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Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of AttorWiney &c., and take Acknowledgemnts to the ame. Instruments for any part of the United States cer fied or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S

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Willalso pay particular attention the sale, ronting
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AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR

PATENT MEDICINES.

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Farmers and Physicians from the country will find
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PROVISION STORE. REDUCTION IN PRICES!

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BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,

Crackers of all Kinds, And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Confectioneries,

Wines Liquors and Cigars. MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of RACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to eir advantage to call on me before going elsewhere as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

I have machinery for manufacturing them I can orders on skort notice. As upply kept constant

he city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state
there they will have their bread left.

The wagon will go 'round the city every morning
at afternoon.

Sep. 29, 1865

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP Is 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

MILE AND BE CONTENTED.

The world grows old, and men grow cold
To each while seeking treasure,
And what with want, and care and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure;
But never mind that is a loss
Not much to be lamented:
Life rolls on gaily if we will
But smile and be contented.

If ever we are poor and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No, steady heart and hopeful minds
Are life's bright sliver lining.
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repeated;
The bappiest souls on earth are those

Who smile and are contented. When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing reap,
And consolation borrow.
If thorus may rise where roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

The Trouble in Owyhee The Trouble in Owyhee.

The following account of the terrible condition of affairs which has characterized the disputed possession of a ledge between the Ida Elmore and Golden Charriot mines, over in Owyhee county, is copied from the Avalanche. The paper

county, is copied from the Avadanche. The paper says:

Last week we stated that the Ida Elmore and Golden Charriot Companies were strongly fortified and closely watching each other, which state of things continued till about noon on Wednesday last, when it appears that the Golden Charriot party under ground; atormed the works of their opponents, forced them back to the main hoisting shaft of the Ida Elmore, and within ten feet of which they hastily made a breastwork of gunny sacks filled with sand, which commands the shaft so that no one can go down or up, but still leaving as a means of ingress and egress to the Ida Elmore party, the New York shaft, four or five hundred feet further north. Desperate fighting ensued during the charge, at the time of which or immediately after, John C. Holgate, an owner in the Golden Charriot, and one of the foremost in the advance, was abot in the head, and must have died almost instantaneously. One of the Ida Elmore men was taken prisoner and disarmed. Two more were penned up in a stope and refused to give up their arms, but we understand they were allowed to come out before dark. Shooting was kept up at intervals during the night, and the next morning a man named Meyer Frank, who was fighting on the Ida Elmore side, was brought down to town mortally wounded, a builet from a Spencer or Henry rille having passed through his intestines, producing a fearful wound. The unfortunate man died about two clock, P. M. A short time after noon on the same day another Ida Elmore man, named Jas. Howard, was brought down with his right arm broken—a large bullet did the work. The bone is horribly splintered and emashed up hetween the clow and shoulder. It is thought that it will have to be ampusted, and fears are entertained that it will prove fatal. Some others have received slight wounds, but up to the time of going to press nothing serious has occurred. The Golden Charriot narry still Last week we stated that the Ida Elmore and It is thought that it will have to be amputated, and fears are entertained that it will prove fatal. Some others have received slight wounds, but up to the tume of going to press nothing serious has occurred. The Golden Charriot party still hold the ground which they seized on Wednesday, consequently the Ida Elmore party have been compelled to suspend work, although, we are told that the former are taking out more ore than ever. As yet there has been no fighting outside of the mine, but it is feared that peace will not long be kept, as both parties have secured 'commanding positions and fortified them within gunshot of the two mines, and as there are at least fifty men armed to the teeth, on each side, we are prepared, at any time, to hear of a bloody battle.

The Avalanche says, in another paragraph, that Holgate was a native of Ohio, agged about 38 years; that he emigrated to Oregon prior to the discovery of gold in California; was among the picacers to Idabo, came to Duise Dasia in 1003, and has lived in Owyhee since the spring of 1864. He leaves a brother and sister, who live on Puget Sound, and other relatives in the States.

Meyer Frank was a Jew, born in Europe. He had served five years in the Confederate army, and came to this coast from Alabama last year. His parents reside in Portland, Oregon. The deceased has been in Owyhee only a few weeks.

THE LATEST,

Yesterday we were shown a private letter, writ-ten at War Eagle Mountain—the scene of action —on the morning of Sunday, March 29th, by gentleman whose information can be depended

gentleman whose information can be depended upon, to a friend in this city, which says:

The U. S. Marshah has taken possession of the disputed ground, by the consent of both the claimant parties, I believe, and there is at present a cessation of hostilities. Strong efforts are being made by both parties to come to some compromise. The only casualties which have occurred are those already reported, viz: John C. Holgate and Meyer Frank, killed, and Jas. Howard wounded in the right arm. Peace and quiet now prevail.—Idaho World.

and to

Compete with any Foundry
in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

If 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 OFF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!"

IT Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zine and Cast Iron. (1347)

WALLAW WALLA, W. T.

WALLAW WALLA, W. T.

WALLA WALLA, W.

al Hatreds Among Senators "Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Uncinnati Commercial, (Radical,) in speaking of the private feelings one Senator has for another, says:

FESSENDEN'S OPINION OF SUMMER.

PERSENDEN'S OPINION OF BUMMER.

Pessenden thinks Summer is an idiot, and Summer is fally convinced that Pessenden is a monster of some kind or other. The feeling between the two was so bitter about a year ago that Summer saked Fessenden, as a special favor, never to speak to him, except in public debate, and I believe the polite request has been rigidly granted. Fessenden looks upon Summer's word-fancying with utter contempt and abhorrence, and frequently vents his feelings in a private way. During the discussion on the Reconstruction measures in the last Congress, Mr. Fessenden made a speech in which he assailed one of Summer's efforts with a rhetorical solution of nitrio acid—an article always at his command. Next day Summer came to the Senate with a builging portfolio under his arm, evidently prepared to reply to "the Honorable Senator from Maine"—as partiamentary courtesy, much against his own belief, required him to say. Fessenden was sitting in the Chamber when Summer entered, and pointing toward the door, said to a friend, with a most unchristian sneer, "Look at that 4—d fool coming there to debate, with his writing desk." Summer used all his exertions a couple of years ago to defeat Fessenden for the Senate, in the Maine Legislature, but was not successful; and now that Summer's term is about to expire, Fessenden is busy in a return of the compliment. o expire, Fessenden is busy in a return of the

THE TIFF BETWEEN SHERMAN, OF OBIO, AND FES-SENDEN. Fessenden is not a popular man among the Senators. He is peevish, crabbed, and cross, and although his special aversion is poor Sumner, he has many dislikes in a milder form, among them our distinguished Ohio Senator, Mr. Sherman. The dislike is negative, rather than positive, but it is mutual and reciprocal, neverstheless. It arose some years ago, while both were on the Finance Committee, and its real canse, I have no doubt, was something very like jealousy in the matter of reputation as the finance leader in the Senate. Sherman was furnishing most of the brains, and doing nearly all the work in the Committee, while Fessenden, as Chairman, was getting most of the credit. Hence a slight row, which culminated in the withdrawal of Fessenden from the Finance Committee. Summer is not especially admired by any of the Senators, is not especially admired by any of the Senators, Fessenden from the Finance Committee. Sumner is not especially admired by any of the Senators, though there is no rask poison as between him and anybody else, except Fessenden. Most of the others regard him as an impracticable sort of person, with a barmless egotism and an obstructive pedantry, which revels in the easy and elegant imbetility of classical education—a sort of walking encyclopedia of useless and unenter-taining knowledge. They listen to his speeches, and occasionally steel a few fiowers from his rhetorical hot-house.

rhetorical hot-house.

Sherman and Wade don't like each other a particle. I don't know that they hate each other, but seither would exert himself very much to help the other in a matter of reelection. The feeling existing between them is perhaps only the result of a difference in temperament. The one is by nature cold, reserved, and distant in his manner; by habit a student, and by education a gentleman and scholar—unquestionably one of the safest and best of the statesmen of today: and the other is precisely the reverse in tion a gentleman and scionar-danquestionally one of the safest and best of the statesmen of today; and the other is precisely the reverse in all particulars—with a big, warm heart, and an uncultivated nead, guided solely by impulse, and never by reason; indebted to observation for all be knows, and likely to be ruined by nothing so much as an ungoarded ascent into the demeanor of what the world calls a gentleman. They do not always act harmoniously as Senators from the same State. They have their little "private opinion" of each other, and of each other's motives, which are not always complimentary. Let me assure the reader that I do not think there is anything extraordinary in this fact. The announcement is only worthy of being made at all, to help in curvecting the popular error that our high official dignitaries, like the gods of Homer, never descend from their high estate to indulge a slight grievance in private quarrel, but leave that to inferior beings.

a signt grievance in private quarrel, but leave that to inferior beings.

THE MORTAL ENHITY OF COLE AND CONNESS.
Conness and Cole, the California Senators, come as near being mortal enemies as men conveniently can, without resorting to the duelling code. Two men who were not Senators, and hated each other so badly would be apt to "have it out" in a stand-up fight. Yet they agree in politics, as the saying is—that is, they both respond to the party bugie-cail, and are both members of the radical party, in high standing. It is only when you ask Cole what he thinks of Conness, or inquire of Conness what is his private opinion of Cole, that the facts leak out of two brethren from the same State, representing the same constituency, and professing the same views, yet both thinking that the other belongs more properly in the penitentiary than in the Senate.

NO LOWE LOST ALL ROUND.

more properly in the penitentiary than in the Senate.

No LOVE LOST ALL BOUND.

Grimes and Harlan, of lowa, are scarcely on speaking terms. As in other cases I have mentioned, I am unable to tell the cause, and must content myself with simply stating the fact. They refer to each other courtecously enough in debate, but cherish a lively animosity against each other in their private bearts. Yates and Trumbull, of Illinois, labor together in the political vineyard under the same disadvantage of mutual disrespect. Wilson, of Massachusetts, is generally popular, and is one of the very few exceptions to the general rule of being considered a d—d fool by one or more of his Senatorial associates.

Mathioxy.—The venerable Dr. Humphres

MARRIMONY.—The venerable Dr. Humphrey once remarked in a lecture: "In selecting your partners for life, first choose persons of naturally good disposition—persons that are naturally cheerful and gentle. You will, peahaps, be surprised," he added, "to hear a minister of the prised," be added, "to hear a minister of the Gospel put cheerfulness and gentlesess before piety; but I am of the opinion of Baxter, who said that the grace of God could live with percoss that he could not." Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of the same subject, says: "A man that marries a good wife has very little more to ask of the Lord until he dies; because, when the Lord makes up his mind to give a man a good wife, he makes up his mind to do everything else that he wants. A good wife is a blessing of the Lord, and there are few blessings that he gives, now or hereafter, that are comparable with it."

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—General Grant tells us in his report that there are 308 cemeteries in the United States, in which are interred the bodies of United States soldiers. Eighty-one of these are known as "national cemeteries." The total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries is 251,267, of which 238,666 are interred in the national cemeteries. Seventi-site Seventi-site of the sevential companies of the sevential seve

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

when presiding over the court of impeachment. He though he was entitled to certain powers as Ohief Justice, even when presiding over the Senate by virtue of his position when that body is setting as a court.

Williams, Bayard, and other Senators maintained that the Chief Justice was entitled to this position by the Constitution, in order that the Senate may have the benefit of his auggestions as the highest law officer of the Government; but they admitted he had no judicial authority and only advisory powers.

Henderson moved to lay Sherman's resolution on the table, which was done. He then moved an amendment to the fit rule, to the effect that the presiding officer may rule on all preliminary questions and questions of evidence, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that the question be submitted to the Senate for a decision, which shall then be done.

