

Walla Walla Statesman.

W. H. NEWELL, EDITOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1866.

THE FLOUR MARKET.—It will be noticed that we continue our quotations of the price of flour at \$10 per barrel, although it is believed that purchases can be made at a lower figure. The fact is, there is a perfect stagnation in the flour market, and the figures given by no means represent sales. Wheat is quoted at \$1 25 per bushel, but we doubt whether the millers will pay this sum for any considerable quantity. Indeed, we understand that they decline to buy at that figure. Under the impetus of low freights, parties unacquainted with the markets of the upper country, pitched in and shipped up large quantities of flour. These speculators thus far have been unable to realize cost and charges, and the result is the speculation has proved a bad investment. If they have not already learned the lesson, this season will teach the merchants and producers of the Willamette Valley that they can no longer rely upon the country east of the Mountains as an outlet for their surplus products. The little barren districts below us may continue to draw their breadstuffs from Portland, but these are becoming less and less important every year, and soon must die out. For the future, the mining districts will obtain their breadstuffs from this Valley and other agricultural districts even more accessible, thus entirely obviating the necessity for shipments from below. In this Valley alone we shall have seven flouring mills in full operation before the close of the season. Some of these mills are of a capacity to turn out one hundred barrels per day, if the demand requires it, and all of them are provided with the machinery necessary to produce a very superior article of flour. In Grand Ronde Valley three mills are already completed, and in future that Valley will be fully represented in the flour market. In Boise Valley, as near as we can learn, some four mills will be in operation by the time the grain crop of this season is harvested. The capacity of all these mills will be fully equal to the mining demand, and thus the producers of the Willamette Valley will do well to seek some other outlet for their surplus products.

DULL TIMES.—Our Portland exchanges are filled with complaints of dull times, and the admission is made that the "emporium" has never seen business so depressed. The reason for this depression is readily understood. The Blackfoot excitement has carried off a large proportion of our population, and as a consequence the mining districts that heretofore contributed to the prosperity of Portland, now buy little or nothing. What really remains of the Boise trade goes for the most part by way of Humboldt and Chico, and the result is that Portland complains of "dull times." All this should have been foreseen and guarded against in time. A year since it was evident that the Blackfoot excitement would carry off the miners upon whom the prosperity not only of Portland but the whole country depends, and with this knowledge measures should have at once been taken to open channels of communication with the Blackfoot country. Instead of this, action was deferred to the last moment, and when finally the work was taken in hand, an outside route was adopted, and the money expended in attempting to force the trade into an unnatural channel. The result of all this mismanagement is, we have a ferry boat on Pen d'Oreille Lake, and the O. S. N. Company has made two or three trips to White Bluffs, with empty boats, but of trade with Montana, the towns on the Columbia River have none. Now had our Portland friends expended their energies in the proper direction, the Mullan Road would have been opened last Fall, and the Spring trade with Montana would have given employment not only to their own merchants, but to those of Walla Walla, and indeed of the entire country. In disregarding the most direct route, and "frittering away their means upon the Pen d'Oreille humbug, the people of Portland have brought upon themselves the depression of which they so bitterly complain, and when lamenting about dull times they will do well to remember that they are reaping the fruits of their own folly.

CONSISTENCY.—Some two years since "Old Flax Brake," otherwise George H. Williams, now U. S. Senator from Oregon, declared in a public speech, that "President Lincoln was the flesh and bones of the Government," and that no man was loyal who refused to support him. We now find this same George H. Williams leagued with the Stevens and Samners in a wild crusade against the President. Query—If it was treason two years ago to oppose the President, is it any less treason now? And if so, does not Senator Williams, according to his own teaching, stand a self-condemned traitor?

UNION CALL.—The Union voters of Walla Walla county hold their Precinct meetings on Saturday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates. The County Convention will meet at Walla Walla, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Like the democracy, the union voters of this county endorse the President and reject the whole brood of isms hatched out by a radical Congress.

CITY TAXES.—Tax payers are reminded that a penalty of 40 per cent. will be added to all tax bills not paid on or before the 15th inst.

RECONSTRUCTION.

