

A Stern Fight for a Free River.

The fight against monopolists has commenced in good earnest and it is none the less effective because it makes no noise. Silent action is the best; let the people once become interested in a measure and sooner or later their voice must be felt.

Our people are bound "hand and foot" by a gigantic fraud. Twenty square miles of land has been grabbed on the south side of the Columbia River from Wallula across the State of Oregon and forty square miles on the north side of the Columbia across the Territory of Washington, making sixty square miles of land for every mile in length of a line from Wallula to Portland held from the people, and half of it given or granted under provisions which the grantees have never attempted to recognize—have never intended to fulfill, and in pursuance of that power which by fraud and paid traitorism all along its line has not only grasped a dominion of lands never earned, but seized the free right of navigation to a great river, a grand commercial highway, and the only channel of relief from a system of highway robbery the equal of which cannot be shown on the American continent.

It oppressed the people by ruinous rates and most offensive discipline, kept a dominion of lands from taxation and added double to the people's burthens. Instead of being a great blessing as a railroad which recognizes reciprocal obligations between the people and its capital should be, it has prepared itself and has been acting as a tyrannical oppressor. And the curses of the people ought to rest upon the men who have lent themselves to help such a power to itself beyond the limit of its just grant. The right to the river the people will have, and the fight if it must be made, will be stern, relentless and aggressive. That country which argument claims can no longer be accorded. Let things be called by their names, and the acts of men shown up. Portland's capital, made out of the sweat of the people, has been joined with Villard's to help rob the state and Washington Territory for its own selfish advantage by making the people tributary to it. Villard, to carry out his plan of fraud, needed their assistance in the state. Portland capital, situated twelve miles up the Columbia River, on one of its tributaries, needed Villard's power to centralize routes at that accidental and unfortunate location, and through well paid tools among its citizens, it has succeeded. The next move is to shut up the highway of the Columbia River by killing the locks, and Villard and a few men at Portland, headed by Senator Dolph and the Oregonian, have been able to virtually control and direct the work of the government on the river.

The work at the locks, a great national work, has been played in the personal control of a self-worshipping young man, whose prejudice and the peculiar influence about him, led him to follow such a course as suited Mr. Villard and his friends at Portland. The Oregonian even went so far as to prematurely (in the opinion of some of the Villard party) advocate the abandonment of the whole matter; and this journal, which asks the northwest to recognize it as a profound judge of its economy, also went so far as to set up its experience, which was ripened in the woods, against that of all portions of the globe as to the value of water transportation. The great ability of Mr. Harvey Scott and Hon. J. N. Dolph, or of Mr. Villard, cannot teach any sane man by any sophistry they are masters of, that any man or combination of men, who have unlimited control of the resources and transportation of a community, will not make its plans and decisions in their own interests. We do not blame Mr. Villard for fighting his own battle and that of the capital which he represents. If he can gain new advantages, he has a right to do so; but he has no right to break, in the least title, the obligations of the grant of Congress, which his power rests on. Any citizen of the State of Oregon, who, for a salary or personal advantage, will be found assisting him and his company to dodge the spirit and letter of the obligations made by the government grant to that company and wrong the State of Oregon and oppress its inhabitants, are guilty, and are unsafe citizens—not to be trusted.

A simple citizen, whose profession may be the law, may claim the right to work for his clients—who may be murderers or swindlers—but when they become officers to guard the state, they cannot be the servants of private interests; if they do, they are traitors to the trust vested in them. And we go so far as to say that any man who will assist to fix a wrong upon the people of a state because his private interests are stimulated to do it, knowing it to be an unjust measure to the people and to the future citizen, is a despicable traitor. He may have titles, and be the recipients of emoluments and honors, but they will not free him from a moral stigma, which ought to burn to his heart's core.

Hon. J. N. Dolph, Hon. M. C. George, and Hon. J. H. Slater have been chosen to defend and to represent the people's interests at the National Capitol. They know the injustice which has rested upon the people of Oregon like a millstone, and no matter how keenly they may realize the value of a railroad across the continent to the people of the northwest, yet they have no right whatever to let that consideration to allow them to wink at or dodge the critical condition of the rights of the people of Oregon and plunge its future into suffering, to relieve a present ungodly greed. Demand justice in the name of the people and avoid by all means the insinuating approaches of the power of railway capital which steadily seeks to rob the people.