Sumner offered an amendment setting forth that the Chief Justice is not a Senator, nor in

that the Chief Justice is not a Senator, nor in fact a member of the Court and that he had no right to vote on any question. Ayes, 22; noes, 26; lost. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Heuderson, which was carried—25 to 19. No seperate vote was had on the question as to No seperate vote was had on the question as to whether the Chief Justice has a right to cast a vote; but some of the Scaators intend to bring that matter up for discussion to morrow. There appears to be considerable feeling in some quarters as to the result. Some Senators think the action giving the Chief Justice the powers he has now the under 17th rule will be reversed. When the Court returned to the Senate at 6:30, it announced the result of its deliberations. There was a shade of disappointment on the faces of the radicals at the action, which virtually sustains the Chief Justice in his views.

faces of the radicals at the action, which virtually sustains the Chief Justice in his views.

There is great dissatisfaction among politicians to night at the action of the Senate, and they assert that the presiding officer ought to have been stripped of all power. The supporters of the President express satisfaction at the action of the Senate.

Washington, April 1.—In the Senate, the Managers on the part of the House entered soon after 12 o'clock. The minutes of the last session were read, and mention of a vote cast by the Chief-Justice to decide the vote on the question of retiring for deliberation, when Summer moved to correct the Journal by inserting the expression

string for deliberation, when Sammer moved to correct the Journal by inserting the expression of the Senator's opinion. He said the vote of the Chief Justice was unauthorized, and of no effect. He demanded the syes and nays on his motion, which resulted—ayes, 21; nays 27—so the motion was lost. The question as to the admissibility of Bur-leigh's resultancy about a conversation between

The question as to the admissibility of Burleigh's testimony, about a conversation between him and Thomas, was submitted to the Senate by the Chief Justice, when an argument ensued. Mr. Stanbery argued against the attempt of the Managers to prove a conspiracy between Gen. Thomas and the President. Mr. Butler replied at length, showing that the President was guilty of conspiracy. Judge Curtis followed against the admissability of the evidence. Mr. Bingham, for the Managers, replied. At the conclusion of of conspiracy. Judge Curtis followed against the admissability of the evidence. Mr. Bingham, for the Managers, replied. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bingham made a point that the hour on both sides had expired. The Chief Justice asid he understood the rule entitled the chief counsel on both sides to have one hour on all questions. Several Senators dissenting from this ruling, the question was put to the Senate. Mr. Chase's ruling was decided against. The question of admitting Burleigh's testimony was decided affirmatively. 39 to 11, a strict party vote. Mr. Burleigh testified that on the evening of Feb. 21, he had an interview with General Thomas, Secretary of War ad interm, that he would take possession of the office at 10 o'clock next morning. He aiso stated that he would use force to take possession if refused. Gen. Thomas aid that if Secretary Stanton barred the doors he would break them down. The question was then asked whether the witness had any conversation with Gen. Thomas while acting as Adjutant General, or heard Gen. Thomas ay what he would do in case he became Secretary of War.

Mr. Evarts objected.

Mr. Evarts objected.
The Court at a quarter past three o'clock, took

Upon re-assembling, the question was put in

writing. After this the Chief Justice decided the question out of order.

Mr. Howard appealed from the decision, which was overruled 22 to 28.

A question was put if the witness had heard Gen. Thomas make an address to a number of clerks is the War Office about a week or ten days prior to February 21, in which he said he would relax the harsh rules of his predecessor and treat the clerks as gentlemen. Gen. Thomas subsequently told witness that if he had not been arrested on the morning of February 22d, he would have broken the door and taken possession of the have broken the door and taken possession of the War Office. Several other witnesses testified to similar language on the part of Gen. Thomas, and the Court adjourned at a quarter-past five. The Senate then went into Executive session.

and the Court adjourned at a quarter-past five.
The Senate then went into Executive session.

THE MEARDLE CARE.

Chicago, April 2.—Washington specials say that after Jerry Black concluded his argument in the MoArdle case before the Supreme Court, Judge Grier submitted the following paper, which was read: This case was fully argued at the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of appellant in this case, but millions of our fellow-citizens. The country had a right to expect that it would receive the immediate and selema attention of the Court. By postponement of the case, the Court have subjected themselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we had evaded the performance of the duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interpretation to supercede our action, and relieve us from our responsibility. I have only to say that I am sahamed that such an opprobrium should be cast upon the Court, and that it cannot be refuted.

MISCELLAREOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, April 1.—Specials say the difficulty between Generals Grant and Butler has been amicably arranged. Geo. Wilkes has been chief manager in this piece of diplomacy. The Tribune's special says the counsel for the

President have summoned as witnesses Generals Steadman, Sherman and Rousseau.

Dates to April 2.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]
THE IMPRACHMENT TRIAL.

Chicago, April 1.—The Republican's special gives the following report of the proceedings in secret session. When the Senate retired for deliberate discussion as to the power of the Chief Justice, the debate took a wide scope, and was participated in by most of the parties present.

W. Ferry held that the Chief Justice had the same rights as the Vice President; that he could be same rights as the Vice President; that he could be same rights as the Vice President; that he could have said from South America,) in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the same office of and.

Sherman offered a resolution, that under the cide law points, which right was invested existed the sixteenth century. Sherman offered a resolution, that under the cide law points, which right was invested existed the cide law points, which right was invested existed.

This led to an interesting debate, in which the speared that a great diversity of opinion preysay.

Sambreas and the street of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sight to vote, or to decide a law points, except and the statem of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esynchron to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used to the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever was scause to bread, when the narvest was scause. The potato was cultivated in Ireland before it was thought of in England; it grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World It would

of for a crop in the New World It would bave been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted value of the potato. It was not until 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish who settled in London-derry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. These people found their favorite vegetable thrive well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of raising potates a but many vegas alans. by degrees their heighbors came into the habitof raising potate as but many years elaps-el before the cultivation of them was gener-al among the yeomanary of this country, The cultivation of the potatoe is now well understood; a crop meliorates instead of impoverishes the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent.

HISTORY.—History often shows us the fate of a monarchy and of nations suspended on some obscure individual, or on a more accident, or a moment of time. When Louis XVI, and the royal family fled from Paris to escape the rigor of the Revolution and saves their liues, they were discovered when saves their liues, they were discovered when within but an hour or two safety, by one Drouet, the son of an obscure village posts-master, who discovered the king by the resemblance his features-bore to his portrait on the assignate. His sauntering idly, one evening, before the door of a cottage, decided the fate of a monarchy and the sacrifice of a whole family of royal fugitives. 'Never did the fate of so many men and so many ideas depend plainly on a chance.' Had this man's face been turned another way, France would not had anarchy, nor have waded through her own blood in massacres and murders, to settle down at last in an empire where liberty was drowned in blood, or trampled out under the iron heels of a Napoleonic dynasty.

NEVER SATISFIED.—'Johnny, come here,'
coid Dr. Fry to his little boy, who was playing on the carpet in the dining room, 'here is an apple for you." It was so large that he could hardly grasp it. Dr. Fry then gave him another apple which filled the other hand. "Here is another," said he, giving the child a third. Little Johny tried hard the bald it between the statement of the said hard the said t to hold it between the other two, but could not succeed, it rolled away across the floor. On seeing this, he burst into tears. "See," On seeing this, he burst into tears. "See," said Dr. Fry to a lady who was present, "here is a child with more than he can onjoy, and yet not satisfied. My child is a fair representative of us all. We are over seeking to possess more and more of the world's treasures, and yet we are never satisfied."

MOTHER AND CHILD.—The tie which links mother and child is of such pure and immaculate strength, as never to be violated, except by those whose feelings are withered by the refining of vitiated society. Holy, simple, and beautiful in its construction, is the emblem of all we can imagine of fidelity and truth—is the blessed tie whose value we feel in the cradles, and whose loss we lament on the verge of the very grave where our mother moulders in the dust and ashes. In all our trials, amid all our affictions, she is our friend. Let the world forsake us, she is still by our side. If we sin, she reproves more in sorrow than in anger; nor can she tear us from her bosom, nor forget we are her child.

ABOUT BOYS.—Teach a boy to stand up for the truth—and fight for it if need be for the truth—and nght for it if need be— he will lack neither physical power nor moral energy; and the mental faculties will suffer nothing in the exercise. If he can despise "bullies," and dare to be called a "sneak," he will conquer all things needful to render him an enlightened member of society, and him an enlightened member of society, and an honorable citizen of the world. A boy who is well trained at home has little to fear in this way at school; young Valiant-for-the-Truth will command respect even from those who affect to contemn and shun him. Having passed through the ordeal of school life vicationiusly, he becomes a man, builds his castle, and takes up his abode in it.

and takes up his abode in it.

THE negroes in a certain section of Person courty (N. C). have introduced a sort of church worship that looks a little singular in these days of christian progress. It is true, that they go to "meetin" in their best clothes, but instead of worshiping in the regular old fashioned way, such as kneeling at prayers, crying "meen!" in the corner, and now and then putting through a good old camp meeting bymn—they form a ring and "hands around" in the circle, dancing, shouting and jumping until they are nearly overcome with fatigue.

THANKS .- To Hon. E. D. Helbrook, for public documents.

LARGE NUMBERS of fruit trees were killed in Oregon during the last winter by frost.

WHEN the Pacific Railroad is completed, a traveler may go around the world by steam

DISCONTINUING to advertise, is regarded by the people as taking down your sign and retiring from business.

GOVERNOR BALLARD, of Idaho, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Owyhee county, counseling them to obey the laws. FLOUR .- The Portland papers notice the

receipt in that city of large quantities of from this Valley. VICTOR TREVITT has been nominated as the democratic candidate for State Senator from Wasco county. We think that Lockwood with

all his Government plunder will find it difficult to beat Major Trevitt. THE DIFFERENCE. - The Olympia Standard says that Judge Wyche got through with the business of the Court in one balf the time usus ally occupied by Judge Hewitt. This shows the

EVERY TRIP of the boat from Wallula, carries a full load of produce; what with a railroad through the Valley, instead of four steamers a week, a daily line would not be sufficient to meet the demand.

SWAMP LANDS .- Mr. Flanders, on the 16th ult., introduced a bill setting apart the overflowed lands of Kings county. The hill and and a memorial from the Legislature in relation to the matter were both referred to the Committee on public Lands.

FAMINE PREDICTED .- Wm. H. Rhodes, writing to the San Francisco Times, under the nom de plume of "Caxton," predicts : wet, cold spring, a summer scorched, a harvest blighted, and a general destruction of

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Frank Kenyon, formerly of the Lewiston Journal, but now proprietor of the Deer Lodge Independent, while going from Helena to Deer Lodge, a few days since, the stage upset, breaking his leg in

CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS .-- An Idaho paper gives a list of a dezen democrats and as many more of the radical persuasion who are very anxious to represent that Territory in Congress. It is a great pity that they all can't be accommodated.

THE SENATE .- The United States Senate is now composed of fifty-four members, fourty two radicals and twelve democrats. A twothird vote is required to convict-thirty-six. Senators Williams, Trumbull, Fessenden, Sherman, Henderson and Van Winkle are put down as not favoring impeachment.

OPINIONS ON THE RAILROAD .- From all quarters we hear of no one of importance who opposes the building of a railroad through this Valley. A man who would op-pose a measure of this character lacks foreand is only to be compared to the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

THE REASON.-The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives an account of a recent conversation he has had with a prominent radical. One of the principal reasons assigned by him for the inpeachment and removal of Mr. Johnson, was that he was tired of passing unconstitutional

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.-Mr. C. Ireland, County Assessor, is now engaged in making the assessment for the current year, and from him we derive the following: The farmers have sowed less wheat and barley this year than last. Greater attention is being given to the cultivation of corn, and a much larger amount has been put in than usual. Nearly every farmer in the Valley has hogs, and the hog crop for 1868 promises to be immense. There is also a ge inci ease in the of settlers has also increased, thus bringing a much larger breadth of land under culti-On the whole the assessment shows a gratifying progress. Last year the tax roll fell short of \$2,000,000. This year it will go over that figure.

