

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—On the outside of this week's issue will be found the President's message entire. The importance of the document without doubt will secure for it a very general perusal. On all the questions that agitate the public mind it will be seen that the President takes decided ground. The rapid declamation of the radicals about wiping out State lines is severely rebuked, and these dabblers in politics are shown that the Constitution is the offspring of the States, without which the Government must cease to exist. A determined foe of secession, President Johnson is not less determined in his opposition to a policy that can only result in a centralized despotism. The proposition to reduce the conquered States to the condition of Territories, to be governed by military authority, is calmly and temperately discussed. To thus place a large and populous extent of country immediately under the control of the head of the government involves a concentration of power and patronage which in the hands of one man would become dangerous to the liberties of the people. The President is unwilling to assume any such authority, and the whole country will applaud him for the declaration. The question of negro suffrage is referred to, and the General Government shown to have no control over its extension or restriction. The Constitution leaves to the States the right to regulate the question of suffrage. It is for the reconstructed States to decide this issue, and any interference on the part of the General Government will delay rather than hasten the extension of this boon to the emancipated negroes. We have here glanced at the leading features of the message. Throughout it breathes the pure spirit of patriotism, and moderate in tone, it cannot fail to satisfy all true friends of the country. The bounds of faction may howl on the track of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, but the conservative masses, without regard to party, will rally to his support and triumphantly sustain him in the discharge of his high duties.

A LONG TRIP.—Messrs. Geo. F. Thomas & Co.'s stage, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and the mails, arrived on Wednesday last, having been ten days in making the trip from the Dalles. The river was again closed below the Dalles, and as a consequence there is no mail beyond that point. In this connection we have to remark that the mail contractors on the lower River exhibit very little enterprise. Owing to the energy of Thomas & Co., we have had weekly mails between Walla Walla and the Dalles all through the winter, but through the neglect of which we complain, our people have virtually been cut off from all mail communication with the lower country. A very little perseverance on the part of the mail contractors would have remedied this condition of affairs. Horsemen and pack-animals have been daily passing up and down the River, and if no better means of transportation offered, the contractors should have had the mails packed through. The population east of the mountains—numbering possibly seventy-five thousand souls—depend almost solely upon the route via the Columbia River for their mail facilities, and certainly it is no trifling matter to cut off so great a number of people from all communication with the outer world. We refer to this matter in no fault-finding spirit, but for the reason that we believe there has been gross neglect. At a time when these hills and valleys were peopled by Cayuses and half-breeds, an interruption of mail communication for two months at a time might have been tolerated, but the day for this has gone by, and looking to the convenience of those for whom the route in question was established, the contractors should be held to a strict accountability for what appears to have been unpardonable neglect.

LAND SURVEYS.—Considerable comment is at this time on the taps among the farmers of the valley—at least among that class of them who have not yet obtained from the Land Office of this Territory the proper titles to their quarter-sections of land upon which they have settled and made improvements. All this discussion among our rural friends appears to arise from the fact that over two years have now elapsed since the surveys in the valley were made by Mr. Majors, and it seems that the result of his work has not been received as yet by the Office at Vancouver. This Mr. Majors arrived here from Washington City in the Fall of '63, authorized to establish the boundary line between Oregon and Washington Territory. At the same time he was instructed by the Surveyor General at Olympia to survey and locate the claims taken up in this valley. Finishing his field labors, the engineer left for Washington City in the Spring of '65. One report is, that all his notes, etc., have been lost; another version is, that he is striving to get Congress to reimburse him (in the manner he thinks it ought) before he will transmit to the proper office the plots of his surveys. Many of our agriculturalists believe that a new survey will be ordered; but of this we are unable to speak advisedly at this time. One thing is certain, however, as the matter now stands, it has occasioned no little confusion and dissatisfaction among the farming population, who are desirous of "proving up" according to law, upon their lands as pre-emption and homestead claims.

The Marysville Express, a leading democratic paper, earnestly endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and calls upon the democracy of the country to sustain the President. It censures a union of conservative men, without regard to past differences. The language of the Express is as follows:

For all purposes at present before the country, we cannot see why the democrats and conservatives cannot act together almost as one party. In the matter of reconstruction, as proposed by the President, the conservatives are with him, and the democrats will certainly support him to that extent without reservation.

Pastors Kiss.—The late Preston King, says an exchange, had wonderful powers of attaching great men to him, yet his personal appearance was very much against him, he was of such immense size and uncouth shape. A stranger could hardly restrain a smile in his presence, yet he succeeded in warmly attaching to him all those who were his fortunes.

The Latest.—The Owyhee Avalanche chronicles the discovery of a chalk mine.

THE MULLAN ROAD.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Having read your query in reference to the Mullan road, in your issue of last week, and having paid particular attention to the condition of that road when passing over it last Summer and Fall, I take upon myself the responsibility of giving the people of the Territory some information concerning it through your columns.

