORE!

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.

A RACE at the Driving Park, this (Saturday) afternoon.

RESTRICTION.—The two young lady types engaged in this office are off in the mountains visiting.

THE PREMIUM List of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society will be issued from the STATISTICAL office early in the coming week.

CAMPING OUT.—We learn of a number of parties who have gone to the mountains to enjoy pure air and the luxury of camping out.

REV. J. GASTENBERG, Lutheran Pastor, will preach in German, at the City Hall, tomorrow, July 23, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Seattle Dispatch reached this office yesterday for the first time in many months. For some reason or other the Seattle mail is very irregular.

HOT.—The thermometer in the STATISTICAL office at four o'clock, Thursday afternoon, marked 98 deg. This was in a shady place and where it is usually cool.

PREACHING.—The First Baptist church of Walla Walla will meet for worship in the court house, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, July 23. All are cordially invited to attend.

RETURNING HOME.—A friend just down from the upper country, informs us that settlers on Crab creek have all returned to their homes having about got over the Indian scare.

T. J. PERKINS, for many years engaged in teaming, is building a hotel at Walla Walla, and proposes to be his own landlord. Mr. Perkins has very many friends who wish him success in his enterprise.

CAPT. J. P. SMITH'S race against time, last Saturday, was a failure. He made 48 miles in the time stated in the bills, losing the race by two miles. The receipts for gate money did not come up to expectations.

CAVALRY HORSES.—A band of thirty head of horses was driven through town yesterday, on the way to Fort Lapwai. These horses were bought in Grand Rapids valley, and are intended for the use of the cavalry.

MCDONALD, the "benko sharp" who hangs around Walla Walla for several months, has been under arrest at Seattle on the charge of swindling an old man out of a silver watch. McDonald is rather a fine looking man, but is a confirmed rascal and rapidly gravitating toward the penitentiary.

HON. N. FORD, formerly of Umatilla county, but more lately a resident of this city, is confined to his room, suffering from a chronic affection of the lungs. Mr. Ford has been quite ill, but we are pleased to state that under the care of Dr. McCurdy he is regaining his health.

HON. DAN STEWART has returned from his ranch on the Snake river, about ten miles below Lewiston. Mr. Stewart informs us that there is less excitement about the Indians up there than there is at Walla Walla. He thinks that the war will be over in less than a month, an opinion in which we fully concur.

RENEWAY.—Tom O'Brien, the popular host of the brick hotel, was driving a spirited horse last Saturday, and when passing Stalld's brewery the animal shied, upsetting the wagon. In the fall Mr. O'Brien was badly bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken. A lady who was in the buggy escaped without a scratch.

MAIN STREET BRIDGE.—The city authorities have determined to rebuild the bridge at the head of Main street, and have let the contract for its construction. The new members of the council are gentlemen of character, and hence we have the assurance that there is to be nothing like a "job" in building the bridge, or indeed, any improvements in which the city is interested.

TEACHERS.—The directors of the city districts are run down with applications for positions as teachers in the public schools. A large majority of the applicants modestly ask for the position of assistant teacher. Out of a dozen applications now before us, but two persons desire the position of principal. From this it would seem that the qualifications of the teachers as a rule are not of a high grade.

WAR MAP.—Mr. H. E. Holmes, the druggist, has placed on our table a well executed map showing the scene of the Nez Perce war. The map was drawn by Mr. Holmes, and printed by what is known as the electric process. Persons writing to their friends should enclose a copy of this map, and thus enable them to form a correct idea as to the locality of the Indian outbreak.

JUDGE T. J. LAMB, for many years a prominent citizen of Mendocino county, California, has removed to this valley and proposes to become a permanent settler. For the present Judge Lamb is stopping with his son, whose place is near the head of Dry Creek. He informs us that as soon as the Indian scare is over we may expect a large immigration from his old neighborhood in California.