We are sorry to see such a godly body as the Golden Gate's quorum, with our neighbor of the Layton Chronicle.

Indian Reservations.

Indian reservations are always looked at with an envious eye. A no matter how much land of the same quality be vacant all around them still the settlers long for the unobtainable. We would mention instances, were adjoining the Umatilla reservation white settlers have filed and lived upon small fractions of land in the hope that some day the Indian land would be thrown open to settlement. The Portland News has a very sensible article upon the subject, but apparently forgets that it would be desirable that these lands should remain as they are until the outlying sections are taken up and brought into cultivation. The STATESMAN believes in throwing the reservations open to settlement, but what it does not want is to see the lands distributed among a lot of unscrupulous monopolists who will make use of it that the Indians themselves. Look at the Palouse country for instance, where fully one-half of the land is held for speculative purposes. Right at our own doors are tracts of land miles in length where not a family resides and not a clothes line is to be seen in its whole extent. And so it is the same everywhere—monopolists and land grabbers hold the soil and still want more. Until these lands are divided up and made to produce their diversified quota, instead of wheat alone, as at present, we do not look to the government to take any particular action in throwing open to white settlement the few reservations now existing. The following article upon the subject contains some useful information:

"A few years ago the Government made treaties with our Indian tribes and gave them lands with the belief that it would be a long time before settlement and population would reach them. Even the Umatilla reservation, when located, was supposed to be a pastoral region only, whereas now it is surrounded by wheat fields. Time has developed the great value of the supposed pasture lands for wheat growing, and hundreds of covetous whites look at the unused reservation land as wasted on unproductive and uncivilized tribes.

The Yakima reservation, also, is now in the way of progress. Hundreds of thousands of acres remain unutilized, and not even used as pasture land. The Nez Perce reservation has been reached by civilization and would be settlers look on wide expanses of waste land, with longing eyes. The Coeur d'Alene possess the most inviting lands possible, and while they cultivate some of it and are making progress, which is true of all the Indians named, still the greater portion of their lands are unoccupied and look like barren wastes. The moment a traveler reaches reservation bounds the land tells its own story of neglect. There are no improvements over a great part; farms and fields cease to exist; long stretches of unimproved prairie extend as far as the eye can reach. The Indian wanders by on his eyry, but the land is useless to him. They possess, in every instance, far more land than they need. They are good judges of land. Their home spots are reserved to them, and they always made their homes among warm, sheltered valleys and in fruitful regions.

Take the reservations near us, as in Western Oregon, and we find the Indians holding more land than they require or can ever need. It is so on Puget Sound. There they occupy the most valuable portions and stand in the way of progress. The reservations in Stevens county, W. T., including the Moses reservation and the Colville reservation, contain a large area, not far from 6,000,000 of acres. They were supposed to be out of the way, but settlers would go there to-day if they could, and mining discoveries have caused the President to throw open part of Moses' reservation to the public, much to his disgust.

General Miles has worked a solution of the question as relates to Moses' band, by securing negotiations for the purchase of their lands for a reasonable consideration. The area of land claimed by reservations is a large aggregate, and covers good territory, capable in every instance of supporting a large population. The fifteen reservations, including the Flathead, which is reached by civilization now, must occupy many millions of valuable land. The area in this way included amount to 15,000,000 of acres, of which at least 10,000,000 is good farming land. This is a startling fact, but it is a fact, and we can locate those people as whites are located, on half that area, or perhaps one-third or one quarter.

