



\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME VIII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1869.

NUMBER 4.

Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY WILLIAM H. NEWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: One Year... \$5.00; Three Months... \$1.50; Single Copies... 25.

Rates of Advertising: One square (ten lines or less) four insertions... \$6.00; For each additional insertion... 1.00.

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To City Subscribers: On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be served to City subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses. Through the open doors the harmless phantoms on their errands glide. With feet that make no sound upon the floors. We meet them at the doorway, on the stair, Along the passages that come and go, Impalpable impressions on the air.

MODESTY.—Who shall win the prize?

There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty. 'Who shall win the prize?' ask the rose, proudly stepping forward in all her blushing beauty with full assurance of its winning worth.

THE RULING PASSION.—A New England officer who had been wounded, finding his end was approaching, sent for an embalmer and enquired what he would charge to embalm and coffin his remains.

SWINE.

You may buy long legged, long snouted pigs at from one to three dollars apiece at 6 weeks old, and make them weigh at one year old 300 lbs. You can buy Chester White pigs at two months old for fifteen dollars a piece, and with less food, make them weigh at one year old, 600 lbs, and will have no more trouble with them on the score of fence breaking.

INDIANS in Omaha wear paper collars fastened with a shoestring, because they have no garments on which to button them.

Will it Pay a Farmer to Keep Inferior Stock?

The cost of keeping a cow that will make five pounds of butter a week, is about the same as to keep one that will make fifteen pounds in the same time. The first will cost eighty dollars, (\$80) the other, two hundred and forty dollars (\$240). The first will produce 5 lbs. a week for 40 weeks in the year, worth 40 cents per pound, equal to \$20, just what she cost. The other will produce 15 lbs. a week for 40 weeks in the year, worth 40 cents per pound, just first cost. Now we see that each cow will just pay for herself the first year. We have said nothing about the relative value of the calves. If offered for sale, the one from the 'best' milker will sell for a much greater price than the other, but we can afford to leave this out of the estimate.

At the end of one year each cow has just paid for herself, less the keep. At the end of the next five years, the first will have produced \$400, and the other \$1000, a difference of \$600, in five years in favor of the better cow, without estimating the difference in the value of the calves. Now, who can afford to keep a 5 lb. cow, costing \$80, when he can get a 15 lb. one for \$240, and lose \$600 in five years by the operation? Here is the great secret, how some dairymen get rich so much faster than others. They keep none other than the best dairy stock, and keep it well. In this calculation we have allowed each cow to milk the same length of time and the butter of each to sell at the same price. This is unfair towards the better cow, for she will not only milk longer, but the butter made from her will sell for a higher price.

Now, we can go into a dairying neighborhood, and point to farmers who are losing from two to three thousand dollars a year, by keeping cows yielding two hundred pounds of butter a year, instead of those that would yield from five to six hundred pounds in the same time. How many dairymen can tell the relative value of each cow of his herd by actual test? There is a little instrument made for this purpose that don't cost much; but very few dairymen know anything about it. It is called a 'Lactometer,' constructed by placing a number of glass tubes, all of equal length and diameter, in a wooden frame. The milk from each cow is placed in one of these glass tubes; they stand, side by side, and you can see the depth of cream that rises in each tub, representing a certain cow, and estimate her relative value thereby. These instruments are kept for sale in Philadelphia and other cities, and ought to be advertised in the journal, but some advertisers 'can't see it,' therefore, the sales are limited, because the dairymen don't know where to get them; but if manufacturers and merchants will not attend to their own business, we cannot help it.

HORSES.

Every farmer should keep one or more brood mares, and raise colts for sale. With all our railroads and oxen and mules for transportation and labor, the price of good horses is very high, and sales ready. This is very encouraging to the breeder, but he ought to be careful to start right. Have nothing to do with scrubs, nor even with those of medium quality. It costs no more to raise a colt that will sell for one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, or even double that, at six months old, than one that will hardly sell for thirty dollars, except the service of the stallion. It is therefore better to pay from three to five hundred dollars for a superior brood mare than to pay from eighty to one hundred dollars for an inferior one. In selecting a stallion to breed from, it is better to pay from thirty to fifty dollars for the service of a first-class one, than five or ten dollars for that of an inferior or medium one. The cost of feed in all these cases are about the same, and the profit is graduated by the quality of the stock alone. Have no fears about overstocking the market with first-class horses; that has been the bugaboo for the last twenty years, and the price has been rising and rising all the time. No, there is too much timidity in the great majority of farmers for that. They will not invest \$500 in a first-class brood mare from which they could sell a colt at six months old for \$300, but will breed from some worn out nag on the farm, and sell the colt at six months old for \$25 or \$30 and feel perfectly satisfied at that. The truth of this is apparent in almost every neighborhood, leaving the field clear for the competition of those few who have the boldness and enterprise to engage in breeding first-class horses to supply the market at almost fabulous prices, realizing fortunes and spending their time as gentlemen of leisure.

SHEEP.

If you buy common stock ewes at \$4 a head, and sell the lambs to the butcher at four months old for \$4 each, and sell the fleeces at thirty cents per lb, you realize a certain profit on the investment. If you buy a superior stock of ewes, say Southdowns, at \$8 a head, and sell the lambs to the butcher, at four months old for \$8 each, and the fleeces at 40 cents per pound, the keep being about the same, the profit is more than double on the superior stock. The question, can you afford to raise common stock sheep, when you can make so much more profit on superior stock?

SWINE.

You may buy long legged, long snouted pigs at from one to three dollars apiece at 6 weeks old, and make them weigh at one year old 300 lbs. You can buy Chester White pigs at two months old for fifteen dollars a piece, and with less food, make them weigh at one year old, 600 lbs, and will have no more trouble with them on the score of fence breaking. A farmer ought to be very rich who can afford to keep the long legged, long snouted fence jumping breed, when the superior Chester Whites can be had at the

present prices; but remember that every white pig is not a CHESTER WHITE. There are, however, reliable breeders, of well established reputation, who are able to send this valuable breed of hogs to any part of the United States, or any where else.

POULTRY.

This class of farm stock is so varied and numerous that it would occupy too much space to particularize; but in every branch from the Bronze Turkey down to the Pigeon, there is a better and inferior breed. We must, at this time, leave to the sagacity of each one to make his own selection. We close by saying that it will not pay a farmer to keep inferior stock.