After laboring for months, the Reconstruction Committee has brought forth a series of propositions which are proposed as amendments to the Constitution. The telegraph informs us that even the radicals are dissatisfied with their own work; and from the same source we learn that the conservatives—the true Union men of the Nation—regard the proposed amendments as designed to retard the restoration of the Union. Commencing with the propositions, we have first an amendment providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. All well enough, but already provided for in the Constitution, and as a consequence not necessary to be re-enacted. The second amendment looks to negro suffrage, although the darkey is not distinctly named. The intention is, that in States where negroes are allowed to vote, their representation in Congress shall be increased in proportion to the number of the black population. The proposition is defective, in that it lacks principle to recommend it. It virtually proposes to trade off the whole black population of the South for the consideration of ten or fifteen members of Congress. That is to say, after all the hue and cry about what the Nation owes the negro, the framers of the amendment are willing to dicker away the darkey in exchange for a score or two of Congressmen. As a matter of trade, the Committee display ingenuity in their proposition, but viewed as a question of principle, and looking to its incorporation into the Constitution of the United States, it is in the last degree objectionable. That under it the black man will never secure the right of suffrage, is a question about which there can be no two opinions. Is it expected that for the sake of a member of Congress, the people of a single Southern State will consent to divide political power with the degraded blacks? Those who have studied the history of the world, and recoiled with what jealousy political power is everywhere guarded, will at once understand that no such bait as this will ever tempt the Southern people to extend the right of suffrage to the emancipated negroes. Viewed in this light, the amendment as it stands, can scarcely find favor with the advocates of negro suffrage, and certainly those opposed to negro equality will be disposed to give it a wide berth. The third proposition looks to the disfranchisement of those who took part in the rebellion until after the next Presidential election. This is what it means—nothing less and nothing more—and this proposition, branding a certain portion of the people with infamy, is to be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. If the men who took part in the rebellion are unfit to vote in 1868, they are unfit to vote for all time, and consequently, requires that their exclusion should be permanent. The idea of amending the Constitution in order merely that a few hundred thousand voters may be disfranchised at the next Presidential election, is a proposition that will meet with but little favor from the great mass of the American people, who free from prejudice, and guided alone by patriotic instincts, will prefer to draw the veil of oblivion over the past, rather than perpetuate its memory in the shape of a Constitutional amendment. The proposition is only worthy narrow, contracted minds, and will be opposed by all men of liberal sentiment. If it is desirable that Southern traitors be punished, then let them be punished in accordance with the law of the land. To this purpose the laws already in existence are amply sufficient, and instead of coining amendments to the Constitution, Congress would be much better employed in inquiring by what right Chief Justice Chase refuses to hold a session of his Court for the trial of the head of the rebellion. After the Scottish rebellion of 1745, did England propose to disfranchise the people of Scotland? Or after still, after the Irish rebellion of 1848, did England propose to deny Ireland representation in the British Parliament? In both instances, the heads of the rebellion were punished, but England scorned to wreak her vengeance on the mass of the misguided people who for the moment were seduced from their allegiance. Shall we of free America deal less liberally with our misguided countrymen? The fourth and last proposition—that prohibiting the payment of the Confederate debt—is simply absurd. By its terms, the rebel debt does not become due until after the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy—an event not likely to occur, and in the absence of which the holders are precluded from demanding payment. Commenting on this proposition, a high republican authority says: "Nothing is more stupid than the fear that there will ever be an attempt made to assume the rebel debt. No party in the South even would dare to make such an issue. The southern people have suffered enough by the rebellion, without undertaking to reimburse the leaders for what they lost in it. So of the proposed amendment to forbid payment for slave property. It provides against a danger not likely to occur. If the people of the United States should become so utterly demoralized as to wish to pay the rebel debt or to make compensation for the slaves freed by the war, constitutional obstacles will not prevent. They can be evaded, or the same power that placed them in the constitution

can blot them out again. But we believe we may safely assume that the people of the United States have common sense and a decent regard to their own interests, as well as to what is just and right; and that it is neither necessary nor quite respectful to posterity to erect constitutional barriers against all conceivable crimes and follies. Speeches, and even resolutions and laws, for buncombe may be tolerated to a certain extent, but tinkering the constitution not. It degrades the venerable instrument. We have, according to the light before us, reviewed the whole series of amendments proposed by the Committee, and looking at the result, we are reminded of the fable of the mountain in labor—the finale of which was the bringing forth a mouse. The Committee has labored for several months, keeping the country during the whole time in a constant fever of excitement, and the result is an abortion that cannot too soon be buried out of sight.

A TRIP TO WHITE BLUFFS.

WALLA WALLA, May 6th, 1866.
ED. STATESMAN:—I've seen the Elephant—but it was a very diminutive animal, I can assure you. "Did you ever send your wife to San Jose?" used to be quite a by-word in California, but here in Washington Territory the "Goose" has changed it to "Have you been to White Bluffs?" That's the question? Well, yes; I've been to White Bluffs. By the way, I begin to understand the movement of the O. S. N. Co.; that is, I think I begin to "see the point." From appearances, it seems the O. S. N. Co. send a steamer every Sunday, from Walla Walla to White Bluffs, and back, for the accommodation of the citizens of Walla Walla. Availing ourselves of their splendid accommodations, and kind hospitality, we dined our best "bib and tucker" and visited the Company's pet town site.

