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To City Subscribers.

On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be sent to city subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time expires.

GOING TO SLEEP.

Come hither, my baby, my darling, My life, my wonderful rose! The white-bosomed flowers in the garden Begin their soft petals to close; The bees have gone home from the clover, The swallows are under the eaves, And down in the orchard the robin Broods over her nest in the leaves. Come, baby, my beauty, my darling! Your eyes are heavy with sleep; Your little red mouth has grown silent, And so sweetly its laughter can keep; Lay off the white robe from your shoulders, Unclasp the small shoes from your feet— Oh, daintiest blossom of Eden, I kiss you, my life, my sweet. Do you feel the cool wind coming softly, And see the young moon in the sky? The clouds sailing over the sunset, The stars fitting silently by? Do you hear how the cattle are lowing Along the green lane by the hill? And the brook running over the pebbles, With music that never is still? Now, hush, while I sing to you, baby, A song of the angels above, That come on invisible pinions To watch o'er the children they love. So all through your beautiful dreaming, The voice of your mother shall creep, Lest hearing the harpings celestial, Your soul should fly homeward in sleep.

A Winter Sermon.

Then dwell in a warm and cheerful home; Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes; While houseless wretches round thy mansion roam. Oh, whose unsheltered heads the torrent board is loaded with the richest meats, Or when thine eyes in sated luxury wander; Many might live on what thy manuf'ers eat, Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander. Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast; When from thy fireside corner thou dost saze; Many have scarce a rag about them to cast, With which the frosted breezes toy and dally. Thou hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love, When thy light step resounds within the portal; Some have no friends save Him who dwells above. No sweet communion with a fellow mortal. Then steepest soundly on thy costly bed, Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered; Some pillow on a stone some aching head, Never again to wake when they have slumbered. Then think of those who, formed of kindred clay, Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters, And God will hear them for thy welfare pray: They are His children; though in rags and tatters.

On the 'day of the dead,' when all Paris visits the cemeteries, in one of the most secluded alleys, a young lady, clad in black, was kneeling upon a tomb with a wreath of immortelles in her hand.

Not far from her in another tomb, was a middle aged gentleman of some fifty years. The grief of the young lady, was silent, but her neighbor loudly wept. The former got up to leave, but at doing so, her cloak brushed against the gentleman. He turned round and looked up; he was the lady's husband. The encounter was awkward. To the question respecting her mission to the cemetery, the inscription on the tomb, 'Alfred Born, 1840, died 1862,' was the sole answer. Cross-examination elicited the fact that Alfred had been the lady's lover, but had died before she had seen her husband. 'But what tomb,' she inquired in turn, 'were you visiting?' This was a poser. The inscription above the grave which the gentleman had visited was 'Blanche.' His was precisely a similar case to that of his wife. The two quitted the cemetery, agreeing to come again the next year.

The New Orleans papers tell of a man who died a few days since, having been a raving maniac for many years. Ten years ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a beautiful flower girl. On the day appointed for his execution he became a maniac, and after proper investigation he was restored to the care of his friends. As death finally approached him he began to rave fearfully, and in his dying moments gave minute particulars of the murder he had committed ten years before.

Our 'Great Mortality.'

With the light of history, and the records of medical literature—with what has been already written, and what is known to be sound medical opinion by the intelligent public of San Francisco, and in face of what they have been orally taught by those in whom they have confidence—we say that it is a sin and a disgrace that the small-pox continues its work of devastation amongst us. For more than half a year the number of victims for each month has steadily increased—beginning with twenty in June, it reaches one hundred and forty-eight in December. More than half a thousand people hurried in six months to 'Lone Mountain' by a preventable disease! It seems no use trying to teach Supervisors, Health Office, or Health officers; the people themselves must do the work with the energy and determination that the people of California have ever shown when necessity has compelled them to grapple with any great evil, or overcome any great difficulty.

When every man goes to his daily work with an inward fear—When death is bringing sorrow to so many hearts, and so many are untimely cut off in their prime—when even commerce is in danger of being paralyzed by this resistless foe—it is really an insult to common sense, a mockery to experience and intelligence, to play experimental farces—to work with feeble weapons—when record upon record, when unquestionable testimony, undeniably proves that the ready antidote is before us.

If we were writing for the public we should tell them what this ready antidote is—what is the truth that is in us; we should appeal to them in the name of humanity and common sense to take the matter into their own hands, and not rely longer on those who have the power, but apparently not the knowledge to stop the pestilence; we should tell them that a thousand tongues have said again and again, and recorded experience has verified the utterance, that universal vaccination and revaccination is the only remedy and the very ready antidote; that prudence has suggested the necessity of disinfecting the house and clothing where an infected person has been, and that while infected he should be kept as isolated as possible. But we write to the profession, and we are sure there is not an intelligent member of it in San Francisco who does not believe that if these measures were put effectually in force, that the disease would not only be 'stamped out,' but rooted out in less than a month.

Well, why has it not been? We do not wish to be personal in our fault-finding; but our authorities—the Supervisors, the Health Office, and the Health officers—have not met the foe with the proper weapon; they have gone out with a 'sling and a stone,' but their hands are not the hands of David—and the sling and the stone is a feeble weapon in unappointed hands.

Speeches and letters, showing plausible ignorance, self-sufficiency, and half-educated conceit—pumping water into sewers, and sending round a cart evolving chlorine gas—are far punier weapons than a tiny lancet with a drop of vaccine lymph. This is the weapon which is sure to kill the small-pox. With shame we confess that this long continuance of the small-pox is an infamous disgrace to us. We do not mean to the medical profession, for so a body they have no power; we believe each individual has done his duty; the blame, the sin, lies with the authorities we have mentioned, because they have not long ago enforced the power a State ordinance has already given them, of appointing physicians for house to house vaccination, and compelling each and every one to be vaccinated who has not been so during the present epidemic.

It is a work of supererogation to say anything to an informed mind as to the paramount importance and urgent necessity of such a measure as this. Some we know may deny, may doubt. In answer to those, all we have to say is, some people deny the existence of an Almighty, and some doubt a future existence.—Cal. Medical Gazette.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Somebody gets up the following beautiful paragraph on the closing night of the week. There is a volume of truth in it: 'Saturday night makes the people human, sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war drums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger closes with a clash; the iron door vaults come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward ho! The door that has been ajar all week gently closes behind him; the world is shut out. Shut out? Shut in, then rather. Here are his treasures after all and not in the vault, and not in the book—save the old family Bible—and not in the bank. May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then poor fellow! Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue eyed or black eyed, but above all true eyed; get a little home, no matter how little, and a little sofa, just to hold two or two and a half, and then get the two or two and a half in it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of courage.'

Two sisters recently met at the Relay House, near Baltimore, who had not seen each other for forty-eight years, though living only a short distance apart, and frequently exchanging kindly messages. They talked about thirty-six hours, and were still talking when last heard from.

THE GREAT SECRET.—Stability is the great secret of success. No man can prosper who is a mechanic one day, a professional man the next, and nothing the next day.

An editor out West boasts of having had a talk with a woman and got the last word.

Birthdays.

How fast the birthdays come! How swiftly each year, silently and almost imperceptibly, glides away, bringing changes so gradual, yet so complete! It is no use to weep for golden opportunities gone, yet we cannot but wonder that we blindly let them slide through our grasp. How gladly you hail the day which makes you nine years old—how true are your kisses, how buoyant your spirits. What pleasure you take in making a 'rounder,' 'knocking down,' and tossing your 'jacks.' Pure then is your love for her who first taught you to lip 'Our Father,' free from guile your heart—unknown to sorrow your brief life.