Queen Victoria.

A few years ago nothing that could be said or done so unpardonable in the eyes of an Englishman as to speak lightly or disrespectfully of Queen Victoria. But something of a change has come over them in this respect. A very candid and impartial writer thus fixes up the opinion now entertained there of their idolized sovereign:

"Under the influence of morbid attacks like these, there is some little reliance to be placed on what the Queen may say, or determine, or do. She was always somewhat inclined to be headstrong; now she is apt to form sudden plans, or take sudden resolves from which nothing can divert her. She will leave London and rush to Osborn, or Balmoral, at the most critical period of a season, at a moment when a change of ministry may be impending, and when she has resolved on any such escapade, no remonstrance or advice can dissuade her. In this way she has persisted in keeping John Brown as her personal attendant, and allowed him to be conspicuous in his attentions everywhere; and no servants hall or club scandal can induce her to send him in the background, or to alter her friendly deportment toward him. Unquestionably this is unwise; but Queen Victoria is not in a mental condition for which wisdom can always be expected. She is not mad; that is all any one can venture to say. She is unpopular—widely and profoundly unpopular. Not in the active, aggressive sense—not as George the Third was once unpopular, when bricks and stones were pelted at his carriage; not as Adelaide, wife of William the Fourth, was unpopular, when a tumultuous meeting at Charing Cross threw up handkerchiefs in delight at O'Connell's daring allusion to Whitehall and the sovereign who lost his head there because he allowed himself to be guided by his foreign wife—in no such sense is Victoria unpopular. But the mass of people have ceased to care about her; the West End dislikes her, gentility slanders her, fankeysticks girds at her. Of personal loyalty to her there is little or none. A few high-minded politicians and their followers respect her virtues and pity her great sorrows; but ardent loyalty to her is dead. A distinguished Nova Scotian, lately in London, and fresh with all the fervor of the old-fashioned colonial loyalty, confessed to the writer of this article the profound disappointment that came over him when he found that, so where he would in the British capital, his loyal professions were received with wondering, puzzled, half contemptuous incredulity.

Does any one in England desire that the Queen should abdicate? The West End tradesmen, dressmakers and lockeys, perhaps; but surely no one else. The Prince of Wales is not a person whose accession to the throne any rational and disinterested being can look forward to without anxiety. He is a fat, heavy slouching young man, growing more and more of the regular Brunsvick mould and feature. He is deeply in debt. He is not over attentive to his wife—the only member of the family who is really popular; he has low and vulgar tastes; he has a tainted reputation. Scandal pursued him from London to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, back again. He delights in low, comic actors, and still lower comic singers. When he goes to the opera he soon falls asleep; unless, indeed, when Pauline Lucca is singing, and then he is all ears and eyes. Nobody worthy thinking of, wants him for a King. He is a Prince Napoleon, without eloquence, without genius, without democratic principles, without love of letters and arts, without a grand imperial face; and just think what Prince Napoleon would be without all these redeeming merits! No! if the English people must have a sovereign, let them hope that God may save the Queen as long as possible. Whatever her unhappy difficulties and failings, seldom comes a better; and the better it certainly is not in sight just now."

MANY a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer and virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers and sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is a place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, when head of the Louisville Journal, twenty-five years ago, took a boy, W. D. Haldeman, into the office as clerk. The clerk is now the head of the paper, his old employer he employs at forty dollars per week, whether he does anything or not—his doing nothing being preferred by the employer.

The latest dramatization of "Foul Play" was by the Tammany ring for the benefit of Hoffman.

The Bourbons.

We have in the expulsion of Queen Isabella another example of that retributive justice which has followed the race to which she belongs for the last eighty years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at present that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the history of which the events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which centuries ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonnais, situated in the centre of France. Through a marriage of a member of the Capet family with the Bourbon heiress the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Henry of Navarre, who was afterwards King of France under the title of Henry IV. With this celebrated prince began the history of

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589 when Henry IV. ascended the French throne to 1830, when Charles X. was driven out of his kingdom by the revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible importance to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV. up to the time of the first French revolution, there was no break in the royal succession of the Bourbon line in France. Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI. were all Bourbons; but the first and last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could present a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign, Henry "the great" and "the good" as his people delighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate son of St. Louis, who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France, and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race became woefully degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, finish it in France. From the stormy days of the revolution, and through those of the Consulate and the Empire, the two brothers to the unfortunate Louis lived in exile; but when Napoleon fell the elder of them was placed on the throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII., a son of Louis XVI., who died when yet a child in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name. Louis XVIII. had no children, and on his death, which took place in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. But experience had utterly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monarchy, the consequence of which was that a revolutionary outbreak occurred in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did, in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux; but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Phillip had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all human appearance, forever excluded from the French throne. The only surviving descendant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, known as the Count de Chambord, who is 48 years of age. He is, of course, an exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hopes of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV. of France, who, in the year 1700, succeeded in placing his grandson, Phillip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain, as Phillip V. The descendants of Phillip ruled without interruption, until, in 1808, Napoleon compelled King Charles IV. to resign, and nominated a successor to him in the person of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoleon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne, as Ferdinand VII. Dying in 1830, Ferdinand left the crown to his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he had set aside by royal decree, the salic law forbidding a female to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war, but Don Carlos having failed to establish his pretensions eventually resigned them, and died in 1835. His son, the Count de Montemolin, in 1860, renounced all claim to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon princes of Spain have invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race—foremost among which are a passion for absolute power—and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitute the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

THE BOURBONS IN ITALY.

The late Bourbon dynasty of the kingdom of Naples and the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza were founded by Phillip V., of Spain in the early part of the eighteenth century. They were overthrown for the time by the first Napoleon, but after his downfall the Bourbons were restored to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, which they continued to govern till the revolution of 1860 drove Francis II. to Gaeta as a refugee. This prince still lives, an exile and a murderer, and it does not seem probable that he

will ever recover his lost possession. The Bourbons of Parma and Piacenza lost those duchies in 1859, which were annexed to Sardinia, and now form a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE BOURBON FAMILY.