MORTON'S NOSTING COMMITTEE makes little headway in obtaining testimony against Grover. Messrs. Goodman and Mosier, members of the legislature, about whom so much has been said, have been examined before the committee. Their testimony was, that to their knowledge not a dollar in money was used to secure Grover's election, and that in all respects he was honorably and fairly elected. The parties who originated the charge of corruption and asked for the investigation are terribly chop fallen.

WAREHOUSE.—Schwabacher Bros. have just completed the erection of a brick warehouse in the rear of their mammoth store. The warehouse is built so as to be fire-proof, and is in all respects a most substantial building. An idea of the extent of Messrs. Schwabacher's business may be gathered from the fact that in addition to their immense store house with a cellar under its whole extent, and now a warehouse in the rear, they have two other warehouses—one at the head of Main street, used for the storage of grain, and the other at the Railroad Depot, used for general storage purposes. With all these conveniences, so large is their business that at times they are cramped for room.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.—One of Senator Ford's sons who was with Captain George Hunter, of the Dayton volunteers, has just returned from the front. He was with Gen. Howard in his campaign across Salmon river, and from what he seen and heard is of the opinion that the war is near a close. He was with Capt. McConnell's command the night the Indians attacked the camp. He says the fight lasted all night. Mr. Ford had a fine mare shot and killed in the fight. His opinion is that a large number of Indians were killed, and many more wounded. He says that the regulars and volunteers behaved gallantly in the fight and are entitled to great praise. Mr. Ford speaks highly of Gen. Howard. He says that at the battle at the mouth of the Cottonwood Gen. Howard dismounted his men, and then in person led them over precipices and rocks and attacked the Indians in the rifle pits. The men who have fought under Gen. Howard are satisfied of his bravery and fitness for command.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatch published elsewhere, that Senators Morton and McMillan have accepted the invitation to visit Walla Walla, and may be expected to arrive here on Tuesday night and remain over to Thursday morning. It is now for the city authorities to at once arrange for their reception and proper entertainment whilst here. The brevity of their stay will not allow them to see much of the country, but still with proper effort we can give them a general idea of its extent and resources. Senators Morton and McMillan hold leading positions in the councils of the nation, and if we can properly impress them with the vastness and importance of our country, they will be able and willing to do very much toward opening the Columbia river, and giving us that cheap transportation that will utilize every interest, and at once place us in the front rank of prosperity.

HORSE THIEVES.—Col. Wm. F. Gwinn, living near the foot of the mountains, has had the misfortune to lose a couple of valuable horses. They are supposed to have been stolen by a couple of young men who had been hired to work on Col. Gwinn's ranch. These men gave the names of Henry Skales and Jerry McCurren. Skales is about 21 years of age, has dark hair, rather slim, round shouldered, and weighs in the neighborhood of 150 pounds. McCurren is 19 years old, dark complexion, medium size, and has a lazy look. One of the horses stolen is branded "G" on the left shoulder; the other is a brown mare and is without brands. Col. Gwinn will pay a liberal reward for the arrest of the thieves and return of the animals.

CAPT. HUNTER SHOT.—Mr. Ford, whose arrival is noticed elsewhere, reports an attempt to kill Capt. Hunter, of the Dayton volunteers. It seems that Hunter had a difficulty with Lieut. Wilson, of his command, and high words passed between them. This passed off, and subsequently Wilson seized an opportunity to ride up behind Hunter and shoot him through the shoulder. After committing the cowardly act, Wilson turned and fled, or else the volunteers would have shot him on the spot. Subsequently Hunter was removed to Mount Idaho, where his wound is being treated and he is rapidly recovering.

DUSENBERY BROS. remodel their card this week, and announce a full stock of seasonable goods. If you want to dress in the latest style, they can furnish you clothing just to suit. In the line of lady's wear, their stock is specially full and good, who wish to dress fashionably and well, will find Dusenbery Bros. prepared to fit them out. Give them a call and examine their summer goods.