ANNA DICKINSON .- We see it announced about to visit the Pacific Coast. To prepare the radical mind for the reception of Anna, we give an extract from one of her lectures on their favorite candidate, General Grant,

which we find in an exchange: "Anna stated that heretofore she had refrained from publishing to the world the extent of his brutality and debanchery, but e man who went reeling to the house of od; who passed the time of divine service God; who passed the time or unine service in a drunken sleep; who started to walk out of the gothic window of a Washington church mistaking it for a door; who fell helpless on or the gothle window of a Washington church mistaking it for a door; who fell helpless on the steps of his own dwelling—that such a miserable, degraded caricature on humanity, should henceforward meet with no meroy at her hands."

As corroborating the fair Anna's statement, we find in late Washington papers an account of Gen. Grant appearing on the Avenue in an intoxicated condition, and dancing "Dandy Jim" on the side walk for the amusement cellancous crowd.

THE IMPEACHMENT .- Those of our readers who have watched closely the progress of the impeachment trial, will have noticed that Judge Chase and certain leading Senators of the republican faith, are abused and denounctheir conduct in the management of the impeachment trial. The Independent referring to those attacks, says that those who are more especially singled out for attack in advance, are Trumbull, Fessenden, Morgan, Van Winkle and Frelinghuysen The Anti-Slavery Standard and other Radical sheets have opened batteries on them. It is obvious to remark that these are the very ablest men among the republicans in the Senate, and the only Senators of that party who have given it any character. It is difficult for a man of intellect to pursue a course which his conscience tells him is wrong and indefensible, hence their attack on these gentlemen in advance. The attack, however, is not confined to them. It extends to Chief Justice Chase, who is violently assailed by the whole radical press. He is a man of fortune, holds his office for life, and of course does not wish to do the dirty work of a party. Hence, this attempt to overwhelm him with obloquy. It remains to be seen to what extent, men disposed to be honest, can be whipped into this infamous measure of violence and unconstitutionality. The motive of this conduct is very clearly set down as follows: "The truth is, republican Senators and the republican party are now on board a ship in a storm, and there is no possible way of letting her into a safe harbor except through the channel of impeachment, and that is just as apparent to Senators as to radical agitators."

THE RAILROAD.—Everything in relation to the railroad is working satisfactorily, and with the next issue of our paper, we expect to announce that a company has been formed, and that books are open for subscriptions. Mr. A. II. Reynolds, who has just returned from below, informs us that great interest is being taken in the railroad movement, and that all the money required to build the railroad can readily be obtained. The more the question is examined, the more thoroughly are the projectors of the enterprise satisfied that Walla Walla Valley is peculiarly favorably situated for building a railroad, and that the road completed, it will pay large return upon the money invested. Capitalists who had thought of investing in the Oregon Railroad, now propose to draw out and aid in building the Walla Walla Railroad. Another item in our favor is that iust now railroad iron rules at a low figure, thus enabling us to make the improvement on better terms than was expected. Take it all in all, the friends of the Railroad have abundant reason for feeling sanguine of success. Indeed, we feel warranted in saying that the close of 1868 will find the Railroad very nearly if not quite completed.

A BELLIGERANT CHINAMAN. —Last fall a Chinaman, not having the fear of law, stole from a brother Chinaman a silver watch, and made his escape. Nothing was heard of the repeater or Chinaman until a few days since, when he made his appearance at Wallula. Deputy Sheriff Wood, knowing the facts stated above, had a warrant sworn out and proceeded to arrest the almon-eyed individual, but when on the point of arresting him, the Chinaman drew a revolver and com menced firing away. Mr. W. not to be behind, also drew and fired, hitting John in the arm. This settled the matter, and the Chinaman concluded to give in. He was brought to this city and placed under \$500 bonds to await the next session of the Dis-

trict Court. FIRE COMPANY.-In accordance to the notice given in the last issue of the STATES-MAN, a large number of citizens met at the Engine House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Fire Company. Upon the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the following gentlemen were elected as officers: Foreman, Joe. Hellmuth: First Assistant, Wm. Kohlhauff; Second Assistant, J. Bauer; Secreary, J. D. Lamon; Trea number of horses and cattle. The number The company commences under favorable auspices, and we see no reason why Walla Walla should not boast of a live fire company. The company meets at the Engine House to-morrow evening, when it is expected all the members will be in attendance.

REAL ESTATE .- The effect of the railroad agitation is already seen in the improved that the "celebrated Anna Dickinson" is demand for real estate. Since our last issue we hear of a lot of land at the lower end of town being sold for \$3000, which a few months back would not have commanded \$1500. At the upper end of town, we hear of a sale of a house and lot for \$2200, which is considered a material advance upon the price of a few weeks back. Sales of real estate are being made daily, and in every instance at an advance. If this is the effect when the railroad is only being talked of, what will it be when the locomotive is heard thundering through the Valley?

> RAILROAD ORGANIZATION -- At a meet ing of the friends of the railroad, held this morning, articles of incorporation for the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company were adopted, and Messrs. D. S. Baker, A. H. Reynolds, J. H. Lasater, I. T. Reese, E. Ping, A. Cox, and A. Kyger, cleeted Trustees, to serve three months. The work goes bravely ou.

WAITSBURG. - Only those who have lately Waitsburg is assuming the proportions of a thriving, bustling country town. The centre of trade for one of the best agricultural districts is the Valley, it cannot be otherwise than a pros perous settlement. Wait's mill, the origina nucleus of the town, we found busily engaged in turning out flour, for which a market is found ing store in the town is kept by the Jacobson Brothers, who are doing an active business. The secret of their success, they tell us, is that the sell for low prices. Mr. S. M. Wait also has s store, and is doing a large farmers' trade. The in addition to the places named, boasts a post office, blacksmith shop, one hotel, a rest taurant, one saloon, a carpenter shop and schoo house-the last under the care of Mrs. Simmons a most excellent teacher. The people of Waits-burg and vicinity are among our most libera patrons, and hence not unlikely their prosperity

ALASKA.-It is understood that Prince Matsutoff, the late governor of Alaska, is on his way from San Francisco to that Territory, in order to be in time to foreclose the mor gage which the Russian Government holds upon it. The mortgage expires on the 2011 of the present month. According to a provision in the treaty between this country and Russia, in relation to the transfer, our gov ernment obligates itself to pay for the Territory on or before the time specified above, failing to comply, the Territory then reverts to Russia.

SHADE TREES .- A number of person who have desired to improve their premises in planting trees, have held back for the reason that the streets and side walks have no been surveyed, or laid out in line. A member of the Council requests us to say that persons can go on and plant their trees, without the fear of having them molested by the city authorities. We recommend, however, to the property-holders, to plant their trees in as straight a line as possible.

BIRTH OF TWINS IN A COFFIN.-In German paper, published in Cincinnati, we we find the following very tough story:

"On Thursday a well known lady died, and on Saturday was placed in the vault at the Lick Run Cemetery, it being impossible to bury her on account of the ground being frozen so hard. Yesterday the friends went out to the burying ground to attend to the interment. While there they requested the undertaker to open the coffin, when the fact was revealed that the lady had given birth to a pair of twins—all three were, however dead when discovered."

M. PHILRUG was arrested to-day and fined \$10 and costs, for the privilege of using Main street as a race track to bring out the speed of his Kyuse. Gentlemen will find it heaper to test the speed of their animals or the outskirts of town.

In Brossom.-In walking around town ve notice peach trees in blossom. This speaks well for our Valley, showing that we possess a climate and soil far superior to any on the coast.

CONFIRMED .- R. H. Lindsay was confirmed by the Senate on the 11th ult, as Postmaster of Boise City, Idaho. Bob is will known in this community, and his many friends will be happy to hear of his success.

HEN SING, a Chinese washerman, doing usiness without a city license, was brought before Recorder Lacy and fined \$12 and costs.

John thinks melican man heap shabe.

FIRE .- The members of the Fire Company are notified that a drill of the Company will take place to morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DALLES TELEGRAPH.—The work on the telegraph line between the Dalles and Port-land will be commenced at an early day.

SAD NEWS FROM OWYHEE. - Dryde Mc-Clintock came to this city in hot haste on Thursday morning, about half past 10 o'clock, bearing letters from Silver City, which told that J. Marion More had been shot, it was feared, fatally, on the night before in that city. On the night of Wednesday, about 9 o'clock, a man named Sam. Lockhart—who had taken sides with the Goldon Chariot owners in the late health of the state owners in the late hostile affair-and Jack owners in the late hostile analy—and Jack Fisher, of this city—who had acted with the Ida Elmore party—had some difficulty in the Idaho Hotel. Mr. More interfered to stop the quarrel, and was shot by Lock-hart. The ball entered just above the pit of the stomach and passed out of the left shoulder. In the melee Fisher received a very bad wound in one of his thight, and Lockhart was shot in the left arm. When the stage left Silver City Thursday morning, Mr. More was still alive, conversed cheer-Mr. More was still alive, conversed cheer-fully with his friends, bad them adieu, and was conscious of his approaching end. It was feared he could survive but a few hours longer. Hill Beachey, Grayson, Lockhart, and three or four others, were taken in custo-dy. Gov. Ballard was in Silver City, and on his requisition a detachment of soldiers dy. Gov. Ballard was in Silver City, and on his requisition a detachment of soldiers started from Fort Boise for the scene of action. Great excitement prevailed.—Idaho World.

World.

LATER.—Through private letters received by last night's mail, we lear that Mr. More died about 3 o'clock, on Thursday. The body was immediately taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, for the purpose of taking it to Idaho City for interment. They will arrive in Boise City to-day. Another good man gone.—Boise Democrat.

FROM DEADWOOD MINES. -By C. J. Tasy FROM DEADWOOD MINES.—By C. J. Tassel, the Deadwood Basin Expressman, who left that camp last Monday evening, and reached here Wednesday noon, we have information from that new mining camp. The Datch Ditch Company have completed their new ditch, and were about to turn on water to the diggings when Tassell left. There were eighty-one mensin the camp, and he met thirteen more on the way thither. He heard of several others on the way, but they had taken a different trail from that which he traveled,—Idaho World.

#### LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to April 3.

PILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.] WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, April 2.—Samuel Strong, brought before Chief Justice Carter, of the District Court, charged with being a fugitive from justice in Virginia some days since, was brought before Judge Fisher, who discharged him on the ground that Virginia is not a State in the Union, and therefore Gov. Pierpoint's requisition should not be recognized. Subsequently a requisition from Gen. Schofield asking that Strong be delivered to the authorized agents, and handed over to the First Military District for trial. The point was whether Strong should be surrendered on this requisition. Justice Carter said as a very important question was involved, he desired further time for consideration.

tion.

The attendance at the impeachment trial is greatly diminished. The galleries were not half full at the opening of the trial, though many came in during the afternoon. Drake offered an amendment to the seventh rule, providing that the votes shall be without division on questions of law and evidence,

unless the ayes and noes are dem one fifth of the Senators, or desired by the Chief Justice

Congressmen Ferry, of Michigan, co ated the evidence given yesterday, in regard to the interview between Gen. Thomas and

Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Emery, commander of the District, testified in regard to his interview with the President, an account of which was published at that time.

Wilson offered additional documentary ovidence, including correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, relative to disobeying the orders of Secretary Stanton. Stanbery made it point that the President's letter was not evidence in the case, unless all correspondence referred to therein, shall be produced. After some argument on this point, the Senate refused to sustain the objection, by 20 ayes to 29 noes.