That branch of the Royal Family of France known as the House of Orleans, is a younger branch of the Bourbon family, and was founded by Phillip Duke of Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIV. From him descended the Duke of Orleans who played so remarkable a part in the first French Revolution as Citizen Egalite, and met so tragical a fate, perishing by the guillotine in 1793. Louis Phillippe, chosen King of the French in the Revolution of July, 1830, was the son of Egalite; and the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Phillippe, is the present representative of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. It will be remembered that this prince and his younger brother, the Duke of Chartres, were with our army for some time during the late war. The Count of Eu, another of Louis Phillippe's grandsons is the husband of the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, the heiress of the throne of Brazil; and the Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Phillippe, is married to Marie Isabella, infante of Spain, and sister of Queen Isabella. The party in Spain, known as the Liberal Union, is supposed to be in favor of his election to the Spanish throne, in the room of Isabella.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Commercial Capital.

The New York Herald, on the commercial capital of the continent, says:

"The city of Chicago may take the palm for being, next to New York, the most prosperous, go-ahead city on the continent. It now contains a population of over a quarter of a million, and is increasing at the rate of twenty-five per cent. every couple of years. The population is now sixty times larger than it was thirty-one years ago. The aggregate wealth of the city exceeds two hundred and thirty-two millions, or two hundred and fifty times as large as it was twenty-eight years ago. In fact, everything in Chicago has increased enormously within the last quarter of a century—especially divorce cases. She has whole blocks of magnificent dry goods palaces, ware-houses, bank and insurance buildings, is well supplied with handsome church edifices, private residences, opera houses, theatres, hotels, railway stations, printing houses, and prints some rather enterprising newspapers. She has a community of merchant princes who are imbued with the true Western adventurous spirit, dashed with Eastern energy, endurance and ingenuity; she has divines as eloquent as you will find almost anywhere, and lawyers who are pronounced fair at common law and famous in causes connected with the marital relations of frail humanity. Taken altogether, Chicago is a wonderful city already, but in a few years will become still more wonderful, populous and prosperous—the Titan of Western metropolises. Already are the eyes of her public spirited citizens looking to the vast advantages to accrue from making Chicago a sort of central or distributing point for the Pacific Railroad, taking, as it were, time by the forelock, and stepping in by the side of New York to urge to a triumphant completion this great transcontinental undertaking. Meetings have been held and resolutions adopted showing the natural advantages of Chicago as a point for a direct trade with Eastern Asia, and for concentration of Oriental goods—teas, silks, satins, the 'spices of the Orient,' and the untold wealth that must cross the continent upon the completion of the railway, en route to the markets of the Old World. By this means, and by enlarging the facilities for railway communications between the two cities, Chicago will become a veritable suburb of New York and help swell the magnitude and splendor of the great commercial emporium in common with her own. Arrangements are also being made in Chicago to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Road—next Fourth of July, perhaps—with a degree of liberality and magnificence unparalleled on the continent. In short, Chicago seems actually to be a step in advance of New York in appreciation of the commercial benefits that will flow from the construction of the road. And our merchants and citizens generally, as our public authorities, should be waking up to the importance of celebrating the consummation of the iron-bound union between these two great cities.—New York on the east and San Francisco on the west—in a manner commensurate with the importance of the event and the honor of the city. If they do not take care Chicago will be ahead of New York in the matter of inaugurating the great occasion. They are an intrepid class of people, those Chicagoans."

SPICES AND AROMATIC HERBS.—Speaking of the spices employed as a seasoning for pies, gelatine, &c., an author writes: "The best way to have these spices good is to prepare them oneself. The following are the proportions in ordinary cooking; place in a paper bag a quarter of an ounce of thyme, quarter ounce of bay leaf, eighth ounce of marjoram, eighth ounce cayenne pepper; pound the whole and press through a hair sieve. Keep these spices in a dry, well-corked bottle. These spices are used either alone or with salt added; the proportion for mixing with salt is one ounce of the mixture to four ounces of fine salt. One ounce of the spiced salt is sufficient to season three pounds of galantine forcemeat."

JAPAN is importing a great many guns. ENGLAND and Wales have a million paupers.

In Play.

"Oh, Alice, why did you do that?" "I was only in play, mamma;" and Alice seemed to think that was quite enough. "But you should not do wrong things even in play. Do you think you should?" "I don't think it matters much if we are only in play, mamma." Alice's mother had often to tell her that it did matter, and that "only in play" was never an excuse for doing wrong things. Sometimes she would hold the cat by the tail, and say it was only in play. Sometimes she took her baby sister's rattle, and when she cried said the same thing. Sometimes she ran away when her mother wanted her, and this is the excuse she made even then. It was not a good one, as I hope you understand.

One day she did a worse thing than even these that I have told you about. Children often like strange toys to play with, and Alice liked playing with fire. She would light straws or sticks, and run about the room with them, or burn paper slowly, or strike lucifer matches. She liked to see a blaze. But fire is a very dangerous thing to play with. Her mother had often told her so, and had said that she must be punished if she would do such naughty things. But, though Alice must have known that her mamma would certainly do as she said, even that did not make her leave off.

So, on the day about which I have to tell you, Alice saw lying in the kitchen a box of matches; and looking around to see if any one was watching, she put the box into her pocket, and went out. At first she intended calling her brother, and asking if he would like to join her; but then she remembered that most likely he would not be willing to play with fire when his mother had told him not, so she decided to go alone.

"I will strike them one by one," she said to herself, "and see them burn, and then I will come home." So she looked out for a quiet place where she would not be disturbed, and where she would be hidden from the house. And she also thought it would be better to have a sheltered place, as, if the wind blew, the matches would not burn so long.

I wonder if Alice had quite forgotten how wicked it was to disobey her mother. I wonder if she had never learnt that little but solemn text from the Bible, 'Thou, God, see me.' She found just the place she wanted. It was on the other side of the hay stack, which had lately been made at a little distance from her father's house. It seemed like a nice place, it was quiet, and retired, and sheltered, and she would be quite hidden from all the windows of her home. But really, as you no doubt know, it was one of the worst and most dangerous places which she could possibly have chosen, as she soon found.