"The distance above Walla Walla to the Bluffs, is about 65 miles, and after you get safely over "Hornie Rapids," about 3 miles above Walla Walla, you have a beautiful River to the Bluffs. Ten miles above Walla Walla you pass the mouth of the tortuous Snake, which looks anything but inviting. Twelve and a half miles brings you to the mouth of the "Yakama," presenting a beautiful view of nature, and good so much of the trip. The next fifteen miles brings you to the celebrated mines known as "Ringold Bar," but as its present occupants (Chinamen) call it "Ringold Bar." About 25 or 30 miles more brings you to the city of world-wide fame, known as White Bluffs. Strange you can't find it laid down on any map of the world! We made excellent time, having plenty of water and only about three wheelbarrow loads of freight on board—the principal part of which was four sacks (not gunnies) of beans, two gunnies of bacon and half a barrel of sugar—purchased and shipped from Walla Walla.

At the point where the town is (to be) located, the O. S. N. Co. have a yard wide from the River to the Bluffs. Here the Bluffs are not abrupt, and show some small signs of a stunted vegetation—sand growth.

The size of the city of White Bluffs rather startled me, knowing as I did, that it was one of the pets of the great O. S. N. Co.—the most enterprising corporation north of San Francisco, and leaving behind so much, and good so much of the trip. The next fifteen miles brings you to the celebrated mines known as "Ringold Bar," but as its present occupants (Chinamen) call it "Ringold Bar." About 25 or 30 miles more brings you to the city of world-wide fame, known as White Bluffs. Strange you can't find it laid down on any map of the world!

Feeling a little dry by this time, I proposed to treat my White Bluff Directory (for it seems I had "struck it," and asked him where we could indulge in the luxury? and he referred me to Mr. Booth. The next and last question I asked, concerning the city of White Bluffs, was, "Can you pleasure boat here?" "Yes," he said, "Mr. Booth and Mr. Neilson, and their son, Charlie." Says I, "Stranger, will you step on board the steamer and take a drink with me? I think I shall go back to Walla Walla this afternoon—and be answered, "You Bet!"

COLUMBIA RIVER FREIGHTS.—An effort is about being made to induce the ocean steamers to deliver freight, destined for the Upper Columbia, at Vancouver. If an arrangement of that kind can be effected, our merchants will be saved the "lighterage" tax which in former years was so oppressive. The time has come when it is necessary to practice economy in all branches of trade, and however well disposed our merchants may feel toward Portland, still they cannot afford to be taxed for no other purpose than that of aiding in building up a town that happens to be off the direct line of trade and travel.

UMATILLA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of Umatilla county have placed in nomination the following ticket: For Senator, N. Ford; Representatives, Messrs. Geer and Avery; Sheriff, Mr. Maddux, the present incumbent; Clerk, R. H. Baskett, the present incumbent; County Commissioners, Messrs. Bengie and Mitchell; Assessor, Dr. Whitley. Both parties now have their tickets in the field and the canvass is being vigorously prosecuted.

THE BOISE TRADE.—Sacramento papers notice the departure of a large number of wagons, heavily freighted, for the Boise country. The dull times complained of by our Portland friends, is doubtless owing to the fact that so much of the trade and travel from California to Boise goes overland.

DISCONTINUED.—Steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands has been discontinued. The California Steam Navigation Company placed a line of steamers on the route, but the enterprise failed to pay.

DOG CHARGE.—We see it stated that the California Steam Navigation Company offers to deliver freight at Chico free of charge. This, in pursuance of a determination to control the Boise trade, it matters not at what sacrifice.

LETTER FROM A FARMER.

ED. STATESMAN:—In my last letter I stated that two things were necessary in order to place our flour in the mines in successful competition with that from other localities. First, to produce the wheat at a little lower rate add then for the miller to flour it for a little less profit. I propose now, as a farmer, to show that wheat can be raised for less than one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and then I ask the miller to cease to monopolize, and let the flour be sold for less than his present rates.