The road was in better condition last Fall than it has been for the two preceding seasons, by reason of its having been improved by the numerous pack trains passing over it. Logs have been cut out, mud-holes bridged, etc. But as the interests of the people demand that it be made again a good and practicable wagon road, I will give as near as may be an account of the condition of the road through the mountain section, which is the only part of it not now in good traveling order for the passage of wagons:

From the Cour d'Alene Lake to the Cour d'Alene Mission, a distance of 27 miles, the road is in pretty fair order. Two gulches will require to be re-graded and cleared out, involving a work of some two miles in length. The bridge of 200 feet, across Wolf Lodge creek, will require to be re-covered, and this, with the removing of fallen timber, will put this section of the road in good order. Wagons loaded with 3,000 pounds passed over this road as far as the Mission last Summer. From the Mission to the third crossing of the Cour d'Alene river, 13 miles, the road requires but little repair. Two small bridges, 50 feet long, will be necessary across sloughs, but timber being abundant and close at hand, they can be easily erected. One small water course will have to be cleared out at Mud Prairie, and the swamp-holes in the prairie so drained as to prevent the miring of animals, which is now one of the great drawbacks to this portion of the route. After leaving the third crossing, many fallen trees obstruct the road, and it may be necessary to rebuild one or two of the bridges erected, by Lieut. Mullan, in such places as the water has washed out the gravel fords of the river. But the labor of clearing out the road up to the crossing of the south fork, twenty-five miles from the Mission, will be easily and rapidly accomplished. The next six miles, up to Long Prairie, will require much labor in the removal of fallen timber, rebuilding of some four bridges, and in one place the road should be graded in the hill-side for about three hundred yards to avoid a crossing filled with drift wood, and even now impassable for pack animals.

After leaving Long Prairie, the work required thence to the foot of the divide, five miles, is light, there being but little fallen timber and the road bed being solid and in good order. On the mountain, the fallen timber being once removed, the road would be passable, but three thousand dollars worth of work, judiciously expended, would be required to make the grades as good as they should be for heavy freight travel.

From the summit of the Bitter Root mountains, Stevens' pass, the work down the valley of the St. Regis de Borgia river will be principally cutting out fallen timber. The fords of the stream are generally in good order, and but few if any bridges will be required. A party of ten men could easily make a mile a day through the thickest portion of the fallen timber, and could reach the foot of the mountain at the end of the Bitter Root river, a distance of 38 miles, from which point the road is unobstructed, wagons having passed over this road from Hell Gate, more or less, every year since its completion. The above road, we could then have a means of communication which could be made available at all seasons of the year, for the rapidly extending settlements which are already pushing out into the country of the Spokane and Palouse Indians, would soon raise the feed and hay required for feeding the stock, and the snow of winter would prove no more of an obstacle than is now daily overcome on the Blue Mountains in our neighborhood. Unless this is accomplished, we can only hope for a road passable between the 1st of July and the 1st of November in ordinary seasons.

This road in its bearing upon the future connections of trade between us and Montana Territory, is to us of the first importance, for with such a road as we ought to have, communication could be continually sustained, and inevitably the largest portion of that trade would come to us in preference to the yet uncertain line of the Missouri river. Ultimately, however, the severer will be the case, but the obstacles which now attend the navigation of that stream are such as to preclude the transportation of the bulk of the supplies for the mining region next to the Rocky mountains. When the removal of the Indian tribes which now infest the region of the Upper Missouri and Lower Yellowstone shall take place, when those valleys shall be filled with an agricultural as well as a mining population; when transportation shall abound to carry the amount of freight required, as such figures as to reduce the prices of articles below the margin of profit required by traders from this side, then and not till then will we cease to supply them. And when we consider that to the settlements on the east is a distance of 1,200 miles, against 450 to the settlements on the west, we can safely count on the trade of the country referred to for the next five years; and by that time the Northern Pacific Railroad will be required to fulfill the wants and the necessities of the population of the region between the 46th and 49th parallels of north latitude.

It did intend to say something of the Pen d'Oreille route in this connection, but as I have already extended the limits of an article, I will in a future communication, submit some views on a comparison of the Pen d'Oreille and Mullan routes for the consideration of your readers.

Yours truly,
W. W. JOHNSON.

MASONIC.—Arrangements are being made for a general national reunion of the Masonic fraternity at an early day. They will meet in general convention, with delegates from all the States, either in Baltimore or Richmond. It is believed that this will be the grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States, perhaps in the world. Its tendency, like that of the late Odd Fellows' Convention, will be to cement friendly feelings, dispel past discordances, and strengthen their union.

IDAHO PARTISANS.—The publication of the laws passed at the late session of the Idaho Legislature has been given to the world.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

WALLA WALLA, January 25, 1896.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Inasmuch as your correspondent is a subscriber to your paper, it appears to him that he ought to be allowed to communicate to you, occasionally, such general items as may be worthy a niche in your columns. Thanks to your enterprise, we were enabled to peruse President Johnson's message, communicated to Congress in December last. We are no partisan, but a careful digestion of its contents gives the assurance that the Chief Magistrate of the nation has at heart the welfare of the country. The paper breathes an eminently healthy, elevated and conservative tone, and cannot fail to heal the wounds and assuage the animosities which have been occasioned between the two sections of the country. *Nova veritas.*

