# Walla Walla



# Statesman.

\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[ OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME VII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1868.

NUMBER 25.

# Walla Walla Statesman. New Firm! New Goods!!

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

Office Statesman Building, Third Street. P. LIPPITT & CO.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory

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MANKIND ARR ALL PEDDLERS.

Mankind are all pedditer, that you may see; if you don't like my argument listen to me, and a song T will willy, and a story I'll tell, that ahows, something to sell, and also the indice in something to sell, and also the indice in you that it worth while they sell to you cheap if you that it worth while just put down your greentecks and plant down you gold.

H find that yourselves are confoundedly sold The dostor's a proddler— soon as you're sick, the peddles out pills that will kill you off quick; Then the old under-siker stap; up with a grin, and peddles a box 's put yourself in; Then a fellow with graveshose is sure to come round, To peddle a slab for to sick in the ground; And you helrs fight about you before you are cold, And that is the way you're confoundedly sold.

And your heirs fight about you before you are cold And that is the way you're confoundedly sold.

The lawyer's a peddler, he peddles out law, He gives you much Latin and a great deal of jaw, And takes all the cash and the spoils to himself, if you ask him for law he w'll give you enough Of write and subpenas, and that kind of stud; if you ask him for justice, he'll think you are bid, And asy, "imy dear friend, you're candoundedly sold.' The grant politician, he peddles out lies, Believed by the focials, pet a comed by the wise, if calls our dear country his darling and pet, And peddles out wind a fat office to get; lie advocates fighting, but don't atir his shanks to take his position at all in the ranks; If ever you expect that his name is earrolled, My innocent friend you're confoundedly sold. The author, he peddles some one else's ideas, If will be the country his daring and pet, the difference of the position at all in the ranks; If ever you expect that his name is earrolled, Wy innocent friend you're confoundedly sold. The author, he peddles some one else's ideas, The editor, he peddles is more traise an alarm. While it peddle music, the people to charm; We all peddle something, and that without fail, Every man on this earth has something for sale; If you think all that gillters is sare to be goldd, I tell you, my friend, you're confoundedly sold.

WHAT CULTURE THE PEACH REQUIRES —The peach is known by the best cultiva-tors as requiring great care in cultivation. Few things that grow out of the earth will pay so well for the care bestowed. And, without care, the peach is a failure. This, we may say, accounts to a great extent, for the discouragements which attend the oulture of this most delicious of fruits. It is tere of this most delicious of fruits. It is tender, and therefore requires care; it must have it or it will fail. Not only the amount of the crop, but equally the quality, will fail without care. Let no one attempt peach culture, unless he intends to bestow the culture, unless no intends to bestow the necessary time upon it. The grass must not only be kept out, but the ground must be meliow, and mellow throughout, but especially at top. Fruit-growers in the east grow corn or other crops, which require the stirring of the ground until the orchard bears. Then, the trees are cultivated as one would constitute the stirring of the ground until the orchard bears. would corn. The ground is kept well stirred; no grass nor weeds are permitted. This, aside from the effect of the climate, is the

principal thing. BACHELORS .- The Roman Censors frequently imposed taxes on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged by law to marry, unless mentally or physically disqualified. The Spartan women, at certain games, laid hold of all the old bachelors they could get their hands on, and inflicted on them every mark of infamy and disgrace, drag-ging them around their altars and handling them very roughly. In 1659 the English ging them around their altars and handling them very roughly. In 1659 the English Parliament laid a tax on bachelors over twenty-five years of age, of £12 and 10 shil-lings for a duke, which was graduated down to a shilling for a common man. Uncle Sam has been very lenient to his unmarried neph-ews at all times, but he might do a good thing for the war debt by laying a revenue and ad capitum tax on them just now. As this is Leap Year, if the ladies use their privilege, old maids and bachelors who are ady hardened and inveterate cases will not have even the ghost of an excuse for continuing in the state of "single bles-

ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.—At a festival party of old and young tho question was asked, which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guesta, it was refered for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four-score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said:—"When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and covered with blossoms, I think, how beautiful is spring! And when summer comes, and cover the tree with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think how beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their gor-ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL .- At a festival parloads them with golden fruit, and their gor-geous tint of frost, I think how beautiful is autumn! And when it is sere winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I the could never until now, I see stars shin through, I think how beautiful is winter!

DARK HOURS.—To every man there are masy, many dark hours—when he feels in-clined to abandon his best enterprises; hours when his heart's dearest hopes appear de-lusive; hours when he feels unequal to the lusive; hours when he feels unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seems worth-less. Let no one alone think that he has dark hours; they are the common lot of hu-manity. They are the touchstone to try whether we are current coin or not.

ALTA VELA, to which frequent reference has been made in late telegraph dispatches, is a small uninhabited island lying adjacent is a small uninaboted island lying adjacent to St. Domingo. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the lest decade of 15th century, and until near the end of the 18th century, was a dependency of the Spanish Crown.

Grant's Persecution of the Jews.

One of our Israelite friends of this city handed is a copy of the Israelite, one of the most ably edited papers in the Union, from which we nake the following extracts. We regret that the limits of our columns will not admit the insertion of the whole article as it deserves to be written on gold and held up to the full view of every American who loves liberty and detests

every American who loves liberty and detests despositum in whatever shape it may be presented: "The argument which, in behalf of our co, religionists, we offered against the nominestion of General Grant to the Presidency, made the rounds in democratic papers all over the country and found a re-cacho in some religious publications; but fell dead upon the republican press, not because many of those writers did not perceive the justice of our complaints, but on account of the cancus tranny, the desposition of a time-serving policy, shaped and enforced by a few leading men, who check and gag the press more efficiently than the Austrian press regulations did in the first of this century, sithough, God knows, those regulations were oppressive enough. Our popular orators are very fluent in their declarations on the blessings of a free press, the glorious palladium of civil and religious liberty; our republican friends especially coough. Our popular orators are very fluent in their declarations on the blessings of a free press, the glorious palladium of civil and religious liberty; our republican friends especially are ever ready in the declaration of broad and enlightened principles of humanity, justice and freedom to all. But caucus tyranny and policy despotism over-ride every consideration, and the press is gagged, as dumb and dead, as in the palmy days of Nesselrode, Meternich and Abel, as though Cardinal Autonelli was censor of the republican organs. In those very centers of trade in the United States, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Lovis, Boston, Louisville and other large cities, where Jewish merchants, bankers, manufacturers and aritians exercise a vast induces on the growth of commerce, the progress of industry, and the growing prosperity of the respective cities, where thousands of them voted the republican ticks—in those very centres, the republican politica—in those very centres, the republican profit of Grant, not because they do not sympathise with us, we know of many who do, merely because they are gagged by tyranny and policy despotism. Thank heaven for the existence of an opposition party, or else we might be sold out together, with the constitution and the flag, and the Goddess of Liberty, despite of the just protestations and the lond shrieks of the oppressed ones, which the party organs have no right to hear or notice, if the caucus and policy require it so. It is a mystery to us how gentlemen of talent, learning, honor and independence, as undoubtedly many republican editors are, can submit to such an iron rule, and not even dare demur.

to us how gentlemen of talent, learning, bonor and independence, as undoubtedly many republican editors are, can submit to such an iron rule, and not even dare demur.