Let us take 20 bushels as a fair average of fall wheat and proceed to make our calculation upon ten acres.
A span of horses with a good plowman will plow the ground in six days, which at 4 dollars per day will be \$24 00
15 bushels of seed, at \$1 25 per bushel, 18 75
Sowing the grain, one day's work, 3 00
Harrowing—team and man two days, 8 00
Harvesting can be done at \$3 per acre, 30 00
Hauling to the mill, and all require 10 00
Threshing, at 15 cents per bushel, 30 00
Delivering at the mill will require, say, 16 00
Add to this 2 pounds vitriol, 1 00
Thus you have all that it should cost to raise ten acres of wheat, and the same figures per acre will produce hundreds or thousands as well. So we have \$136 75 as the sum total. Let us now estimate 200 bushels at one dollar and 25 cents per bushel, and we have the sum of \$250 00. Now deduct \$136 75, and we have \$113 25 clear for the use of ground, or say \$11 30 per acre. Now, to be sure we are safe, let us look it over again and see if any item of expense is too low or too high and whether or not we have omitted any. Wages, we find, are much above the usual rates; from \$30 to \$40 per month, with board, is the usual rate. Wear and tear of farm implements is a small item of say one dollar. Here, again, we have calculated six days for plowing, while five days is ample time for a good team. "Keeping up the soil" was not mentioned. This I expect the straw to do. The value of the straw to me is equal to the cost of replenishing the soil it came from. So I guess we will not make any change in our figures.

In a future article I propose to show wherein much time and money is lost for the lack of proper facilities or implements used in wheat culture, and also errors in seedling—the way, manner, time, &c.

And now, as the farmer and miller are mutually interested in each other's welfare, we ask the miller to give us a candid, fair statement of the expense of flouring 200 bushels of wheat, and then let us see what amount of flour it will make, and what rates he can supply this great staple in Walla Walla City. A fair statement of facts will do no one any harm.

W. W. FARGES.

AN INDIGNANT PATRIOT.—Some months since a very worthy citizen of the Dalles, in a moment of weakness, donated to Hon. J. H. Henderson, member of Congress from Oregon, the title to certain town lots. What was the motive for the donation we are not informed, but this we learn, that the Honorable gentleman repelled the proffered gift with scorn, denouncing it a roundabout way of bribing him in the discharge of his high duties. As a matter of course, care was taken that the newspapers should be apprised of this exhibition of honesty in the part of a member of Congress, and thus a reputation for honesty has been gained at the expense of two or three town lots that probably were not worth the cost of recording. What a pity it is that the people of Oregon have failed to appreciate Henderson's honesty.

POLITICAL.—The democratic voters of Walla Walla county meet in their respective Precincts, on tomorrow, (Saturday) for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, which meets at Walla Walla, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. It will be seen from the call, that the democracy of this county adopt the platform of their Oregon brethren and heartily endorse the President's reconstruction policy.

LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Deardoff will lecture in the District School House, on Thursday evening May 17th, at 7 o'clock, Subject—"Common Schools." Parents of children attending the School, and all who are interested in the subject of popular education, are invited to attend.

A PAYING BUSINESS.—The steamer that went up from Walla Walla to Bluffs, on Sunday last, had neither freight nor passengers. "Who can take the future of White Bluffs can be other than promising."

A CORRECTION.—The following card from Mr. Fargo, is published by request:

At Office, Walla Walla, W. T., May 7, A. D. 1866.
EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Dear Sir:—Will you do me the favor of publishing a few lines in your paper, in correcting a statement made by your correspondent "James." It is this, your correspondent says he was furnished with the following by the Pros-enting Attorney, in the case of the Territory vs. Donohue, to-wit: "That the two principal witnesses for the Defendant were two of the leading Vigilantes, Mr. Van Wagoning and John Seiber, who swore as to threats, &c."

Now, Sir, I never made that statement to your correspondent, nor do I know who are Vigilantes or who are not. Whether "James" is I do not know, but he has done me great injustice and I hope you will make the correction by publishing the above statement.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
SHERIDAN B. FARGO,
Prosecuting Attorney, 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original, R. GUICHARD,
A. J. JOHNSTON,
JOSEPH PERBAULT,
E. M. TAYLOR,
WALLA WALLA, May 6, 1866.