She had lighted about half the matches when she accidentally let one drop before it was quite burnt out. But she took no notice of it. The only thought she had about the matter was, 'Well, one doesn't make much difference; I have plenty more to burn.' She did not look to see what had become of the still burning match which she had dropped. But it fell upon some hay that lay quite close, and as it was very dry, it took fire instantly, and before Alice had time to cry out, the flame ran up the side of the stack and set the whole in a blaze. At first she was so frightened, that she could neither speak nor move. And while she sat still, a bit of the burning hay fell on her pinafore, and in a moment she was in a blaze too. Then, without waiting to try to put it out, she ran shrieking across the field towards her home, crying, 'Mamma, mamma,' as loudly as she could.

But the faster she ran the more rapidly the fire spread over her. The flames spread along her pinafore and frock, and singed her beautiful long curls, and her throat was so badly burned that she did not know how to bear the pain. So were her arms and hands, and even her face.

Her father was first to see her. He ran out of the house and rolled her on the ground and put out her burning things with his hands. Then he took her at once to the doctor's, not stopping to attend to the hay stack, which the fire was burning all away. "How did it happen?" he said.

But Alice was too bad to answer, and, indeed, it was many weeks before she spoke again.

She had a long illness, and suffered a great deal, and it was feared that she would never get well.

Even when she was better, her face was so marked that she was never the same beautiful Alice again.

Oh, if she had but minded what her mother said, and never played with fire!—Christian World.

BEEF-STEAK SMOTHERED WITH ONIONS.—Cut up six onions very fine; put them in a sauce pan with two cupfuls of hot water, about two ounces of good butter, some pepper and salt; dredge in a little flour. Let it stew until the onions are quite soft; then have the steak broiled, put into the saucepan with the onions; let it simmer about ten minutes, and send to the table very hot.

BAKED HAM.—Most persons boil ham. It is much better baked, if baked right. Soak it for an hour in clean water, and wipe it dry; next spread it all over with thin butter and then put it into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and batter crusted upon the flesh side, and set it away to cool.

A JERSEYMAN has recovered \$500 from another in whose wash tub his son was drowned. THE Czar of Russia writes for the papers. He'd starve if that was his best hold in San Francisco.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is named as the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

MISCEGENATION.—The House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature has passed a bill repealing all laws prohibiting marriages between the blacks and whites.

TERRIBLE earthquakes occurred in the State of San Luis Potosi, and had caused several towns to be entirely abandoned.

A RARE HONOR.—General Shields who has been elected from the Sixth Missouri district, will have the rare distinction of having represented Illinois and Minnesota in the Senate, and Missouri in the House.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—Senator Morton has introduced a bill to purchase a new site, thirty acres in extent, for an Executive mansion at Washington.

MEADOW LAKE, a town in Nevada that two years since boasted three thousand inhabitants, a daily paper, and all the other adjuncts of civilization, has run down to less than fifty residents all told.

SMALL POX.—The extent to which the small pox prevails in San Francisco, will be understood when we state that it has been found necessary to employ a special police force of one hundred men to take charge of the houses in which small pox is known to exist.

GENERAL AMNESTY.—The telegraph gives the text of a general amnesty issued by President Johnson, and which relieves from legal disability all persons who were engaged in the rebellion.

EASILY EXPLAINED.—We notice a paragraph going the rounds of the press, about a haunted house near Olympia, Washington Territory.

ROBBING A DEAD NIGGER has heretofore been thought the depth of human depravity, but the Sacramento Reporter tells the story of robbing a dead Indian, which we think caps the climax.

RADICAL LOVE FOR THE SOLDIER.—The radicals of Washington Territory are just now endeavoring to run down Governor M. F. Moore and secure his place for Anderson Cox.

THE PARTY who furnishes this sketch vouches for its correctness, and says that it is only an instance of the heathen ignorance of many people who are sent to Washington to make standards of taste and law.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—A few years since Nevada tried the experiment of changing the jury system, and allow three-fourths of the jury to return a verdict in all civil cases.

WAGON ROAD.—We notice that a memorial has been introduced in the Montana Legislature, asking Congress to appropriate money to open a wagon road from Fort Benton to the Columbia River.

OUR DELEGATE.—Our Delegate in Congress appears to be attaining unenviable notoriety. A few weeks since he was paraded before the country as being under arrest for the non-payment of a sum of money he had borrowed from a confiding friend.

GENERAL CONSOR.—launched his steamboat, which he calls Kate Connor, on the River Jordan, Utah, December 10th.

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OUR DELEGATE.—Our Delegate in Congress appears to be attaining unenviable notoriety. A few weeks since he was paraded before the country as being under arrest for the non-payment of a sum of money he had borrowed from a confiding friend.

Our Free Form of Government. During the past three years, says the Sacramento Reporter, we have frequently heard patriotic citizens, true lovers of liberty, their country and the Union, express doubts as to the stability of our free form of Government.

It is true that the majority of people of the nation, during the rebellion, acquiesced cheerfully in all that was believed necessary to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and sustained and approved of many acts of Congress, and orders of Executive officers, which were not only unnecessary, but which were, in fact, injurious to the success of the cause to be served, as well as wickedly unjust and oppressive in character.

If we were to measure the value of blessings according to the degrees of their susceptibility to abuse or danger in the misapplication of principles, we should soon arrive at the conclusion that men are incapable of safely exercising power. The fears which we have alluded to, as expressed by well meaning men, are measurably the offspring of distrust of the masses and their want of devotion to their own true dignity and dearest rights and interests.

It is true, that such men as Sumner, Wilson, Pomeroy, Butler and others, even now favor starting infractions of the Constitution of our country, in all of which we are confident they must and will signally fail.

The acts and expressed views of these bad men may indeed disturb for the hour; may cause uneasiness and even alarm to the timid, but are certain, sooner or later, to arouse the masses, and to cause them to move with great unanimity and irresistible force for the preservation of our free form of Government, as framed by our fathers.

MEWARD.—The traditional 'nigger in a woodpile,' was a very harmless fellow, compared with the 'man and brother,' Meward, who is in Washington claiming a seat in Congress from Louisiana.

THE RADICALS claim that their organization is a party of progress, and that its views and designs are liberal, but this is simply untrue, as is clearly proven by their enactments disfranchising hundreds of thousands of worthy and intelligent white citizens in the South.