The many indications of an early opening of Spring, now to be seen on every hand, appear to encourage everybody, and to infuse new life into animated nature generally. The mercantile fraternity are in high glee, looking anxiously forward to a busy season ere long. That industrious and sturdy class of our fellow-citizens, the packers, are more than ever solicitous about the condition of their faithful trains of mules and horses, intending to take up the line of march hence to Blackfoot, Boise, Upper Columbia, etc., as soon as the state of the roads leading to these points, respectively, will permit them to leave. And last, though not least, the mining crowd in general, and such as are yet verdant in the application of the pick and shovel, are seriously discussing the comparative merits of the two routes—of which, by the way, you have had much to say during the past two months. At this point, allow an interjection: Is it to be understood, by an article in the STATESMAN of the 19th inst., headed "Cour d'Alene vs. Pen d'Oreille Route," that your predilections in this matter run in favor of the latter road? You intimate very correctly that the great natural impediment to the Cour d'Alene route is those two ugly bottoms of the Cour d'Alene and St. Regis Borgia; still these can be much improved and made practicable for wagons if that road is ever to be repaired. In the extract you gave from Mullan's Road Report, the author seems to have been solicitous regarding the question of snow, and fears that this will form "an objection to this route of so vital importance" that the traveling public will prefer the Lake route. We admire the writer's frankness in thus presenting the good and bad points of the line, which engaged his best energies for four years; yet even the depth of snow which falls upon the summit of the Cour d'Alene mountains does not in our opinion constitute an insurmountable difficulty, because with such immense travel to and from—which may be safely calculated upon during this year—the above distance from the Spokane river, thence to the Mission, thence (including the summit of the mountains) to the Bitter Root river, will be kept open all the year round—the snow will be packed down and thus made solid.

But to another subject. A "chum" of ours sitting by the hotel stove says he was present Thursday evening, 18th inst., at the address pronounced before the Fenian society of Walla Walla, by Rev. Father Hilde. It was quite appropriate, well conceived, and delivered with effect; it went far to arouse the sympathies of Irishmen and their descendants in our midst toward the cause of long-suffering and oppressed Erin.

THE WINTER.—After two long months of dreary, inhospitable weather, in which the sun was obscured for weeks at a time, we are again in the enjoyment of clear, cloudless days, with the temperature at about 45°. To say that the change is a relief, but feebly expresses the universal joy with which the relaxation of winter's icy grasp is hailed. Under the balmy influence of sunny days people feel better, eat better, and to all intents and purposes are better. With the change in the weather, business has improved, and trade generally is more healthy. With the opening of Spring our merchants calculate not without reason upon a heavy trade. Our proximity to the mining districts, and the fact that flour and bacon—the two great staples of Walla Walla Valley—can be sold in this market at lower figures than the same articles can be laid down for from below, ensures us in a measure a monopoly of the mining trade. Time, an important element, is also in our favor, and when bare markets are to be supplied with the necessities of life, this consideration is not to be overlooked. Looking at all these advantages, it is not strange that we have grown restive under the restraints of an Arctic winter, and that the first drawings of Spring are hailed with jubilation joy.

DIVIDING THE OFFICES.—The offices of Territorial Treasurer and Controller of Idaho Territory, being vacant, Governor Lyon attempted to fill them by appointing two straight republicans. Those nominations were rejected by the Council, when the whole matter was compromised by the appointment of E. C. Sterling, (republican) Treasurer, and H. B. Lane, (democrat) Controller. The last named gentleman was at one time a resident of Walla Walla, and if we mistake not, held the position of City Clerk.

READ IT.—We invite the special attention of our readers to a communication from Walter W. Johnson, Esq., of Walla Walla, upon the condition of the Mullan wagon road, published elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Johnson is by profession a practical engineer, and in that capacity was associated with Captain Mullan in the location and construction of the road. He is therefore fully competent to speak upon the subject, and his suggestions are entitled to be received with great weight and respect by the public.

IDAHO STAGE LINE.—Hill Beachy, who last Spring attempted to establish a stage line between Star City, Nevada, and Ruby City, Idaho, but failed, owing to the Indians stealing nearly all his stock, is now engaged in preparing a new outfit, and will establish a tri-weekly line of stages between the above named places the coming Spring. He has made propositions to the Post Office Department to carry the mail between Boise and Star City.

PORTLAND MARKET.—The Oregonian of January 9th, the latest date received at this office, gives the following quotations: Flour, Imperial, \$9 per bbl; Standard Mills, \$8 per bbl; Brooklyn Mills, \$7.50; Magallowa, \$8; Jefferson, \$8; Salem Mills, \$7.50; country brands, \$7. Grain, wheat, 1.05 @ 1.10 per bush; oats, 70c per bushel.

The "Walla Walla Bar" and Association.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—We read with pleasure the invitation extended to us country folks, in your last issue, to participate in furnishing items for the columns of your excellent paper. There has nothing wonderful occurred, in our humble neighborhood of late, hence we can not communicate anything worth your attention in the way of items this week; but supposing that this matter of putting in reciprocal between town and county, we propose to propound to you, and through you, to the citizens of your city in general, and to the Walla Walla Bar in particular, a few questions: We will premise these interrogatories by stating that we have noticed in the STATESMAN a paragraph stating that the Walla Walla Bar have addressed a communication to one I. R. Moore, Speaker of the Oregon Legislature, returning thanks unto him for the effective part he took in passing a memorial through the aforesaid legislative body, praying the Congress of the United States to annex the county of Walla Walla, W. T., to the State of Oregon. Now, we humbly though emphatically protest against the Speaker of the Oregon Legislature receiving thanks for the passage of the aforesaid memorial. We claim that honor for our friends and neighbors, justly due here on the Coppel, Hen, A. Cox, Councilman elect from this county, and certain members of the Walla Walla Bar; for did not he, the said Anderson Cox, with the approbation and consent of certain legal gentlemen, members of the Walla Walla Bar, forego the honorable and important duty entrusted to him by the suffrages of the voters of Walla Walla county to make laws for Washington Territory, and wend his way to Salem, Oregon, and there loiter off this important measure through the Oregon Legislature, assembled for their constituents, know not what? Were not two of these legal gentlemen also entrusted with the power of exercising this power, and thereby trifled with the feelings and interest of the people of this county? Have they not, as it were, turned aside to the worship of strange gods, in thus not only neglecting to perform the duties which may be possessed or annex to the State of Oregon. Two of the remaining four are members elect of the Territorial Assembly, and should be at Olympia, where the interest of the people, duty and plighted faith unite in calling them.