"What means this silence? Is it submission to principles? By no means; it is submission to cancus commands. For all those cancus and policy despots know full well that General Grant is no stateman. He is not urged upon the people because they believe him to be the man of the age, to meet the emergencies, to carry the country successfully through this crisis, or to benefit her in any shape or form which others could not do much better. They do not consider the General equally competent for the Presidency with Chase or Morton, Colfax or Feasenden. They are well informed, no doubt. But General Grant is the most available man; they think he is most popular among the masses. It is not quite certain that he is a republican; his antecedents are all democratic, and electing him, they know full well, if he is not more pliable than successful soldiers usually are they might again "catch a tartar," precisely as they have done before. What that tacitura Junius Brutts will do when his time has come, nobody knows. Hence it is not principle, it means the bread and butter. It means office or patroknows. Hence it is not principle, it mean the bread and butter. It means office or patro neage. It means money and nothing but money money in the front and in the rear, and money the bread and butter. It means office or patronage. It means money and nothing but money; movey in the center. It is a mutual insurance company; "you tickle me and I tickle you." Still men of honor and literary reputation, men whom Protience has appointed by lavishing upon them gifts of grace, to be the guardians of justice, the beacon lights of liberty, and the beaner bearers of truth, must submit in silence to the dicta of inferior talents who parcel out the bread and butter. "Virtue must blush before vice." Is not this tyranny; is it not despotism in a most awkward form? Is this submission and silence honorable? We leave it to our learned and gifted cotemporaries to reply to these queries."

POLITICS AND THE SOUTH .- If the people of the Southern States appear to conern themselves unduly about political affairs, the fault, if fault there be, is chargeaunity, the laut, it lauts there be, is enargeable to the radicals in Congress. The universal desire among the whites of the South is to go to work and make crops that will pay debt and taxes, and yield a support for their families. The reconstruction acts and pay debt and taxes, and yield a support for their families. The reconstruction acts and the military orders in pursuance of them, require elections to be held with a view to reorganization and restoration, and suffrage is accorded to the whites. If they refuse to vote they will be accused of sullenness, if they vote for negro supremacy they will disgrace themselves, and the only conscientious votes they can cast are against negroes, mean whites and Africanization. They feel if the constitutions which are being framed shall be ratified, they will be at the mercy of a race, without education, property or sympathy, and that they will be degraded and ruined. If they did not, when required to register and vote, use all possible instrumentalities to defeat every instinct of their nature. The struggle into which they have been precipitated against their will, is not against the Government, or against the expression of the Union. not against the Government, or against the restoration of the Union. They acknowledge their subjugation to the Government, and anxiously desire to be restored to the Union. It is simply against negro supremacy that their efforts are directed, and these efforts they have right to make by Spanish Crown.

Little Ulysses.—Prentice, of the Louis ville Journal, says the more we read of the early life of Gen. Grant in the New York Ledger, the more our admiration is excited by the extraordinary attachment of the Ulysses to horses. He also thinks the General must have had a mare for a wet nurse.

FARMS.—California farms average nearly 700 acres each, while in Massachus-tts the average is but 94 acres. New York has the largest number of farms, 196,000, while Rhode Island has the smallest, her total being less than 5,000. these efforts they have a right to make by

Judge Curtis' Argument

We give below a synopsis of the able argument delivered by Mr. Curtis, one of the President's

We give below a synopsis of the able argument delivered by Mr. Curtis, one of the President's counsel, during the impeachment trial:

The Senste and all the spectators in the Chamber gressed Mr. Ourtis with a respectable bustle that might have passed for a murmur of applause. He stood et the end of the table provided for the President's counsel, nearest the Chief Justice, where he commanded a view of the whole court. He was attired, as usual, in simple black, which set off to advantage his large and shapely proportions. His manner was an incarnation of dignily, self-possession, repose. A more impassive face, with eyes less anxious and inquiring, or more consident, steady and serene, was nevergrand if y bay ary expectant audience. It was the face and massive head of a thoughtful and deliberate jurist. A forebead loftier and rounder that would have been seemly at the peak of any other figure in the Chamber, inspired belief in the quantity of the brains behind it, and something about the firm, calm lips of the nam, led everybody to anticipate that what they were to utter would be devoid of anything so uncharacteristic as passion or prejudice, or an appeal to the infimities of his bearers. His mere presence, standing there during the few seconds which elapsed while the occupants of the floor and galleries were setting themselvent to listen, taught to all sensitive observers a lesson. It showed how perfect a self police the consciousness of profound attainments, knowledge of the subject of which he is about to treat, and conviction of the justice of his cause, give to a speaker. It showed what an incfable charm, so to speak, exhaled from a man who unites to learning and experience, a modesty rather left to be inferred than obtrusive, and which was succeeded by an entire absence of arrogance or airs. Mr. Curtis voice as he began was so low that it scarcely filled the chamber, which, however, immediately became so still that the second sentence was the keystone of his remarks. It indicated their character and foreshad

beard in the remotest corner. That sentence was the keystone of his remarks. It indicated their character and foreshadowed the argument. It confirmed the respect with which whoever of the Court who might have conceived that his address would have been opened by an accusation, just or unjust, heard him. Within a few moments afterwards he had fairly entered into the merits of the case, and had made one of a series of points against the impeachment which, as they were successively presented in the course of his remarks, excited the admiration, if they did not shake the partisan purpose of the President's worst enemies. Soon his tones sought a higher level, and his hands, clasped at first behigh elvel, and his hands, clasped the first worst enemies. Soon his tones sought a higher level, and his hands, clasped at first behigh elvely and his tone sought a wind the said, with forceful gestures. It became evident, to those who were not already familiar with his style of delivery, that Mr. Curtis was not, in the highest eense, an orator. He spoke from voluminous notes, and frequently consulted and read from the book of references beside him. The clearness of his statements, the accuracy

from voluminous notes, and frequently consulted and read from the book of references beside him. The clearness of his statements, the accuracy of his logic, and the precision and steadiness with which he advanced from every promise he established to conclusions, needed, in fact, no fleey orstory to enhance the effect. If his tones did not often thrill the heart, they reached the brain.

did not often thrill the heart, they reached the brain.

Judge Cartis pointed out four grounds which justify Mr. Johnson in believing that his interpretation of the Tenure of Office act is correct. Pirst, the language of the act itself. This argument has been frequently presented before, but Judge Cartis enhances its conclusiveness by giving a complete answer to the shuffle of Gen. Butler that Mr. Johnson is merely serving out the term of President Lincoln. There is no escape for the impeachers only by hypothesis, for nothing can be more unambiguous than the phrase "during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed." Unless Mr. Johnson is merely serving out Mr. Lincoln's term the Managers have not an inch of ground to stand upon in accusing him of violating the law; for it is notionous that Stanton was not appointed by Mr. Johnson. Judge Curtis shows that the Constitution does not make the term of a President absolutely four years. It provides in a create in expense. of a President absolutely four years. It provides in express language, for its earlier contingent termination by his death and his removal on impeachment. The pretence that Mr. Lincoln's term is not yet ended being thus a demonstrative

Johnson appointed him. But an appointment consists in a nomination to the Senate, a confirmation by that body, and a commission. In Stanton's case there has been neither nomination, confirmation, nor commission since Mr. Lincoln commissioned him to serve "during the pleasure of the President," this commission being the only titleto the office which he he has to exhibit. Clearly, the language of the law does not include him. In his second reason Judge Ourtis proves that the language of the law strictly conforms to its intention. On the very face of the act, the members of the Cabinet occupy an exceptional position. They are singled out from the great body of office-holders and put in a class by themselves. The tenure of other officers does not depend at all upon the President they are appointed by; but the act makes Cabinet officers go out when the President who appointed them goes out; or to be precise, one month afterwards, to give the new President time to get his new appointees confirmed. The fact that Cabinet officers are put upon a different footing is unquestionable, now what is the reason? The purpose obviously was, to give every President the selection of his own confidential advisers. The Constitution explicitly makes the heads of departments advisers of the what is the reason? The purpose obviously was, to give every President the selection of his own confidential advisers. The Constitution explicitly makes the beads of departments advisers of the President; he stands to them in a different relation from what he does to any other officer of the government. The Tenure-of Office act recognizes this distinction, and makes an exceptional rule for their tenure, founded on the principle that every President is entitled to the choice of his own advisers. Judge Curtis' third reason to justify the President's interpretation is not new, but he places it in a new light. It is the interpretation put upon the act by the Congress which passed it. The extracts read by Judge Curtis have been frequently given before, but in such a manner as to convey the impression that they were the mere admissions of individual members. Judge Curtis gives due prominence and emphasis to the fact that they were the official expositions of persons who were acting as the organs of the two Houses, and that these official expositions were immediately indorsed and adopted in accepting the amendment. The part of the act relating to Cabinet officers was framed by a Committee of Conference. When they had agreed upon it, they presented it in each House, explained it in the sense put upon it by the President, and thereupon it was immediately passed, with these explanations as its accepted sense. The expositions of Resrs. Schenck and "Sherman would suffice of themselves to acquit the President; for it surely can be no crime in him to understand this part of the act in the sense given by its framers and immediately accepted by both Houses. The fourth reason to justify the President's interpretation consists in its accordance with the advice given him by his Cabinet.