A WORD TO THE AUKED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirit, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged, Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious colic, wind colic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremor, prostration, and all the complaints peculiar to the feeble sex, the Bitters are warmly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere, and by
HODGE & CALFE, Agents,
Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.—The Herald of the 7th, has the following quotations:
Wheat, new, milling, per bushel 95 to \$1 00; oats, per bushel, 65 to 70c; corn meal, per 100 lbs, \$5; flour, ordinary brands, \$5 50 to \$6 00; flour, extra, \$6 00 to \$7 00; ground feed, per ton, \$35; bran, \$20; middlings, \$30 to \$35; apples, per box, 75 to 1 00; apples, dried, 10 to 11c; peaches, per lb, 15c; bacon, 20c to 22c; hams, 20c to 21c; butter, per lb, 15c to 16c; tins, 22c; eggs, 20c to 21c; but, per lb, 15c to 16c; onions, per 100 lbs, 2 50 to 3 50; beans, per 100 lbs, 3 50 to 4 00; baked hay, per ton, \$25; loose, do, \$24; straw, \$20; hides, salted, per lb, 4c to 5 cents; hides, dry, 9 to 10c.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, May 11, 1866.	
WHEAT, new, for milling	per bushel, 1 25
OATS, " "	" " 1 00
CORN MEAL, " "	" " 50
FLOUR, extra, " "	" " 5 50
GROUND FEED, " "	" " 20 00
MIDDINGS, " "	" " 40 00
DOMESTIC BRANDY, " "	" " 4 00
WALLA WALLA WHISKY, " "	" " 2 50
PEACHES, " "	" " 25 00
PLUMS, " "	" " 30 00
BAKON, " "	" " 20 00
W. W. S. C. " "	" " 30 00
LARD, in tins, " "	" " 35 00
EGGS, " "	" " 25 00
BUTTER, " "	" " 30 00
POTATOES, " "	" " 1 00
ONIONS, " "	" " 6 00
BRANS, " "	" " 25 00
W. W. S. C. " "	" " 30 00
STRAW, " "	" " 10 00

One Dozen—O'Hall's Pulmonary Balm will cure any ordinary cough or cold, and the infallible remedy taken at bed time will cure the very worst case. Sold by all druggists for fifty cents per bottle.

Try It.—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Laid's Potash has no equal as a blood purifier or alterative.

DIED.
At Walla Walla, May 5th, 1866, of consumption, SYLVESTER LOONEY, aged 30 years. [New York papers please copy.]

CITIZENS RALLY!

By order of the Union Central Committee of Walla Walla County, the LOYAL MEN of the County are requested to meet in their several Precincts, on Saturday, May 19, 1866, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend a COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, on TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of the convention is to nominate a ticket for the ensuing election. Each Precinct is entitled to the following representation:

Walla Walla Precinct,	8 Delegates.
Foot of Mountains,	" "
French Town,	" "
Lower Dry Creek,	" "
Upper Dry Creek,	" "
Upper Touchet,	" "
Lower Touchet,	" "
Snake River,	" "
Pataha,	" "

By Order of THE COMMITTEE.
Walla Walla, W. T., May 11, 1866. 21-2t

NOTICE.
MR. LASATER having been called to Olyffe on important business, and MR. LANGFORD being obliged to attend the May term of the Umatilla County Court, we give notice that during our absence MR. W. W. BANCROFT will attend to all Drafting of Deeds, Contracts, &c. &c. Also, to all Proceeding and Homestead Land. Mr. B. will correspond with us in regard to all matters which will be immediately attended to. We will look by the 1st of June. LASATER & LANGFORD, Attorneys at Law.

DR. A. SIOUET.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office of Portland, Oregon, has located himself in Walla Walla, Consulting in French, German and English. Charges moderate.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING PAPERS.
PAPERS, including Medical treatment, medicines, Band, Lodging and Nursing, will be received at the office of the County Auditor till the SECOND MONDAY in June next.

Said Proposals to be sealed, and endorsed, "Bids for the care of County Papers." Contractors to continue for one year; compensation in gold coin, or its value, to be paid by the County at the expiration of the year. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board, J. H. REWITT, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of CHARLES STEVENS, late of Walla Walla county, W. T. deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are to present them to the undersigned within one year from date of said death, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. W. W. MARTIN, Administrator.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR.
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., upon the estate of AARON PURDY, deceased, no one is hereby given notice of persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same, properly verified, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred. BELINDA PURDY, Executrix.

DIVORCE NOTICE.
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.—SS.
To JAMES GALBRETH—You are hereby notified that Catherine Galbreth has filed a complaint against you in the said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 11th day of May, A. D. 1866. And unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between said parties, and for alimony to the plaintiff, and the custody and guardianship of the children, issue of said marriage.

W. W. MARTIN, Administrator.
Walla Walla, May 8th, 1866. 21-4c

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Walla Walla, May 8th, 1866. 21-4c

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LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., upon the estate of AARON PURDY, deceased, no one is hereby given notice of persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same, properly verified, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred. BELINDA PURDY, Executrix.

DIVORCE NOTICE.
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.—SS.
To JAMES GALBRETH—You are hereby notified that Catherine Galbreth has filed a complaint against you in the said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than two months after the 11th day of May, A. D. 1866. And unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between said parties, and for alimony to the plaintiff, and the custody and guardianship of the children, issue of said marriage.

W. W. MARTIN, Administrator.
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W. W. MARTIN, Administrator.
Walla Walla, May 8th, 1866. 21-4c

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

An Exhibit of the Finance of Walla Walla County, W. T., for the Fiscal year ending Feb. 1, 1866.

RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR.