The fact that we wish to make evident is that Indian reservations include millions of acres, for which the Indians have no possible use. They possess it, and do not wish to give it up. But civilization has reached the very borders of these reservations, and clamors for room inside. The question that the public puts is this: What will the Government do about it? We used to talk about the frontier, and the Indians were supposed to live on the frontier, but railroads have had the effect to abolish all frontier life and bring the whole world within one great circle of influence. The Indian is surrounded by settlements and hemmed in by white civilization, such as it is. Reservations block the march of progress. The very localities we believed remote and beyond the coming of our people for a long time are to-day brought within the limits of statehood, and are envied by those whites who have got that far and can get no further. There is scarcely a foot of territory occupied by Indians within the limits of Oregon, with the exception of the Klamath and Warm Spring tribes, that is not in the way. Those two reservations occupy lands east of the Cascades that cannot well be cultivated, and are, therefore, out of the white man's way. All the reservations we have alluded to, besides including those on the Sound, are the best of arable lands and needed for white people's occupancy. As they need the superabundant order and above what the Indians can use and really need to make a living from. We shall continue the subject to discover some means for securing these lands for settlement."

From Canas Prairie. Our old time friend, John Riggins, is in the city from Canas Prairie and informs us that the country is almost all settled with a fine class of farmers and they raise more wheat to the acre, have bigger babies, own five more milk and beef cattle carry more fat than in any other section of Idaho. It is a most excellent country for diversified farming, and that is what people seem to require.

Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George I know hope are good.

Shall We Have a New Railroad?

It is very evident that neither the O. R. & N. or the Short line will be the only railroads which will eventually gather in the commerce of this great new western country; already the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is putting out feelers and the Wood River Times says that a gentleman who has studied the railroad situation thoroughly, during the past summer, expresses it as his conviction that the Denver & Rio Grande will surely extend its line to Wood River next spring and summer. This gentleman, who has intimate business relations with the President and other high officials of the Rio Grande road, says that for months past the directors of that company have discussed the feasibility of following their great rival—the Union Pacific—along the route of the Oregon Short Line, and recently they decided to begin building operations as early as practicable next spring. In the meantime an agreement already outlined, by which the Central Pacific Railroad Company agrees, under certain conditions, to permit the Denver & Rio Grande to lay a third rail between Ogden and Corinne, will be signed. This will, in effect, bring the temporary terminus of the D. & R. G. to Corinne, instead of Ogden, Utah, where it now is. From Corinne the road can be built to Wood River in time for next fall's trade.

The coming of the D. & R. G. road, this gentleman says, will cheapen freight considerably as, such is the cheapness of operating its narrow gauge road, the D. & R. G. can make money on rates at which the U. P. would lose.

This is not a new departure or change of policy on the part of the managers of the D. & R. G. road. Years back, before the U. P. company owned any road besides its main line, the struggle between the D. & R. G. and the U. P. road began. But the U. P. did not feel the competition very much then, because of the great volume of its through business. Since then, however, other transcontinental lines have been constructed, and the U. P. has been forced to adopt the policy of building feeders or branch lines more extensively. It was this that led to the construction of the Oregon Short Line. But, as other companies contented with the through route with the U. P. as to the D. & R. G. is now contenting with it for its local trade; and to do this successfully it must lengthen its reach in proportion as the U. P. extends its lines.

The building of a competing line to Wood River and Canas Prairie is therefore determined upon, and another year will see the second road in here.

Diversification of Agriculture.

The STATESMAN has over advocated diversified interests in this farming country and ever and anon have given facts and figures with a view of encouraging our farmers to study the matter. That, in ten years more, wheat will be a secondary consideration in the Walla Walla Valley, we have no doubt. It must be according to the very nature of things. Here is something from the Pioneer Press the leading newspaper of Minnesota which will show that we are not far wrong in our predictions, for what has been done elsewhere under the same conditions will be done here:

"The dairy interest has established itself in Minnesota to stay. It is but a few years since the dairying business was regarded as a most doubtful experiment, upon which a few disappointed wheat farmers in the southern part of the state had ventured. Now it has attained the dimensions of a great industry, and prosperity has followed its growth. Creameries are scattered here and there, fields are dotted with cattle, and farms whose uncertain returns had driven their owners to emigration are now the sources from which a handsome and yearly income is drawn. It is the diversification of agriculture, in the widest sense of that term, which has proved a blessing to Minnesota farmers; but in that diversification the introduction of dairying has played the leading part. The contribution of dairymen as yearly adding to their membership, and the interest displayed in their deliberations, and the butter and cheese convention, now in session at Austin, promises to contribute not a little to the knowledge of the method by which this industry is to be made most successful. It is a commendable fact that the dairy is to be congratulated on the permanent introduction of a system of diversified industry which has already done so much for the prosperity of her people.