Col. Wallace, commanding garrison at Washington, testified relative to an interview he had with the President on February 23d. Wilson offered additional documentary

23d.
After reassembling, W. E. Chandler, late
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified
in regard to the manner in which money
is drawn from the treasury. He knew of no is drawn from the treasury. He knew of no means by which money could be drawn from the war department, except on an order from the Secretary of War, and signed by the President. Evarts, of the President's counsel, inquir

ed the object of this testimony.

Butler replied that he wanted to show that
the President had put Edmund Cooper, the

present acting Assistant Treasurer, into that position for unlawful purposes.

Evarts made it a point that this testimony was irrelevant to the case.

After argument on toth sides, the Senate refused to admit the evidence—23 to 26.

Chicago, April 3.—Owing to some difficulty.

Chicago, April 3.—Owing to some diffcul-ty in the wires south of New York, the continuation of the Senate proceedings was received at late hour.

Dispatches between the President and

Dispatches between the President and Lewis C. Parsons, of Alabama, were introduced for the purpose, as Butler said, of showing the President's attempt to array the people against the lawful acts of Congress. After discussion, the Senate decided that the cridence was admissible, 27 to 16, and then adiomrad. and then adjourned.

and then adjourned.

New York, April 3.—The Tribune editorially states: "We have assurance from Washington, that Grant fluds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, to annunce as his conjunct, that the nounce as his opinion, that the only hope for the peace of the country, is the success of the impeachment. He feels that the national security demands the removal of the President."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION

Providence, April, 2.—Full returns of the State election show for Burnside, 10,038; for Pierce, 5,731. Senate, 28 Republicans and 7 Democrats. There is one vacancy in any Human

#### ARMY SUPPLIES. SUBSISTENCE OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA,
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., April 1, 1868.

EALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE
invited at this office, until 12 older, M., Monday, the 25th day of May, 1868, for furnishing the
United States Subsis ence Department, with the following BEEF CATTLE, at posts mentioned, and in
quantities as follows, iz:

quantities as follows, iz.

At Fort Colville, W. T., 20,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Fort Boise, I. T., 36,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Gamp Logan, Oregon, 20,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Harney, Oregon, 100,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Harney, Oregon, 100,000 pounds, total net weight.

At Camp Warner, Oregon, 108,000 pounds,

total net weight.
At Camp Warner, Oregon, 108,000 pounds, total net weight.
At Camp Warner, Oregon, 108,000 pounds, total net weight.
At Camp C. F. Smith, Ogn., 20,000 pounds, total net weight.
At Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, 60,000 pounds, total net weight.
Said Cattle to be delivered as the Peats named on or before July ist, subject to the Peats named on or before July ist, subject to the Peats named on or before July ist, subject to the Peats named on or before July ist, subject to the Peats named on t

## Malla Malla Dowestic Market.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1868. Our quotations for the week ending with ate are as follows : WHEAT, new, for milling, \$\varPsi\$ bushel.

OATS, \$\varPsi\$ bushel.

OARLEY, \$\varPsi\$ 100 fbs.

JORN MEAL, \$\varPsi\$ 100 fbs.

JOUGR, extra, \$\varpsi\$ bl.

JROUND FEED, \$\varpsi\$ ton. ....60@65 PLOUIR, extra, w out — es ou GROUND FEED), w ton... 20 to RRONN FEED), w ton... 27 to RRONN FEED CONTROL OF THE ACT OF THE AC .22@2 .....8 00 .....6a8 00 ....\$15@20 00

BIRTH. On the 4th inst., the wife of O. BRECHTEL of a

DIED-At Walla Walla, April 8th, 1868, Dubley Dorn orvallis papers please copy.

> THE NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTON. PURELY MUTUAL

1835.......INCORPORATED......1835 
 CASH ASSETS
 \$6,000,000
 00

 CASH DISTRIBUTIONS, 1867
 \$26,573
 55

 TOTAL SURPLUS DIVIDED
 2,725,673
 56

 LOSSES PAID IN 1867
 281,8000
 00

 TOTAL LOSSES PAID
 2,786,100
 0

 INCOME FQK 1867
 2,203,808
 00

No Extra Charge for traveling to and from the At-lantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands.

PRESIDENT B. F. STEVENS
SECRETARY JOSEPH M. GITTENS
Medical Examiner W. W. MORLAND, M. I

Medical Examiner. W. W. MOILAND, M. D.

NO STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY TO
draw from the Surplue Funds from 12% to 25
per cent. 3 to 5 years before a distribution of the balance among Policy-holders.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID ANNUALly, the first available at payment of Second Premium.
NO FORFEITURES in this Company. Policybolder has in-urance for every cent paid in, by Act
of the Massachusetts Legislature. Under this law. to
a policy holder, ago 35, in ordinary life plan, (other
plaus in proportion):

One annual premium will continue policy in force. 2 years and 3 days.
Two annual premiums will continue policy in force. 4 years and 12 days.
Three annual premiums will continue policy in force. 5 years and 27 days.
Fursannual premiums will continue policy in force. 10 years and 46 days.
Five annual premiums will continue policy in force. 10 years and 56 days.
Read your Policies. We Invite Investigation.

Read your Policies. We Invite Investigation HOME OFFICE, 39 State Street, Boston.
PACIFIC BRANCH OFFICE.
302 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
EVERSON & HAINES, General Agonts.

J. A. CHAPMAN, M. D..... Medical Examiner

P. B. JOHNSON, Agent for Walla Walla county, W. T.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated - - - 1842

ASSETS, \$25,000,000 00, CASH. ASH INCOME for the year ending Jan. 31, 1868 \$10,173,047 61.

\$10,17:5,0-4.7 G1.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALIVI IN CASH or Equivaholder, and available on payment of the cash. Policyholder, and available on payment of the
ment. Surplus Dividends can be used as a Cash income.
Policies are Non-Forteisable, and have a Cash Surrender Value after the First Annual Payment. No
Extra Rate for Foreign Travel. For Blanks, Information, &c. apply to
O. P. LACY,
17-4f Agent for Walla Walla county, W. T.

OFFICE Post Office.

CHALLENGE.

WILL RUN MY TWO-YEAR-OLD COLT.
CRAWFISH, against any two os three-yearold colt in Walls Walls Valley; distance one-fourth
of a nule, for one or two hundred dullars. Race to
take place on the first of June. Part of the money
to be put up the first of May, and the remainder on
day of race.

Willa Walla, April 10, 1868. 17 44\*

NEW STORE I. T. REESE.

FOOT OF MAIN STRE WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

Importer and Dealer in

General Merchandise. JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING a very

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, IQUORS, WINES, CROCKEBY AND GLASSWARE.

CARPENTERS' AND MINING TOOLS, LALIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING. &c., &c., &c., &c.

All Our Goods of the very Best Quality. DETERMINED NOT to be UNDERSOLD!

Grain and every description of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed.

J. T. REESE. I. T. REESE.

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN,
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify
that the MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN,
for which we kendenhall PATENT CHURN,
for which you said in our presence, and we know that
it can perform its work in from

it can perform its work in from

Two to Four Minutes:

NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it
to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical
to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical
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JF Wood,
Wm Shaw,
R R Rees,
W Phillips,
A Frank,
A Kyger,

Daniel Shuck, Harriet B Shuck, J G Wright, John Bryant, Matilds Prank, Frank Orselli,

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for walls walls and Unntilla counties, and are now pre-pared to fill orders.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S

MEDICAL OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, SECOND STORY OF HELmutin, Hall.,

MEDICAL OFFICE.

A NRAT, COMMODICUS HOUSE, centrally in
cated, containing six rooms, FOR SALE
cated, cated, cated, cated, cated, cated, cated, containing six rooms, FOR SALE
cated, cated,

# Phillips & O'Donnell.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50.41

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!!

Those desirous of purchasing

Staple Dry Goods. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Hardware and Crockery,

Yankee Notions, CHEAP FOR CASH.

A RE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO CALL MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

(Opposite N. & E. Brown's.) Grain, Butter, Eggs and Bacon,

Taken in exchange for merchandise.

G. G. RICHARDSON. BLACKSMITHING

SHOEING SHOP MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF IN-forming the public that he continues at his sid-stand, the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowe-t CASH PRICE. Will always hand a fine assortment of

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with prompt-Setting Tires, - 86 to 8800

EASTERN TIMBER EASTERN TIMEES
Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH:
Horse Shoeing, - \$350 Setting Shoes, each

Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. M. C. COSGROVE,

Gem Saloon, WISHES TO SAY TO HIS OLD FRIENDS the

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPRY f the finest Liquors ever received in this market, Old Castillian Sazarac Brandy,

"Rochelle
"Gov't Whiskey,
Cutter No. 1, "
Old Irish "

" Holland Gin, Bruch-Foucher & Co's Lac d'Or Wine Duff Gordon Sherry. Old London Dock Port,

and all other brands to be found in the market.

Lif Choicest Brands of Cigars constantly on hand

M. C. COSGROVE. WM. KOHLHAUFF

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,
MIN BIRS' TOOLS,
AND SUPPLIES. Please call and examine WM. KOHLHAUFF,

Corner of Main and Third streets, Walla Walla, W. T. HO! FOR MONTANA!

To Packers and Shippers!

THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will resume
ther Regular Trips from PEN D'OREILLE to
CABINET, on or about April 5th prox., for the
season. \*\* RATES:

March 20, 1868.

O. S. SAVAGE, House & Sign Painter.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &C.,

Dalles City, Oregon, February 28d, 1867. 1047

Tom. Tierney S LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express of fice, walls Walls. Good Stabling and plent of Feed for animals. Also,

Buggies, and Saddie Horses For Hire,
upon the most reasonable terms.

Sept. 29, 1865.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

#### Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1868.

Money Market.

THE democrats of Umatilla county have nom inated Daniel Drumbeller for the Legislature. WM. KOHLHAUFF has just received a fine los of A. No. 1 oatmeal, also, a large assortment of groceries. Give him a call.

IMPORTED LIQUORS .- Mr. A. Kyger, corner of Second and Main streets, has now in store a eboice stock of imported liquors—including a very fine article of whiskey—which he offers to customers at a slight advance on first cost and tharges.

to judge pronounce Mr. J. D. Callaway's horse "Kentucky Dick," one of the finest horses ever brought to this Valley. Those who desire to know further in regard to this splendid animal, are referred to the "posters."

Victors, Cow.—On Friday last, a victous cow belonging to Mr. Tip. Wiseman, living on Muc Creek, booked a small boy, son of Mr. W., inflicting serious injuries. Dr. Steinberger was New BRIDGE .- A petition is in circulation and

being numerously signed asking the City Coun cil to have a bridge erected across Mill Creek, at the intersection of Third street. An improvement of this character would prove a convenience for people living on both sides of the creek. At Home. -Judge J. E. Wyche, accompanied

by his wife and daughter, came up by Wedness day's stage. Mrs. W. has been spending several months in San Francisco, and returns home fully tisfied that the climate of Walla Walla is in DILAPIDATED BRIDGE .- The bridge across Mill Creek at the intersection of Second street, is in a sadly dilapidated condition and should have

would be held responsible in damages. In this case a hintshould be sufficient. PERSONAL .- A day or two since we had the pleasure of taking by the hand Robert Laupher, Esq., a resident of Colville, but during the last nter Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Repre-ntatives. "Bob" was a great favorite at the

the event of any accident to life or limb the city

lympian capital, and bears with him the best ishes of a host of triends. LIFE INSURANCE .- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose advertisement appears in another column, is organized on the non forfeiting plan, and in this respect is preferable to very many other so called life insurance ompanies. Mr. P. B. Johnson is Agent for the New England Mutual, and is prepared to issue policies to those who would take a bond against

# PIONEER WASHER!

WM. GLASFORD, Agent for Walla Walla County.