Child! a sweet word. Sure, those lips cannot be long used to evil, which whisper it tenderly. With it, such loving memories throng, such happy recollections, such pleasant thoughts. An innocent, joyous boy, perhaps, with no thoughts of care—to grief an utter stranger—already owing bashfully to yourself a blushing preference for the little blue-eyed girl in bib apron and red shoes, who sits on the front bench at school, her toes just able to reach the floor. How fast your heart beats when she goes up timidly on a Friday afternoon to speak: 'I know a little girl, Her face is bright and fair.'

While you are very certain, all the time, that you know one. That night you carry her satchel for her, and at parting give her a rosy-cheeked apple, and tell her, ever so softly, that you'll bring her one every day, and then come home, vowing to marry her, when you are a man, and she shall have a fine house and carriage, like the squire's, and oh, ever so much money, and she always shall wear bib-aprons and red shoes. No thought of the, to you, weary years, no glimpse of toil, hardship, and trial in the future. Ah, happy days of childhood—bright and shadowless, sunny days. Twenty-one to-day! A man now, the reins in your own hands, you can do just as you please, your heart swells with pride, and your head takes an independent poise when you think of it. 'Free now—vote like a man, raise a moustache—carry a cane.'

That night you put on a neck-tie of rainbow hues, part your hair behind, give an extra brush to your coat, and go over to see the little girl now emerging into young ladyhood, who so affected your heart at nine. At nine? At twenty one, too, judging from your confusion, the continual objectless, awkward shifting of your position, and cheeks at summer heat, to-night. The old folks drop off to bed after awhile, and the little ones are asleep long ago. You are sitting by her side, now, and your embarrassment has flown. You are growing bolder, it seems, for your arm rests on the back of the sofa, and finally drops carelessly down, lower and lower, until, oh, joy!—it's around the trim little waist, and your hand presses here, so soft and small, while little tremors of happiness run all over you, from your toes to the roots of your hair, and back again. What joy, what delight, what exquisite bliss! And so, with her cheek against your shoulder, the magic words are spoken, which your father and her father whispered as tenderly between heart-beats, before you. Oh, Youth, gay spring-time of life, the season of polished boots, high hopes, pride and jealousy—gone.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.—The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of four Archbishops, whose sees are in Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and twenty-four Bishops. The Bishops are nominated by the Pope, generally out of a list of names submitted to him by the Bishops of the Province and the clergy of the vacant diocese. In the case of expected incapacity from age or infirmity, the Bishop names a coadjutor, who is usually confirmed by the Pope. Every diocese has a Dean and Archdeacon, the former appointed by the Cardinal Protector at Rome, the latter by the Bishops; but these dignities are without jurisdiction or emolument. The whole of the clergy are supported solely by the voluntary contributions of their flocks. The Episcopal emoluments arise from the parish in which the Bishop officiates, from marriage licenses, and from the cathedral dues, an annual sum varying from £2 to £10, paid by each incumbent in the diocese. The 2,425 civil parishes in Ireland are amalgamated into 1,070 ecclesiastical parishes or unions, being 440 livings less than in the Established Church. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the Bishop. Number of priests in Ireland in 1854, was 2,291, of whom 1,222 were educated at Maynooth College. Their incomes arise from fees on marriages, baptisms and deaths, on Easter and Christmas dues, and from incidental voluntary contributions, either in money or labor. All the places of public worship are built by subscriptions, legacies and collections. There are numerous monasteries and convents. The latter are supported partly by sums, usually from £300 to £500, paid by those who take the vows in them, and partly by the fees for the education of the daughters of respectable Roman Catholics. The friars and nuns also devote themselves to the gratuitous education of the poor. Candidates for clerical ordination, formerly under the necessity of obtaining their education in continental colleges, are now educated at home. The principal clerical colleges are the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, supported by diocesan purses, legacies, grants of public moneys, and by pensions from the students; the Catholic University, Dublin; the Colleges of St. Patrick, Carlow; St. Jarlath, Tuam; All Hallows and Clonliffe, near Dublin, by voluntary contributions.

A LITTLE GIRL was lately reproved for playing out of doors with the boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was too large for that now. 'Why, grandma, the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em.'

PARISIAN LIFE.

The territorial paradise of the medical students is the celebrated ball-room called by the polite world the Closerie des Lilas, but known to its habitués as the Bullier of Prado, according to the season of the year. It is called Bullier (which is the name of the proprietor) in the Summer, and in the winter the Prado, which is, I believe, a Spanish word, signifying such places of entertainment. The ball-room is the most elaborated in this city, and is perhaps one of the greatest curiosities. It is here that the peculiar dance called the can-can is performed in all its extravagance and wildness. The establishment is situated in the left of the Boulevard Saint Michel, and just beyond the garden of the Luxembourg. Three balls are given each week, with sometimes, par extraordinaire, a fourth. On ball nights the entire Boulevard is encumbered with the streams of man and woman on their way to indulge in wild revelry and amusement. The gaily painted facade of the building is illuminated in gorgeous style, and an immense crowd of la muerables, gather in front to admire the toilets of the gay women as they enter, and feast themselves upon the strains of lively music. In all their poverty and wretchedness their hearts are doubtless filled with covetous longings at the sight of the gay and laughing women who flutter in and out like bright-colored butterflies. Little do they dream that beneath all the splendid exterior which dazzles their eyes there lies more misery than beneath their own rags and poverty. Entrance to the saloon is gained by a flight of steps, some ten or fifteen feet in depth, conducting to a large and brilliantly illuminated ball-room, half subterranean, and capable of containing several thousand people. The saloon is entirely roofed over in the winter, but during the summer one half is left uncovered, forming quite a handsome garden, ornamented with fountains, statues, and charming little alcoves, where the enamored swain may enjoy some degree of seclusion with his charming fair partner. Upon first entrance, especially during the winter, the smoke is so dense that the eye can distinguish nothing but a confused mass of humans heaving to and fro like an ocean, and the ears are assailed by a din of human voices which confuses the sense and beggars description. I doubt if such a noise is ever heard from any other assemblage in the world. The crowd at the Bullier is not like any other, except that it is composed of human beings; indeed, it can hardly be said to be a human being, since it is a question whether medical students and cocottes are human beings or not. If they are they certainly form a distinct species peculiar to Paris, and to the Latin quarter particularly. This horrible noise, if noise is not too musical a word to give to the terrific din heard which bursts through the smoke like thunder through the clouds, is a compound of all the sounds which the organs of man, by distortion or other means, are capable of producing. Terrific yells of the men—French yells, which are not like any other yells, and what is more, students' yells—mingle with the screams of women, and rise musically up to the gay and lively accompaniment of the clinking of glasses and the shuffling of feet. This magnificent and harmonious flow of sustained music has for tonique, or fundamental note, the continuous droning buzz of more moderate talk and laughter, from which musical basis the more terrible effects flow from time to time in magnificent crescendo. Wagner might introduce the Prado, one of its nights, to add to the effect of some of his forte movements, and thereby economize the wind of his trombones and the muscle of his grosse caisse. It is here, in the midst of this storm of revelry and excitement, that the French student may be seen in all his glory; here he lays aside all restraint and gives his whole soul up to enjoyment. It is here, too that the women, sharing by force of association the utter abandon of the students, lay aside all the magnificent and stately airs which they wear elsewhere, and throw themselves wildly into the vortex of dissipation. As a general thing, the women who frequent this ball are women of the quarter—their name is legion—and who, by constant association with the students, have acquired a character almost identical with theirs. There are, however, many of the upper ten of the demi-monde who are frequent visitors to the students' paradise; and the same cocotte who steps to-night in stately dignity and queen-like robes through the fairy walks of Mabile, may be seen to-morrow at Bullier, in her short skirt, flinging her heels wildly in the air, and taking exorcistic positions, worthy of the finest contortionist in the Cirque de l'Imperatrice. The peculiar Parisian dance, baptized by the name of can-can, is perhaps the most exciting of all such species of amusement, both for the spectator and the dancer.