Does this settle it?

A reporter of the Tacoma Ledger interviewed Vice-President Oakes and said: On one further point, Mr. Oakes, our citizens desire authoritative information. They came here and invested their means on the faith of the official declaration by the Northern Pacific railroad company that this was to be the western terminus of the road, but when they heard the statement, which has frequently been made of late, that the through overland train would pass this city and go on to Seattle over a road which does not belong to the Northern Pacific, making Seattle practically the terminus of the road, they began to fear that good faith had not been kept with them. Mr. Oakes—My response is simply this, that Tacoma is the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, in fact as well as in name, and that when the through train begins to run here, as they will when the Kalama extension shall be completed they will stop here. The sleeping coaches will not be sent to Seattle. If passenger trains are run between the two points, they will be made up here as for a branch line.

Signs of Short and Long Life.

Lord Bacon's signs of short life are quick growth; fair, soft skin; soft, fine hair; early corpulence; large head; short neck; small mouth; fat ear; brittle, separated teeth. Some of his signs of long life are slow growth; hard, coarse hair, rough, freckled skin; deep furrows in the forehead, firm flesh; veins lying high; wide nostrils; large mouth; hard, gritty ear; strong, conical teeth. He adds that early gray hair is not significant, some of the longest lived having turned gray in early life.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctor gave him up and said he must die."

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Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George I know hope are good.

Just like him.

Alfred Tenyson has declined to accept a place in the English peerage. (Tender it to E. J. Parker. He'll accept.)—Union this morning.

They shook.

A German accepted a broad brimmed specimen from Idaho the other day: "Who was you?" Looking the inquisitive German in the face, he replied, "I am an cowboy."

"Dot's good," replied our German friend; "shale, I was a holly boy too."

Report of General Wheaton.

The following is a partial report of Gen. Frank Wheaton, Commanding Department of the Columbia, 1883, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Pacific:

HONORABLE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER BAR, W. T., Oct. 1, 1883. To the Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to report that on the 31st ultimo, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 202, current series, War Department, Adjutant General's office, I assumed command of this Department during the temporary absence of the permanent Department Commander. Since the date of the last annual report of the Indians throughout the Department of the Columbia have been quiet and peaceable, committing no depredations, and, except in one case, giving no cause for anxiety to the numerous settlers along the northern border, near the British line. In the month of April, when I was in temporary command of the Department, I deemed it necessary, through the report of the commanding officer at Fort Spokane, to move two companies of Cavalry and two Infantry to a camp near the mouth of Foster Creek, on the Columbia River, as a precautionary measure, in the event of serious disturbance or hostile demonstration by Indians on the Moses' reservation. No serious trouble with these Indians occurred, and reports just received from the locality indicate that Chief Moses, Sarepinkin and Tonsaket, the heads of the most influential and important tribes and bands of that section, are quietly locating, as desired, on the Colville reservation.

I do not consider it probable, from present indications, that any outbreak among the numerous tribes and bands throughout the Department, is likely to occur in the near future. The recent completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the rapid progress of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, through the southeastern portion of the Department, have not only very materially and advantageously affected the question of quickly and cheaply supplying our remote posts, but the fact that troops can be speedily moved by rail to any threatened point will soon be understood by nomadic bands of Indians, and they will ultimately take lands in severity, and become as many [possibly the Coeur d'Alene] now are, self-supporting.

I earnestly invite the attention of the Division Commander to the fact that during the past six years the allotments of Quartermaster's funds to this Department have been inadequate to the proper completion of barracks and quarters for the troops. At new posts funds are not supplied to finish buildings the troops have labored at for years, and at old posts buildings now past repair should be replaced by new. With this view estimates have been made and forwarded.