Will you tax your arithmetical, logical skill, which you will make sugar and cream or other "store truck" cheaper? If it will, let us know it. If it will not, in the name of common sense tell us what benefit it will be to us, and you will very much oblige your friends on
DAY CREEK.

DIVISION OF THE STATE.—This will doubtless be a question in the next canvass. It is to be generally discussed. The proposition now stands as follows: Give Oregon all west of the Cascade mountains, and lying between California and British Columbia; form a new State or Territory east of the Cascades, out of the territory which would be detached by the Cascade line from Oregon and Washington. It will take time to accomplish it, and by the time the machinery can be set afoot, the people east of the mountains may be ready and able for a State organization. We are in favor of the division and suggest to the people that the question is one to be reasoned about with good feeling and common sense, and not one which should be influenced by politics or sectional prejudice. The interests of the two sections are diverse in many matters, and require legislation suitable to their peculiar circumstances. It is for the best interests of both sections that the question be met and disposed of as becomes men who desire to promote the interests of each other and the general welfare of all.—Oregon Statesman.

THE FISHERY.—On Wednesday morning the wreck of Mill creek had risen so high, from the effect of the thaw, that fears were entertained that the bridge would be swept away and the town flooded. The bulk-head, a few yards above the bridge was undermined and forced from the bank, and the water-wheel of the planing mill of Dorell & Massam was rendered almost useless by the partial destruction of its foundation. The building was also moved from its position. Chicken-coops, lumber, timber, etc., were to be seen on Wednesday and Thursday sailing down the rapid current, much to the delight of care-less boys, and gratification of the red-skins who had a very "good thing" in catching and appropriating the drifting articles. On Thursday night, however, the water began to recede rapidly, and no further danger is now apprehended.

A BOWIE KNIFE DUEL.—A fatal duel is reported to have occurred a few days ago between Charles Anderson and a man by the name of Lewis, on Sinker creek, ten miles below the Answorth Mill, in Owyhee county. A dispute occurred in regard to some hay, when they commenced a fight with knives, which ended in the death of both parties. One died immediately, and the other lived but a short time.—Boise Statesman.

TERMINAL SEPARING.—Parties lately down from the Basin, inform us that there has been terrible suffering on the line of the road to South Boise. At Cammas Prairie, our informant states that he found fifteen men in one house, all more or less frozen, and many of them so badly that amputation will be necessary to save life.

BOLD SOLDIERS.—The S. F. Alta is filled with details of outrages committed by soldiers of the 14th infantry, stationed at that city. These bold soldier boys think nothing of knocking down and robbing citizens in open daylight.

COLD.—The Helena Radiator, of December 16th, says the thermometer had been down to 35° below zero, and would have gone lower had the machine been longer at the zero end.

We are sorry to hear that D. V. Waldron, Esq., the pioneer expressman from this place to Walla Walla, had his nasal protuberance severely frost-bitten, in going from this city to Blackfoot.—Helena Radiator.

The advertisement of the Lewiston and Bitter Root Valley Pack Trail Company was received too late for this week's issue. It will appear in our next.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS.

abroad and those of our home readers who may not be posted in regard to the geographical location of our city, we will attempt to give the desired information. Helena is situated a few miles south of the forty-seventh parallel, and on the one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude west from Greenwich. It is at the base of the mountains which surround the Prickley Pear valley about fifteen miles from the Missouri river and about the same distance from the dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains. It is on the country of the Blackfoot Indians, being on land claimed by a branch of that tribe called Pageans. It is the county seat of Edgerton county; is nearer the geographical center of the Territory than any other town, nearer the center of the mines of the Territory,—Ophir and adjacent gulches being on the northwest, Confederado on the northeast, and Alder Gulch on the south. It is the natural entrepot for trade from Oregon and the Missouri River, which are the only points whence we draw supplies except Salt Lake City. A few buildings were erected on the present site of Helena, some time last fall, but the commencement and naming of our city may date from February last. Since that time, building has been going on rapidly, until now it is estimated that we have a population of one thousand souls. We shall take occasion to speak more at length of the trade, business prospects and resources of this city, at an early day.—Radiator.