WASHINGTON.—A census taken of the cite of Washington shows a population of

WASHINGTON.—A census taken of the city of Washington shows a population of 00,000. It is almost as wicked a city as

Romance and Matrimony.

The Martinsburg New Era, vouches for the following bit of "love and romance," which is but another chapter in the history of women's

strange caprices:

The dull monotony of our town was broken on Tuesday by a little episode which threw impeachment completely in the shade, and clearly demonstrated that truth is oftimes stranger than fiction. The facts are these: A young and rather prepossessing lady of Bunker Hill, was engaged to be married to a gentleman living in Missouri. Tuesday last was the day fixed for the celebration of the nuptials. The bridegroom and his attendants had arrived, montay evening found a convivial party at the residence of the bridegroom, his attendants and several near relatives, together with the youth and beauty of the surrounding country. trange caprices :

And there was present, also as an invited guest, a former affianced and discarded lover of the prospective bride. But there was in this nothing strange. The bours, on rosy wings, flow swiftly by. It was a "merrie companie." The bridgergom in blief in the prospective bride results of the prospective bridgergom in blief in the prospective properties.

guest, a former affianced and discarded lover of the prospective bride. But there was in this nothing strange. The bours, on rosy wings, flow swiftly by. It was a "merrie companie." The bridegroom, in blissful ignorance of "breakers abead," was gliding smoothly and peacefully along in Fancy's bark, counting the hours that intervened between him and the consummation of his happiness. But alias! for fleeting hopes and woman's fickieness. A change had come o'er the spirit of the blushing maiden's dreams—of her who had promised on the morrow, to become the partner of his joys and sorrows. Her heart wandered back to her first love. What high tricks does Cupid sametimes play?

It was near the "witching hour of the night," and the bridegroom was there, the license had been procured, the attendants were in waiting, and everything in readiness for the performance of the nuptisl rites on the following morning. But what of that? The bride had changed her mind—an easy thing for woman to do. She had suddenly concluded not to give her hand to him who had journeyed from the far West to claim it. Her determination was made public, and the evidle gentleman," in a relenting mood, gave her permission to reverse her choice. She did it. We leave the reader to judge of the feelings of the bridegroom when informed of the suddent torn affairs had taken. It must have given his faith in woman a pretty beary shock, to say the least, but he must remember that there is "many a slip 'twirt the cop and the lip," and that nothing is certain except death.

The wedding came off in the Presbyterian church in this place on Tuesday, according to previous arrangements, but it was like the play of Richard III, with Richard left out. There was a change of partners. The disarded lover was the bridegroom, and the bridegroom, that was to be, became a disarded of lover. The sfair afforded much food for gossip, and has been the town talk ever since.

The disappointed lover bore up under it manfully. Instead of taking "a cup of cold pixen."

anorued muca rood for gossip, and has been the town talk ever since.

The disappointed lover bore up under it manfully. Instead or taking "a cup of cold pizen," he took the first train for his Western home, preferring not to realize how bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through an other man's eyes.

We Fade as a Lear.—As the trials of life thicken, and the dreams of other days fade, one by one, in the dim vista of disappointed hope, the heart grows weary of the struggle, and we begin to realize our significance. Those who have climbed the pinnacle of fame, or revel in luxury and wealth, go to the grave at last with the poor mendicant who begs pennies by the wayside, and like him are forgotten. Generation after generation, says an eloquent modern writer, have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so likewise, shall it be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for our offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened! Days will continue to move on and laughter and the song will be heard in the very chamber in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dry and will glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our name. with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our

PAYING THE DEET IN GREENBACKS.—Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in reply to Butler's idea of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, said that we could undoubtedly get rid of the bonds by paying the greenbacks, but how could we get rid of the greenbacks, but how could we get rid of the greenbacks, but how could we get rid of the greenbacks, but how could we get rid of the greenbacks paying the country of the five paying gold? That is easy enough. Suppose while the debt shall be in process of payment, the Government should collect a surplus of fifty one hundred millions a year in taxes, for the purpose of canceling that amount of notes: would not that plan soon bring the currency down to a specie basis, when, instead of eight hundred or a thousand millions, there would be but four or five hundred millions of greenbacks to redeem in gold? While the debt was in process of payment in greenbacks, the process of contraction in this way should go on with equal step; so that the greenbacks would be contracted by taxes collected under a redundant currency, and the government would save all the premium on gold.—Dollar Times.

A Lady in Nashville was making a visit

A LADY in Nashville was making a visit to the penitentiary, and was permitted to look through the various wards. In one room she saw three women engaged in sewing, and turning to the keeper who was showing her about, said to him, in an undertone:
'Dear me, the most vicious looking women
I ever saw in my life! What are they put
there for?' They are here, madam,' was
the reply, 'because I am here. Those ladies
are my wife and daughters.'

DANIEL WEBSTER, in a discussion on the influence of the press, spoke as follows:
"Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence." position, and general intelligence."

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Those who make our great and useful men were trained in their boy-

THE printing of the impeachment tickets alone cost \$6,000. To print the trial as a public document will cost \$100,000.

EUGENIE has 3,000 dresses, and Napol-eon has become attached to the American

To City Subscribers.
ter this date, the Statesman will be served to City subscribers at 50 cents a mouth, pay able to the carrier. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time ex-pires.

A majority of the States have instructed for Pendleton and greenbacks.

CALIFORNIA, during the year 1867 pro duced 14,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A CHINESE company have established hardware manufactory in San Francisco.

An attorney was fined by the San Francisco police judge \$20, for calling a witness a liar. THE impeachment trial lasted seventy-five

days, and cost the people in the neighborhood of \$200,000. EVARTS was offered \$50,000 not to act as

counsel for the President during the late impeachment trial. During the month of May, nearly four thousand passengers arrived in San Francisco

"A VOTE for Logan is a vote for Grant." The people of Oregon understood it that way and repudiated both Logan and Grant.

TEN thousand men are at work on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is expected that 300 additional miles will be completed this

JUDGE CARTER, of the Washington criminal court, has refused to admit John H. Suratt to bail: his second trial is expected to take place in the course of the present RASEY BIVEN, formerly residing at the

Dalles, and subsequently engaged to mining operations at South Boise, died at Monterey California, a few days since. His disease was dropsy. THE GOOD TEMPLARS .- The order of

Good Templars, during the past year, has increased in membership two hundred thousand, numbering now in North America a half a million. WHAT IT COSTS .- An expert mathemati-

cian figures up that the clergymen cost the country annually, six millions; the la vyers, thirty five; the criminals, nineteen; tobacco, forty; and rum, one hundred millions.