This CELEBRATED WATHING MACHINE is now for the first time introduced to the Walla what publics. It is unrivalled for its simplicity, durability, and the rapidity and case of its action—washing the dirtiest clothes perfectly clean in from tice to ten minutes, with but slight labor, and lasting with proper care for five years. The wear and card clothing in washing by this Machine is vastly slightly and the same person. This Machine captured the Special Premiums at the California State Fair, and the Oregon State Fair for 1867; and all who have used it fully pronounce it an invaluable site hours keepers. It has been extensively introduced throughout the States of California and through and the proposed the states of the same should be said to have seed it. It is now used by a number of smillies in this place, and all pronounce it to see the Machine at the Westing at this wife have a trial will call at my Sash Factory.

#### AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES,

HENLEY'S ROYAL BALSAM. A SA FAMILY MEDICINE IT IS WELL AND favorably known, relieving thousands from COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHETIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,

COUGH, CROUP, HOARSENESS, INFLUENCES, and all diseases of the Chest and Lunga. The ROYAL BALSAM has now been before the bubble to a length of time, and wherever used is ugity recommended, never failing in a single name to give permanent relief when timely used; and we have never known a single case of dissatisation, but on the contary all are delighted with it and speak in the highest terms of its medical effects, the astonishing efficacy of the ROYAL BALSAM, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, until the light of the ROYAL BALSAM, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended. ig the diseases for which it is recommende it to the highest rank among the list of med and no family will be without it after on s, and no ramily will be without it after one git.

L. GROSS, ritland, Oregon, Proprietor, and general depot. Id by FRED W. COLMAN, Druggist and Apotl Main street, Walla Walla.

41-3m

DENTISTRY.



A LL THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF DEN-TAL SERVICE executed in a skillful man-ner and at reduced charges. All modern im-prevements adopted. Every operation guaran-ted permanently useful.

teed permanently useful.

\*\*Consultation and Advice Gratis.\*\*

MUYGRIDGE, main st., opp. water tank, W. W.

#### NOTICE.

EVEN YEARS USE OF MY HAIR RESTO

A RATTIVE, has proved it to be superior to all
others in essent it is warranted to Renew the Hair,
even after the person has been baid for several years,
and furthermore, if it tails to produce the effect
above described, I will not charge anything for my
trouble. All persons described for my
trouble. All persons desirons of treatment for the
cure of Baldiness, will find the undersigned at his
Hair Dressing Establishment, on Main Street, Walla
Walla. [15-47]

### CITY TAXES.

OTITY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE TAXPAYERS of the City of Walla Walla, that the
TAX LIST for the year 1888, has been placed in the
hands of the City Treasurer for Collection. All taxee
remaining unpaid at the expiration of pifteen Days,
will become delinquent, and ten per cent. added.
H. E. JOHNSON, City Treasurer,
Walla Walla, W. T. April 3, 1888.

16-2w

#### NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—As I shall leave for Boise, on the first of June next, all persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately ano thereby serve cours.

28 Persons having COLLECTIONS in the Boise country as have the same promptly attended to by leaving their accounts with the audersigned.

44-47 W. G. LANGFORD.

MILTON MILLS,

DREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
state lowest rates, and Warranter to be Stream to all other brands in the market. Call and
famine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at
WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG.
inition Mills, Nov. 1, 1867.

#### RAILROAD MEETING AT WAITSBURG

Address by Wm. H. Newell.

At the request of very many readers of the STATESMAN, we give place to the Railroad speech delivered by Wm. H. Newell, at a meeting held at Waitsburg, on Saturday, the 4th inst. The meeting having been called to order by the election of Hon. E. Ping as Chairman, Mr. Newell

meeting having been called to order by the election of Hos. E. Ping as Chairman, Mr. Newell was introduced, and spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—The people of the central portions of Walla Walla Valley have for sometime paat been greatly exercised in regard to the construction of a Railroad that will place them in direct communication with the Columbia River, and thence with the great markets of the world. They have held several meetings at the town of Walla Walla for the purpose of devising ways and means looking to the accomplishment of the object had in view, and at each of these meetings the expression was not only unanimous but highly enthusiastic in favor of building the Road. These expressions have come from the farmers, the packers, the teamsters, the mechanics, the merchants, the laborers, and in fact representatives of every class and every branch of industry, all speaking but one sentiment, and that declaring that we must and will have the Railroad! In view of these demonstrations and this unanimity of public sentiment, it has been deemed proper to hold a meeting at this interesting and prosperous section of the Valley, and obtain from you, my fellow citizens, an expression of opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of building the Railroad. The people of the central portion of the Valley feel that their interests and your interests are identical, and that an enterprise that ministers to their prosperity must contribute to your prosperity and the general propress of all sections of the Walla Walla Valley. It is in this feeling that you have been convened here to-day, and it is for this purpose that I am here to address you. My fellow citizens, we have in this Valley a soil unsurpassed for productiveness, and we have a climate the most desirable known to man. As illustrating the productiveness, and we have a climate the most desirable known to man. As illustrating the productiveness of our soil, we have only to institute a comparison with the great grain growing States of the W was introduced, and spoke as follows:

but you, my bearers, who know whereof I speak, will bear witness that the sketch falls sbort, far sbort, of the reality. Thus favored by Provi-dence, and blessed with all that can gladden the dence, and blessed with all that can gladden the heart of man, it is strange, passing strange, that on all sides we hear complaints of "dull times," and instead of growing in population and wealth, many of those who should be permanent settlers, are casting about for other homes. My fellow citizens, why is this? Why this spirit of unrest, and complaint of business inactivity? In common with others, I have east about and sought to find the cause for this depression in all branches of industrial pursuits, and the conclusion at which I and others have arrived, is that we are deficient in the means of transportation: that of industrial pursuits, and the conclusion at which land others have arrived, is that we are deficient in the means of transportation; that the value of our surplus products is consumed in reaching a market. With wheat selling in Portland all through the past season at one dollar per bushel, our own producers have with difficulty realized 45 cents, and this in many instances in trade. This is the reason that farmers are discouraged, and disposed to seek other localities where labor is better rewarded. To remedy this condition of affairs, and to restore our Valley to her wonted prosperity, we require a cheap and expeditions means of getting our produce to market, and for this purpose the readiest and most available agent yet devised by the mind of man is the Railroad. With a rail-way traversing our Valley and connecting with some point on the Columbia River, we should at once be placed in direct communication with all the great markets of the world, and instead of the industrial classes leaving us, we should have a large influx of the hardy sons of labor, attracted by our genial climate and prolific soil. Thus much by way of introduction, and now a few words as to the

EFFECT OF BAILROADS UPON THE PRICE OF LAND. EFFECT OF BALEBOADS CPONTHE FRICE OF LAND. The effect a railroad would have upon the value of land in this Valley can best be illustrated by reference to the experience of other localities that have embarked in railroad enters prises. I here quote from authorities that cannot be questioned: Commencing with Missouri, we find that the construction of the North Missouri Railroad increased the value of the land along its line first times its value before the construction of the road. The county of Audrain is given as an example, where before the construction of the road the assessment roll showed \$500,000 taxable property in the county, but after its construction, in two years, the assessment roll showed \$0,000.000. The city of Evansville, Indians, subscribed \$200,000 to the Evansville, Indians, subscribed \$200,000 to the Evansville, and Crawfordsville road, and it was not necess and Crawfordsville road, and it was not necessary to increase the rate of taxation to pay the interest on that amount, such was the increase of taxable values. The Maine Central Railroad interest on that amount, such was the increase of taxable values. The Maine Cettral Railroad draws its trade from a strip of country eight miles wide on each side of the line (not a very good country, as is well known), and its net earatigs over and above all expenses are \$220, 000, on 110 miles of road. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad (fowa) increased the value of land along its line two hundred per cent., and saves forty per cent. of its income off a local population of 57,000. The Cumberland Valley Railroad (Pennsylvania) derives its traffic from a valley twelve to twenty miles wide and seventy-five miles long, and pays its stockholders eight per cent. cash dividends. The Secretary of State of Wisconsin writes that railroads have quadrupled the value of land in that State, and in no case has the rate of taxation been increased to meet interest on county or State-value-criptions.

case uns us rate or taxation been increased to meet interest on county or State subscriptions.

COST OF PREIGHT.

A railroad engineer of established reputation, estimates the average cost of transportation by railroads at thirteen mills per ton per mile. Any one who will take the trouble to figure on it, will find that it costs three hundred and thirty five mills per ton per mile to freight produce from Walla Walla to the Landing. With this enormous tax upon the productive energies of the Valley, what wonder is it that we bear composites of 'dull times,' and that property is decreasing in value? With wheat at one dollar per bushel in the Fortland market, our fartners have with difficulty been able to realize 45 cents per bushel, and all for the reason that one-half the value of the article was consumed in getting it to market. Talk about a tax! No country can stand such a rate of taxation!

to market. Talk about a tax! No country can stand such a rate of taxation!

WHAT THE RAILROAD WILL SAVE.

Our last year's surplus crop may be estimated in round numbers at 200,000 bushels. With a strength of the landing \$10 per ton—equal to 30 cents per bushel. A liberal charge by railroad would be \$5 per ton—a saving of 15 cents per bushel—or on four hundred thousand bushels, a saving of \$50,000. That is to say, it would pay the interest on a country loan of three bundred thousand dollars, and leave a surplus of \$30,000 in the pockets of tax-payers. This is the saving on a single sricle of domestic produce. With facilities for shipment, we could readily produce barley, oats and corn, to the amount of thousands of tons, for which there is a constant demand in the Portland and San Francisco markets. Even now, with all our disadvantages, we ship large quantities of barley out of this Yalley, and with improved facilities for reaching a market, there is every reason to believe that we

would double and treble our present production. Our supplies of imported merchandise would also reach us at greatly reduced, figures. Certainly it is within bounds to say that a railroad would effect a yearly saving of \$100,000.

reach as at greatly reduces agrees. It is within bounds to say that a railroad would effect a yearly saving of \$100,000.

INCREASE OF CROPE.

In 1850, Wisconsin had no railroads, and Illinois next to none. The wheat crop of Wisconsin that year was 4,250,000 bushels; Illinois, 9,500,000; of Pennsylvania, 15,500,000. Pennsylvania was then the greatest wheat producer of all the States by 2,000,000 bushels. But from 1850 to 1860, Wisconsin and Illinois completed their railroad system, which enabled them cheaply and readily to bring their grain to market, and so in the year 1860, we find by the census tables that Wisconsin produced 15,657,458 bushels of wheat; Illinois, 23,837,000 bushels. To sum up, the fire great States of the West, Indiana, Illinois, lowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, under the impetus given by railroads, increased their production 47,000,000 bushels per assum—or over three bundred per cent. on their production previous to the inauguration of their railroad system. Reasoning from these figures, it is fair to infer that with a railroad, the productive resources of our Valley would be stimulated to their attmost, and instead of sending abroad two hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and oats, core, barley and the other products of the faym in proportion. With a market thus opened, and our productive energies stimulated, our population would double and treble, and instead of fivat twenty-five thousand people within the limits of our Valley. To-day it is fair to say that not one-third of the arrable land in the Valley is taken up, and of the one-third "claimed," less than half has been brought under cultivation. With a railroad traversing our Valley, all this would be reversed, and instead of thousands of acres of the best land in the world being left a barren waste, every foot of arrable land wallde that en or a well eit to desolution, would be made to acres of the best land in the world being left a barren waste, every foot of arrable land would be taken up, and the hillsides and vallies that are now left to desolation, would be made to blossom like the rose. The picture is not overdrawn. I am not here to induke in byperbole, but to address myself to your understanding, and having seen the results in other localities, we are warranted in inferring that all this and even a still greater degree of prosperity, would follow the inauguration of a railroad system in this Valley. Wherever railroads have been built they have been the harringers of wealth and prosperity, and it is not at all likely that this Valley will be an exception to the experience of all other communities.