" Recovered costs (in criminal prosecutions),	119 00
" Escheated Estates,	1,633 75
" Sale of Town Lots,	15 00
" Ferry Licenses,	135 00
" Sale of Estrays,	23 00

Walla Walla Statesman.

ANIMAL FOOD.

The question of the time when mankind first began to eat the flesh of animals has been agitated with considerable keenness, but more, we believe, as a part of biblical criticism than of dietetics. We are told by one set of commentators that the first permission by the Deity for man to eat animal food was that given to Noah, in the words of Scripture: "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herbs have I given you all things." On the other hand, it is contended that the dominion given to Adam over the brute creation implies a permission to kill animals for food; and that the skins of which coats were made for our first parents shows that a proper use was made of such permission.

It is a well known fact that the wild and indomitable appetite and passion by the antediluvians was kept up by flesh meats and strong liquors, and that in this way they were incited to the commission of those crimes which provoked God to their destruction. Corroborative analogies have been adduced in the fact of carnivorous animals being the most ferocious and untamable, and of the greater propensity to hunt and kill animals for food, manifested by savage over civilized men. But in both these instances, it should be remembered that the propensity was anterior to a search after the means for procuring its gratification, and that the former is no doubt strengthened and made fiercer by indulgence. Be this as it may, of one thing we are assured, that the flesh-eaters and people who eat much flesh meat, and in greater proportions than vegetable food, are less civilized, in every sense of the word, than they who derive the greater part from the vegetable kingdom.

A broader contrast can hardly be furnished, in this respect, than between the Esquimaux and the Laplander—the first eaters of seal and walrus meat, and the second of reindeer—and the Chinese and Hindoos, so many millions of whom subsist almost entirely on rice. To the same purpose, and perhaps more to the point, is the difference between the agricultural and plant eating South American and Mexican Indians and the hunting and carnivorous North American Indians, who are eaters of Buffalo and deer. In making these comparisons we must take into consideration other operative causes, and especially climate, besides the nature of the food, in modifying both the physical and moral character of man.

It appears to be clear enough that, for growth and strength, and endurance of fatigue, vegetable diet is proved, in many situations, to be amply sufficient; but although this is the fact, we are not prepared to say with Rousseau, "that great eaters of meat are more ferocious and cruel than other men." In this assertion Rousseau was seconded by Byron, who alleged that he felt an increase of savagery in himself when he ate meat for any length of time. This eccentric genius had, we must remember, a great deal of innate savagery in his disposition, which required small exciting cause for its manifestation. But our argument is meant to rest on the practice of large bodies of men, and not in the opinions or the idiosyncrasies of individuals. —Philadelphia Ledger.

A NEW THEORY FOR PROLONGING LIFE.—Dr. Julius Von Fisk has lived recently in Prussia, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years. He has left behind him a scientific treatise upon the art of prolonging life, the main feature of which appears to be that in order to exist in harmony with the electric currents of the earth, we should always sleep with our heads toward the north pole. A great demand for compasses will result from this suggestion, and indeed a society has already been organized to test the truth of the doctor's suggestions, and we doubt not at least twenty thousand Prussians are every night horizontally located according to this new prescription. The doctor cannot be accused of necessary motives in making his discovery public, and his own advanced age gives a basis for those inclined to place faith in his theory, for it is certainly a very harmless one, provide that length of days is in reality a boon worth striving after.

DRUNK OR NOT?—I don't say, Judge, that the defendant was drunk. No, not by no means, but this I will say—when I last seen him, he was washing his face in a mud puddle, and drying it on a door mat. Whether a sober man would do this, in course, I can't say. The court thought he wouldn't. The consequence was, the "defendant" went up for sixty days.

OUT OF DANGER.—"Father," said a cobbler's boy, as he was peering away at an old shoe, "they say the trout bite now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you!"

YOU CAN'T.—You refuse, said a cobbler to a man who had just finished a shoe. "You can't," said the man, "I have no right to commit a nuisance," said the cobbler.

LACONIC.—As applied to epistles and telegrams, this is excellent. A husband telegraphed to his wife: "What have you for breakfast, and how is baby?" The answer came: "Buckwheat cakes and the measles."

WANTED TO STUDY.—A young professor at one of the colleges married a lady twenty years his senior. A witty friend said this showed his ambition, he was desirous of studying "the ancients."

A LOVING FRIEND'S REBUKE.—A young man, who was a member of the judgment, an enemy's or stronger's rebuke is ineffective and irritates, not converts.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.—PAY YOUR TAXES AND SAVE 10 PER CENT. The tax bills for the year 1866 having been given in my office for collection, notice is hereby given that from and after the 15th day of May, 1866, all taxes remaining unpaid will be placed on collection, at 10 per cent. added for costs of collection. H. K. JOHNSON, City Treasurer, Walla Walla, April 25th, 1866. (10-1)

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, at the Store of A. FRANK & CO.