WHAT A RAILROAD IS WORTH .- The Chicago Tribune says that if ordinary prudence prevails in expenditure, the Illinois Central Railroad, in consideration of a land grant to that company, will defray all the expenses of the government of that State, and in six years wipe out the debt of the The earnings of this company for the year 1867, was \$444,000. In the face of the facts daily presented to our people, it would be a mystery if any one should oppose build-ing a railroad from this point to Wallula.

who had exhibited the least reluctance at swallowing "negro equality" was to be of the latter, and abreast of, or a little below throw overboard. This was the programment of the Pen d'Oreille, coming in on the north side of the latter, and abreast of, or a little below the Callis Spells, and instead of being only 60 miles; the coute to them is up the Little Spokane river. The prospect, as Mr. Warren informed me, amounted to 30 cts to the pan. This is near the mouth of a creek, (name not known) where there was up the whole arrangement. Our friend, who is charged with the duty of assaing the Internal revenue, begins to real-sent to the pan. This is near the mouth of a creek, (name not known) where there was up the whole arrangement. The party are pushing their way up the atream, a bopes to find coarser gold. The indications, they say, are in every way similar to those of the famous Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenai mining them way up the atream, as bepes to find coarser gold. The indications, they say, are in every way similar to those of the famous Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenai mining their way up the atream, as been kept a profound secret until the present time. Ben. Welch, brother of Dan, is one of the discoverers. The discoverers are sanguine that they have been kept a profound secret until the present time. Ben. Welch, brother of Dan, is one of the discoverers. The discoverers are sanguine that they have struck a good thing. I am promised a full account of the diggings when they shall bare been more fully developed. I is too much to expect that will write a summer on a constant in a country of the miscondist of the gish stream near its mouth, and a tributary of from this place, is distant about 110 miles; the route to them is up the Little Spokane river. The prospect, as Mr. Warren informed me, amounted to 30 cts to the pan. This is near the neuth of a creek, (name not known) where there is a large bar, from which the prospect was got.

NEW LAND LAW .- Mr. Julian, iana, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, is pressing in the House, the passage of a bill that provides for the withdrawal from sale of every agre of Government land in the United States, and provides that the only means of obtaining title to public lands shall be by occupancy. Should the bill become a law, no man, either for himself or children, will be able to secure t than a quarter section of land, and this he will be oblidged to take under the homestead law, and live on it five years before he can obtain a title. Land held in this way, as our readers understand, is exempt from taxation, and thus the burden of opening roads, and defraying the expenses attending the administration of justice, is saddled upon those who are not so fortunate as to have their means invested in "homesteads." The theory of the homstead law is well enough, and we would not have the principle disturbed; but all those who are acquainted with the character of the settlers on the public lands, know that they prefer to own in fee simple the land on which they build their houses and make their improvements. Hence it is that the vast majority of those who take "homesteads" under the present law, prove up and pay the Government price for the same, rather than wait five years to obtain a title. Instances of this kind are of every day occurence in this Valley, but should Julian's bill become a law, settlers will be denied this privilege, and will be compelled to remain on their claims five years or wise forfeit their improvements. The framer of the bill wishes to check the monopolizing of land, but in ridding the country of this evil, we fear that he inflicts a still greater curse upon those he would benefit. It is not in the border settlements that the monopoly of land is felt to be an evil, but it is in old and settled communities that the title in the soil is monopolized by the few. No bill that Congress can frame will prevent the avaricious land grabber from buying up his neighbors farms, and so it is, we regard Mr. Julian's bill not only as idle but injurious.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The resolutions of the Chicago convention, declare that the obligations of the Government must be met not only in accordance with the letter but the spirit in which they were contracted. The radicals claim that the bonds were to be paid in gold, and that Pendleton and his his friends who propose to pay them in greenbacks, are virtually repudiators. Let us see if this is so. Old Thad Stevens, a man who we admit is poor authority with democrats, but whose testimony will be received by radicals, was chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means at the time when the 5-20 lean was authorized. and he states that the loan was made payable. not in gold, but in the lawful currency of

have learned that the new mines, yet but imperfectly prospected, are below Priest river, a slugwho had exhibited the least reluctance at gas stream near its mound, and a trioutary of the Pen d'Oreille, coming in on the north side of the latter, and abreast of, or a little below the thrown overboard. This was the programme,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1868
MY DEAR SIR:—Some three months sin I noticed in a paper s paragraph to the effect that a movement had been made by citizens of Walla Walla, looking to the construction of a Columbia river. A few days after this, I met officers is so close at hand, and the excitemen Mr. Linkton of Walls Walls, when the subject incident thereto, this place would be what is came up, and while we agreed that a road be-called "horribly dull." The absorbing topic of tween the two points was eminently necessary, conversation is politics and the delegateship, struction and equipment would be so heavy that it might be the cause of delaying the project for their hores," as regards so and so's claims to a time. I then suggested to Mr. Linkton, that the nomination at the territorial democratic cona road using the wooden, instead of the very ex-pensive iron rail, could be built at nearly one. half less expense, which would answer every purpose for a few years, until the earnings of the road would enable the company to adopt the iron

Within a few days I have bad my attention called to the fact that a company had really been organized at Walla Walla, for the purpose of making a commencement of the important project in question. Under these circumstances, I take the liberty, as an old citizen of the Territory welfare and that of its people, to suggest to you, as the President of the lately formed company; the propriety of looking into the matter of the building a wooden road, as a means of a much cheaper, and quite as rapid a communication between your city and the river. I am cognizant of the fact that this style of road has been used in some of the Eastern States with great success, and in many of the Southern States during the late civil war, owing to the impossibility of obsive scale, for the transportation of men and munitions of war, and general freight, and proved efficient and durable. On the route be-tween Walla Walla and Wallula, free as it is

from all engineering difficulties, I am quite sure that the experiment would be entirely successful. As it would hardly be possible to procure either maple or oak for rails within a reasonable distance east of the Columbia, I would suggest that on the eastern slope of the Cascades, the distance east of the Columbia, I would suggest that on the eastern slope of the Cascades, the maple, and probably some other kinds of timber can be found. Crossing the river at Wallula, and making directly for the Natchess river, following the river at Wallula, and making directly for the Natchess river, following the property of the Natchess river, following the property of the National National

# The Sweetwater Mines.

We are kindly permitted to take the following extracts from a private letter, dated "South Past

any Zion, than seeking for the filthy lacre in a mining camp.
Wind River Valley is about twenty-five miles north of here, and is as nice a valley as can be found in the mountains; buffalo, deer, etk, antelope and hear in abundance. Nothing has been found, as yet, in the valley, but many have an eye to it and will prespect and settle there if the red skinks are not too bed.

A prospecting party left here to-day to prospect the country south, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Among the number are Pattengale, Standefer and others well known to Walla Walliaks. If there are any placer mines in the country I think that we shall soon find it out. It is reposted that a military post is to be established near here, and that troops are now there from Laramie, which will help to enliven the country.

BOISE CITY, I. T., May 30, 1868.

Emror Statesman: -Boise City, the capital of the golden Territory of Idaho, like the rest of the interior points in the surrounding country, presents a rather a dull appearance, and were it not that the election of territorial and county and the friends of each and every aspirant for congressional honors may be heard the nomination at the territorial democratic con-vention, that is to meet in this city on the 17th of June next. It is interesting to a looker on to see the amount of "wire-pulling" and working that is being done by the friends of the respec ive candidates for nomination. At the c convention, held in this city to-day, for the pur pose of nominating delegates to the general convention, there was more interest and excitement exhibited than I ever beheld before, so warm has the contest grown. But notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary, the delegates were instructed to vote for the Hon. E. D. Holbrook, as the unanimous choice of the convention Among the candidates most prominent, are B. D. Holbrook, the present delegate in Congress, Dick Miller, John M. Cannady, and J. K. Shaffer, the two former being the ones that the conter will lay between, providing each party "hangs, and no compromise man is brought out. Hill Beachy was sometime ago spoken of as an aspirant, but I have since learned that he has no aspirations looking toward a seat in Congress aspirations looking toward a seat in Congress, consequently his name is no longer used in that connection. As the case stands, Dick Miller will go into the convention with the Ownhee delegation; Holbrook with Ada county, and Boise divided, and the rest of the vote will go "scattering." The friends of all the parties are very sangnine as to the final reanit, but it is my private opinion, publicly expressed, things are very doubtful, and he that gets the nomination, let him be whom he may, cannot truthfully say that he had a "dead thing" on the vote at the commencement of the fight.