THE DEMOCRATIC party, in truth, represents true, rational and practical progress, and in no form whatever does it now threaten infractions of the Constitution of our country, that great safeguard of American freedom.

It is reported that the Siamese twins lived together in great happiness until the war broke out, when a Chang declared himself a Unionist, and a Seccionist, and the quarrels between them became so violent that the twins were at one time on the point of fighting a duel.

Letter from Warren's Diggings. WARREN'S, I. T., Dec. 30, 1888. EDITOR STATESMAN.—While looking at Bancroft's map, descriptive of this portion of our Territory, I noticed that this camp was placed in Boise county.

THE WALLA WALLA PACKERS will give a SOCIAL PARTY, at the Bank Exchange Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 12th, 1899, invitations to which have been issued to their friends.

LECTURES. A SERIES OF LECTURES will be delivered in the NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, under the management of the School Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the building, and meet incidental school expenses.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT. SEATTLE, W. T. REFERENCES.—Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice of Washington Territory; Hon. B. F. Dennison, Associate Justice, Washington Territory; Hon. S. G. Gardner, Surveyor General, Washington Territory; Hon. P. D. Moore, Ex Collector Internal Revenue, W. T.

UNITED STATES MAILS. Washington Territory. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Washington, November 30, 1898. PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS of the United States from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, on the following routes in the Territory of Washington, will be received at the Contract Office of the Department until 5 p. m. of February 26th, to be decided by March 5 following.

NOTICE. Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

THE EDITOR of the Nevada Gazette is of the opinion that "scarcely one-half of the male inhabitants of that city have been in a normal condition for the last ten years. Their stomachs, their lungs, their brains, are swollen with the effects of alcohol.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, accompanied by General Sturn, arrived at the City of Mexico, on the 2d, and was cordially received.

A disappointed Yankee tourist writes home from the Rhine: "Take the upper Mississippi or the Hudson River, place upon their bluffs the ruins, put a little historical truth and an immense amount of romantic fiction upon each little headland, have a few men write eulogiums on them, and the winding Rhine will be wound up forever."

MARRIED. At the Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla, on the 6th inst., by Hon. J. E. Wycze, Hon. J. S. White, to Mrs. Mary L. Field.

DIED. On the 5th inst., ROBERT WILLIAM, aged 17 months and 13 days, only child of R. H. and Martha J. Baskett, of Umatilla county, Oregon.

DR. J. H. DAY. DEALER IN—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY, Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store.

ADAMS BROS., SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS, 1868 (Holiday Goods) 1869. AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY NOTIONS. For sale at the New Book and Variety Store, CHEAP FOR CASH!

NOTICE TO Settlers on Public Lands. H. PARKER is ON HAND AGAIN, with all his Plans and Records, prepared to render valuable services to—Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired. Three full instructions from the Land Department, Washington City, which must be complied with, I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business.

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALES CITY, OREGON. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor. NOTICE. Having rebuilt and furnished the STABLE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine parlors, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thoughtful for the favor of his patrons for the last six years, hopes by strict attention to their every want, to merit a continuance for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the Best in the Market.

THOMAS SMITH. TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN Informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of—MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TIMBER and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS.

W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK promptly attended to. Also, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and attends to Jobbing generally.

JOHN DOVELL. Remember Dowell's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla, 25 ft.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates. 74@74 1/2 New York Gold Quotations. 134 1/2

"BUCKIN BILL," a somewhat notorious individual, was shot and killed at Portland, a few days since.

We are requested to say that the child of Mr. Deeres died from disease, and not in consequence of an accident, as was at first reported.

S. H. McLAUGHLIN is again reminded that he is in arrears to this office. Of all "bilks" the men who bilk newspapers are the meanest.

PUGET SOUND AGENCY.—Those of our readers who require the services of an agent to transact business on Puget Sound, are referred to Mr. Andrews' card, in another column. We know Mr. A. well, and can vouch for his integrity and business capacity.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The newly elected officers of Enterprise Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., were duly installed on Wednesday evening last. The new officers for the coming term are John Montague, N. G.; Dr. C. M. Steinberger, V. G.; P. B. Johnson, R. S.; G. C. Strum, P. S.; J. F. Abbott, T.

IN THE FIELD.—Dr. D. S. Baker is fairly in the field as an aspirant for the radical nomination as a candidate to represent this Territory in Congress. Dr. B. has both money and brains, and will prove a formidable rival to Garfield, Howe, Cox, and all the other small fry who seek to control the radical party.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—Sheriff McAuliff collected and paid over to the County Treasurer, for the month ending December 31st, 1868, the sum of \$4,385 68. These taxes were on account of the years 1866, '67 and '68. The Sheriff has displayed commendable energy in collecting the delinquent taxes and has proven himself "the right man in the right place."

IMPOSTOR.—A man who wears the garb of a Catholic clergyman is traveling through this Valley and endeavoring to live by alms. He is described to us as a man about thirty years of age, who in some way has picked up a smattering of theology, but has no claim whatever to recognition as a priest. The public will beware of the impostor.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The ball of the Washington Fire Company, on New Year's night, turned out a grand success, the attendance being larger and more fashionable than on any previous occasion of the kind. The arrangements and ornamentation of the hall were in excellent taste, and what with music and dancing, the firemen and their guests spent a most pleasant evening.

U. F. F. C. S.—Hon. Frank Henry, Grand Master of this ancient and honorable institution, has instituted a chapter of the order at Walla Walla, and already quite a number of our more prominent citizens have been initiated into its sublime mysteries. Not being a member we cannot speak knowingly, but are assured that its purposes are entirely moral and charitable.

GOOD REASON.—"Why don't you trade with me?" said a closed-fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic and to the point: "You have never asked me, sir; I have looked all through our home paper for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited; besides my experience leads me to believe that the man who is too mean to advertise is too close to deal fairly."

SNOQUALOMIE PASS.—A gentleman who crossed the mountains by way of the Snoqualomie Pass, on Christmas day, reports the snow on the summit at 21 feet deep. This is the route the North Pacific Railroad most likely will follow in reaching the water, and this report is important as showing the light fall of snow at that particular point. The Central Pacific crosses the Sierra Nevada range at an elevation where the snow frequently falls to the depth of twenty or thirty feet, thus practically intercepting communication during the winter months. The North Pacific Railroad will have no such difficulty to overcome.