A GAMBLER A GOOD SAMARITAN.—The Cincinnati Commercial of November 18th details the following incident:

The curiosity of many people was excited, yesterday afternoon, by the appearance on Vine street of sixteen men, women and children, the most wretched and utterly hopeless looking specimens of humanity we ever saw. They were refugees from North Carolina, and most perfect representatives of the refugee class—hairless, bonnetless, and entirely shoeless, with a few miserable rags drawn around them to cover their nakedness, and with bodies so attenuated from disease and starvation as to resemble walking skeletons than living mortals. Two sickly looking horses, attached to two small covered wagons, drew them up Vine street to a point between Fourth and Fifth, where they halted and made a vain attempt to obtain charity from a large crowd that assembled about them. It so happened that they had halted immediately in front of one of the "gambling halls" of the city, one of the seven "palaces of sin" wherein gamblers have been winning millions from veterans on fifteen dollars per month; and fortunately for the refugees, also, it happened that one of the presiding fiends of the "hell"—one Billy Lewis—noticed them, noticed particularly that thirty two feet were entirely without sole leather and wound about with rags. The Talleyrand of "sports" "weakened;" the philistine Billy couldn't "go you better" on the naked feet, and the result was an immediate procession up Vine street to a Fifth street shoe store—a procession of as perfect miseries as ever Victor Hugo ever conceived of, headed by the self-constituted "Relief Union" of one, in the person of the philanthropist "B. lly," whose lofty form and undefiled whippers were soon nodding over boots and shoes in an investment of about a hundred.

Weather Table
Of the Temperature in Walla Walla for the week ending Friday, January 25th, 1896:

Day	High	Low	Mean
19, Friday	40	15	27.5
20, Saturday	42	15	28.5
21, Sunday	42	15	28.5
22, Monday	42	15	28.5
23, Tuesday	42	15	28.5
24, Wednesday	42	15	28.5
25, Thursday	42	15	28.5
Mean daily temperature—lowest—20.3.			
Mean night temperature—highest—39.6.			

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

Commodity	Price
WHEAT, new, for milling 7 bushel	1.29
OATS	.75
RYE	.75
CORN MEAL, 7 bushel	1.00
FLOUR, extra, 7 bushel	6.00
GROUND FEED, 7 bushel	4.00
BRAN	1.50
MIDDINGS	2.00
APPLES, dried, 7 bushel	2.00
PEACHES, 7 bushel	2.00
PLUMS	2.00
BACON, 7 bushel	2.00
HAMS, W. W. S. Co.	2.00
LARD, in tin 7 bushel	2.00
BUTTER, 7 bushel	2.00
CHICKENS, 7 bushel	6.00
EGGS, 7 bushel	1.00
ONIONS, 7 bushel	1.00
BEANS, 7 bushel	1.00
HAY, 7 bushel	2.00
STRAW, 7 bushel	1.00

In this City, January 25th, 1896, only son of K. W. and C. J. Bradley, aged 2 years and 6 days. [Oregon papers please copy.] The funeral services will be attended at the M. E. Church, on Saturday, January 27th, 1896, at 12 o'clock, M.

BIRTHS.
Jan. 2. Wife of John Handley, a daughter.
Jan. 13. Wife of Philip Hawley, a son.
Jan. 16. Wife of Dr. B. B. Stone, a son.
Jan. 19. Wife of Geo. F. Thomas, a son.
Jan. 23. Wife of H. Howard, a son.

Dissolution Notice.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. D. MIX and S. B. FARGO, in the practice of Law, in this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Walla Walla, January 25, 1896. 64w

Legal Notice.
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.—S. B. FARGO, Esq., of the District Court of the First Judicial District, TO EUGENE CROWNE.
You are hereby notified that William A. Mix has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 25th day of January, 1896, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred, and sixty-four dollars, the same being a balance due by you to plaintiff for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you, and for money lent.
By his Attorney, J. D. MIX.
Walla Walla, January 26, 1896. 62m

PURSE AND MONEY FOUND!
ANY PERSON having lost said purse can regain it by calling on G. W. PRATT at the "Miner's Home," proving property and paying for this advertisement.
Walla Walla, Jan. 25, 1896. (43w)

ESTRAY NOTICE.
TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on Dry Creek, a large BAY MULE, forward feet roan shod and roached mane; also, one ROAN HORSE, branded with a diamond on the hip and shoulder, and roached mane; also, one DUN or YELLOW HORSE, three white feet and white face, branded with the left hip, and roached mane; also, one BAY HORSE, dark mane and tail, no visible brand; also, one BAY OR GRAY MARE, with a white blaze on her face. The owners of the above animals are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take said animals away.
(44w) BEN. GEANY.

FARM & HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM and HOTEL, situated on Walla Walla Creek, on the Thomas Stage Road. A bargain will be given if applied for immediately. For further particulars, apply to D. S. BAKER & CO., at the residence of CHAS. P. EAGAN.

Dissolution Notice.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Barrett and M. C. Crograve, under the firm name of W. H. BARRETT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by M. C. Crograve, who assumes the payment of all liabilities due from the late firm, and collects all indebtedness due the same.
W. H. BARRETT, M. C. CROGRAVE.
Walla Walla, W. T., Jan. 18, 1896. 64w

\$20 REWARD!
STRAYED FROM LINKTON'S MILL, on the head of Mill Creek, one year ago, a CHESTNUT HORSEL MARE, roach on the nose, branded on the left shoulder, probably very old by this time; has white marks on both sides of the back, caused by a saddle. Said mare is about 14 1/2 hands high, and probably has a six-month-old colt with her. Any person delivering said mare to me at S. Linkton's Lumber Yard, in Walla Walla, will receive the above reward. (44w) J. M. JEWETT.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, FOR SALE LOW!