THE CROPS.

THE CROPS The season has so far been very favorable, and think that the rains that have fallen here during the last three or four weeks, will bring a rich and pleantiful harvest to the farmers rich and pleantiful harvest to the farmers of Boise valley. The grain looks beautiful and is growing finely, and if the grasshoppers that in-fest the valley, will let it alone a month longer, the farmers of this vicinity will make the largest crop this year that has ever been made in this

Business in all branches, with the exception probably, of merchandising, looks rather sickly and from all appearances, things will not change much in that line before the latter part of sun mer. This is the central point in the mines, and the stages from Owybee, Idaho City, Rocky Bar Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Overland, arriv Umatilla, Walla Walla, and O and depart from this place daily. TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH.

Judge Hough has been, and is now soliciting subscriptions to build a telegraph line from Portland to this city. Up to last accounts the sum of \$3,735 had been subscribed. I think the enterprise will receive the necessary aid to make it a success.

I noticed S. M. Wait and Smith Kearney upon the streets during the last three or four days Rumor has it that they are here in pursuit of an absconding debtor by the name of Richardson, and that he has given them the slip and went overland east. Yours, Cacrus.

# Chronicles of Walla Walla.

The vernings of this coupany for the part 1807, we 8444 000. It the fine of the fact daily processed to our people, it would be a mystery if any one shold oppose building a railroad from this point to Wallah.

TROITESTANCE COURTEST—THAN SIE when, in the course of a late speech, went our of his way to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the state of the say to say, that "iff there is any one whold oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose to the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose to the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose to the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, that "iff there is any one child oppose the same of the say to say, the same of the say to say the same of the say that the same of the say that the same of the the words of their rearing goeth up continue Sic TRANSIT GLORIA BACONU

The Late Murder and Suicide.

WALLA WALLA, May 30th, 1868.
EDITOR STATESIAN -- Having spent over one
ear in this beautiful Valley, looking around for ose of settling into some branch of business, I must now say that I am favorably impressed with the climate and country, and from present indications, the great drawback of the country will soon be overcome, and we will have railroad communication with the rest of mankind. I am pleased to notice a great provement already in the prices of property, and the firmness of land and other real estate Much has been said in your paper relative to the comparative value of various crops or farm products; I have made up my mind that one bing is apparent in this, as well as every country, and that is this, farmers must resort to more of what is called a mixed husbandry. Wheat alone will not do; corn alone will not do; the whole effort of the farmer for hogs alone may not de ; stock cattle alone, if one large enough to eat the grass of his vicinity, of course would make any man rich; but we cannot all raise means sufficient to accomplish this But there are some things we can do; we can supply this market with all the above mentioned articles, and add a great many others which at present are scarcely to found in this market of our own raising. Many of these articles have been advocated in your columns as a profitable crop, but as yet it would seem that enough has not been said to induce farmers to engage in their culture. We lack yet a hundred toos of beans, worth by the ton seven or eight cents per pound, say at the lowest calculation \$100,000. We could raise and find market for ten tons of hops at 75 cents per pound, say \$150,000 a total of a very large sum that could be pocketed by the settlers of Walla Walla Valley. The mportance and profits in fruit growing is becoming pretty well established in the minds o our people. All the common varieties of frui are grown to great advantage, and many are engaging in it largely, and will for years find a remunerative market in the adjacent mining camps. But why we should we all raise apples pears, plums and peaches, and neglect the grea article of fruit in every country, where it will succeed, and that is the grape? I see as fine grapes raised in this Valley as could be wished for, and surely where such grapes can be raised it is the best of all fruit growing, and the marke can never be overdone. Who ever heard of a country where grapes were so plenty as to glu the market and left to rot on the vine, as is sometimes the case with apples, peaches, &c. For the very good reason, that when the table is supplied, the wine vat will consume the surplus. Every one is aware of this fact, and why no engage more extensively in it? We hear of one or two who are planting large numbers of vines.

One man I hear of has upwards of five thousand vines planted and is raising thirty thousand more a large portion of which he intends to plant.
This is indeed a begining, and if others start in the same direction we will soon have grapes enough, at leat, for table use. A great m fruits could be grown to advantage in this Valley, such as cherries, apricote, nectarines, &c., all of which would add to the the comfort as well as wealth of the producers. Walla Walls Valley is surely a paradise for the fruit nursery every variety is produced in extraordinary per fection, and no form of disease, mildew or rot, affects any of them. And here let me say, that when the time comes that we have railroad com munication with the East we will surprise the epicures of the Eastern cities with our fine fruits. and even with a connection to Wallula ve could ship grapes, peaches, and other fruits to our friends of the Williamstet. Let us look to our interest in this respect, and make and save every dollar for our community that can possibly be Cal.

ELECTION NOTICE OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I be a candidate for the office of

City Treasurer,

ensuing City Election. 25-7t A. B. ELMER. L. A. MULLAN ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL BE askent on a collecting tour in Idaho Territory, and September. 186s. L. A. MULLAN is my Agent with power transact all my business until my retora. Walta Walla, Jone 5, 1868. W. G. LANGPORD.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UND ERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick. And TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the late styles of MOULDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds

on hand and made to order at short notice m also prepared to do
Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done at my Mur, Gold Coin, Legal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat. Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO

err. work will be done as low as any other shop in town.

Remember Dovell's Planing Mill, just across
the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street. Walls Walls,
25-tf
JOHN DOVELL.

Shoriff's Sale.
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

COUNTY OF WAILLA WALLA.

PY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED
out of the District Court of the Second Judicial
District, W. T., and to me sirected, in favor of
SIDNEY S. PORD, Jas. THOMAS J. FORD. et. al.,
and against KATE L. WALKER and R. M. WALKER,
Defeudants, I have this sit day of June, 1868, levied,
upon the fellowing described real property, to wit;
The south west quarter of the north year disarter or
section number themse quarter of the north year, (26)
with the section of the country of the section of the sect

Administrator's Notice.

AGMINISTRATORS MOLIOS.

NOTICE IS HERESY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed Administrator of the cetate S. D. K. INCHEF, O. deceased. All persons having claims against sail seats are hereby required to present the same, properly verified, within twelve months from date or be foreyer barried. All persons the same properly verified, within twelve months from date or be foreyer barried. All persons of the same properly verified, which we will be supported by the same properly verified, which we will be supported by the same properly verified by the same properly

OREGON ELECTION.

OREGON ELECTION.

The Oregon Election, as far as heard from it like the handle of a jug-all on one side. it clearly the whole democratic telest it elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 250, Smith, the democratic candidate for Congrue, has 250 majority over his radical opposition. In Union county the democratic carry truy.

precinct but one. Smith's majority in the is 220. Baker county elected the entire demo-

ticket, and gives Smith 200 majority.

In Multnomah county the democrate elect their

entire ticket, with the exception of a constable, Smith's majority in the county 140. Clackamas county elected a democratic Clerk,

Sheriff, and Treasurer, and gives Smith 10 or 15 majority. Wasco county gives Smith about 100 majorie and elects the whole entire democratic Legisle

tive and county ticket. Benton gives from 75 to 100 majority for

Jackson county gives Smith 250 majority. Lane county rolls up 200 majority for Smith nd a white man's government. In Marion county the radical majority has been

cut down to less than 250. Smith's majority in the State is from aftern hundred to two thousand. All honor to their vincible democracy of Oregon

NEW STORE I. T. RELSE,

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Importer and Dealer in

General Merchandise.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING a very

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, 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. AND I AM.