Too Much Land.

The desire to own a very large farm is natural, but often proves unwise in its results. When a man wishes to practice a mixed husbandry, and his present acres are too few and unsuitable, it is doubtless wise to annex more territory. Neighbor Jones has twenty acres of meadow land, which is suitable only for hay, or grain, or hoed crops. But as he finds a small dairy would be profitable, and sheep would bring in good returns, it would be advisable for him to buy several acres of rolling or hilly land adjoining. But this accomplished, let him stop, and be careful to buy no more than he actually needs for his special purpose. For this new land will have to pay taxes, will have to be fenced, and may need other expenses laid out upon it. At any rate, it will add to his cares, and perhaps will bring in no adequate return.

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing very well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition; and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a-running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will die before they marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be; they cannot be spared for this from work upon the big farm.

Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one half of his land, improve the remainder to make more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a place of comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family. —American Agriculturist.

At a recent railroad dinner, complimentary to the fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God!" but an old farmer in the back part of the hall, rather spoiled the effect by adding in a loud voice, "about the scariest."

DEMOCRATS RALLY!

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Walla Walla County, the Democrats of the County are requested to meet in their several Precincts, on Saturday, May 12, 1866, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend a COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Walla Walla, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of the Convention is to nominate a ticket for the ensuing election. Each Precinct is entitled to the following representation:—

Walla Walla Precinct 8 Delegates.
Foot of Mountains 4
French Town 4
Lower Dry Creek 2
Upper Dry Creek 2
Walla Walla 2
Upper Touchet 2
Lower Touchet 2
Snake River 1
Potlatch 1

By Order of the Committee,
Walla Walla, W. T., May 4, 1866.

Oregon Democratic State Platform.

1. Resolved, That we affirm, as the creed of our political faith and practice, our steadfast devotion to the following principles, viz: Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State, party or sect; the support of the State governments in all their rights, and of the Federal Government in all its vigor; a jealous care of the elective franchise; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; opposition to the revolutionary in its tendency, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that we do and will sustain President Johnson in his determination and efforts for the complete restoration of all the constitutional rights of all the States, and we unreservedly approve his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill; and all his constitutional efforts to preserve the fanatical majority in Congress from changing or destroying our cherished form of Government.

2. Resolved, That the position assumed by President Johnson, that Representatives from the Southern States ought to be at once admitted to seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting such States while they are unrepresented, is unconstitutional, meets with our hearty approval.

3. Resolved, That the assumptions of the opposition that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that it is in favor of nullification and secession, are slanderous and false.

4. Resolved, That we endorse the sentiment of Senator Douglas, that this Government was made on a white basis for the benefit of the white man, and we are opposed to extending the right of suffrage to any other than the white man.

5. Resolved, That the exemption of United States lands from taxation is substantially the assumption of rich men from taxation because they are rich, and the taxation of poor men because they are poor, and we are in favor of taxing those lands for county, State and national purposes.

6. Resolved, That a strict and impartial justice demands that the voters of the general Government, as well as of the State governments, should be borne by the people according to their ability, and not according to their necessities; and hence, we condemn now, as in the past, a protective tariff that tends to oppress the masses for the benefit of the rich.

7. Resolved, That in a Democratic Government the real sovereignty rests in the people, and all efforts tending to wind power from the people in a war upon them, revolutionary and dangerous; and that the existence of National Banks, after the experience we have had with and without them, especially in time of peace, is a subject of just alarm.

8. Resolved, That the universal and shameful acquiescence of the people's money by our present State officials in the use of our emblematic coinage, is a disgraceful Democratic doctrine.

9. Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful memory those through whose patriotic and unselfish services, the dignity of the Republic and the integrity of the Union were preserved; and we denounce as a base insult to the gallant living and heroic dead, the presenting of the Radicals to convert the nation's victory into a partisan triumph, seeking to make the late war one of the darkest, instead of the brightest, in the history of the Republic.

10. Resolved, That the miners should be encouraged and protected in the free use of the mines.

11. Resolved, That we adhere to the great American Monroe doctrine of non intervention by our trans-Atlantic neighbors with the governments of this Continent, as a cherished Democratic doctrine.