In the month of August the General of the army inspected the more northern posts in this Department, and received at them all those marked evidences of respect and affection that General Sherman's presence inspires among soldiers. They were proud to learn from his own lips that he was pleased with their military bearing and discipline. During the past year the following changes in stations of troops have been made. In this connection I deem it proper to invite the Division Commander's attention to the fact that the Twenty-First Regiment of Infantry has served in this Department—its headquarters at Vancouver Barracks—over eleven years, since July, 1872; and that a recent dispatch from the War Department, indicating that the regiment could not be moved East this fall has occasioned deep regret among its officers and enlisted men.

I believe the command to be in excellent condition, and improving. Its record of marchmaking this year is most gratifying. The Department contest on the 15th, 17th and 18th ultimo, when the leader of the Department Team scored 233 points of a possible 315, indicated a most satisfactory advance over the last, or any previous year's target record—the highest score made being twelve points above the highest made last year, and the lowest on the Department Team being twenty-seven points above the lowest made in 1882.

Sergeant C. H. Clark, Troop "B," 1st Cavalry, carried off the Department medal. The Sergeant last year, (which was his first year's practice,) was second on his post team, second on the Department Team, and won the second prize at the Division and army contest.

The following are the names of the Department Rifle Team, and shows the total score made by each:

- 1. Sergeant C. H. Clark, Troop "B," 1st Cavalry, 263
2. 1st Sergeant Robert M. Hickey, Company "D," 21st Infantry, 256
3. Sergeant Lloyd Henderson, Company "H," 21st Infantry, 256
4. 1st Sergeant John D. Garber, Troop "H," 1st Cavalry, 253
5. 1st Sergeant Joseph Stahl, Company "A," 21st Infantry, 249
6. Private William C. Smith, Company "F," 21st Infantry, 249
7. Sergeant Nathan Compton, Company "B," 21st Infantry, 247
8. Sergeant Arthur Thompson, Company "K," 21st Infantry, 240
9. Private G. C. B. Glendick, Company "C," 21st Infantry, 238
10. Sergeant Henry Reed, Troop "E," 1st Cavalry, 238
11. Sergeant William J. Marston, Troop "K," 1st Cavalry, 236
12. Captain S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, 233

The New Suffrage Law.

Under the new suffrage law, women in the territory belonging to either of the following classes are entitled to vote and hold office:

- 1st. Those above the age of twenty-one years who were born in the United States.
2nd. Those not born in the United States, but whose fathers were naturalized therein while they were minors.
3rd. Those not belonging to the first or second class, but who are, or have been married to citizens of the United States.

In all cases, residence in the territory six months next preceding the day of election, and thirty days in the county is required.

Women not belonging to any of the classes specified above, must make declaration to become citizens "at least six months previous to the day of election," and take "an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the Organic Act of the territory at least six months previous to the day of election."

There may not be many women in the territory coming within the last requirement, but there are undoubtedly some, and they should attend to it at once in case they desire to vote or hold any office.

Some men will also wish to attend to the requirement of the law.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Great Medical Discovery Since the Days of History. It cures the dropping uterus, restores and braces the organs, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh rose of life, youth and early summer time.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the blood, and cleanse the system of all impurities of any kind. It is a positive cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, 25 cents per bottle, or receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 10 cents for postage.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND and BLOOD PURIFIER. They cure constipation, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure, entered in the County Court of the District Court of the Territory of Washington, and for the First Judicial District thereof, in and for the County of Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, in and for the Territory of Washington, the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 8

On Saturday we received a visit from a veritable hero; a man who is as the poet represents, a hero: "Woman's pride, and not her scorn."

Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are passengers on the next steamer from San Francisco. It is going to be thought that Walla Walla is becoming altogether too good for her own welfare.

Joe Freeman is in the field and is turning all the calves he can get hold of. Inquire at his ranch below town. Some one has discovered that a pinch of coffee burned on the stove destroys the odor of boiling cabbage.

Tom Merry, of the Sunday Oregonian, is in the city on business. His cheerful face is always a welcome sight. In predicting the weather of the coming winter the old prophet is far ahead of their first sight.