DETERMINED NOT to be UNDERSOLD:

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

3-1f I. T. KEESE.

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

PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase
Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned store
A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLING, AND HORSE Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where very description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House.

MANSFIELD & THEODORE.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES! D. H. FERGUSON, Colville.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and old Fort Colville. Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in Co. T. H. I. N. G., DRY GOODS.
BOOTS AND SHOES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Miners' Tools, &c. Pak to Forwarding Goods to The Upper Columbia.

PAINTS AND PAPER HANGINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Walla Walla and ricinity, that he has just received, and will keep contantly on hand a well selected stock of

Wall-Paper, Border, Window-Shades, &c. Forty different patterns of WALL-PAPER, at from 25cts to \$1 50 per roll. WINDOW GLASS and SASH, all sizes. GLASS from 8X40 to 30X40.

Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, and PAINTER'S MATERIAL.
MIXED PAINTS FOR SALE.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

Painting and Paper-hanging done on the most rease able terms.

A. W. ROBINSON.

Main Street, Walla Walla,

And Alexandre we the Oriental Hotel

19-3m Third d THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK, ncorporated - - - 1842. ASSETS, \$25,000,000 00, CASH.

CASH INCOME for the year ending Jan. 31, 1868, \$10,173,047 61.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASE or Equivalent Additions, at the option of each Policyment. Surplus Dividends can be used as a Cash inPolicies are Non-Forfeltable, and have a Cash inrender Value after the First Annual are to the Carte Rate of Foreign Tavel. P. LACY,

Extr. Rate for Foreign Tavel. P. LACY,

Total Agent for Walls Walls conty, W.T.

DEFICE.

Post Office. OFFICE Pest Office.

OITY HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA,
C. MORENT STREET, WALLA WALLA, OFFICE

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA,
G. JOSEPH Proprietor.

AVING TAKEN BACK THE RESTAURANT
attached to the above Hotel, wishes to ancommode the prefile, that he is now prepared to accommode te guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing
will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable, and it is
is intention to furnish the finest table ever set in
the town.

Notice to Property Holders.

PROPERTY HOLDERS OR AGENTS OF PROPerty in the City limits, are bereby notified that their yards and alleys must be cleaned out on or before the first day of June. No manure shall be thrown into any street. If the above is not attended to within the time stated, the City Marshal will take it in bands. By order of the 23 U

CAY ELECTION. - Under the amended city charter, the election for city officers will be held on Monday, July 13th.

THANKS .- Hon. H. W. Corbett and Hon. Alvan Flanders, will please accept our thanks for vari-

CAMP MESTING .- A camp meeting, under the

of the Fire Company takes place on Monday vening next. A full attendance is desired, as uportant business will be transacted. REV. A. SWEENEY, Cumberland Presbyterian.

of Umatilla, is expected to preach on the camp ground, five miles up Mill Creek, on Saturday and Sanday. Also, Rev. J. G. Deardorf, of La Granue, is expected to preach.

FATHER St. ANGE, in charge of the Catholic Mission at Fort Simcoe, has been sojourning at Walla Walla for several days. The Father re-ports the Indians under his charge as making rapid progress, not only in matters of religion, but in the knowledge of the arts that pertain to civilized life. The Catholic fathers seem to have the faculty of succeeding with the Indians vastly better than missionaries of other denominations.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The excitement over the Oregon election is intense, and only equalled by the furor growing out of the great bargains Lippitt & Co., of the "Brick Corner," are offering in the line ladies' dress goods, clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, provisions, &c. dry goods, boots and shoes, provisions, &c. Ladies, gentlemen, and everybody go to the "Brick Corner," when they desire to spend their money to the best advantage.

\* High School for Boys.—A movement is on foot looking to the establishment of a high

school expressly for boys. A subscription paper for that purpose will be handed around in or two, when it is hoped that the friends of education will subscribe liberally. The large and constantly increasing number of youths in our midst renders a measure of the kind necessary, and we are glad that it has been taken hold of puttions. It was finally adopted under the previous question.

Schenck reported the tax bill and said he

GREAT REJOICING .- On Thursday night, the democracy of Walla Walla fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the great democratic victory in Oregon. We have rarely witnessed the exhibition of such exceeding great joy. Even the least excitable were jubilant in their demon-strations, and all felt that radicalism bad met with a Waterloo defeat. The people of Oregon have spoken and declared for a white man's government. The mongrels bunt their biding places. All honor to the glorious democracy that have achieved this signal victory.

FOURTH OF JULY .- If the people of Walla Walla mean to celebrate the Fourth of July, it is time to call a meeting for the appointment of the necessary committees. If the matter is delayed too long, other localities in the Valley will arrange for neighborhood celebrations, and thus will be unable to participate with us. This was the case last year, and unless prompt action is bad, instead of one grand celebration, we will have half a dozen pop gun affairs. Our merchants and business men are interested in this affair, and it is for them to lead off. With proper effort we can get up a creditable demonstration—one worthy of our people and worthy of the occasion.

ANOTHER SCICIDE .- A man named J. S. Coolidge, who has been employed around the meat markets in this town for several years past, ited unusual coolness in preparing for the act. On Saturday night, he went to Dr. Day's drug store and bought a bottle of strychnine, saying be wanted it to kill cats. On Sunday he was around as usual, and in the evening went to church. Later in the night he visited several saloons and was drinking freely. In the morning he opened the shop as usual, and after waiting on a number of customers, was suddenly taken He had previously exhibited the strychto one or two friends, and stated that he would kill himself. Being of a jovial disposi-tion, he was thought to be joking, and no at-tention was paid to his threat. Almost as soon as he had taken the poison ha seemed to regret the act, and called for an emetic. Dr. Mineer was immediately called to his relief, but too late cosave his life. In less than half an bour from the time be swallowed the potion he was a dead man. Deceased was a man of pleasant manners, and was generally liked. His one great fault was a passion for drink. His suicide is attributed to temporary insanity, brought on by overindulgence. He was a native of Massarham. indulgence. He was native of Massachusetts, and aged 49 years. His remains where taken in charge by the Fire Company, of which he was a member, and interred in the City Cemetery. "One more unfortunate, rashly importunate, gone to his grave."

TEN DAYS TO NEW YORK.—By work als ready entered upon it is stated that the Union and Pacific Railroad Companies will have their rails laid on or before January next, to points which will leave but 512 miles to plete the connection. alled by stage inside of three days' time, so that we may reasonably hope to be able to make the distance between San Francisco and New York in tan days. and New York in ten days, by the first of January next. - Stockton Gazette.

## DIED.

June 1, 1868, at the residence of D. J. Schneb-iey, in Walla Walla Valley, W. T., Marras ELER, wife of S. W. Cavvix, and daughter of Mrs. A. Chittenden, aged 22 years, 8 months and 6 days. [Oregon papers please copy.]

o days. [Oregon papers please copy.] From death unto life she has passed on before, Across death's broad river to that beautiful shore where sorrow and pain, death, sickness and care, Are strangers unheard of, who cannot enter there. Let her busband remember, as he stands by the RTAY.

grave. [that gave: That the hand that hath taken is the same hand And while he is mourning, full of sorrow and

Then let him remember, his loss is her gain. She beckons bim to her, she Lolds out her hand, And asks bim to meet her in you sunny land; She is weaving a wreath of unfading flowers, His crown when he meets her in Heavens fair bowers.

# LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to May 29.

[COMPILED PROM THE OREGONIAN.] Washington, May 27.—Summer moved that the resignation of Col. Forney be accepted. Mr. Drake objected and the resolution laid ever.
Mr. Ross made a long defense of his vote

republican and a long delease of its vote on impeachment. He claimed to be a trude republican and an earnest advocate of the congressional policy of reconstruction. Washington, May 26.—In the House the Seargent at Arms appeared at the bar with Wooley. Mr. Butler desired the speaker to ask witness whether the search of the

ask witness whether he was ready to testify CAMP MERTING.—A camp meeting, under the direction of Rev. I. Dillon, commenced on Mill Creek, about five miles above town, on Thursday last. The meeting will be continued over Sunday.

FIRE MERTING.—The regular monthly meeting proper question, but denied the right of the Managers to compel him to answer vague of the Fire Company takes place on Monday. general questions about his private affairs He asserted that he had drawn no money to be used in the matter of impeasingent. Mr. Eldridge raised the question that the court having adjourned, the functions of the Managers had ceased. The Speaker acknowledged having adjourned, the functions of the Mana-gers had ceased. The Speaker acknowledged this, but said the question before House was

one of contempt.

Butler offered a resolution continuing the existence of the impeachment Managers, which was adonted.

Boutwell offered a resolution that Wooley be detained in close custody notil he purges

himself from contempt. Adopted by 29 to

Washington, May 27.—Mr. Eggleston, from the Committee on commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports which, after discussion, passed under the operation of the previous question by sixty-six to sixty four. The bill allows imported merchandise destined for the interior to be forwarded to Chicago or St. Louis under transportation bonds, without being opened and examined at the port where first landed. The bill designates the above named cities, as ports of entry and above named cities, as ports of entry and gives detailed directions as to the manner of of carrying out the object of the bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the Indian appropriation bill, on which no final action was taken.

Bingham offered a resolution providing rooms in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms
the present occasion for their use being the
case of Mr. Wooley. The democrais made
a large number of dilatory motions and resolutions. It was finally adopted under the

would ask its consideration in committee of the whole to morrow and daily thereafter till it was disposed of. Mr. Elliott from the Commerce reported a substitute for Pike's bill to promote American commerce. The tonnage tax is to be collected from vessels toninge tax is to be collected from vessels arriving from foreign ports, and a drawback equal to duties is to be allowed on material for ship building. Several other new provisions are changed in substance. After the debate, the bill went over till to-morrow. The House went into committee of the whole to consider Indian appropriation and adjourn-

to consider Indian appropriation and adjourned shortly after. A cancus of republican members was subsequently announced for to morrow evening.

Washington, May 26.—At noon the Chief Justice took the chair. The managers on the part of the House entered. Afterwards the members of the House came in a body. Stanbery, Evarts and Nelson, of the President's counsel, were present.

Senator Williams moved to rescind the order adopted at the last meeting, as to the order of voting on the articles.

order of voting on the articles.

order of voting on the articles.

Mr. Trumbull made a point of order that
that the Senate could not rescind an order

which had been partially executed.

The Chief Justice submitted the point to the Senate. Voted down, and Mr. Morrill moved that the court adjourn till June 23d.

moved that the court adjourn till June 23d.
Mr. Ross moved to amend by substituting
September 1st. Lost—15 to 34.
The vote on Morrill's motion resulted in
a tie and the Chief Justice decided it lost.
Williams moved to proceed on the second
Article, which was agreed to. The result
was, guilty 35; not guilty, 19.
The vote was then taken on the third
Article with the same result.

Article with the same result. Williams then moved that the Senate sitting as a Court do now adjourn sine die, which was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 16. Those voting nay were Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Vickers. Before announcing the vote, the Chief Justice said if there were no objections the Clerk would be directed to enter judgment of acquittal on the Second, Third and Eleventh Articles, which was done. The Chief Justice then declared the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial Williams then moved that the Senate sit-

cus and refused to participate while these

ore January next, but 512 miles to the present. Washington, May 27.—Secretary Stanton has notified the President that owing to the present of the president of the President on the articles of impeachment, thereby failing to sustain the resolution adopted Feb. 21, that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, he has relin-quished the War Department, leaving the same with all its books and archives in the care of Adjutant General Townsend, subject to the discretion of the President.

The nomination of General Schofield was ne nomination of General Schofield was deterred for several hours in executive gession to-day. The difficulty was in the phraseology of the President's message nominating Schofield, which reads in place of Stanton removed. As the Sonate had passed a resulting delaying that the President Stanton removed.' As the Sonato had passed a resolution declaring that the President had no power to remove Stanton, Senators objected to confirming Schofield. It is probable, however, that he will be confirmed with an explanatory appendage.

New York, May 27.—The Herald's special says democratic members have signed a paper requesting the National Democratic Executive Committee to extend an invita-

tion to the Conservative Soldier' and Sailors organizations throughout the country to at tend the National Convention, July 4, and

tend the National Convention, July 4, and participate in the deliberations.

Gen. Thomes took possession of the War Office as Secretary ad interim.

New York, May 27.—Thurlow Weed published accard charging Senator Pomeroy with either having intended to dispose of three yotes on impeachment, or consenting that his friends should use his name to make money. He mentions Senator Nye, Tipton and others, whom Leggett and Gaylord, Pomeroy's friends, undertook to influence, but he don't believe they authorized any arrangement or they would have voted for sequittal.

Washington, May 27.—The Secretary of

Washington, May 27.—The Secretary of State learns that the naturalization treaty

with Bayeria is on equally liberal terms with that of North Germany. The Secretary hopes to negotiate a similar treaty with England. There is a disposition on the part of a large number of Congressmen to adjourn about the list of July, and so enter entirely on the Persidential. on the Presidential campaign.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 27 — Upon opening the doors, the bill to amend an act granting land in aid of a ratifood from California to Portland, Oregon, was passed. It extends the time for building the road. The bill to administration mis Arkansas was taken up and discussed without action.

Buckalew offered a resolution which was laid over, declaring it as the sense of the Senate that any enforced attendance of a member of the Senate before the Committee of the House of Representatives to be ex-amined as a witness on any question relating to the impeachment trial, would be a flag-rant breach of privilege of the Senators. and any voluntary utterance of a Senator before the Committee for such purpose would

be highly improper. Adjourned. Washington, May 28.—In the Senate, the Washington, analy 28.—In the committee to Chair appointed Buckalew, Morrill, Stewart, Chandler and Thayer a Select Committee to investigate the charges of improper influences on Senators.

The Senate went into executive session. The Senate went into executive session. While in executive session the Senate confirmed A. Hogan Attorney for Idaho and rejected J. B. Hubbley for Collector for Montana, and P. McCurdy for Supréme Judge of Utah. The Senate resumed the consideration of Schofield's nomination as Secretary of War and nassed the following: Secretary of War and passed the following

Whereas, The order of the President's removing Stanton was unconstitutional and illegal; but on account of Stanton's having on Tuesday relinquished said office, be it. Resolved, That the Senate do advise a

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of Schofield.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry Stanbery. At torney General; Thadeus Platt, Minister to the Argentine Republic; H. C. Worthing. the Arguine Republic; H. C. Worthing, ton, Minister to Costa Rica; Admiral Dahl-gren, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, vice-Henry-A. Wise, resigned; Commodore Thomas Turner to be Rear Admiral; Captain A. M. Pennock and Capt. J. L. Worden as Commodors. den, as Commodore.

GRANT AND COLFAX ACCEPT THE NOMINA TION.

