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NEW MEAT MARKET

Beef, Pork, Veal & Mutton

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Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their largely increased stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CHINA

Glassware, Boots and Shoes.

HATS and CAPS,

Notions, Etc.

GRAIN AND HIDES

CASH PAID FOR WOOL

LOOK!

NEW MEN IN CAMP!

FRAZIER & SPERRY!

WOOL COMMISSION HOUSE

MAKE ALVAN ES

ENGAGED IN WOOL GROWING!

WALLA WALLA

STEAM BAKERY

BREAD, CAKES, PIES AND

CRACKERS

ODE.

Write me the origin of the name of the actress who played the part of the Countess in the play 'Felicia'.

How Sleep the Brave.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest from this vile world's tumult, strife and pain?

A NOVEL WITH A HERO.

By Clara H. McKim.

CHAPTER I.

It was a morning in May, 1881. Perfume arose from the flowers in the pattern of the carpet in Miss Affluenti's boudoir.

CHAPTER II.

Count Bazook had called to invite Miss Affluenti to a matinee. Three hours later she was on her way with him to the theatre.

CHAPTER III.

"A countess," said Miss Affluenti to herself, next day, as she gazed into the mirror, "and don't let it elude your memory."

CHAPTER IV.

They eloped, of course. They started west by rail. Miss Affluenti wore a traveling dress of serge in a tiny shepherdess check pattern.

CHAPTER V.

At the close of the usual song service an earnest prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Lizer.

CHAPTER VI.

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play was "Felicia."

Some of the dialogue in it was so "pronounced" that one of the characters, an innocent girl, was sent out of the theatre so that she might not be spoiled by it.

CHAPTER I.

He checked himself, but it was too late. His enthusiasm had betrayed him. She seized the left hand and scrutinized the thumb. It bore the indelible marks of a needle.

CHAPTER II.

Did she forgive him? Not much. Did she become his bride? Well, no. Did she scratch his face? Well, yes.

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STOCK WATERING.

How it Works.

This practice was alluded to by the New York Legislative Committee of 1878, which investigated the coal combination, as follows:

"During the receipt of these enormous profits many of the coal corporations, as was the case with railroads, engaged in the coal carrying trade, unable, under their charters, or for other reasons to declare dividends upon their stock that would absorb their unexpended surplus, issued additional stock to the stockholders, for which they paid nothing. Inaugurated what is commonly known as a stock-watering, or a capitalization of surplus earnings, which is a substance exacting money from the people, creating an indebtedness representing the same, and making in this the basis for forever sacking the public to pay interest upon their own money so exacted."

The same report showed that coal could be furnished at \$3.00 per ton in New York, with a fair profit upon the actual capital invested.

An illustration of the workings of this policy is found in the present situation of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. The earnings for the past year were nearly 12 per cent. net upon its grossly inflated capital, besides adding largely to equipment, which was charged to operating expenses. It is now reported in Wall Street that a further infusion of its capital is to be made under the guise of a consolidation with the Lake Shore road. In 1867 and 1868 forty-seven millions of watered stock were added to the capital of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., upon which regular 8 per cent. dividends have since been paid, and these dividends upon that water, with the interest thereon, compounded annually, for 13 years, now amount to over seventy-five millions of dollars, while the stock itself is quoted in the market at \$140 to \$150 per share. In other words, if instead of watering the stock of these roads in 1867 and 1868 Mr. Vanderbilt had reduced the rates for transportation to a point which would have yielded 8 per cent. net upon the then outstanding capital, the public would at the present time have been seventy-five millions better off, and forty-seven millions of stock which cost only the paper and ink with which it was printed, and which is now quoted between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty dollars per share, would not now be in existence and form a pretext for further taxing the industry and commerce of this State and country so far as to come.—Report N. Y. Board of Trade.

There are hundreds of similar instances throughout the United States. Stealings, even, have been capitalized. —Vide the Erie and the N. Y. and N. H. roads.

"Continue for another half century the power now exercised by corporations to tax the public, and we will have in this country a monied aristocracy such as the world has never seen, and with it all the attendant phenomena of venal legislation and corruption in high places such as has been the downfall of all the great republics of history."

The report of the Legislative Committee, investigating the management of the Erie Railroad, in 1873, concludes with the following remarkable words:

"It is not reasonable to suppose that the Erie Railway has been alone in the corrupt use of money for the purposes named, but the sudden revolution in the direction of this company has laid bare a chapter in the secret history of railroad management such as has not been permitted before. It exposes the reckless and prodigal use of money, wrong from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. According to Mr. Gould, his operations extended into four different States. It was his custom to contribute money to influence both nominations and elections."

In 1879, a committee of the Legislature of New York, Mr. Hepburn, chairman, after an exhaustive examination, declared that the charge of flagrant abuses in railroad management had been fully proven, and added:

"The mistake was not in providing proper safeguards to protect the public interest, and hold the railroads to a strict accountability for their transactions; thus, through the laxity of our laws and the want of governmental control (measurably excusable, considering the unforeseen possibilities of railroad development at the time of the enactment of those laws, but no longer pardonable in the light of the evidence herewith submitted), have crept in those abuses hereafter mentioned, so glaring in their proportions as to savor of fiction rather than actual history."

A sewing machine canvasser was driving leisurely along one of our Western country roads recently, when he met a farmer's boy, who was whistling merrily, and seemed to be altogether in the best of humor. Upon asking him what made him feel so good, he replied that he had got a new shirt that was made out of an old shirt of his father's, that was made out of an old sheet.

STRAIGHT AND NARROW WAY.

How the Anxious ones are Proceeding.

The intense desire of the people to obtain copies of the revised Testament showed very clearly that the old bible had not lost its interest for the masses.

The crowds that have for nearly three weeks assembled thronged to hear the unstudied, simple addresses of Mr. Hallenbeck prove with equal clearness that the "Old, Old Story," when told in a spirit of love, still is of surpassing interest to the people. The lassitude of mid-summer, the demands of business with its engrossing cares, social allurement, and gayeties—none of these have been so strong as this desire in the minds of hundreds to hear the glad news of the gospel.

Yesterday there was no diminution in attendance notwithstanding that all the churches held their regular prayer and conference meetings. These were all well attended, and still the Y. M. C. A. Hall was filled.

AT THE NOON MEETING

Mr. Hallenbeck spoke upon "The great sacrifice of Christ," dwelling upon the incidents of his trial and crucifixion.

The meeting, after the close of the address, took the form of an earnest prayer meeting instead of the usual "testimony meeting." The change seemed to add special interest to the meeting.

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