VOLUNTEERS.—Gen. McDowell has been authorized by the department to call for volunteers from the Pacific states and territories to take part in the Indian war. A thousand volunteers composed of old mountain and frontier men will crush out the Indians in less than no time. This order shows that Secretary McCready understands the situation and is equal to the emergency.

HON. DAN DREMBELLER is again at his home in Umatilla county. Early in the spring Mr. Drembeller started with a band of cattle, bound for Nevada. He made the trip safely, disposed of his cattle at paying figures, and generally is satisfied with his summer's operations.

TAC CITY COUNCIL met last night and arranged for the reception of Messrs. Morton and McMillan, who are expected to arrive here by Tuesday next. Our citizens generally should take part in this reception, and show the distinguished visitors every mark of respect.

WHY?—Over a month ago the Walla Walla Agricultural Society ordered one hundred three sheet posters to be printed for their third annual fair. The order was sent to Mr. E. M. Waite, of Salem, but up to date the posters have not come to hand.

Gov. FERRY has gone to the Palouse country to confer with the settlers. He will also visit the Crab creek settlement, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary for protection against Indian outrages.

CHARLEY CHABOT has treated the editor very kindly this week by leaving at his residence great blocks of ice. With the thermometer at 98 in the shade ice is not only a luxury but a necessity.

CAPT. P. B. JOHNSON has gone to the front, but is quite sure to keep out of the way of Joseph and his braves. Capt. Johnson knows how to take care of his scalp.

COL. KEAPT, chief engineer of the fire department, is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy. His condition is such that he is unable to leave his room.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.—The settlers on Crab creek are returning to their homes having measurably recovered from their fright.

THE SUPREME COURT is now in session at Olympia. The docket is large and includes several cases appealed from this district.

FATHER MESPLIE, the great missionary priest and chaplain in the U. S. army, is visiting his Walla Walla friends.

SHERIFF'S TAX SALE, Monday next. Deputies will look out for their interests.

CAPT. TROUP, of the O. S. N. Co's service, paid Walla Walla a flying visit this week.

The Visiting Statesmen. [BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, July 20th, 1877. W. H. NEWELL.—The Senatorial party, with the exception of Senator Saulsbury, who returns overland, have accepted the invitation of our Company to visit Walla Walla. The party, with invited guests will number about twenty-five, and will leave here Monday, and arrive at Walla Walla Tuesday night, and leave Thursday morning, after breakfast. This will give our people an opportunity of showing up Eastern Oregon and Washington to these gentlemen, and if properly done, it cannot fail to impress them favorably. I hope your people will improve this opportunity. S. G. RAIN.

TOO SLOW.—In a letter dated July 11th, Mr. Leland, of Lewiston, says: "The enemy's operations have been about 75 or 100 miles in the rear of Gen. Howard. The movements and maneuvering of the latter are entirely too slow, and Joseph is smart enough to take advantage of them and flank him all the time."

Such is the opinion here; there are, however, men in the community who on all occasions tout their horn in praise of the military. While we are not disposed to underrate their services, and in fact deplore that they must undergo the hardships of the field, it is nevertheless tiresome to listen to such men praising the military movements in the face of actual defeat. We maintain that it is right to encourage them, and even to wink at some of their minor mistakes, yet there is such a thing as overdoing it, and men engaged in distributing such unwarranted praise, not only make themselves ridiculous, but also humiliate the officers and men of the command, who scorn undeserved praise. And now comes the news that chief Joseph outgeneraled Howard again, by pretending to negotiate peace, when really he only wanted his warriors to escape, and they did escape. This, of course, is not strange, and is easily explained. Listen!

EARLY ALEXANDER PEACH, fully ripe July 16th. This is perhaps the earliest peach known. It is real nice to have good ripe peaches when "Early York" and "Cox Cling," taken from the same orchard, are about as large as hickory nuts. This fine peach was originated in Illinois, some four or five years ago. Mr. Ritz ordered from the east, last spring, over 20,000 peach trees, all of the choicest kinds known in the great peach belt near Philadelphia. This with some very choice varieties that he obtained in California that are known only in that State, with some rare varieties raised at Walla Walla, gives him probably the finest assortment of peaches known in the United States. He has on hand about 250,000 trees of all kinds this season and will increase his stock to over 500,000 next year.