WHAT THE ROAD WILL COST

Anticipating a question of this kind, and to the end that you may act understandingly in all that relates to the Railroad, I have procured from John W. Brazee, an experienced engineer, and a gentleman who has long been in the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, an estimate of the cost of the proposed Railroad. I quote from his figures, and here I may premise that his estimate is designed for a first-class road, using T rails, and furnished with the best engines, cars, &c. He estimates that the iron and rolling stock for the road will cost from seven to eight thousand dollars per mile. The ties 2200 to the mile, or about 75,000 in all, with timber for the bridges, will cost about \$50,000. The entire cost for the road, equipped and in running order, \$500,000. This is the estimates of a competent engineer, whose figures may be relied upon as atrictly correct.

Others of our own citizens have thought that a cheaper road would answer every purpose, and in order to meet the views of this class, I have with the assistance of Dr. D. S. Baker, prepared estimates for what is known as a

with the assistance of Dr. D. B. Baker, p	rebute.
estimates for what is known as a	
FLAT IRON ROAD.	
	\$45,00
Ties, 8 feet long, 1760 in all, at 25 cents	
each,	13,64
Rails, 5 inch square, for 31 miles, .	, 8,18
Iron, 3x1, at \$1,848 per mile, .	67,28
Putting down tires and rails,	12,00
Incidental expenses,	10,00
Engines,	10,00
Passenger and freight cars,	10,00
Spikes,	2,50
Surveying,	5,00
Bridging,	10,00

Total, \$102,000

To make the estimate liberal, we may place the cost of building a flat iron road in round figures at \$200,000. This is a sum that ought to be, and can be readily raised in this Valley, and thus the railroad built without assistance from abroad. It is possible that some persons may object to avroad of this character, but I would have those who thus object remember that a few years since all the railroads were built in this manner, and were found to answer an excellent purpose. Over a flat iron road, a speed of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour can readily be made, and certainly this would meet all the present demands of the country. It is not, however, my purpose to discuss the merits of the different kinds of railroads. This is a question that the railroad company, when formed, will decide, and any suggestions that I might make will have little influence in settling the question. My purpose is to awaken an interest in the subject of railroads, and to demonstrate the practicability of building a road that will place us in direct communication with \$192.00 that will place us in direct communication with the Columbia River.

Assuming that the pable will favor the building a road

Assuming that the pable will favor the building a feet after large over all others? What are its afreat ages over all others? What are the ages of a first-clear road, the question arises be building of a first-clear road, the question arises be building a feet fact of the pable will favor the building of a first-clear road, the question arises be building a sum of a milding of delirary in a more bagastic, too triding to attract more than a passing read, but the appropriate a but of the parties of the parties of the sum of the parties of the par MEANS TO BUILD THE ROAD.

The Quarton of TAXATION.

The proposition to pledge the faith of the county to meet the interest on \$300,000 in bonds, not unlikely will frighten those who forever have in view the bug-bear of high taxation. I have already shown you that in other communities—in Missouri and Wisconsin—where towns and counties have guaranteed the interest on bonds issued for the purpose of building railroads, that

they have not been called upon to pay one dollar the whole indebtedness having been met from the carnings of the railroads. Indeed, the whole they have not been called upon to pay one doller, the whole indebtedness having been met from the carnings of the railroads. Indeed, the whole history of railroads show them to be self-sustaining institutions, and that instead of naving been burdens upon their projectors, they have uniformly been sources of immense profit. Taking, however, the worst possible view—and I am one of those who think it best not to underrate difficulties—and assuming that the county will be called upon to meet the interest on these \$300,000 houds, and still there is nothing to alarm the closest financier. Let us see: O an assessment of near two millions of dollars, we now collect in the shape of taxes over \$42,000 per annum. The building of the railroad would at least double our present assessment, and give us a tax roll of four millions of dollars. On this amount, at the present rate of taxation, we will realize a revenue of \$84,000. The interest, say on three bundred thousand dollars of county bonds, at ten per cent, would foot up \$30,000, leaving \$54,000 for county and territorial expenditure, and this too, without adding a single mill to the present rate of taxation. In this nonnex. leaving \$54,000 for county and territorial expenditure, and this too, without adding a single milt to the present rate of taxation. In this connection, allow me to call your attention to the indebtedness of some of the leading counties of Califorens: Taking them in alphabetical order, I find that Calaveras county, with an assessment roll of \$1,300,000, has an indebtedness of \$206,000. Bid Dorado, assessed as \$2,500,000, ownes \$262,000. Los Angeles, \$2,500,000, ownes \$177,000. Nap. \$3,300,000, an indebtedness of \$175,000. Placer, \$4,000,000, ownes \$253,000. Sal Joaquin, \$5,275,000, ownes \$253,000. Solans, \$3,000,000, ownes \$154,000. Taxolumns, \$1,320,000, ownes \$154,000.

Standards and the state of the

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD. For years it has been your fond hope and mine, hat Congress would extend such aid to the North Pacific Railroad Company as would enable projectors of that enterprise-to proceed with t undertaking. I attil am of the opinion that North Pacific Railroad will eventually be b nneetaking. I still am of the opinion that the North Pacific Railroad will eventually be built, but in the present condition of the national finances, and the distracted state of the country, the prospect of obtaining aid from the Government is remote. Another obstacle in the way of obtaining government assistance, is the fact that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is exerting all the influence that great corporation can command against the proposed grant. A letter received by the last mail from Washington, informs me that the representatives of the Central Road are laboring with might and main against the North Pacific Company, and that backed by immense capital, and all the appliances which can be brought to bear, it is highly probable that they will defeat any action by the present Congress.

A BRANCH ROAD.

Gress.

A BRANCH ROAD.

One of the arguments they use is that a Branch Road, intersecting the Central Road somewhere near Salt Luke, and connecting with the Columbia river, and subsequently with Poget Sound, can be constructed at comparatively trifing expense, and for all the business purposes of the country will answer quite as well as the North Pacific Road. This argument is having effect, and not unlikely will lead to the postponement of an enterprise from which we of the North Pacific have hoped so much. As early as last summer, engineers were in the field surveying a route for the proposed Branch Road, and knowing the energy and resources of the men who control the Union Pacific Railroad Company, we can fed assured that when once they have determined to build the Branch Road, its completion is only a question of time. The men who have scaled the heights of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and blasted their way through the very bowels of that great natural barrier, will regard the building of a railroad over the plains that stretch out from Sail Lake to the Columbia river as mere pastime. As going to show that the building of the Branch Road has been determined upon, I will read you an extract from the report of G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union building of the Branch Road has been determin ed upon, I will read you an extract from the re port of G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Unio Pacific Railroad. He says:

port of C. M. Douge, Chief Bugineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. He says:

"The fact being determined beyond a doubt, that there is not only a feasible but a remarkably favorable route from U. P. R. R. to Idaho Montana, and Portland, the questions arise: What are its advantages overall others? What are the inducements to build it? And in what time can it be built?

1st. Its advantages. By commencing to build in the spring of 1869, the fall of 1870 would give Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territories, a direct through railroad communication with all points east; whereas, by the route they have been looking to for railroad communication—the Northern Pacific—they will have to wait years, and until 1,700 miles are built, while we would only have 300 miles to build.

estimate the trade, traffic, and wealth which that now uninhabited, vast inland territory will develop. I am told that to.day the little valley of the Walis Walls produces for shipment by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's boats more produce and grain than they are able to transport. It gives Oregon and Washington Territory an all rail communication with the Atlantic. It reaches the Pacific without having to overcome any grade to exceed 90 feet, and avoids the Wasatch and Sierra Nevada ranges, with their troublesome snows and inhospitable winters. 4th. It accommodates Montana, Idady parts sooner than can be obtained by any other line from the east. In connection with the navigation of the Sanke and Columbia rivers as temporary aids or anxillaires, it gives that people a communication with the U. P. R. R. by the building of only 285 miles of railroad, whereas, by coming from the cast, they must build from 1,700 to 2,000 miles, through an uninhabited, inhospitable, monationable by hostile. Indiana, portions of it impassable in winter, in consequence of deep anows, and no portion of it having even the great advantage the U. P. R. R. had while building, of being near the great station of the constry, adopted by the instinct of the

buffale, followed closely by the savage, who no has been forced away from it by the advance civilization. This branch has one great commerci

buffalo, followed closely by the savage, who now has been forced away from it by the advance of civilization. This branch has one great commercial and local advantage—it not only accommodates Montana, Idaho, Oreson, and Washington, but the whole not have to be the other. It holds the trade, commercial the same of the other. It holds the trade, commercial the same of the other. It holds the trade, commercial the same of the other. It holds the trade, commercial the same of the other. It holds the trade, commercial the same of the

walla walla view of some power of some permittee prize to elude your grasp.

walla walla vie orran distribution foint. With a railroad to the Columbia river, we at once make Walla Walla the great depot of supplies for the country south and east of us. With the road in working order, the O. S. N. Company would issue through bills of lading to Walla Walla, and passeners would be ticketed through to this point. All the heavy freight designed for Idabo and Montana would pass through our Vailey, giving employment to our teamsters and creating ademand for our surplus hay and feed. Under this stimulus, in a brief period the town of Walla Walla would number more inhabitants than are now embraced within the entire Valley. You will then have a market at your doors, for the products of the garden and dairy, and thus been neglected.

build up branches of industry that hitherto have been neglected.

And now by way of conclusion, I have to say that in urging you to embark in this railroad enterprise, I am actuated by no selfah motive. Your home is my home, and your destiny is my destiny. Your prosperity is my prosperity, and the burdens you bare I must expect to share. I am here to urge this undertaking for the reason that I believe that it will bear in its train unnumbered blessings, not only for those who now people this Valley, but for the generations that are to come after us. Fellow citizens, I thank you for your kind and patient bearing.

At the conclusion of Mr. Newell's remarks, Mr. Vansyekle was introduced and spoke at some

Vansyckle was introduced and spoke at some any years was introduced and spoke as some ength in favor of the railroad. Judge Mix then ollowed, and in an able and eloquest manner set orth the advantages that would result from unididing the railroad.

#### WIRE ROPE

Galvanized and Ungalvanized Galvanized and Ungalvanized 7 Traclines Z Winding Ropes Flat and Round,

Guy Ropes for Derricks, Fall Ropes, of Steel, for Derricks. Power Ropes, for Conveying Pow-

er to Distance,
Ferry Ropes, for Swing and Flying
Ferries,
and for various other purposes, being
Stronger, Lighter, More Du-

rable and Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE. WIRE ROPE IS NOT AFFECTED BY ATMOS-phoric changes; is spliced in the same manner as Hemp Rope, and manufactured in any length of tny size.

Suitable Blocks and SheStes for Ferry and Derick-Fall Ropes surplied. Neel Rope sares Materially in freight, being only methind the weight of hemp from the fall strength. Weight and Sice for arded free on application to manufacturers.

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO,

412 Clay Street, San Francisco.

AS We are Sole Agents for R. S. Newatt. & Co the well knewn Wire Rope makers, of Gateshead-or Type, and have a full assemble from their ropes of hand. 45 cm

## Blackfoot & Kootenai. HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK!

PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds,

to Boise City, I. T.

Feb. 28, 1868. [11-2m]

Justice of the Peace.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES

D. H. PERQUEON, | Colville.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO.,
Pinkney City and old Fort Colville.
Jobbers and wholesale Dealers in
C. T. H. I. N. G.,
DRY GOODS.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Miners' Tools, &c.,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PARTICULAR ATTENTION The Upper Columbia.

The Upper Columbia. PLOWS: PLOWS:

By case of 10 each, or set up. HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, FARM

MILLS, (all kinds,)

Cider Mills, Hay Cutters, (all sizes,)

FANNING MILLS, (all sizes,)
CORN SHELLERS, double and

single, hand or horse power,
WAGONS AND CARTS

WAGONS AN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, all of which will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. at wholesale and retail. J. D. ARTHUR & SON, 45m3| Cor. Davis and California sts., SanFranc

Government Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE,
DETARMANT OF COLUMNIA,
Portland, Oregon, February 15, 1868.

EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED
at this office up to noon on April 10th, 1888, for
the transportation of Government Supplies over the
following routes the enaming season, commencing on
the 1st day of May, 1888.

From Portland or Vancouver via Dalles To Camp Watsen, Ogn, 130 tons weight more or less To Camp Logan, Ogn., 65 tons weight " to To Camp Harney, Ogn., 200 tons weight "

Via Wallula or Palouse Landing to Fort Colville, W. T., 60 tons weight... Via Wallula to Fort Boise, I. T., 121 tons weight Fac Camp Watson to Fort Boise, I. T. 121 tons weight.

From Portland or Vancouver, To Lewiston, I. T., 60 tons weight...

To Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T., 145 tons weight.

To Camp Lyon, I. T., 60 tons weight.

To Camp Lyon, I. T., 60 tons weight.

To Camp G. F. Smith, Oregon, 70 tons

To Fort Khansth, Ogn., 70 tons weight.

To Actoria, Oregon, 100 tons weight.

To Stellacoon, W. T., 110 tons weight.

To Stellacoon, W. T., 110 tons weight.

To Stellacoon, W. T., 110 tons weight.

From San Francisco, Califer To Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T., 145 tons weight.

To Camp Warner, Ogn., 273 tons weight To Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, 70 tons weight To Astoria, Oregon, 100 tons weight To Astoria, Oregon, 100 tons weight To San Jian Island, W. T., 55 tons weight To San Jian Island, W. T., 55 tons weight To Steilacoors, W. T., 110 tons W.

From Walla Walla W. T.,

To Camp Three Forks,
Owyhoe, I. T.,
To Camp Lyon, I. T.,
The camp Lyon, I. T., To Camp Lyon, I.T.,

To Camp Lyon, I.T.,

To Camp Lyon, I.T.,

The contracts to be in force for one year or any shorter period, at the option of the United States. The Government reserves to itself the right to use its own transportation over any of these routes this advertisement attached to such, and endoned Proposals for transportation from —— to —— Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are not interested in any other bid than their own.

The nexal conditions will be imposed upon bidders and contractors.

For further information apply at this office, personally or by letter.

Chief Q. M., D. of O.

Government Proposals.

Office of the Chf. Qr. Mr. Dpt. of Columbia, Portland, Oregon, March 1st, 1888.

REFERRING TO MY ADVERTIFEEMENT PON IDENTIFY Transportation of the 15th uit, bidders are at morety to make their proposale as starting from the commencement of land transportation on the Columbia River.

A. R. EDDY, 13-td Chf. Qr. Mr. Dpt. of Columbia.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. St. In the District Court of the 2nd Judicial

In the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District

M. Brown, L. Brown and B. Sheideman, copartners under the firm name of Brown Bros. & Co., D. J. Thibbdo, Defendant.

To O. J. Thibbdo, Defendant.

That the above named Plaintiffs have filed a complaint against you in salt Court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 21st day of February, 1863, and unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and payer of said complaint is to recover judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and none and 7s-100 dollars, with interest thereon from and after the 30th day of augusting balance due on and self-the 30th day of augusting balance due on the complaint if the self-the sound of the self-the self-the

W.G. LANGFORD & B. L. SHARPSTEIN,
Au'ys for Pil's.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. S.
In the Justice's Court, O. P. Lacy, Justice
of the Peace, in Wolla Walla Precinct of
eaid County, to A. J. Thibodo.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that LEWIS
BERGIMEN has filed a complaint against
you in said Court, which will come on to be
hard upon the 1st day of May, 1868, at 10 c'lock
A. M., at said Justice's Office, which is two
months from the time of publication, and unless
you appear at said time and place, and answer
you appear at said time and place, and answer
you appear at said time and place, and answer
the prayer of said complaint, the same will be concessed and the prayer of said contract

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WASH In the District Court, 2nd Judicial District

To 1. G. SIMPSON: You are hereby notified

that LOUPE& DANNENBAUM have fled a
complaint against you in said Court, which will come
on to be heard at the first term of said Court which
shall commence more than two months after the 38th
day of February, 1888, and unless you appear at
said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayst-hereof granted. The objects and
prayer of said complaint is to recover the
prayer of said complaint is to recover the
certain promiseory note, described in complaint,
Jan. 29, 1885.

#### Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1868.

DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The Philadelphia Ledger of February
12th, says: "It is announced from Baltimore that the workingmen are still very active in that the workingmen are still very active in forming their Workingmen's Party, which promises to be a strong one. In New York it is reported that the journeymen bakers are going to make a formal demand for a reduction of the hours of labor. The Minnesota House of Representatives have passed a bill making eight hours a day's work for females and children under eighteen years of age. The Cincinnati Gazette says business in that city is prostrate, and hundreds and thousands of persons, representing nearly thousands of persons, representing nearly every branch of business and labor, are out of employment. The workmen of one of the mills of Woonsocket have joined the army of strikers, but the cause is not an-nounced. It is recorded as an evidence of army of strikers, but the cause is not amounced. It is recorded as an evidence of the hard times in Ciocinnati, that on Tuesday of last week, in a newspaper of that city, there appeared an advertisement of an iron manufacturing firm which informed the workingmen in their line that four of their profession were wanted. Before the bour of ten o'clock, between four and five hundred persons had applied for the positions, and the number increased to one thousand before the day closed. This is an index of the present state of affairs among the workingmen of Cincinnati. In Chicago, there is at present much destitution. The Chicago Times says there are seventy five thousand men out of employment in that city, and nineteen thousand recipients of public and private charity. The strikes last summer, it adds, resulted in a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 to the workingmen."

THE GORILLA.—M. Du Chaillu, in his lecture before the Traveler's Club, recently described the gorilla as follows: He had made diagrams which represented some of the scenes through which he had passed, and the rare specimens of animal life he had there encountered. He would first ask their attention to the diagrams representing the skettons of a chimpanzee, of an orang outang, and of a gorilla. Between the first

attention to the diagr ms representing the skeitons of a chimpanzee, of an orang outang, and of a gorilla. Between the first two animals there was a gap, the connecting link of which was yet to be discovered in some other animal roaming yet undiscovered over unexplored tracks. Also, again, between the gorrilla and man there was another undiscovered link necessary to complete the ratio of structure between the dread denizen of the forest and man. The orang outang, though counted below the gorilla, yet approached nearer to man than his elder brother, the gorilla, in his habits: while seain, the the gorilla, in his habits; while again, the chimpanzee, lower again than either, had more "brains" than either. The chimpanzee had fourteen ribs, the gorilla thirteen, man but twelve, though instances were known of men who had thirteen ribs, one more than the law allowed him, one having been deducted for good and sufficient reasons, which his audience would understand. The skin of the gorilla and the color of his hair seemed to take the complexion of the natives, "the shadowed livery of the burning sun."

shadowed livery of the burning sun."

A Cool Hushand,—There is one sensible man in this State. He is a soldier, and was reported to have been killed, but was only a prisoner. He returned to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf in the marriage service, and that another man occupied his seat in the chimney corner. Did he go to work to slaughter the false wife and new husband? Not much. He walked in and said:

"Well, old gal, how is things?"

"Putty good, Bill," said the double married woman, not taken aback greatly.

"Which do you prefer—the old or new love?"

She hesitated for an instant, and then said:

"I don't like to burt your feelings—but—but".

'Oh, spit it out! Don't mind my feelings or the other chap's! I won't be angry if you come down a little rough on my vanity. Count on me being amiable; I won't cut up rusty if you should go back on me." "I'm glad you're so me being amiaore; I won't cut up rusty if you should go back on me." "I'm glad you're so thoughtful, Bill; and I acknowledge that I like may present hushand heat; hat if anything should happen to him, I know nobody else I wonld so soon join fortunes with again as you." "That's the way to talk. I now bid you good-by, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will like long to enjoy your delightful society. So good-day. And the care less husband traveled off with his knapsack on his back, whistling in cheery, clear tones. "The girl I left belind me."

RED TAPE.—Red tape has often been bur-lesqued, but we doubt if a more extreme case was ever recorded than the follow-ing, credited to the English war department: There is a tradition, said to be historical, con-There is a tradition, said to be historical, concerning a clerk in the war office who wanted a peg whereupon to hang his hat. To save the expense of a carpenter he applied for a hammer and a nail with which to drive it himself. Six months passed before he received any answer to his request, and he had long ago set up a peg of his own, when a special messenger from the Tower arrived in Pall Mall with a hammer sent to him at last through the medium of numberless requisibrough the medium of numberless requisi tions and authorizations. At the same time he was informed that it was not the province of the Tower officials to supply nails, but that these would come to him from Woolwich, that these would come to him from woolwien, and after a few months further waiting they really did arrive—a pound of nails brought by a great ambulance wagon, with its half dozen horses and dozen attendants.

TO MAKE A FURTURE. - A man in Hartford How to Make a Porture.—A man in Hartford recently saw an advertisement in a paper to the effect that if he sent one dollar to a given address he would receive, by return mail, instructions how to make a fortune. He wanted a fortune, and sent the dollar. The directions returned were as follows: "Peddle cigars, half Havana and half home made, as I did, and it that fails, advertise as I do that you will instruct others how to make a fortune—and pocket the proceeds." Most advertisements of a similar kind are based on similar valuable "instrucproceeds." Most advertisements of kind are based on similar valuable tions."

SILENCE.—"I have passed the greater part of my life," said Simon, the son of Gamaliel, "in the society of the wise; and found nothing more becoming in the man of wisdom than silence. It is not preaching, but the practice, which ought to be considered as the most important. A profusion of as the most important. A profusion of words is sure to produce error."

ECONOMY.-The father of an interesting ECONOMY.—The father of an interesting family residing near Detroit, Michigan, not long since stopped the only newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chows up fourteen dollars and sixty cents' worth of tobacco

SUCCESSFUL SWISDLING.—The moral effect of successful swindling cannot but be injurious to the young men who are just entering upon business life. Honesty seems a fool. While dull; plodding industry is putting a few dimes in the poor young men's purses, villainy, by a sharp trick or two, makes hundreds of dollars. The poor young men realizes this, and is strongly tempted to try his band at "speculation," where the risks seem so few, and the rewards so great. So numerous are the swindles that can be perpetrated with a fair chance of escaping the clutches of the law, that the only wonder is, that the ranks of pickpockets, cheats, and confidence operators are not more frequently recruited from those who think they have given honest industry a fair trial and failed at it.

THE Denver, Colorado, Tribune announces the result of the vote in Denver on the question of the railroad subscription of \$250,000.

Out of 1,225 votes, 1,210 were cast for the subscription to only 15 against. The De ple evidently appreciate the advan-

THE gold yield for the country for the ast year is as follows: Montana, \$12,000,000 last year is as follows: Montana, \$12,000,000 Idaho, \$6,000,000; Oregon, \$2,000,000 Colorado, \$5,000,000; Nevada, \$19,000,00 California, \$25,000,000, and miscellaneous \$5,000,000. Total \$74,000,000. \$2,000,000

ADVERSITY.—Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



sicians, whose obsiness is to know; in snort, it there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably so any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably eases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but it in intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable [benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded; this has gained friends by every trial, coalered benefits on the affilieted which they can never forget, and produced experience of the community have the sufficient of the control of the flowels, Flutallency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Compl. int, Dropsy, Woras, Gott, Neuraliza, and as a Dinner Fill, are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family Prouzed by Dr. J. C. AVER, & C.O. and solid by Prouzed by Trouzed by Dr. J. C. AVER, & C.O. and solid by Prouzed by the control of the propose of a family Prouzed by Dr. J. C. AVER, & C.O. and solid by Prouzed by the control of the purpose of the control of the propose of a family Prouzed by Dr. J. C. AVER, & C.O. and solid by Prouzed by the control of t

physic.

Frepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Oregon,

Whole-ale Agents.

# Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. 

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. 

SS.

BY VIETUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED
Out of the District Court, Second Justicial District, W. T., and to me directed, in favor of DANIEL
STEWART, and against JOSEPH HANCOCK. 1
am commanded to sell the following described real
property, to wit: The South west quarter of the
Korth-west quarter, and the North-east quarter and
the West half of the South-west quarter of Section

#### W. FRANK & CO.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

PAINT BRUSHES, BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Brooms. Feather Duaters, Twines and Lines, Toys of all Descriptions, Fancy Goods, Child-rens' Carriages, etc. etc.,

106 & 408 Battery Street,

San Francisco,
Would inform the public that having just received
large reinforcements in the above articles, in addition to their already extensive stock, do offer to their
customers, and public at large, advantages superior
to any other house on the Pacific Coast. Call and Inspect our Stock, and Examine our Prices. 16-3m

#### WESTERN HOTEL,

WESTERN HULL L,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
CORNER OF PIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.
HEE BEST AND MOST COMMODICUS HOTEL,
in the State, where every want is anticipated a cheerfully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the

House. HOUSE.
This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to courser Passengers and Baggag to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.
WM. K. SEWALL,
JOHN C. DORCY,
13-1f

TOMB-STONE SHOP! THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has received a fine lot of

TALIAN MARBLE,
and is prepared to furnish
TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS &C.,
of the best style and quality. Also COUNTER and
TABLE TOPS, Hearth Stones, &c., at low prices.
Workmanbile guaranteed satisfactor,
All orders from Boise or other mining camp
promptly filled and delivered at my risk.
Shop on Alder street above the Fash Pactor.
A. B. ROBERTS
A. B. ROBERTS

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

Main Street, Walla Walla,
Two Doors Above the City Hotel,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COOKING. PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanere-ware.

A LSO, ALL KINDS OF JOBEING AND ROOFding in the above branches attended to, on
short notice and in a workmanilite manner,
as Repairing, and all orders in the stove and
inware line promptly stiended to.

# PERRY DAVIS'

IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT

THE PAIN KILLER is

THE PAIN KILLER
is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cougl

THE PAIN KILLER— Don't fail to keep it in the house

THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.

THE PAIN KILLER

Is a favorite with all classes

THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Chilblains.

THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Cholera Morbus

THE PAIN KILLER

THE PAIN KILLER
Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

THE PAIN KILLER an be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Painter's Colic.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is good for Scalds and Burns.

THE PAIN KILLER
Has the Verdict of the People n its favor.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, tlan any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skilful Physiciana. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as Enropean residents in those cilmates, A SURE REMEDY.

THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Droggists and Doalers in Fam.ly Medicines

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

74 High street, Providence, R. I. 380 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East,

41] 17 Southampon Row, London, Eng. [3m PERRY DAVIS; Vegetable Pain Killer,

The Great Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, Cures Sudden Colds,

and dysentory.

Taken Externally, Cures Felons, Boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelling of the joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, bathache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism.

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent

was best advertisements.

The Ingredients which enter into the Park Killens, being purely vegetable render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy internally as well as for extornal application, whose used according to directions. The slight stain upon linen from its use in external applications, is readily removed by washing in a little alcohol.

This Medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public over twenty years, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and whenever it is used, the same opinion is expressed of its real medical properties.

In any attack where prompt action upon

tions, is true to its name.

A PAIN KILLERIR.

It is, in truth, a Family Medicine, and should be kept in every farmly for immediate use. Persons traveling should always have a bottle of this remedy with them. It is not unfrequently the case that persons at the contract of the patient is beyond the hope of recovery. Captain for the contract of the patient is beyond the hope of recovery. Captain for the contract of the contract

SEVERE CASES OF CHOLERA and never has failed in a single case, where it

thoroughly appared on the mass experiments asymptoms.

To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article, we will say that we will continue to prepare our Pain Killers of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be in every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

25-1y PERKY DAVIS & SON.

Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence. R. I.

Manufacturers and Proprieto TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

In the Distret Court, First Ju dicial District.

In the Distret Court, First Ju dicial District.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plantist, ev. WM. C. G18

WM. C. G18SON, Defendant.

To wm. C. G18SON, Defendant you in said contribution of the court, which is a first a complaint against you in said court, which as lied a complaint against a commonta after the 20th day of December, 1867, an ame will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, for Indoor done and money expended at your request. And you are hereby notified that your property has been attached in the prenises. Feb. 21, 1877.

10-2m J. H. LASATEK, At'Vy for Pl'ff.

Undertaking, At Greatly Reduced Prices. My HEARSE,

Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country, FREE OF CHARGE. COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE

as Place of business at my Wagon and Carriag Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-tf CAL. WINESET. Pioneer Dentist.

ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1861. DR. CHARLES HERZOG,

D ENFIST. OFFICE UP STAIRS, OVER THE Bank Exchange, Main Street, Walls Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE June 7th, 1867.

# SELLING OFF AT COST!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS !

# **BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT POSTERS**

Only Creating False Alarms.

THE GENUINE!

# FOLLOW THE CROWD

TO THE BRICK CORNER OF BROWN BRO'S & CO.,

	- 1
Plain and Colored Silks,	ST,
French Merinos,AT CC	ST,
All Wool Delaines,	
Embroideries and Ribbons,	ST,
Dress Goods of all Descriptions	ST,
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes,	ST.
Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,	ST.
Boots—Light and Heavy,AT CO	ST.

With thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

# WE MUST AND WILL SELL!

CALL EVERYDODY AND PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

# REMEMBER THE BRICK CORNER.

Our fire-proof Store, with fixtures, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the Dwelling of Mr. Sheidman, with or without furniture, also the two Lots opposite I. T. Reese's for sale cheap, for cash. Apply to BROWN BROS. & CO.

# UMATILLA HOUSE,

DALLES, OREGON.

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Proprietors. This Popular House is Centrally Located Near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot,

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests! AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL!

Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge.

Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the

Two Large Fire-proof Safes for the Deposit of Valuables.

In Connection with the Hotel we have a BAR AND READING ROOM

The BAR will always be supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

Also, ALE and BEER, etc., etc.,

The READING ROOM will contain all the Latest Oregon, California and Eastern

FREE LUNCH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

#### The Richest Man in the World! FRED W. COLMAN, EXTRACT OF A LETTER

TXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHCHILD.

Paris, 8th April, 1864, 28 Ree Fanby, 8t. Honore.
Will you be kied enough to have forwarded to me
hers 200 bottles of your Indired Liniment; if you will
send at the same time the account, I will torward
you the amount through Mesers Belmont & Co., New
York.

Baron Solomon Rotchild having recommended to
many of his friends Major Lane's Liniment, and
they being desirous to proceive it, he should advise
him to establish a depot in Paris.

The INDIAN LINIMENT, as a relief ever ready,
as a killer of pain, taken inwardly or applied out
curr sof Rhaumatic and Neuropie For the relief and
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Enquire for

MAJOR LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
Price Pitty Cents per Bottle. For sale at whole-sale and retail by HDSON & McCARTY,
14 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for the Pacific Cosst.
And by respectable druggists throughout the None genuice unless signed by John Tho. Lane, and countersigned by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors, 133
Broadway, New York.

437-Bend for a circular.

50-3m

PRICES STILL LOWER! WISH TO NOTIFY MY CUSTOMERS AND

I wish at all and one of friends, that I am doing Carriage and Wagon Work! TEETH I PER CER. Lowes than any other Shop in town. I will receive GRAIN from those who have not the ready money. To those who do thair own work, I will sell LUMBER a prior to price. Dor't forget to give ure a call.

Rensember, the RED SHOP, on your right as you cross the Bridge, going northward.



DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,
Sign of the Eagle and Mortar, Main st., Walla Walla.
W OULD respectfully invite the attention of the
public to his new and Extensive Stock, consisting of a complete assyriment of DRUGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes.
Oil Lamps.
Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints,

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.

And in fact, everything appertaining to a First Cla

Drug Store.

CLAIM AGENT. CLAIM AGENT.

A. J. CAIN, CLAIM AGENT has arrangement

J. CAIN, CLAIM AGENT has a rangement

J. L. CAIN, CLAIM AGENT has a rangement

Let adjustment of LAND TITLES, collection of

PENSIONS, BUUNTIES, and all kinds of escount

against the United States. All kinds of escount

acquisat the United States. All kinds of escount

acquisat the United States. All kinds of escount

analysed and adjusted. Will be found at Mr. Lan

tor's Law College,

14-47 PRIVATE MEDICAL AID. QUICK CURES AND MODERATE

CHARGES. . K. DOHERTY

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,

(Private entrance on Leidesdorff SAN FRANCISCO. Established Expressly.to Afford the Afflicted Scand and Scientifi: Medical Aid, in the Treatment and Core of all Private and Choole Diseases, Cases of Secret, and all Sexual Disorders,

To the Afflicted.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincer thank to his numerous patients for their patronas, and would take this opportunity to remind them that is continues to consults the institute for the cars of chronic diseases of the large of the return of the cars of chronic diseases of the large of the return of the

#### To Females.

To Females.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness in the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, paintation at the heart, intribility, nerrower, paintation at the heart, intribility, nerrower, at treme urinary difficulties, derangement of disease functions, general debility, vaginities, all diseases the method of the disease peculiar to females, they should go or with at the peculiar to females, they should go or with at the total the diseases. The Doctor is effecting meaning the many other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply for the part of the disease of the di

#### To Correspondents.

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Patients residing in any part of the State, howerer distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. 10H ERTY on their respective cases, and who think proper to arbinit as upproved interview, as respectfully assured that a porroad interview, as respectfully assured that a porroad interview, as respectfully assured that IN DUE EITY takes this opportunity of observing, that all strength opened and replied to by himself, and the take who soon as possible. If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in sub-da manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

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French Medical Office DR. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris. Graduate of the Universi-ty Queen's College, and Physician of the St. John Baptiste Society of San Francisco.

first floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomey or Sacramento streets.

Dr. Parrautr's studies have been almost erdes vively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the results of significant of the concomitants of oid age. Where a feet in impotence and sterility, and parmanently added in impotence and sterility, and parmanently active informative exists involving the happy dictate the second of the vigor of mannood, matrimonial ashappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwarp pattents laboring under this complaint will compare the sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterwarp active the sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in of one or more of the following symptoms: but turnal Emissions, Pains in the Back and Imparent the Weakness of Memory and Sight, Ducharer, the life was the conded, and there is a dissellation to affend to business, or even reading, writing or the society of friends, etc. The patient will probably complain of Dizziness, Vertigo, and the sight and hearing are weaknesd and sleep obstarded y dreams, melanchoty, sighing, papitations, faintenance of the most common symptoms of the part of the body. Patients suffering from this disease should apply larmediately to Dr Parkarkur, either in person of by letter, as he will guarantee a cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotence in six to eight weak successfully. All Syphilition and Mercurial taints entirely removed from the system.

Patients suffering under chronic disease can sail and examine for the messelves. We invite investigation; claim not to know everything, not to expect the care of a regularly oducated practitioner. The best references given if required.

Patients suffering under chronic disease can sail and casmine for themessare in his offic

Female Monthly Pills.

Female Monthly Pills.

DR. PERRAULT: is the only spent in California for Dr. Blord's Female Monthly Pills. Their immense for the property of the collars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express other obstructions in females. On the receipt of the any part of the wold, secure from curiosity of the ange. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by showing a letter to Dr. Perrault, corner of Section and Montgomery streets, Roomi the case as minutely as possible, general habits of Hving, section of the property o