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS!
At the Nursery, one mile south of town. PHILIP RITZ.
Walla Walla, Jan. 12, 1896. 53w

FOR SALE, 2 MULE TEAMS!
Part Payment will be Taken in Handing. Apply to WALLA WALLA, Jan. 5, 1896. S. LINKTON. 31w

PACK TRAIN FOR SALE!
A PACK TRAIN OF THIRTY-TWO MULES, all of S. L. Powers' fine stock, all in good order, is offered for sale. Inquire, GROSSTEIN & ALEXANDER, Lewiston, I. T. 34w

FOR SALE, A No. 1 Mule PACK TRAIN.
THIRTY-FOUR ANIMALS, with apparatus, all of S. L. Powers' fine stock, all in good order. For further particulars, inquire of de294f. DR. R. THIBOD.

CLOSING OUT!
RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, next door to Brown Bros.' Brick Store, offers for sale his stock of DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy articles, etc., at San Francisco prices, and every thing else in proportion. Also, Glassware, Gramophone, Glasses, Mortars, Needles, Show Bottles for Windows, etc. In fact, all Furniture necessary for a Drug Store. 34w

MUSIC! MUSIC!!
MUSIC will be furnished for Balls and Collin Parties, by the Walla Walla Collin Band—in Walla Walla and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms. MR. KELLY, leader; MR. MURPHY, Musical Director. Any number of pieces furnished which may be required. For further particulars inquire at Mr. Terry's, 14w

W. F. YOCUM, Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court, (FOR R. N. DEBOS, CLERK.)

WILL draw up deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, etc., in French, German and English, and take acknowledgment to the same under the seal of the Court, which is recognized in any State or Territory of the United States. Office in the Court House, near the bridge, Walla Walla, W. T. 43m3

DR. A. SHOUE, (Deutscher Arzt.)

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THIS City, Office at present, next door to Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s Store. Particular attention paid to Midwifery, Female and Children's Diseases. 121w

DR. J. W. HUNTER, (LATE OF DALLES CITY, OREGON.)

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla, at his office, 117 street, where Office and Residence south end of Third street, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

DR. STEVENSON, HOMEOPATHIST.

HAS removed his office and residence to 2 doors below the Express Office, on the west end of Main Street, prepared to attend to Medical and Surgical practice in Town or Country. Walla Walla, June 9, 1895. 52w

Tom. Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla, W. T. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1895. 42ly

Undertaking.
ORDERS in the line of outfitting will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. In connection, I have

HEARSE.
Ready for use on all funeral occasions. 121w

NOTICE.
T. F. BERRY, County Surveyor of Walla Walla County, south of Rev. E. Ellis, on the old Mission Claim, is at all times ready to survey for parties, on reasonable notice, and for reasonable compensation. He also makes out and forwards to the Land Office, Homestead and Pre-emption papers, and does a general conveying business. Nov. 10, 1895. 47w

ASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW; will practice in the Co. at Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. 121w

EDWARD SHELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his Profession. OFFICE at his home, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 29, 1895. 69ly

JAN. D. MIX & S. B. FARGO, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in the Co. at Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. 121w

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office at the Court House. 121w

School Land Notice.
THE undersigned will apply to purchase according to law, of the County Commissioners of Walla Walla County, W. T., at their March Term, A. D. 1896, the following described School Land: The S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of section No. 7, North of Range No. 37, east of the Willamette Meridian. AARON NOWLES, Dec. 1st, 1895. 403m

3,000 POUNDS of Oregon Bacon for sale at BROWN BROS. & CO. 53w

Paints, Oils and Glass. IN STORE and for sale at BROWN, BROS. & CO.

Walla Walla Statesman

President's Message—Continued.

able time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

Foreign Relations.

I have dealt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of Territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants and even comfort of man, making us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protecting us against every menace to our "entangling alliance," whilst at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been, and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they will, without exception, be animated by the same disposition.

Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new development, and it is very pleasing to find that the government of that great empire manifests a satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through the mountainous passes to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountains of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to be expected from his constant friendship, for the United States, and his well known zeal, in the promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous continent of the Mediterranean and the Indian seas may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which constitute the concession there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished in a great measure from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce under the shelter of a commission from the latter Powers. These having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the seas, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Powers whose subjects created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before it was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which this animated me to approve the proposal, ready, made, to submit questions which had thus arisen between the countries, to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the Great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform that Great Britain declined the arbitration, but on the other hand, she invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which we have so long and so friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations, and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The grounds on which the British Minister rest his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretation of that law, are the measure of its rights as a neutral, and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that such a justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time, I do not advise any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

Non-Interference.

From the moment of the establishment of our free constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interest of democracy, but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it upon others; and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing.

During all the intervening period the policy of the European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power, but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation on our part. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, and to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge

the American people as it were to the defense of republicanism against foreign interference.

We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to prosecute ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers, and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which by its good results, has approved itself to both continents. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at the proper time, be laid before Congress.

Republicanism Triumphant.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the people and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of the republican form of government." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with Union purified by sorrows and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtues of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to aid ourselves answerable before our fellow men, for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of the country were the foreign relations of the country were new, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their governments profess toward us amity. Their countries felt its way hesitatingly along an untrodden path, with steps so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with hostile traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intimate and indelible nationality. Their jurisdiction did not reach beyond the incongruous boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now [through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France,] the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans. Our cities were devastated by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from a civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of our constitution, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired.