It has but little regularity about it, and to the spectator who sees it for the first time, it has apparently none. It has, however, its small amount of system, but the principal merits of the dancer is within two given points, the beginning and the end of a strain to commit as many extravagancies as possible and to throw his body into as many unnatural and bizarre positions as the structure of the human frame will permit of. A very fine accomplishment, for instance, is to be able to throw a back summersault in the face of your fair partner, while she elevates her leg in the air until the tip of her toe and the crown of her head are upon the same horizontal line. It is not at all inartistic to be able to double yourself up into a knot and roll upon the floor, while the beautiful daughters of Terpsichore dance around in a circle after the manner of the Sandwich Islanders. It is a good thing, also, to be able to agitate your legs, arms, and head with such rapidity as to present the appearance of a misty shadow. This accomplish-

ment, however, I am told, is but rarely met with. In short, the more horrible or impossible the positions the more artistic the dances. The province of the fair sex lies principally in the legs, though a few unnatural and comic contortions of the body are considered no mean addition to the talent of 'elevation.' The fair one who lifts her legs highest and with the most rapidity and frequency, is considered the most artistic, and a favorite and charming amusement of the beau sex is to send some open-mouthed greenhorn's hat flying with the tip of her toes. During all this time the most infernal yelling must be kept up—the true spices of this exquisite dance consists in that harmonious adjunct. The most celebrated dancer in the Latin quarter is a young man, or rather a pair of long legs surmounted by enough body to keep them together and receive their sustenance, who rejoices in the pleasant sobriquet of Sardine, although in no respects does he resemble that 'brief' aquatic animal. Sardine leaps higher than any one else, and dances around among the women, who pass between his legs with perfect facility, with all the air of the great artist he is generally esteemed to be. He is the envy of all the students and the despair of all the women. Now he throws one leg ten feet in the air—now he leaps clear over the head of some astonished woman, and throwing a graceful somersault, twists himself like a corkscrew back to his partner, whom he salutes by gently waving his leg over her head. To sum up, the students' ball is undoubtedly the greatest curiosity in the Latin quarter, if not in all Paris. It was created by the students, and has always been sustained by them. The effect of the peculiar character of the student is here more plainly visible than anywhere else. The utter abandon of their natures, and their entire disregard for all conventionalities, have here their full sway. The terrible influences which licentiousness and too much freedom of thought have produced upon the unhappy female portion of the quarter is here presented to view in its most glaring colors.

HOW TO ROAST A PIG.—To have it in prime order it should be from four to five weeks old, not older, and should be killed and dressed the day before roasting. Make a stuffing of bread crumbs, dry, and two or three good-sized onions chopped fine, and about two tablespoonful of finely-powdered salt, well seasoned with salt and pepper. Allow no water in the pan; bake whole in a good oven, and rub often with a little bag of butter. When done, the fat should be all poured from the pan, a little water added to the brown gravy, boiled up, and either poured over the pig or served in a tureen. It should be served with hot plates, apple sauce, hot, and very nice onion sauce. The onion sauce is made in the following way, and is excellent with roast leg of mutton, boiled mutton, or roast pork: Peel six or seven good-sized onions, and boil in water. When tender, drain and chop fine. Set it to boil a little over a pint of milk—water will do if you have no milk, but it will require more butter. Take a tablespoonful of flour, blend with a small piece of butter, and stir into the milk. When boiling, put it in the onions and serve hot.

STARVATION OF INFANTS.—It is very certain that infants, other than those designedly starved to death, suffer from an insufficient supply of nutriment, and often die in consequence of withholding a proper amount of food by kind but ignorant mothers and nurses. Modern mothers, from some reason, have but imperfect development of those functions upon which their offspring are expected to depend for nourishment during the tender period of infancy. Nearly or quite half of the children born need other support than that obtained at the maternal fountain, and physicians and nurses cannot be too careful or vigilant in regard to this matter. Cow's milk, as furnished through the ordinary sources of supply, is not pure and reliable, and if it were, cream properly diluted is usually better. Cream, mixed with thin arrowroot, is most excellent food for infants; they thrive upon it wonderfully.—Journal of Chemistry.

Matilda Jane has had a constant dread of thieves for some months. She inherited a quantity of silverware (three teaspoons, a salt cellar, and soap ladle) from a maternal aunt, and has ever since had an idea that all the burglars in the country entertained designs against that silver. She doesn't seem to have a care for anything else. She doesn't seem for a moment to imagine that there's anything else in the house worth stealing—and I may privately say that I am of her opinion. I never experienced any of her fears until quite recently, when the newspapers began to bristle with accounts of burglaries. These paragraphs became so numerous that I began to grow nervous. It is not surprising that one should be careful about inquiring into unusual noises about his residence at night. The valuables one has accumulated by toil he does not care should go to swell the dishonest gains of the burglar.

After New Year's I dismissed my colored servant—I didn't propose to be left in the lurch again—so I shipped Chloe and took Bridget in her place. The latter was 'ould' and ugly. It is policy to have servants of this description; the young fellows don't haunt your kitchen, and your wife is not jealous of you. Arguing in this wise, I engaged Bridget, because she was emphatically an ugly one. Everything passed off pleasantly for several days, and Bridget was fast becoming the mistress of the house. Matilda Jane struggled against the doom that overshadowed her, but ineffectually. One by one her stays were knocked from under her, and orders disobeyed. In fact, Matilda Jane was fast losing her independence, and settling into a state of silent melancholy. Bridget did as she pleased, and would inform Matilda Jane, if she happened to go into the kitchen, that her place was in the parlor, and that she had better remain there. Between the fear of burglars and Bridget, Matilda Jane's life was not the pleasantest in the world. Affairs were in this condition, when, a few nights ago, I was awakened from a sound slumber by Matilda Jane, who poked me in the ribs, and in a hoarse whisper, exclaimed, 'Hush!' 'What is the matter, my dear?' I asked. 'Hush! Robbers in the house,' exclaimed my wife, 'and they are after my silver!' 'Nonsense, my dear, it's only your imagination.'

'It is not imagination, Tim; I hear foot-steps; I heard the front door unlocked!' 'Sure enough, upon listening, I heard a shoeless foot carefully ascending the stairs. I got out of bed hastily, and possessing myself of my revolver, commenced a search for the intruder. By the dim light of the hall lamp he was seen pursuing his way in the direction of the servant's room. I raised my pistol and attempted to take aim, but I was somewhat nervous. I had never shot at a man before, and I then trembled the least bit lest I should miss him. When I thought I had him, I pulled the trigger. One bound and a yell like an Indian—then he rolled upon the floor shouting, 'Murder! Watch!' 'Police!'

Matilda Jane began screaming at the top of her voice, for the dear creature imagined the burglar had killed me. The wounded man rolled over the floor, apparently in great agony, groaning, and crying, 'Bedad, run here quick, Bridget, I'm dead entirely!'

Bridget, dressed in her night-gown, rushed frantically from her room and threw herself on the body of the burglar, calling him 'Darlint,' 'Mavourneen,' and other pet names, which on one disclosed to me the nature and character of her attachment. I was surprised beyond the power of expression. With my abbreviated night-garment fluttering around my body and the chill air making itself sensibly felt around my bare legs, I stood with open mouth and protruding eyes, contemplating the scene. Unable to restrain my curiosity, I demanded to know 'What the devil all this meant?' 'He's my husband, and y's kilt him!' 'Yes, Sir, I'm kilt, but barring the hurting I forgive ye.' 'Bridget, is this man your husband?' 'Oh, yis, sir, but y've kilt him.' 'Stop your howling he ain't dead; but I want to know what he's doing here at this time of night?'