The Hon. Jos. J. Morgan has returned from his trip to the Yakima country, and speaks highly of its resources. C. R. Bagley, Esq., of Olympia, together with his family, are in the city and will reside during the winter in Mr. Brent's house.

Rev. John Jasper, of "de sun do move" fame at Richmond, has been excommunicated for refusing to recognize his brother Baptist. Mr. E. E. Johnson, agent, a number one He is one of the most popular officers on the N. P.

One thing is very manifest. The Republican defeat of Mr. Randall much more clearly than Mr. Randall and his supporters do. The city attorney of Boston gives an opinion that the aldermen of that city cannot spend the city's money for junketing or suppers.

Mr. W. H. Marshall, traveling passenger agent of that popular road the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., is in the city on business. T. O. Abbott Esq., of the Dayton State Journal, is in the city on a business trip. He reports business lively at Dayton and every thing going well.

General Ticket Agent Barnes, of the Northern Pacific, is in Portland, for the purpose of reorganizing the ticket department of the western division. James McNeill, when member of the Legislature, secured the passage of the bill authorizing the town of Walla Walla to make deeds to lot holders.

The Whitman Mission claim of 640 acres was advertised for sale in 1766. One-half of the proceeds were applied for the benefit of Whitman Seminary. Robert Miller, proprietor of the Sprague restaurant in Sprague, has skipped the county. It is to be hoped he left his wife behind to work up the sympathy dodge.

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The stock embraces a large variety and latest styles of a superior order and was purchased at a great discount. We propose to close the stock out at once and will sell at a GREAT CASH DISCOUNT! BY ORDER OF DUSENBERY BROTHERS.

STILL CHIEF! Of the Boot and Shoe Trade. M. B. DOLAN. Having just received his Fall and Winter supply of BOOTS & SHOES! DIRECT FROM THE MOST NOTED FACTORIES IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

LEADING FACTORIES OF SAN FRANCISCO. BOOT OR SHOE WITH PERFECT FIT. RUBBER GOODS! FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN! DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN.

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War Fight for a Free River.

With an envious eye...

Indian Reservations.

A Woman's Noble Act.

A woman living near Glendale in Dawson county, exhibited a wonderful coolness and nerve a few days ago...

STOMACH BITTERS. As an ingredient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has received the most positive endorsement...

TUTT'S PILLS. TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. The hair on my head changed instantly to a glossy black by a single application of this dye...

SAMARITAN NERVE TONIC. NEVER FAILS. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

DR. LIEBIG'S MANHOOD RESTORER. THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST Remedy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility...

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. A never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, and all the terrible effects of Self-Abuse...

JOHNSON REES & WINANS. Are now receiving the Fall and Winter Goods.

THE ABADIE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The following described and valuable property belonging to the Abadie estate is now in the market...

PATENT. Obtained, and all other business in the U.S. Patent Office...

WORTH PACIFIC FLOUR MILLS CO. The Only Gradual Reduction! ROLLER MILLS!

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HORSE MEDICINE. WALLA WALLA, W. T., June 1, 1883.

SWIFT'S Fruit Farm & Nurseries. OF 500,000 FRUIT TREES.

Still in the Front? SAM OREGON. MECHANICS' STORE!

ODONNEL & JOHNSON. HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, RANGES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Holmes' Drug Store. Main Street, Walla Walla.

E. W. EVERSZ - PROPRIETOR. WALLA WALLA Bakery and Provision Store.

An Oregon Justice. A man named James Burns on Thursday attended a horse at the Weston Livestock Sale...

On the introduction of a Senate bill for the forfeiture of unceded lands, Oregon and Washington...

A prolific source of fraud in the pension bureau is found in the action of certain postmasters throughout the country...

There were more farmers and their families in the city to-day (Saturday) than for many months past...

Local's Bounty Bill. Senator Logan's bounty bill and kind bill, introduced yesterday...

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DR. SPINNEY. No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco.

DR. J. E. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon!

JACKSON HOTEL. The Dalles, Oregon.

Wool Commission Merchants, Graders and Packers.

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