PACKERS' SOCIAL PARTY.—It will be noticed that the packers of Walla Walla have arranged for a Social Party, to come off at the Bank Exchange Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. The names of the gentlemen announced as managers, and the fact that the invitations are restricted to members and their friends, gives assurance that this will be one of the most select parties of the season. With their characteristic liberality and public spirit, the packers are making the most extensive and complete arrangements and are sparing neither pains nor expense to make their party an occasion of rare enjoyment.

"SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK."—Mr. Porter, agent for the publisher, is soliciting subscribers for a book with this title. The author, Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, is known as a vigorous though somewhat sensational writer. In the style of Lillard's "Quaker City," "Sunshine and Shadow," affords an inner view of life in New York, and as such must possess interest for all those who are familiar with the great metropolis. Describing scenes even more startling than anything to be found on the pages of romance, the book must necessarily have a large sale. To those of our readers who desire a book at once thrilling and instructive, we commend "Sunshine and Shadow."

BLOODED STOCK.—The advantages of our Valley for the growth of stock is slowly but surely being appreciated, and as a result some of the best stock growers of the coast are locating in our midst. Among those who have removed to our Valley within the last year, we notice Wm. Bigham, Esq., who brought with him eighty-five head of the best brood mares that could be procured for money. More recently he has introduced a couple of thorough-bred stallions, one of them a full brother of the celebrated horse "Norfolk," and sired by the equally famous "Lexington," in his day one of the fastest horses on the turf. Mr. B.'s stallion of the Lexington breed is named "Norwich," was foaled in 1862, and was sold by his original owner for \$10,000. From a horse with this pedigree, it will be strange if his owner fails to breed fine colts. The other stallion is also by "Lexington," and is one of the finest stallions on the coast. We believe these are the first thorough-bred animals brought to the Valley, and from their introduction we hope to see a great improvement in our breed of horses. Experience shows that it costs no more to raise a thorough-bred than a scrub, whilst in the matter of return the difference is three or four hundred per cent. in favor of the blooded stock. Our stock owners now have the opportunity of testing the advantage of raising blooded stock, and we trust that they will improve it.

THE COMBINED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF SAN FRANCISCO have agreed that no brokerage shall be allowed to solicitors, and only those directly employed by the different offices shall receive any compensation, or salary.

A WIDOWER of seventy-eight and a spinster of sixty have spliced in Connecticut. Their united weight is 700 pounds.

THERE are over 550 woolen mills in the six States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

WHY is a postage stamp like a bad scollar? Because it gets licked and put in a corner.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING, at the Court House, on Saturday last, was well attended and characterized by great unanimity and a determination to put down every thing like division in the ranks.

The Democratic Club Meeting, at the Court House, on Saturday last, was well attended and characterized by great unanimity and a determination to put down every thing like division in the ranks. The usual routine business having been transacted, Hon. Frank Henry, of Olympia, was introduced and proceeded to address the meeting, imparting much information in relation to Puget Sound, as also the manner in which the radicals living in that section of the Territory manage politics. His sketch of the measures resorted to for the purpose of securing the Delegateship was particularly rich, and called forth shouts of applause. As a humorous speaker, we doubt whether Mr. H. has a superior on the coast. At the conclusion of Mr. Henry's address, Messrs. Wyche and Newell were called for and responded briefly, pledging their full co-operation in the purposes for which the Club was organized. Our friends from the country who were in attendance, expressed great satisfaction and intimated the intention to form subordinate Clubs throughout the country. With a thorough organization of this character, Walla Walla county is good for three hundred democratic majority at the next election.

MASONIC.—Walla Walla Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. H. Blewett, W. M.; G. Savage, S. W.; J. Gardner, J. W.; A. B. Elmer, Treasurer; Chas. W. Frush, Secretary; J. Beck, Tyler. These officers were installed by D. G. M. Fred. Stine and P. M. Lew. Day.

WALLA WALLA SOAP.—Mr. Conlisk, of the new Soap Factory, has left at the Printing Office a box of soap which on trial we find to be an excellent article and fully equal to the best imported. Friends of domestic industry will give the home-made article the preference.

FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES.—Messrs. W. G. Langford, M. C. Moore, and Theo. Koons, all well known citizens of Walla Walla, sailed from San Francisco for the Atlantic States, by the steamer of the 23rd ult.

LECTURES.—It will be noticed that a course of lectures is announced, the proceeds of which are to be applied to a most commendable purpose.

THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN. The New York Herald's correspondent has been "pumping" John Willis Menard, the colored man who claims to be elected to Congress from Louisiana. Here is a portion of the conversation: Reporter—How did the republicans on the floor of the House receive you the day you made your appearance? Menard—Well, nothing extra. I had to find my way in, and when inside I found nobody inclined to come near me. I felt bad at this. I didn't want to sit there and be stared at like a curious kind of animal, and if nobody cared to talk to me, I wasn't going to force my company on them. I walked in on that floor feeling that I had a right to do so, and a good deal better right than these carpet buggers, Newsam and Syper, from Louisiana, elected by colored votes in the place of better men.

Reporter—Did these men see you on the floor? Menard—Yes, they saw me, but that was all. They never once came to ask me how I was, or introduce me to some of the prominent members. I felt very greatly incensed and indignant at this, because I knew these carpet buggers so well, and I know how ready they were to shake hands with me and poorer colored men when they were way down in Louisiana looking for office.

Reporter—Who among the members showed you any kindness? Menard—None of them to speak of.

Reporter—How did the members receive you? Menard—Well, I could easily see that they didn't like it much; the carpet buggers from Louisiana edged away the moment they saw me in their neighborhood. Altogether I felt disappointed and uncomfortable, and resolved never to go in upon that floor again until I went to take possession of my seat.

Reporter—Did you see Benjamin Butler? Menard—No; there was nobody to introduce me in an official capacity.

Reporter—You don't appear to like the carpet buggers? Menard—Indeed, I entertained no great amount of love for them, and the colored people of the South are losing confidence and regard for them very fast.

Reporter—Could the colored people get along without them? Menard—They could now. They are able to take care of themselves, and dispense with the carpet buggers.