After a time, the man becoming satisfied that he was not damaged, got up, and then I learned that Bridget had failed to tell us that she was a married woman, fearing that if she did so, we would not take her; and the husband was in the habit of coming to see her late at night. It was fortunate that my hand trembled when I took aim at him. That's how our house was robbed.

LORD BROUGHAM, in speaking of a man whose case came before him at least twenty times, said he was 'born unlucky,' and I believe, if he had ever fallen upon his back, he would have broken his nose.

A MORAL philosopher has discovered that the object of flies and bedbugs is to make us grateful, because it would have been so easy to have made the flies mosquitoes, and the bedbugs centipedes. 'Bob,' said a young fellow at a fancy fair, 'you are missing all the sights on this side.' 'Never mind, Bill,' retorted Bob, 'I'm sighting all the misses on the other.'

SEVERAL New York families employ male flunkies, who wear powdered wigs, knee-breeches and plush coats.

LONDONERS want street thieves lashed at the whipping-post, that being the only punishment they dread.

THE attempt to apply the force of circumstances as a motive power has proved a failure.

Our House Visited by a Robber.

Matilda Jane has had a constant dread of thieves for some months. She inherited a quantity of silverware (three teaspoons, a salt cellar, and soap ladle) from a maternal aunt, and has ever since had an idea that all the burglars in the country entertained designs against that silver. She doesn't seem to have a care for anything else. She doesn't seem for a moment to imagine that there's anything else in the house worth stealing—and I may privately say that I am of her opinion. I never experienced any of her fears until quite recently, when the newspapers began to bristle with accounts of burglaries. These paragraphs became so numerous that I began to grow nervous. It is not surprising that one should be careful about inquiring into unusual noises about his residence at night. The valuables one has accumulated by toil he does not care should go to swell the dishonest gains of the burglar.

After New Year's I dismissed my colored servant—I didn't propose to be left in the lurch again—so I shipped Chloe and took Bridget in her place. The latter was 'ould' and ugly. It is policy to have servants of this description; the young fellows don't haunt your kitchen, and your wife is not jealous of you. Arguing in this wise, I engaged Bridget, because she was emphatically an ugly one. Everything passed off pleasantly for several days, and Bridget was fast becoming the mistress of the house. Matilda Jane struggled against the doom that overshadowed her, but ineffectually. One by one her stays were knocked from under her, and orders disobeyed. In fact, Matilda Jane was fast losing her independence, and settling into a state of silent melancholy. Bridget did as she pleased, and would inform Matilda Jane, if she happened to go into the kitchen, that her place was in the parlor, and that she had better remain there. Between the fear of burglars and Bridget, Matilda Jane's life was not the pleasantest in the world. Affairs were in this condition, when, a few nights ago, I was awakened from a sound slumber by Matilda Jane, who poked me in the ribs, and in a hoarse whisper, exclaimed, 'Hush!' 'What is the matter, my dear?' I asked. 'Hush! Robbers in the house,' exclaimed my wife, 'and they are after my silver!' 'Nonsense, my dear, it's only your imagination.'

'It is not imagination, Tim; I hear foot-steps; I heard the front door unlocked!' 'Sure enough, upon listening, I heard a shoeless foot carefully ascending the stairs. I got out of bed hastily, and possessing myself of my revolver, commenced a search for the intruder. By the dim light of the hall lamp he was seen pursuing his way in the direction of the servant's room. I raised my pistol and attempted to take aim, but I was somewhat nervous. I had never shot at a man before, and I then trembled the least bit lest I should miss him. When I thought I had him, I pulled the trigger. One bound and a yell like an Indian—then he rolled upon the floor shouting, 'Murder! Watch!' 'Police!'

Matilda Jane began screaming at the top of her voice, for the dear creature imagined the burglar had killed me. The wounded man rolled over the floor, apparently in great agony, groaning, and crying, 'Bedad, run here quick, Bridget, I'm dead entirely!'

Bridget, dressed in her night-gown, rushed frantically from her room and threw herself on the body of the burglar, calling him 'Darlint,' 'Mavourneen,' and other pet names, which on one disclosed to me the nature and character of her attachment. I was surprised beyond the power of expression. With my abbreviated night-garment fluttering around my body and the chill air making itself sensibly felt around my bare legs, I stood with open mouth and protruding eyes, contemplating the scene. Unable to restrain my curiosity, I demanded to know 'What the devil all this meant?' 'He's my husband, and y's kilt him!' 'Yes, Sir, I'm kilt, but barring the hurting I forgive ye.' 'Bridget, is this man your husband?' 'Oh, yis, sir, but y've kilt him.' 'Stop your howling he ain't dead; but I want to know what he's doing here at this time of night?'

After a time, the man becoming satisfied that he was not damaged, got up, and then I learned that Bridget had failed to tell us that she was a married woman, fearing that if she did so, we would not take her; and the husband was in the habit of coming to see her late at night. It was fortunate that my hand trembled when I took aim at him. That's how our house was robbed.

LORD BROUGHAM, in speaking of a man whose case came before him at least twenty times, said he was 'born unlucky,' and I believe, if he had ever fallen upon his back, he would have broken his nose.

A MORAL philosopher has discovered that the object of flies and bedbugs is to make us grateful, because it would have been so easy to have made the flies mosquitoes, and the bedbugs centipedes. 'Bob,' said a young fellow at a fancy fair, 'you are missing all the sights on this side.' 'Never mind, Bill,' retorted Bob, 'I'm sighting all the misses on the other.'

SEVERAL New York families employ male flunkies, who wear powdered wigs, knee-breeches and plush coats.

LONDONERS want street thieves lashed at the whipping-post, that being the only punishment they dread.

THE attempt to apply the force of circumstances as a motive power has proved a failure.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1889.

W. C. CHILD, formerly of Walla Walla, is now agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at the White Pine mines.

DR. JOSSELYN, of San Francisco, has been convicted on the charge of procuring an abortion.

The cholera has made its appearance on the Island of Cuba, and many of the military have fallen victims to the terrible disease.

EAST SIDE RAILROAD.—We see it stated that thirteen ships are now on the way from the Atlantic States, loaded with iron for the East Side Railroad.

DR. MADD, of Maryland, who has been imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas, as an accessory to the assassination conspiracy, has been pardoned by President Johnson.

THOMAS H. PEARNE, formerly of Oregon, has succeeded Brownlow in the editorial department of the Knoxville Whig. The new editor will find it difficult to imitate Brownlow's low blackguardism.

CONNES, the pug-nose Senator from California, repudiated by his constituents, is circulating a petition asking Grant to give him a Cabinet position. The more respectable radicals refuse to sign the paper.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY has been longer organized than either of the other Territories, and yet polls the smallest vote polled by any Territory. In this respect our progress can scarcely be regarded as encouraging.

SPITEFUL.—Recent papers state that Hamlin was elected Senator from Maine in order to spite Fessenden, who preferred the election of Morrill. The radicals will never forget Fessenden's vote on the impeachment question.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Boise Statesman has changed hands and is now edited by H. C. Street, an accomplished writer, who gets out an excellent democratic paper. This looks as though the democracy were moving on the enemy's works.

A BAD MOTTO.—It not unfrequently happens that ambitious individuals practice upon the motto of "rule or ruin," and occasionally manage to succeed, but the principle is bad, and those who resort to it in the end reach their level—that is at the bottom instead of the top of the ladder.