SCHWABACHER BROS.' store was closed on Tuesday last, the occasion being the death of Mr. Sig. Schwabacher's youngest child. The death occurred at Seattle, where the parents had taken the little one in the hope that a change of climate might improve its health.

COL. JOHN GREEN, with a command of nearly 1000 men, is on his way to the seat of the Indian war. Col. Green is a veteran soldier, and if not trammelled by officers who rank him, will make short work of Joseph and his band of renegades.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SWINDLE.—Suffer from forgetting the great (Presidential) swindle the democracy will employ it as their rallying cry in the coming campaign. The idea that our party should be taught that to be cheated out of an election is a trivial matter, is too preposterous for belief. As well teach the rank and file of the party to be cravens and suppress all enthusiasm, all regard for party traditions and party principles!

A DEAD PARTY.—The fact is the death and decent burial of the radical party, North and South, is essential to the future welfare and prosperity of the country. Fully conscious of it, Hayes is determined to do the right and leave the consequences to his party to take care of themselves. His course may be death to the republican party, but it is life to the country. Let him have due credit for his patriotic action.

The election in Ohio this year will be for governor, lieutenant governor, judge of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, attorney general, treasurer, school commissioner, member of the board of public works. The democratic convention will be held on the 25th of July and the republican convention one week later. In addition to state officers members of the legislature are to be chosen.

SENATOR MORTON'S admirers when they can find no other ground for worship assert of him that he is a "great party leader." Well, where has he led his party to? A party with the biggest heritage ever party had, has been dragged through the mire of corruption till it was defeated at the polls.

FROZEN FRUIT CAKE. One pound of fruit, one quart of good fresh cream, sweeten to taste, rub all through a fine sieve, place in freezer, scrape from the sides like ice cream; if molded in fancy forms it must be first frozen, then packed well in the forms, and repacked in ice and salt, like the beginning; place the forms in warm water for a moment, so as to turn out nicely.

LIST OF LETTERS Remained in the Postoffice, Walla Walla, Walla county, W. T., July 21, 1877: Bennett, G. F. Butler, Cory Bary, John Bartlett, John W. Bond, R. C. (Chas.) B. M. (J. H.) Culler, Mrs. Lettie Curry, Jack Cox, Harvey Evans, E. Wood Fowler, George Farrell, N. Laughlin, Rachel Jeffers, P. S. Johnson, Robert Johnson, F. J. Johnson, F. C. (Le Roy) Jones, F. J. Kenell, R. C. (Le Roy) Jones, F. J. Lambie, Mr. Sam'l Muller, Frank McCady, E. W. Tryon, Emily P. Thompson, S. M. Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised." Wm. VANDEY, P. M.

DIED. SCHWABACHER.—Monday, July 16, at Seattle, W. T., Lester Schwabacher, youngest son of Sigmund and Rose Schwabacher, aged eleven months and five days.

STANDARD FLOURING MILLS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Self Raising Flour, Bakers' Extra, Superior & Graham, Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

The highest Cash price paid for Wheat at all times. A. MCALLEY & SON. 6-4f

NOTE PAPER: AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF RULED NOTE PAPER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES. Apply at the STATISTICAL OFFICE at the very lowest prices. 32-4f

BUSINESS AND SHIPPING TAGS! SHIPPING TAGS ARE NOW USED BY ALL BUSINESS MEN, and answer a much better purpose than the old fashioned card. A line of them is now in stock and printed at the STATISTICAL OFFICE at the very lowest prices. 32-4f

SOMETHING NEW! IN WALLA WALLA.

THE GRANGE Saddle & Harness Shop!

JUST OPENED a large and complete Stock of Saddlery & Harness!

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

Men's, Boys' & Ladies' Saddles, ALSO, Boston Team & Concord Collars.