The throngs of emigrants that crowd our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with its most abundant and profitable ally, the cause of the country is his own cause, his own dignity. Here every one enjoys the use of his own faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climate, and happy institutions, population has increased fivefold in a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, the wealth has increased with two-fold greater ratio than the numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other centuries, and alike in business and opinion, are self-centered and independent. Here more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subservise the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, and in the quiet exercise that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of the other part of the earth, constitute a ready people. Here exists the democratic form of government, and this form of government by the confession of European statesmen, gives power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses everything that belongs to the soul.

Where, in the past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to the habits or so entitled to their love as their own Constitution? Every one of them, then in whatever part of the land, he has had his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency? Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs, through countless generations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. BERNARD, DENTIST, Walla Walla, W. T.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASS AND HARDWARE, COAL OIL, &c.

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

OATS AND BARLEY.

Walla Walla, W. T., Dec. 16, 1864.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

S. SIMMONS, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Has recently returned from San Francisco with a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the REPAIRING OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.

which he offers to the public of Walla Walla and vicinity AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

All work entrusted to his care will be done in a Workmanlike manner and Guaranteed.

W. Main St., next door to Green & Ryan's Saloon. May 25, 1865.

WASHINGTON MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public that his Mill, situated on the

Touchet, 20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston Road,

is now in successful operation, and prepared to do perfect work. Constantly on hand and for sale, the best of

Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings.

I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

June 2, '65. S. M. WAIT, Proprietor.

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

25 Front Street, (Opposite U. S. N. Co.'s Wharf), PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOODS BY THE PACKAGE

FOR CASH AT San Francisco Prices and Freight.

Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired. Portland, March 31, 1865.

Leather. FRENCH CALF and Kip Skins. Harness and Saddle Leather, by BROWN, BRO'S & CO.

1865 BROWN BROS & CO., 1865.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the especial attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners to our very large stock of Goods selected especially for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests, D. & J. and

ATHINSON'S SHIRTS PLAIN AND FANCY

WOOLEN SHIRTS, Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino

Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE

Shovels, Spades, Simitz-Forks, and Brushes, WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES, PICK AND AX HANDLES, SLEDGES, CROW BARS, WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS, MINING AND FRYING PANS, Nails, BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse, Quicksilver, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND PACKERS' OUTFITTING GOODS, Kept Constantly on Hand

W. M. PHILLIPS,

Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japan Ware. ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND ROOFING in the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

He also keeps on hand a WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE

Consisting of Miners and Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools, Farming Implements, &c.

House Furnishing of all kinds in the line, Baggy and Carriage Saddles, Axes and Edges of all kinds and sizes, Log Chauls, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse-Shoe Nails, Wooden Bowls, Meat Seives, and all other articles too numerous to mention.

He is also a member of the "Old Granite State," and from all other States and Territories, invites you all to come and examine my stock, and I will assure you that I can please you all in the quality of the goods, and more especially in the lowness of my prices, for my motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

W. M. PHILLIPS, J. 24, 1864.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Winter Arrangement. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 13TH UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

THE STEAMER SPRAY, CAPT. C. F. PEYTON, Commander.

Will leave WALLA WALLA at 12 o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting at U. M. A. TILLA with the steamer

TENINO, CAPT. E. F. COE, Commander.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER CASCADE, CAPT. JOHN WOLFE, Commander.

Will leave Portland, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock A. M., for the Cascades and Dalles, connecting with the steamers

TENINO AND OWYHEE, Which leave Celilo on alternate days.

Walla Walla, Nov. 13th, 1865. A. F. O. S. N. Co.

THE WALLA WALLA AND BOISE LINE OF CONCORD STAGES

CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is now making regular trips from

Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines) THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS,

connecting with the Walla Walla Line of Stages, and the Boat of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.

GEORGE F. THOMAS & CO. Proprietors. FRANK F. DEGAN, (Notary Public) E. L. SHARPESTEIN

DUGAN & SHARPESTEIN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Main Street, opposite Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

HAVING formed a partnership under the name and style we are now prepared, with one of the best litigators north of San Francisco, to practice in the courts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and will pay particular attention to the prosecution of every case, including business before the different Land Office Commissions made at current rates and proceeds promptly remitted. Satisfactory reference will be given when required.

DUGAN & SHARPESTEIN, Sept. 22, 1865.

VAN DYK & WHITMAN'S LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

OUR COMPLETE AND FULL LIVERY STOCK, with all the paraphernalia pertaining to a first class establishment, on

Main Street, Walla Walla, will be at the public service at fair remunerative rates.

Stable Open Day and Night, for the accommodation of our customers.

Buggies, Carriages, and Draught Teams, 50 HEAD OF HORSES,

suitable to all occasions, furnished for parties en route for the mines, at LOW PRICES. Everything pertaining to our line of business, we are prepared to furnish with dispatch and at satisfactory rates. VAN DYK & WHITMAN, Walla Walla, March 15, 1865.

Watch Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that any work entrusted to his care, through the expert hands of the subscriber, in San Francisco, will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed by the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.

He is also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN, Portland, Oregon, April, 1862.

School Land Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners in Walla Walla County, at their first session after the expiration of three months from the 27th day of October, 1865, to purchase at private sale, two hundred acres of School Land, in section 12, township 7, N. Walla Walla County, W. T. the same being on Upper Dry Creek, and two forty acre lots in the south-west half of the south-west quarter, and one forty acre lot in the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, and two forty acre lots in the north-east half of north-west quarter of said section.