PASTING AND FOLDING.—The Pennsylvania Legislature pays forty thousand dollars for the single item of folding and pasting public documents. A responsible party offered to do the work for \$7,000, but the Legislature being radical, declined the offer, and divides \$10,000 among its radical pets.

WHITE PINE.—P. J. McNamee, a gentleman well known at Walla Walla, writes as follows from White Pine: "I got here about three weeks ago, and after a careful examination am satisfied that this is the richest silver district that has ever been struck. I have established a business here and am doing first rate. I am about sending to San Francisco a block of rock that is pure silver."

TINKERING WITH THE TERRITORIES.—A bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate and passed to a second reading, which gives to the Governors of the Territories the appointment of probate judges, justices of the peace, constables, &c. The third section of the bill makes the clerks of the District Courts ex officio county clerks, and abolishes the office of County Auditor. The fourth section abolishes the office of Sheriff, and gives to the U. S. Marshal and his deputies all the authority heretofore conceded to that officer. If this bill becomes a law it will virtually abolish everything like self government in the Territories, and hand them over to the tender mercies of officials who owe their appointment to Executive favor.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—The U. S. Currency Bureau has officially stated that large number of counterfeit "legal tender" notes are afloat. In this State there are, probably, a hundred people who can distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine. As many people are frequently annoyed by the tender of "greenbacks" for gold debts, it would be well, perhaps, for those to whom such tenders may be made in future, to refuse them absolutely, on the plea that they are counterfeit. The party tendering them would then be compelled to prove their genuineness—an exceedingly difficult operation or pay his debt in gold, according to implied contract.—S. F. Coll.

CLEAN-UP IN ALTURA.—Hon. W. Kelly received a letter, from Alturas County, a few days ago, furnishing an item relative to mining affairs, in that county. The Monarch Company on the Alturas ledge, middle Boise district—from the crushing of sixty tons of rock—cleaned up twelve hundred pounds of dry amalgam. The amount is about five hundred dollars to the ton. The official reports of the yield of the mines at White Pine, during the months of November and December, was about \$150—per ton. It only requires the development of the ledges of Alturas, to create another stamped to Idaho.—Boise Statesman.

OWYHEE.—We glean the following from the Tulee Waco: The coal mine on Reynolds' Creek, is being developed and its owners are sanguine. W. F. & Co's shipment of bullion, from Silver, for the month of January, amounted to \$114,000, coin, or \$152,000, currency.

S. H. McLARON is still in arrears to this office. We fear we shall have to write the word "bill" after his name.

The Delegateship—A Dog Fight.

As the contest waxed hot between the leading aspirants at the center for the radical nomination for the Delegateship, the chops of the lesser ones on the outside water with expectation as they watch with glistening eyes the bone they cannot hope to gnaw until the chief pretenders are disabled and laid helplessly on the field.

The spectacle is particularly interesting to those who understand the stock and the situation, for big politicians, like big dogs, have their followers, whose business it is to sniff their master's greatness and greet approbation. Growling may at times do the business at the head of either pack, but the position of big dog is always hazardous and cannot be maintained without a full set of teeth. The snarling and growling now would seem to indicate that the bone of nomination lies between Flanders and Garfield, and so far as the latter is concerned, there is no question that he is the big dog of his gang—in five, the only aspirant who has succeeded in organizing and whipping in a pack of his own. He is a mastiff, but alas, it is only a mastiff among fiends. The heavy fellows who have an eye to playing big dog themselves at some time, constitute what is known as the Flanders ring. They are for Flanders, simply for the reason that the last one of them believes himself capable of eating him up in case he should be in the way—and against Garfield, because they know he will have no friends except those who smell and growl.

First in importance of the Flanders ring upon the Sound, is S. D. Howe, U. S. Assessor. Howe has thus far disclosed better elements for leadership than any other man of his party. Whilst he has been active in directing its movements, he has showed no disposition to jump himself into the king-rover crosswise of the board. He has been prudent enough to stir up no jealousies against himself, and by observing the line which he has heretofore followed, will inevitably slaughter the more brilliant but less profound Garfield. He beat him at Clagnot with Denny; at Vancouver, with Flanders; and will beat him again, next spring, with Dennison, Baker, Anderson Cox, or any other man who will serve the purpose—and that will be the Waterloo of his career. We feel no great interest in the result of these squabbles among the "trouly loil" for the plunder, as we expect to beat them upon principle, let them nominate who they will.

The fight for the bones is not confined to Washington Territory, it is general, and if there is any truth in the old saying that "when rogues fall out honest men will get their dues," the democracy may look up with hope.

The State of Washington.

Westward the star of empire takes its way. We publish in this week's issue the act of the last Legislature, submitting to the voters of Washington Territory a proposition for calling a convention to frame a State Constitution, and to move in the matter of the formation of a State out of our Territory. We do not propose at present to enter into a discussion of the merits of the proposition. Much may be said on both sides, and our present purpose in publishing the law is to call attention to the matter, as it is a practical question soon to be considered by our people, and of very great interest to us all. The question is not a political one, and any attempt to make it a party issue should be discountenanced on all sides. That we possess many of the elements requisite in the support of a State government may easily be demonstrated, and if upon a full consideration of the subject the advantages of a State government would seem to be greater than any objections that may be urged, our people will hail the formation of a new State out of this distant Territory. In the meantime let our people turn the matter over in their minds and consider:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That at the next general election that may be held in this Territory, there shall be submitted to the voters thereof a proposition for calling a convention to frame a State constitution, and for the admission of the proposed State in the Union.

Sec. 2. The manner of voting on said proposition shall be "for convention" and "against convention," and all tickets on which shall be written or printed "for convention," shall be counted in favor of the same, and on which shall be written or printed "against convention," shall be counted against the same.

Sec. 3. The votes so cast shall be counted, canvassed and returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the manner now required in the returns of votes in the election of delegate of the Territory.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear that at such general election a majority of the votes cast is in favor of a convention, it shall be the duty of the next Legislature that may assemble after such general election, to provide for the calling of a convention, and to do all other acts proper and necessary to give effect to the popular will.

The radical papers which have so much to say about manhood suffrage should understand that Rhode Island is in sad need of reconstruction. In that little State a negro can vote if any one will pay his poll-tax of one dollar, but a white foreigner, even though he is a naturalized citizen, cannot vote unless he has an income from real estate worth at least \$134. Of course, this debars the great majority of Irishmen and Germans from the ballot box. There are enough of them, too, with the democratic vote that is now permitted, to take the State from the Spragans and Anthonys and to unseat the Barnabees. Let us have a bit of the manhood suffrage, "black rights," and reconstruction business for Rhode Island.—A. Y. World.

Letter From Warren's Diggings.

WARREN'S, January 18, 1889.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—We have been favored with excellent weather this winter thus far, no weather sufficiently cold to prevent miners from working, and the snows have been so light that Hunt, the expressman, still continues to ride through on horseback; in fact the snow has not yet been deep enough to prevent prospecting for quartz; two new leads, the "Pike" and "Rescue," having been discovered lately. How rich they are I have not been able to learn, but their value is such that an expensive lawsuit will probably result to settle conflicting titles.

WINTER SPORTS—GOOD DINNERS.

I notice that you have had pigeon shooting at Walla Walla; the town people here have had chicken shooting. They put chickens into a box which was so contrived that only their heads could be seen. There were some twenty competitors. Mr. Rippon won the first prize for rifle shooting, and Mr. Whitman, for pistol shooting. The citizens have also been trying to excel each other in getting up "big dinners," to which they invited their friends, I suppose, to act as judges to decide whose dinner was the best; the decision was generally made in accordance with the quality of the wine drunk. We also have two schools in operation which furnish food for the mind, one a public school for the children, and in the evening a commercial school for adults.