Reporter—What do you think of General Grant's election? Menard—I haven't much confidence in Gen. Grant. The colored people would sooner have seen Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Wade or general Butler elected. Chief Justice Chase was their first choice. If the democracy had nominated him they might have had the colored vote of the South.

Reporter—How will the civil right question settle itself at the South? Menard—As it is, the colored people down there enjoy far more social privileges than they do at the North. I hardly ever noticed in New Orleans any of that prejudice against us that you see up here. If the bill of civil rights had passed in Louisiana, I don't believe the colored folks would have cared a bit to avail themselves of any of its provisions. As it is, they have all the rights and privileges that they are inclined to use, though, of course, I should like to see them protected by law. I want to see all public conveniences thrown open to the people regardless of race, color or previous condition; and this is bound to come when the parties at the South are more broken up than at present.

THE combined fire insurance companies of San Francisco have agreed that no brokerage shall be allowed to solicitors, and only those directly employed by the different offices shall receive any compensation, or salary.

A WIDOWER of seventy-eight and a spinster of sixty have spliced in Connecticut. Their united weight is 700 pounds.

THERE are over 550 woolen mills in the six States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

WHY is a postage stamp like a bad scollar? Because it gets licked and put in a corner.

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 95.] AN Act providing for the sale of the arseal grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is authorized, to sell, at such time and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the following military reservations and public property, namely: The ground now occupied by the Saint Louis Arsenal, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, except the watermost six acres thereof, and that occupied by the United States Arsenal situated at Liberty, Missouri, together with such buildings, machinery, and other property appertaining thereto, as cannot be advantageously employed in the construction or improvement of other arsenals or military posts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the ground occupied by the Saint Louis Arsenal, except the watermost six acres thereof, shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets, conforming, as near as may be without detriment to the interest of the government in the sale, to the public streets of the city of Saint Louis, adjoining said grounds; a plat of this division, made in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, shall be filed with the proper officer in the city of Saint Louis; and the said lots shall be sold separately, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice by advertisement in at least three daily papers in the city of Saint Louis; payment to be made one-third in cash, the remainder in one and two years, with six per cent. interest per annum, secured by deed of trust on the lots sold. The same shall be sold in sections not exceeding one hundred feet in length.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the watermost six acres of the tract of ground occupied by the said Saint Louis Arsenal is hereby granted to the city of Saint Louis, to be held as a public ground forever, open to the use of the public at a place of public resort, and for no other use whatever, and without any power in said city to make any disposition of the same, or any part thereof, for any private use whatever: Provided, however, That this grant is upon the express condition that the said city shall, upon a plan and of a character to be approved by the President of the United States; in default whereof this grant shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the grounds occupied by the Liberty Arsenal shall be sold at public auction, after due notice by public advertisement in the time and place provided in this act, in such parcels, blocks and lots as may be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the government, by the Secretary of War, upon the terms and conditions as to payment specified in the previous section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all proceeds of the sale of all property provided for in this act shall be paid into the treasury of the United States: Provided, That the machinery, ordnance stores, and arms that the government desires to reserve from sale, shall be stored at any arsenal now established or to be established by law.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC-NO. 96.] AN Act to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the sole purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue an additional amount of temporary loan certificates, not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars; said certificates to bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand, and to be similar in all respects to the certificates authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the said certificates may constitute and be held by any national bank holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

AFTER Charles Sumner had closed his speech at the Chinese banquet in Boston, some amusement was caused by the band striking up "Champagne Charley."

INDICATION is that slatternly housewife by whose fault chiefly the moth and the rust are allowed to make such dull work of life.

EXCELSIOR MILL. THE EXCELSIOR MILL has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated throughout, and being now provided with four feet FRENCH BURRS, and an improved SHUTE MACHINE, is now prepared to turn out FLOUR equal to the best brands on the coast.

Farmer are invited to send in their grain and have the same ground on the premises. Orders for FLOUR and FEED Bled on short notice and the lowest market rates.

H. P. ISAACS, Proprietor. Wm. MATZLER, S. M. CUPP, LAWYER.

CUPP & DAY, PHOTOGRAPHERS. WE are now prepared to take PICTURES in Every Style of the Art, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at all times and in all kinds of weather. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SWIFT'S NEW STORE ON THE UPPER UMATILLA. I WITH A NEW STOCK OF GOODS. Go and See Him, Everybody! Oct. 29, 1868.

FOR SALE. THIRTEEN COWS and THREE YEARLINGS. Choice Cattle, are offered for sale. Price of Cows, \$35; Yearlings, \$20; Calves, \$12 50. The cows are all Durham, and offer an excellent opportunity to persons desiring to raise good stock. For further particulars, apply to A. LAFAVRE, Frenchman.

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. ESTD BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA.—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS weekly in advance.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER and ALE. Washington Territory, 1864.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 13. A. M., holds its regular Communications on the 1st Monday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Regular in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

1842.....INCORPORATED.....1842. ASSETS, August 1, 1868, \$28,000,000 CASH.

PURELY MUTUAL. ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS. Persons now insuring in this old and reliable Company will fully participate in the Dividends of February 1st, 1869. Dividends may be used in reduction of second payment, or to increase the Policy. The method adopted by this Company, the success of the institution, the character of the men managing the business, the promptness in paying losses, the mode of declaring Dividends, should all be taken into the account.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Has been in successful operation for over 25 years. It is the OLDEST wholly Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States. The ablest business men in the country are on its Board of Trustees. Every profession and department of business is represented. Twenty-five years of unparalleled success has placed this Company in advance of all others and put the seal of approval on the prudence, economy, safety and success of its mode of doing business.

There must be a foremost Life Insurance Company. There are leading Societies and men in all departments of life. There are leading bankers, commercial houses and manufacturers. The position of THE MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st February, 1868, speaks for itself, proving itself the most equitable Company in the world, offering superior advantages in all the features of business, combined with unequalled financial security. Its "record" is this—It exceeds all other companies in the Largest Number Insured, 52,384.

The largest annual income, \$19,321,889 00 The largest annual assets, Feb. 1, 1868, 25,319,319 00 The largest annual income from premiums, 8,837,286 00 The largest annual income from interest, 1,215,761 00 The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash," 10,173,947 00

IT HAS PAID The largest annual cash dividend, 1867, \$2,517,114 00 The largest total dividends Cash value of all dividends, over, 12,500,000 00 Additions for dividends, over, 27,000,000 00

IT SHOWS The lowest rate of mortality to income, 9.99 per cent. The smallest ratio of total outgo to total income, only 22.76 per cent.