The foregoing Platform of the Democracy of Oregon has the ring of true metal about it. We commend it, not only to the careful perusal of Democrats, but to all who love order and harmony and desire peace for our country, the perpetuity of those noble institutions, inestimable rights and privileges achieved by the valor, and made sacred by the blood of our forefathers, and transmitted to us by their wisdom. If the lessons, therein, sought to be inculcated by the Democrats of Oregon, are heeded by the nation, we may look for "a better time coming." 20-2

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COMMISSION STORE

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

R. GUICHARD,

DEALER IN

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets,

Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c.,

Together with

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

PURCHASES MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED & PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Walla Walla, W. T., March 15, 1866.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

S. SIMMONS,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

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

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains,

Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.,

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

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

S. SIMMONS,

Main St., next door to Green & Ryan's Saloon.

May 26, 1865.

WASHINGTON MILLS.

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

Touchet,

20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston Road,

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

Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings.

I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

S. M. WAIT, Proprietor.

June 2, '65.

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

25 Front Street,

(Opposite U. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOODS BY THE PACKAGE

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.

Portland, March 31, 1865.

Leather.

FRENCH CALF and Kip Skins, Harness and Skirting Leather, at BROWN, BROS. & CO.

1865.

BROWN BROS. & CO., 1865.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

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

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the especial attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners

to our very large stock of Goods selected especially

for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests,

D. & J. and

ATKINSON'S SHIRTS

PLAIN AND FANCY

WOOLEN SHIRTS,

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino

Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades, Sledge-Hammers, and

Brushes,

WRIGHT'S PICKS.

HUNT'S AXES,

(With and without Handles)

PICK AND AX HANDLES,

SLIDGES, CROW BARS,

WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS,

MINING AND FRYING-PANS,

Nails,

BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse,

Quicksilver, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND

PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

Kept Constantly on Hand

June 20, 1865.

BROWN BROS. & CO.

WM. PHILLIPS,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-wares.

Also, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND Roofing

in the above branches attended to, on short

notice and in a workmanlike manner.

He also keeps on hand a

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

HARDWARE

Consisting of

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,

Blacksmith's Iron, Steel and Tools,

Farming Implements,

House Furnishing of all kinds in the line,

Buggy and Carriage Springs,

Axles and Bolts of all kinds and sizes,

Log Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails,

Wooden Bowls, Meel Seives,

And any other articles too numerous to mention

to Gentlemen and fellow citizens from the "Old

Granite State," and from all other States and Ter-

ritories. I invite you all to come and examine my stock,

and I will assure you that I can furnish you all in the

quality of the goods, and more especially in the

lowness of my prices for my motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

W. M. PHILLIPS.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 13TH, UN-

TIL Further Notice

THE STEAMER

SPRAY,

CAPT. C. C. FEELETON, Commander.

Will leave WALLA WALLA at 2 o'clock M. on Mon-

day, Wednesday and Fridays, co

TILLA with the steamer

TENINO,

CAPT. E. F. COE, Commander.

FOR CHILLO

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

CASCADE,

CAPT. JOHN WOLFE, Commander.

Will leave Portland, daily (Sundays excepted) at

5 o'clock A. M., for the Cascades and Dalles,

Connecting with the steamer

TENINO and OWYHEE,

Which leave Chillico on alternate days.

L. DAY, N. Co

Walla Walla, Nov. 13th, 1865.

For Boise Mines Direct!

THE

Walla Walla and Boise Line of

CONCORD STAGES

CARRYING THE U. S. OVERLAND MAILS

And Walla, Fargo & Co's Express, is now

making regular trips to

Walla Walla to Placerville, (Boise Mines)

THROUGH IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS,

Connecting with

The Walla Walla Line of Stages and the Bo-

ard of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.

GEO. F. THOMAS & CO.

August 5, 1864.

HALL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

For Rheumatism, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Scrofula, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Neuralgia, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Pains in the Head, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Impure Blood, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Stomach Liver, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Skin Diseases, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For Pimples and Boils, take Hall's Sarsaparilla.

For all Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Kidneys,

Hall's Sarsaparilla will be found superior to any AT-

tention to Medicine.

Sold Everywhere for \$1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

Corner Sansone and Commercial Streets,

San Francisco

For Sale by

F. W. COLMAN & CO., Walla Walla.

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF

WALLA WALLA, SS.

THESS, M. BARNETT vs. CHAS. H. BARNETT.

In the District Court, First Judicial District.

For CHARLES H. BARNETT, Defendant: You are

hereby notified that THESS, M. BARNETT, plain-

iff, has filed a complaint against you in said Court,

which will come on to be heard at the first term of

the Court which shall commence more than two

months after the 6th day of April, 1866, and unless

you appear at said term and answer the same, it

will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof

granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is

the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing be-

tween you and plaintiff, and the award of the sum of

one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty

cents, with interest on ninety-nine dollars and

sixty cents, with interest on twenty-four dollars and