QUARTZ LEDGES.

Many of the quartz leads are increasing in width and richness as the shafts are being sunk deeper. Mr. Hurley, our assayer, assayed some of the Martinez ore to day, which yielded at the rate of \$1,230 per ton in silver. He also assayed at the rate of \$1,400 in gold, but that was choice rock.

NEW QUARTZ MILL.

Mr. Hurley has also run into bars to-day one hundred and thirty-one ounces of retorted gold, which netted \$1,580. This gold came from a vein in Florence, which is known as the "Davis" lead. The proprietors, Messrs. E. K. Patterson & Co., have erected an excellent five-stamp steam mill near their ledge, and which has been so located that the millers run the ore out of the tunnel in cars from the Knox lead, which is a short, which is arranged on such a grade that the ore slides through it directly into the mill.

SALOONS CLOSED—DULL TIMES.

The saloons are all closed except one, and that is only kept open on Saturday nights and Sundays. Money is very scarce here in the winter, as the placer miners cannot wash out the gold on account of the frost, but they continue stripping off the top dirt and making other necessary preparations for taking out the precious metal as soon as the season will admit of so doing.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Quite an excitement has been created here lately on the China question—whether Chinamen shall be allowed to work in the mines here or not. The claim owners are nearly all in favor of admitting them into the camp, while the laboring men or those who work for wages are opposed to the admission of Chinese, on the ground that the price of labor would be reduced; while the claim owners think that they would have an opportunity of selling some of their poor ground to the celestials. I think that the claim owners will be successful, as most of those who work for wages have gone below to winter. The health of the camp is excellent, and everything promises a prosperous season next summer. Old Cal.

Occupations of our Young Men.

There is a strong tendency at the present day, says an exchange, on the part of our boys and young men, to shun honest labor; not so much because they are too indolent to work, but because they look upon it as something low and degrading. And this feeling is too often encouraged by their parents, who say they are not willing to have their sons toil and drudge as they have done. We would ask that father (if he be a laborer or mechanic) in what way his occupation has injured him. It is patent to every one that the working classes of to-day are not lacking in natural intelligence, and they certainly far excel all others in physical strength; and in earning their bread by the sweat of their brow are they not happier far, than many who call themselves their lords? True they have not the facilities for mental culture that others have; yet in these short days of labor, night schools, free libraries, &c., they have ample opportunity for self-improvement, if so inclined; and herein lies the secret. It is not the labor which degrades man, but man the labor. Instead of improving their minds and talents which God has given them, too many of them spend their evenings in debauchery, which saps and destroys the healthy vigor of their minds. This is what disgraces labor. The first and most essential element, which a boy should possess, for any occupation in life, is a good English education, yet it does not necessarily follow that he should be a doctor or a lawyer. There is many a doctor, many a lawyer and professor of theology, better fitted to hold a plough, push a plane or handle a trowel, and vice versa. Education will not produce brains, and men often make themselves miserable for life by choosing a profession for which Nature has utterly unfitted them. Let our boys and young men endeavor to discern what pursuit is most congenial to their minds, and in which they are most likely to excel. If your choice be for a trade, let no false pride deter you from it; no one whose good opinion is worth having ever despises honest labor. Our greatest men are those who have commenced life by honest labor. Andrew Johnson is not ashamed of having been a journeyman tailor, nor General Grant of having been a tanner. And in the full sense of the word, there is not a more independent man anywhere than an honest and expert American mechanic. Many, very many of our young men, unable to fit themselves for a profession, imagine the next most respectable calling is to be a book keeper or a clerk in a store; employed from 12 to 16 hours a day on starvation salaries. But then they are "what is termed" "gentle" young men, and that is their chief remuneration. We have heard many such regret their mistaken choice when too late, and lament that they had not learned some useful trade. In closing these remarks we would say to the young men of our town, whatever may be your occupation or condition in life, honor it and it will not dishonor you.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1889.

Messrs. D. S. Baker, Anderson Cox, A. Kryger, Messrs. W. C. Palmer, E. M. Chase, I. T. Rease, E. S. Kearney, J. F. Boyer, B. J. Stone, W. P. Adams, W. H. Newell, J. H. Day, B. L. Sharpstein, W. A. Ball, McMorris, and H. Howard:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of December 28th, was received this morning. By the enclosed slip from the Globe of this morning, you will see that the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad was yesterday reported from the Committee on Territories, and would have passed but for the point raised by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, calling for the reading of the engrossed bill. This sent the bill over, as no bills reported from any of the committees are ever engrossed until after their passage. Although any member has the right to call for the reading of the "engrossed bill," yet I believe this has been done but once before in the Fortieth Congress. It is a trick that very few members of Congress will ever resort to to delay any measure they cannot defeat. The bill will come up again on Monday, on a motion to reconsider, when it will pass.

The present form of the bill is not as I wish it was, but it is the best that could be obtained, and I even had to submit to the provision of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, in order to get this much. I do not regard the provision of the bill which requires three fourths of the votes cast at the special election to be in favor of allowing the County Commissioners to subscribe to the stock, as an objection, yet I was obliged to consent to this in order to get the Committee to report it. I had decided before yours was received to keep this bill separate and distinct from all others, and not to endanger its passage by allowing any thing, or any other railroad project to be attached to it. I have taken the liberty to send a copy of this letter to the Walla Walla Statesman.

RAILROAD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Territories, reported back a bill (H. R. No. 1041) granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor.

The Clerk read the substitute, as follows:—That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Washington and duly incorporated, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from said town of Walla Walla to some eligible point on the navigable waters of said Columbia river in said Territory; said right of way hereby granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road, which it may pass over the public lands; also all necessary ground, not to exceed five acres at each station, for station buildings, work shops, depots, machine shops, switches, side tracks, turn tables, and water stations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the county commissioners of the county of Walla Walla, in the Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to aid in the construction of the Walla Walla and Columbia River railroad, by subscribing to the capital stock of said Walla Walla, and Columbia River Railroad Company in the name and on behalf of said county of Walla Walla, and by issuing bonds of said county, payable at such time and bearing interest of not more than eight per cent. per annum in payment for said stock to be taken in said railroad company, or by issuing bonds bearing interest as aforesaid, as a loan to said county, to be used in the construction of said road, or to aid said county in the carrying out of any other project of said county, which may be submitted to and voted upon by the legal voters of said county in such manner as said commissioners may designate.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. This bill grants to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, an organization created by the laws of the Territory, the right of way through the public lands, a distance of thirty miles, and at each of their stations or depots they are entitled to take five acres of the public lands. Otherwise there are no public lands and there is no occupancy of the public lands granted.

The county commissioners of Walla Walla county are authorized to subscribe \$200,000 to the stock of this county on a vote of three fourths of all the voters, at an election of which the same notice is to be given as is given at a general election in the Territory. There is no grant of money from the Government involved in the bill. The Government has nothing to lose. I believe the bill is sufficiently guarded to secure the rights of the people, and to authorize the subscription.

Mr. Price. I wish to know if the five acres for depot grounds includes the two hundred feet strip or is exclusive of it. The bill is not sufficiently definite on that point.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. They are to have one hundred feet on each side of the road and five acres in addition.

Mr. Price. The bill does not say so.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. The land only costs \$125 an acre. I have traveled over the ground, and I would not give ten cents an acre for some of it.

Mr. Price. The bill does not exempt mineral lands from occupancy by the grantee. It has been the universal custom, in granting lands and the right of way through the public lands through the Territories of the United States, to exempt all mineral lands.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Well, there are no mineral lands within a good many miles of the proposed road from Walla Walla to the Columbia river.

Mr. Price. Is that certain?