Receipts of the Pacific Coast Branch Office for year ending August 1, 1868, over \$83,000, being more than four times that of any other Company.

The attention of business men is called to the above statement of facts and figures, exhibiting the superior inducements and advantages offered by this sterling old Company, THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c., Apply to R. W. HEATH, Jr., Agent for Oregon & the Territories, Office—cor. Front and Stark Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

O. P. LACY, Local Agent, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Attorneys' Cards. R. L. SHARPESTEIN, J. J. JOHNSON, SHARPESTEIN & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 22 3/4

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.

All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 20 1/2-cw

Physicians' Cards. E. SHIEL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. 51 WALLA WALLA. [1f]

DR. W. S. MINEER, Physician, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla Walla, Office, on Second street, in the rear of Mr. A. Kyger's Store. 15 1/2

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY. Office, opposite Printing Office. Residence, Corner Rose and Samach Sts.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACH'S Store. 44 1/2

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1861. DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, next door to the Assay Office, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. CHARGES MODERATE. 14 1/2

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDERBENT IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS. FURNITURE. All descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING &c. done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, Fixtures, &c. Terms, Cash. 29 3/4

PUBLIC HALL. THE BUILDING formerly known as the BANK EXCHANGE, has been fitted up for the purpose of a PUBLIC HALL, and can be had for BALLS, PARTIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c., for all of which it is admirably adapted, being well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Persons wishing to use the Hall will apply on the premises. [2-1-m] M. COBBEN.

Phillips & O'Donnell, WALLA WALLA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

—AND— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 60 1/2

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP. MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he continues at his old stand, the South east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a full assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - 80 to 85 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOING - done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - - - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - - - 50 FRED STINE, Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. 16 1/2

WM. KOHLHAUFF, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES.

Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is my motto to show Goods. WM KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 24 1/2

J. H. GROVSTEEN, Founder of the old and favorably known house of Grovsteen & Co. GROVSTEEN, FULLER & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW WARE ROOMS, 55 Mercer Street, New York.

PIANO-FORTES. THE GREAT INCREASE IN THE DEMAND FOR OUR PIANO-FORTES!!! throughout the country, have compelled us to extend our Manufacturing facilities to three times their former size, and having added many new improvements in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep our prices the same as they always have been, the lowest of any First-class Piano-For-te maker by at least one-third, and we respectfully solicit by parties about purchasing to a comparison with all other makers. December 25, 1868—1y.

Blackfoot & Kootenai. HOI FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK! PACKERS, MINERS and OTHERS, BOUND for those mining camps can purchase Provision of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the aforementioned store. A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, Etc., Etc., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLING and HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. As a BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale. SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Leek, Bridge-Toll House, 11 1/2 MAN-FIELD & THEODORE.

O. S. SAVAGE, House & Sign Painter. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glazes, Brushes, Varnishes, Turpentine, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c. At a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. 22 1/2 Dallas City, Oregon, February 22d 1867. 10 1/2

UNDERTAKING. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. MY HEARSE Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE. COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street. CAL WINESETT, 4 1/2

UNDERTAKER. Horse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICARD.

MILTON MILLS. PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be Superior to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, as WALLA WALLA PHIGES, LOCKE & LONG, Milton Mills, Nov. 1, 1867. 43 1/2

COUNTER FOR SALE. HANDSOMELY FINISHED COUNTER, suitable for a Store, Saloon, or any kind of business, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 87 1/2

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

1842.....INCORPORATED.....1842. ASSETS, August 1, 1868, \$28,000,000 CASH.

PURELY MUTUAL. ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS. Persons now insuring in this old and reliable Company will fully participate in the Dividends of February 1st, 1869. Dividends may be used in reduction of second payment, or to increase the Policy. The method adopted by this Company, the success of the institution, the character of the men managing the business, the promptness in paying losses, the mode of declaring Dividends, should all be taken into the account.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Has been in successful operation for over 25 years. It is the OLDEST wholly Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States. The ablest business men in the country are on its Board of Trustees. Every profession and department of business is represented. Twenty-five years of unparalleled success has placed this Company in advance of all others and put the seal of approval on the prudence, economy, safety and success of its mode of doing business.

There must be a foremost Life Insurance Company. There are leading Societies and men in all departments of life. There are leading bankers, commercial houses and manufacturers. The position of THE MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st February, 1868, speaks for itself, proving itself the most equitable Company in the world, offering superior advantages in all the features of business, combined with unequalled financial security. Its "record" is this—It exceeds all other companies in the Largest Number Insured, 52,384.

The largest annual income, \$19,321,889 00 The largest annual assets, Feb. 1, 1868, 25,319,319 00 The largest annual income from premiums, 8,837,286 00 The largest annual income from interest, 1,215,761 00 The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash," 10,173,947 00

IT HAS PAID The largest annual cash dividend, 1867, \$2,517,114 00 The largest total dividends Cash value of all dividends, over, 12,500,000 00 Additions for dividends, over, 27,000,000 00

IT SHOWS The lowest rate of mortality to income, 9.99 per cent. The smallest ratio of total outgo to total income, only 22.76 per cent.

Receipts of the Pacific Coast Branch Office for year ending August 1, 1868, over \$83,000, being more than four times that of any other Company.

The attention of business men is called to the above statement of facts and figures, exhibiting the superior inducements and advantages offered by this sterling old Company, THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c., Apply to R. W. HEATH, Jr., Agent for Oregon & the Territories, Office—cor. Front and Stark Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

O. P. LACY, Local Agent, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Attorneys' Cards. R. L. SHARPESTEIN, J. J. JOHNSON, SHARPESTEIN & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 22 3/4

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.

All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 20 1/2-cw

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DR. W. S. MINEER, Physician, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla Walla, Office, on Second street, in the rear of Mr. A. Kyger's Store. 15 1/2

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY. Office, opposite Printing Office. Residence, Corner Rose and Samach Sts.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACH'S Store. 44 1/2

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1861. DR. CHARLES HERZ