Oct. 27, 1864. J. M. PASCHAL JENNINGS.

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR article of Yellow and Brown Family Soap, in 20 and 40 pound boxes that will sell as cheap as any family soap of the same quality manufactured outside of the state can be sold for. I will warrant every box of soap sold to be what it is represented. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash, or sent through some house in the city, will meet prompt attention. A liberal discount will be made for cash. For example, Soap Works, 48, Front St., bet. Clay and Columbia.

Nov. 11, '64. W. M. L. HIGGINS & CO.,

DR. BURTON'S BALSAMIC COMPOUND,

A Certain and Speedy Remedy for GONORRHEA, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THE BALSAMIC COMPOUND is a remedy requiring no assistance, performing its duty quickly and thoroughly, leaving no injurious effect to the constitution. It is the result of long experience and close observation in a great number of cases, and has been invariably successful where other medicines or treatment merely relieved.

Price 25 Cts Per Bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, LANGLEY, GROWL & CO., Cor. Battery and Clay

TELLEBO, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Two Doors above Brown Bro's & Co's Store, HAVING IN HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, BRUSHES, Combs, &c., &c.

Perfumery, Soaps, BRUSHES, Combs, &c., &c.

ALSO, BRANDY, SHERRY and PORT WINES, For Medical Purposes. Prescriptions carefully filled. (Oct. 2, 1864)

E. W. TRACY & CO. (Successors to Tracy & King.) ASSAYERS

Portland, Oregon. Highest Price Paid For Gold Dust, Legal Tenders, &c.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold. OFFICE— 68 Front Street, 1st door below Arrington's Portland, March 24, '65.

CALIFORNIA BAKERY.

FRANK ORSELLE, Proprietor. THE PROPRIETOR HAS JUST OPENED THE establishment at the old California Bakery stand, corner of Main and Second Streets, Walla Walla, and is prepared to furnish

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, PILOT BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, EGGS, Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.

Vegetables of all kinds, &c. Cash paid for Butter and Eggs. Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the County.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the best brands always on hand. The business will be conducted strictly on Cash Principles. July 14, 1865.

SNAKE RIVER FERRY.

DIRECT ROUTE TO Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root 40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA. AT THE MOUTH OF THE FALOUSE RIVER.

C. ORONLY & CO., having purchased the entire interest of McWhirk Brothers in the above old established Ferry, are now prepared with new boats and wire to cross a thousand animals an hour. This route is the shortest, safest and best road to the northern mining camps. Attendance at all Ferrytimes will be kept in attendance, and any detention in crossing on their part, upon being reported to the proprietors, will be attended with immediate despatch. Hay and Grain constant on hand. Aug. 11, 1865. C. ORONLY & SILCOTT.

C. JACOBS & CO.

Wholesale and retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, Hardware, Cutlery, and Quinacore.

A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand, also, MINERS' TOOLS and SUPPLIES.

Please call and examine our stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to us to show goods. C. JACOBS & CO. Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861.

Drugs and Medicines.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to our present large and well-assorted stock in this line, and to our extra facilities for supplying them at very low rates,—importing as we do, Direct from Eastern Markets.

Extra pains will be taken to secure reliable medicines, and in no case will a worthless article be allowed to leave the store.

HODGE & CALEF, 97 Front Street, Portland, July 4, 1865.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY. THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on MARRIAGE, and its disqualifications; Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness of Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful excesses, and the various diseases of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, by address to Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco.

Agents to be sent through Walla, Fargo & Co. Nov. 10, 1865.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES. DR. L. C. KINNEY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Main Street, Walla Walla, Opposite Danberry & Bro.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific advice, in the treatment of all cases of all Private and Chronic Diseases, Syphilitic cases of scrofula, and all Sexual diseases.

TO THE APPLICANT. DR. KINNEY returns his thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage since leaving here in 1862, and takes this method of notifying the public that he has leased the large and commodious building of Mr. Joseph Hellmuth, one Main Street, and has had the same fitted up for the purpose of a Hospital, with every comfort for the care and attention of those who require Medical or Surgical assistance.

Special attention will be paid to affections of the Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys and Diseases of the Genitals—Urinary Organs. Disorders of a private nature will receive prompt attention and managed successfully. Diseases peculiar to women and children will receive the same attentive and judicious care, and in short all the maladies to which human flesh is heir will claim his attention.

Letters from persons unable personally to communicate with the Dr. accompanied by the usual fee, will receive prompt attention.

The Doctor would state that he has had an experience of more than thirty years in treating cases of disease occurring in Northern and Southern climates besides, having enjoyed a large hospital practice, both in civil life, and with the Secretary of the Mexican War—where he was surgeon in the Army.

It too often occurs that persons requiring Medical aid, arriving here from the various mining towns in the upper country, at the instance of friends, and induced to go to San Francisco, thinking that they will not find proper treatment short of that city thus involving an unnecessary expenditure of both time and money. To show that there is no necessity to do this, the Doctor refers to parties whom he has treated, and those now under his care in hospital.

N. B.—All those indebted to Doctor Kinney, by note or account, are requested to call at his office and settle their bills. All accounts not paid before the 1st of January, 1866, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

49th.

W. F. YOCUM, Notary Public.

W. F. YOCUM, Notary Public, Deputy County Treasurer, WALLA WALLA, W. T.