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. It is very certain. The only point in the bill is whether the House is willing to authorize the commissioners of Walla Walla county, on a vote of three fourths of its people, to subscribe to a road to let them out to the navigable waters of the Columbia.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio.

One hundred feet on each side of the road, and five acres at each depot where there are public lands. I demand the previous question.

Mr. Holman. I move to lay the bill on the table; and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered. The question was put; and the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. My colleague [Mr. Delano] desires to offer an amendment, and I will withdraw the previous question to hear it read.

Mr. Delano. I offer the following as a proviso to the last section of the substitute:—Provided, That this grant is made upon the express condition that any efforts by said company hereafter to obtain any land grant, subsidy, or pecuniary aid from the United States Government shall work a forfeiture of the grant.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. I will accept that amendment.

The Speaker. The gentleman has no right to accept it, as the bill is a report from a committee.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Well, I hope the House will adopt it. I move the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

The amendment to the substitute proposed by Mr. Delano was agreed to.

The substitute reported by the Committee on the Territories was then adopted.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Holman. I demand the reading of the engrossed bill.

The Speaker. The bill is not yet engrossed, and it therefore goes to the Speaker's table.

Subsequently Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

VOICE OF THANKS.

At a meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 1, held on February 8th, a vote of thanks was tendered to the following named persons, for their liberal donations to the Company in fitting up the hall: Messrs. Swabacher Bros., Adams Bros., Payne Bros., A. Kryger, H. Parker, H. E. Johnson, Dr. J. H. Day, Snyder & Reed, Phillips & O'Donnell, C. Pucker, N. & B. Brown, Fred Epstein, and the Masonic Lodge. It was further ordered that the same be published in the STATESMAN.

J. D. LAMAN, Secretary.

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We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country, or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularly mention:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main spring, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Harden and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

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To CALIFORNIANS and other living in portions of the United States where watch-makers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

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To prevent imposition, buyers should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness. The trade supplied by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and generally for sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

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ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1888.

FERRAULT & BUTLER,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

Levellon, I. T., Jan 28, 1889.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of

UPHOLSTERING

done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW BLINDS, WOOD GLASS, SASH, FIXTURES, &c. Terms, Cash.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

GEORGE SAGE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING practiced his profession in Walla Walla for several years, has been in the city for over 20 years, and has the confidence of giving satisfaction. Special care given to Fine Watches. All work sent to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main Street.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

DALLAS CITY, OREGON.

THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially of FAMILIES, having

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with the large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the patronage of the past few years, and desiring to merit the confidence of the future, I beg to call your attention to the fact that I have secured the best of the advantages to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the

Best in the Market.

ORRIBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the house.

F. R. E. OF CHARGE. 33 1/2 THOMAS SMITH.

L. B. ANDREWS,

Real Estate and General Business

</

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates. 74@74 1/2

Good Coffee.—We have received a paper of

Public School, No. 1, will re-open on Monday,

Farm Work.—The pleasant weather we are

Notice.—The Masonic and Odd Fellows' Com-

Tax U. F. or F. U. propose to have a grand

Healthy.—At this date there is not a single

A Last Resort.—Our radical friends failing

We desire to direct the attention of our readers

Public Lectures.—The course of lectures for

The Democratic Club of Walla Walla county

H. M. Chase, Secretary.

Information Wanted of Andrew Bell, formerly

U. F. or F. U.—The following persons have

Sudden Death.—A man named Briggs, who

STERELY INJURED.—A man named James

Five Proof Buildings.—Mr. Wm. Phillips has

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to February 6th.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the Senate, the

Howe moved to take up the motion that the

The Constitutional Amendment came up

The Senate took up and passed the Patent

Williams offered the following amendment

The Senate took a recess.

In the House, Johnson and Scannell, the

Woodard introduced a joint resolution,

Schenck moved that the evening session

The amendment reported by the Committee

Garfield moved to recommit the bill with

Butler, of Massachusetts, stated that the

Garfield denounced the Indian Bureau

Wilson defended the Bureau.

Holbrook, Delegate from Idaho, in the

Holbrok was about to make some remark

Holbrook—I do not propose to retract

Holbrook—Does the Chair rule?

Holbrook—The Chair rules that the

Holbrook—I desire to ask a question.

Mr. Chandler appeared from the decision

Speaker—The Chair can hold controversy

Schenck offered a resolution that Holbrook,

The Speaker administered the censure of

Holbrook then retired and the discussion

The House took up the bill to authorize

Several other Senate resolutions were

In the Senate evening session a few private

The bill to amend the act granting lands

Washington, Feb. 6.—A bill has passed

Mr. Edwards said the Judiciary Committee

subject to removal at will of the President

alone. The Committee had reported an

Mr. Morton favored the total repeal of

Mr. Howe opposed excepting the Cabinet

Mr. Thayer favored passing the bill as it

The morning hour having expired, the

Mr. Bayard followed, taking the same

Mr. Corbett advocated his amendment,

Mr. Wilson submitted an amendment that

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on

Mr. Morgan made a minority report against

Mr. Shaaks, from the Committee on the

The Senate bill, to give additional terms

A number of bills were reported from

Mr. Blaine said that in view of the senti-

A debate arose between Blaine and Eld-

Mr. Windom moved to reduce the quar-

Mr. Windom moved to reduce the appro-

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on

Mr. Butler offered another amendment,

DIED.

In Walla Walla, W. T., at the residence of

[Deceased was a highly promising young man,

NOTICE.

To the People of Umatilla County.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT of the Legislature,

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

WALLA WALLA—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS

JOE HELMUTH,

LAGER BEER AND ALE.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1242.

1868 {Holiday Goods!} 1869

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

FANCY NOTIONS

FOR SALE AT THE NEW BOOK AND VARIETY

CHEAP FOR CASH!

ALL WHO WISH DEEDS, MORTGAGES,

Collectors made, Land Suits, &c., faithfully

THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY is now

S.T. 1860-X.

A great French Physician says: "More than half

Now, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes

The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are

How much more reasonable and sensible it is to

Important Certificates.

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe

"I have been a great sufferer from Dys-

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong,

The public may rest assured that in no case will

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors.

415 and 418, Front St., San Francisco.

Agents for California and Nevada.

PLEAS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and

IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this

FREE FROM POISON.

No article has ever given such positive satisfaction

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in

ALL GUINEA IS WRAPPED IN STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

MEICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in

FOR HORSES.

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in

FOR HORSES.

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It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in

FOR HORSES.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

1842..... INCORPORATED..... 1842.

ASSETS, August 1, 1898, \$28,000,000

CASH.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY H-

Has been in successful operation for over 25

THE MUTUAL LIFE

Has been in successful operation for over 25

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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 TIMES.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE

UNDERBID.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

SHOEING SHOP.

MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF IN-

forming the public that he continues at his old

stand, the South east corner of MAIN and FOURTH

Cotton is King.