BRIDLES, WHIPS AND SPURS! AND A FULL LINE OF Hardware and California Leather!

for sale to the trade at low prices.

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

WHEAT AND HIDES bought at my store, on Main street, a few doors above Reynolds' Bank. JAMES WHEELAN. 25-5m

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. E. P. FitzGerald & Bro., IMPORTERS OF

REFINED BAR IRON, Norway ShoeShape, Nail Rods and Pick Iron.

CAST STEEL, OCTAGON AND FLAT, Spring, Toe Calk AND...

PLOW STEEL, BURDEN'S Horse & Mule Shoes,

PUTNAM'S NEW LONDON AND AUSABLE HORSE-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-f Walla Walla & Dalles, Oregon.

THE Plummer Fruit Dryers, Patented April, 1877.

THESE MACHINES ARE UNSURPASSED BY any other for Drying or Preserving Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, and are constructed and furnished complete in four different sizes, namely: The Ten Thumb Dryer—capacity of 5 bushels of apples per hour—price—\$125 The Small Family Dryer—capacity of 1 1/2 bushels per hour—price—\$125 The Family Dryer—capacity of 2 bushels per hour—price—\$200 The Factory Dryer—capacity of 6 bushels per hour—price—\$600

These Dryers were awarded the Centennial Medal and Diploma at Philadelphia in 1876. Also, the Gold Medal of the State of Oregon for 1876, for excellence of flavor, color and condition of fruit. All sizes constantly on hand and furnished on shortest notice.

Fruit and Commodity Rights for sale. For further particulars address W. S. PLUMMER, Patentee and Manufacturer, East Portland, Oregon. 30-1f

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING AND FITTING! MRS. C. C. CRAM. Sole Proprietor of the well known

Millinery Store, Nearly opposite the Watchman office.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers and Hosiery for Ladies, Young Misses and Little Girls for all, and prices to please. All orders in the Cutting, Fitting and Dressmaking line will receive prompt attention. Please call and see for yourselves. Walla Walla, March 20, 1877. 18-4f

HOLMES' DRUG STORE Invites your attention to the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Toilet Articles, Glass, Paints & Oil. A specialty, and in full stock. 628 Prescriptions prepared night or day. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. HOLMES. 32-4f

C. H. MACK, DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Ross & Winsam's store, Walla Walla. 52-4f

A CARD. TO MY FRIENDS:—MANY THANKS for their patronage during the years I have practiced Dentistry in Walla 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 eminent professional reputation is sufficient guarantee. WALLA WALLA, November 20, 1876. W. R. CLOWE. 52-4f

WALLA WALLA MARBLE WORKS! COLEMAN & SWEENEY, DEALERS IN Marble Monuments, Tombs, AND HEAD STONES! MANTLES & FURNITURE MARBLE to order. Shop on Third Street, nearly opposite the Walla Walla Statesman office. 22-4f

OLD TYPE!! 500 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE FOR SALE IN lots to suit purchasers. This type is an excellent substitute for "ballot" metal—renowned by those who have used it better—and can be set at one-half the price. Apply at the STATISTICAL OFFICE. 32-4f

Mourning Note Paper.—An extra fine lot of Mourning Note Paper, just received from San Francisco, and for sale at the Statesman office. 30-4f

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Regardless of Cost

AT

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

We must reduce our immense Stock of Goods and will offer

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

SCHWABACHER BROS.

SECURE BARGAINS!

DUSENBERY BROS.

Clearance Sale of Summer Stock.

Summer Clothing, Ladies' Summer Dress Goods,

Summer Hats, Parasols, Fans, Ties, Scarfs,

Summer Shoes, Oxford Gaiters, White Underwear, Embroideries,

Linen Coats, Ulsters, Dusters, Piquets, Lawns, Linens,

Linen Suits, Gradines, Brilliantines,

400 Shawls, Organadies, Etc., Etc.

TO BE

SOLD OFF IMMENSELY CHEAP

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS! DUSENBERY BROS.