The Memphis Appeal, in a recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, concludes that they are better off than ever before, and that their prospects could not well be improved. The largest cotton crop ever raised was in 1859-60, which was about 5,000,000 bales, realizing, at \$50 a bale, \$250,000,000. This year the crop will be about 2,000,000 bales; it is worth \$100 a bale, and in the aggregate \$200,000,000 or only one fifth less than the crop of 1859-60. Now, to the profits of this year are to be added some important items. Their expenditures do not include interest on the money which the laborer, as a slave, was worth; nor taxes on the same; nor for the idle, the sick, the young, or the aged. More than this, their money has not been sent North for the purchase of provisions, for whatever food their people require has been produced from their own soil in the greatest abundance. Hence, it is asserted that the present cotton crop will bring in as much money as ever received by the South from this source in her palmiest days, though it is admitted that there are some temporary drawbacks growing out of the "late unpleasantness." Another condition is equally favorable: Formerly the commission merchant in a measure held a mortgage on all the planter's possessions, for he made advances on a crop before it was grown, and this continued from year to year, without a prospect of deliverance. But now, through the instrumentality of the Bankrupt law, a modern jubilee has dawned, making one man as good as another. Thus, the South has a new and a fair start; and with the certainty of furnishing to the markets of the world \$200,000,000 worth of cotton year after year, a large portion of which will be retained among themselves by reason of their newly-established thrift and the enlargement of the list of farm products, they are evidently entering upon a course of unexampled prosperity. This is said of the staple crop of cotton alone; but there will be large receipts from sugar, rice, and tobacco, and it is declared that of themselves they will be able, "in fifteen years, to pay off the whole of the national debt." But if they are wise enough to take care of themselves, this \$200,000,000 coming in every year will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time give them that which the North possesses—political power. In view of these brilliant prospects, the North is destined to be undeceived, and instead of carpet-baggers she will send men of a different class—men who will seek by industry to build up homes in the Sunny South; and, finally, the North and the whole world will unite in confessing that, after all, "Cotton is King."

NOTICE

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL!! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights. SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—four panels, 6x8x2-6, 6x8x2-8, 6-10x10, and 7x11. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washer. I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same.

UNDERTAKING

I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BOOK

Yet published on the War, written from a Southern standpoint—ALEX. H. STEPHENS' Official History of the War Between the States, Its Causes, Character, conduct, and Results.

This Work has already had an immense sale in the East, some Agents making From \$20 to \$50 a Day. The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this Work its official character and ready sale, combined with a very liberal commission, makes it one of the best Subscription Books published.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Good profitable territory for Agents yet to be had of H. H. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Supplies of GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, Received by every Steamer, also, Grass and Clover Seeds. Of suitable varieties for this climate, comprising in all the Largest Collection of Seeds To be found on this Coast. Orders, by mail or express, promptly attended to in this town. GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedsmen, 49-51 Washington street, San Francisco.

Ranche for Sale.

FOR SALE—One of the Sweet Ranches in the Valley, situated three miles from town, on the Yellow Hawk Creek. On this Ranche there is 120 acres of improved land, a comfortable Dwelling House, Frame Granary, and Stables. Also, 400 different varieties of Fruit Trees, and 400 Vines, all bearing the Sweet kind of Fruit. Inquire of J. M. ABADIE, 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED.

THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Reese's Mill. 41f

OFFICIAL

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1852, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 27th day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows: The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the 6th December, 1852, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven. The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged with the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington. This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the 12th article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, [L. S.] EDUARD DE STOECKL, [L. S.]

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 21st day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Vladimir de Wetmann, acting minister of foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Look at these Prices FOR GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chromometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all the latest improvements, in a solid 3oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joint, \$37 coin. The same in 4oz. case, \$30. In 5oz. case, \$33 coin. The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chromometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joint, \$34 coin. The same in 4oz. case, \$33. In 5oz. case, \$36 coin. The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chromometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, Gold Joint, \$34 coin. The same in 4oz. case, \$37. In 5oz. case, \$40 coin. "P. S. Bartlett" Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin. Waltham Watch Co. Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin. Appleton, Tracy & Co. Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin. Any additional weight at \$1 per dwt., or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege of examining the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, will be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco, enclosed. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

With it distinctly understood that those listed are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order, and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money. Please state that you saw this in the Walla Walla Statesman.

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 519 Broadway, N. Y.

One block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Every one visiting New York is vited to call at our establishment. In order that all may address us with confidence, we invite attention to the following: Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway, New York, Oct. 28, 1868. No. 419 Broadway, New York, to our friends, as a reliable and trustworthy firm, with the assurance that all orders sent them will have faithful & prompt attention. C. GODDARD, Treas. For Wells, Fargo & Co.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT TO JOHN GILLEN: You are hereby notified that DENNIS WILLIAMS has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come shall be heard at the first term of the Court, which day of November, 1868; 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 of you the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars, due on account; and your property has been attached in this case. You are hereby notified that said complaint is filed on the 28th day of September, 1868. Complaint filed September 28, 1868. Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC HALL.

THE BUILDING formerly known as the BANK OF EXCHANGE, has been fitted up for the purpose of a PUBLIC HALL. It can be had for RALLIES, FAIR 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. (2-1m) M. COOPER.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Fervent Lips, Red Ears, Sallow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish of the best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of. PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

ST-1860-X.

CALIFORNIA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c. CASSELL'S BARK—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDELION—For Inflammation of the joints and Dropsical Affections. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion. LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility. WINTERGREEN—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing weakly infants, oranges, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c. Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present. With this recipe before the community, and evidence of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. Drake's remedy is a matter of course. Almost every family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless. NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York, Sole Proprietors. REDDINGTON & CO., San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA & NEVADA.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, soothing, and wonderful. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made. It is certain that a doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable remedy for Sprains, Sores, Scatches, or falls on Horses. Our men have used it for Sores and Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. H. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, and commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment." E. S. S. S. Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1865.

Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the process U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap steel plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists, and Stores, at 25 and 40 cents, and \$1.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER.

It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnesian Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of Fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to human species and domestic animals. Bedbugs, Ants, Roaches, &c., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard.

John L. Bows, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only sure article we have ever used." New York Herald, February 25, 1865. "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction." COLEMAN & STEPHEN, Astor House. S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel. ACKER & TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel. S. LEBLANC & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast.

WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

In now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING in the line of CASTINGS, MACHINERY &c., that can be made in Any Shop on the Pacific Coast, and to Compete with any Foundry in the country in PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line. Our Motto is "PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!" Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (13-47) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

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 8 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 2 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds put on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done on my Mill, Gold Coins, Legal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in the place. Remember Doherty's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main Street, Walla Walla. JOHN DOHERTY.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

CONTINUES TO RECEIVE THE UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT OF THE MOST PROMINENT PHYSICIANS

IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FACT THAT THE Ingredients are Not Kept Secret; AND ALSO, BECAUSE Helmbold's GENUINE PREPARATIONS

Are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as thorough, standard specifics. In quoting properties from Medical Certificates, there must be repetition of language. Diseases and symptoms follow, but symptoms should not be mistaken for distinct diseases. This is mentioned from the fact that many might say that they proposed to cure everything. Additional evidence, also, which fully sustains all that is claimed for them, is found in the medical works of the day, recommendations from prominent Chemists, Druggists, &c., who have been personally acquainted with the proprietor for many years, as well as certificates in unlimited numbers.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised medicine, or any remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

More strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Nervousness, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Power, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, AND IN FACT All the Concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated State of the System.

TO INSURE THE GENUINE, CUT THIS OUT. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. September 25, 1868. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY CUBA! CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. \$390,000 in Gold drawn every seven days. Prizes cashed and intonations furnished. The highest rates paid for Donkeys and all kinds of Gold and Silver. F. L. FLORES & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall Street, N. Y.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID. QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, (Private entrance on Leidesdorff street.) SAN FRANCISCO.

Established Expressly to Afford the Afflicted Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, in the Treatment and Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases. Office of Secrecy, and all Sexual Disorders.

To the Afflicted. DR. JULIEN FERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University of Queen's College, and Physician of the St. John Baptiste Society of San Francisco. Dr. Ferrault has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Army Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 9, 10, 11. First floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets.

Dr. Ferrault's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the result of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their source in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards: patients laboring under this complaint will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Nervousness, compulsory single life, etc., have their source in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards: patients laboring under this complaint will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Nervousness, compulsory single life, etc., have their source in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwards: patients laboring under this complaint will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: 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