Washington, May 29 .- A Committee o the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, waited on Gen. Grant, at 1 o'clock to present him with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the National Convention, Gen. Grant receive ed the party, some dozen in number, in his room at army headquarters. Col. A. Coles man, Stokes and Gregg, Gen. Logan, Hawley and Fairchilds, were among the Committee. The chairman presented the resolution in an appropriate address. The General responded briefly that while be had never daired to be a candidate for an artificial. d sired to be a candidate for any political office, it afforded him great gratification to feel that he had the support of the survivors of the war; if he did not feel sure of this he would not be a candidate; he was a candidate now not as a matter of choice, but one of duty, and having accounted the of duty, and having socepted their nomina-tion, he felt he should have their aid and support until November as he had during the

The committee appointed by the National The committee appointed by the transform Grant and Colfax of their nomination, performed that duty at Grant's residence about 9 o'clock this eve-

their nominators, proceedings of the Convention, one hundred persons were present, including delegates to the Convention, members of Congress, ladies, and the members of Grant's staff.

Gov. Hawley, in a brief address, presented the record of proceedings of the Convention, and tendered to Gen. Grant the nomination. Grant replied as follows: "Mr. nation. Grant replied as follows: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the National Union Convention, I will endeavor in a very short time to write you a letter accepting the trust you have impressed on me. Ex pressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me. I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for brief personal explanations in regard to news.

paper stories.

Tean say in addition that I looked on during paper stories.

Chicago, May 26.—The Post's special says the Kepublican Senators held a caucus to-day to-consider the propriety of accepting Forney's resignation. Quite a breeze occurred when the six Senators who voted against the impeachment entered. Wade, Chand, the impeachment entered. Wade, Chand, the impeachment entered when the six Senators who voted against the impeachment entered. Wade, Chand, the impeachment entered when the six Senators who voted against the same energy, the spirit and the same you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the spirit and the same will that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved on me here to fore. Whether I shall be able to perform those duties to your entire satisfaction time will determine. You have truly said in the course of your address that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will

policy of my own to interfere against the wilk of the people."

Chicago, May 27.—The prize fight between McCool and Coburn which has elicits ed great interest among pugilists, had been arranged to come off in Dearborn county, Indiana. McCool was arrested near the battle ground at three closely the mention. Indiana. McCool was arrested near the battle ground, at three o'clock this morning, by the sheriff. An immense erowd had a assembled on the grounds. McCool was finally released on \$2,000 bail and was enthusiastically received. The officers are thusiastically received. The officers are after Coburn since last night, but he succeeded in dodging them. A sharp shower came up and drove the spectators into the woods. Betting was two to one on McCool. While awaiting the appearace of Coburnathe light weights, Joe's brother, Michael Coburn, and Patsy Shepard commenced a fight, but the roughs broke into the ring and many were burt and everything was in

confusion. Coburn drove up to the field at a quarter to two o'clock, but before arriving on the ground he was arrested by the sheriff. An attempt was made to resoue him but without effect. McCool entered the ring at ten minutes before three o'clock, and Coburn not appearing, claimed the least Coburn not appearing, claimed the battle and the money. The crowd then dispersed.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS FOR DEFENCE.

The argument of Mr. Evarts in summing up for the defence, certainly was one of the most interesting, eloquent and effective efforts that I are bleached. most interesting, eloquent and effective efforts that I ever listened to. The published reports of it give but a faint idea of its beau ty and power-for it was shockingly mangled in the reporting and telegraphing. The contrast was wonderful between its quietly earnest force, its delicate saire, its elegant invective, and everything which fell from the impeachment managers. Bingham who closes to-day for the prosecution, had need of the intervening Sabbath for preparation. He has an herculean task to rebuild the framework of the impeaching indict need of the intervening Sabbath for preparation. He has an herculean task to rebuild the framework of the impeaching indictments, out of the materials which Evaris and Stanbery have scattered to the winds. No man, of any party, can afford to forego the pleasure of reading the closing argument for the defence, and especially that part of Mr. Evarta's speech in which, he vindicates the right of every citizen, from the President down or up, to repudiate an unconstitutional statute, taking his channes of being sustained in his course by the Supreme Court, the only tribunal to which, by the Constitution, judicial question arising under that instrument can be finally appealed. As you will see Evarts boldly assumes, and secons to prove, that there is no other way in which prove, that there is no other way in which an illegal enactment ever can be or ever was tested and set aside except through the act of some citizen who ignores and violates its provisions when he believes that they trench upon his rights, and who takes the risk of a judicial decision sustaining the law and subiecting him to the penalties of its violation

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F.

6. A. M., holds its regular Communications
on the lat and 36 Mondays of each moth, at
71% o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing
are invited to attend.

19-tf By order of the W. M. BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A Codidate for

City Treasurer.

at the ensuing election. 22-4t WM. KOHLHAUFF.
CITY TREASURER.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Please audonnee the name of HENEY M. CHASE as a candidate for CITY TREASURER, at the coming election. 23-tf Signed, MANY CUTIZENS. NOTICE THIS IS TO CERTIFY TO ALL WHOM IT MAY concern, that my wife M. J. KENOYEIK, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I will not be re-possible for any contracte or inchedences that she my incur. J. A. KENOYEK. May 18, 1868.

NOTICE. NOTICE:

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform my friends
and the public, that during my absence in Montana, Ms. A McDONALD will act as my agent, and
will be found at my place of business, and those hav
ing any business to transact with me will please apapply to him.

W. H. May 10, 1868. 22-tf

Notice to Absent Defendant.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

In Justice's Court, before O. P. Lacy, J. P.

TO A. HUHPHREY, YOU ARR NOTFIED that
A. J. EVANS has filed a complaint against you
in said Court, which will come on to be heard on the
15th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at said
Justice's office, in Walla Walla, which is two months
from the time of publication, and unless you appear
at said time and place and nawer said complaint,
the prayer of the same will be granted. The object
and prayer of said complaint is to recover of you the
sum of one hundred dollars, due from you to the
plaintiff on a promissory note.

O. P. LACY,
22.8w

Justice of the Peace.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

In Justice's Court. before O. P. Lacy, J. P.

TO A. J. THIBODO I. You are Levely notified
that Greene, Heath & Allen have filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on
to be heard upon the 7th day of July, 1868 at 10 clock
A. M., at said Justice's Office, in Walla Walla, which
ask of the Court with Walla, which
said complaint, the prayer of the same will be granted.
The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover
of you the sum of One Hundred dollars for real
estate sold to your wife.

Walla Walla, May 8, 1898. Justice of the Peace.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.

COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. S.

In Justice Court, byors O. P. Lovy, J. P.

10 G. G. RICH ARDSUN: You are hereby pointed
that A. FRANK & CO. have an hereby pointed
that A. FRANK & CO. have a fix at 10 o'clock
A. M., at said Justice's Office, in Walla Walla, which
fix two mouths from the time of publication, and unless you appear at said time and place, and answer
said complaint, the prayer thereof will be granted.
The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover
cents, (28-58, 80) for goods, warea and merchandles
sold and delivered to you at your special instance
shaft request. O. P. LACY Justice of the Peace.
Walla Walla, May 28, 1868.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

TO JOSEPH FERREL, YOU ARE HEREBY to notified that an affidavit has been filed in this coffice, alleging that Homestead Entry No. 253 made by you on the S. W. & of the S. B. &, and the S. B. & of the S. W. & of Section No. 25, in Town-hip to No. 7, North of Rauge No. 37 East, has been about the No. You have the said entry No. 100 more than 100 mo

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, SS. DYVIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM HIS HONOR
J. E. Wyohe, Judge of the District Court,
Second Judicial District, W. T., commanding me to Seond Judicial District, W. T., commanding me to sell certain personal property, attached in the cause of A. H. RETWOLDS against G. G. RICHARDSON. Therefore I will sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, to the high the store of the sell at Public Auditon, the sell at Public Auditon, the sell at Public Auditon, and Furniture in said store, consisting of Dry Goode, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware Can Fruits, &c.

Sale to commence at the hour 10 of clock A. M. of said day.

Sheriff of Wella Walla County, W. T. Dated Walla Walla, May 77, 1888 24 24

The world people of sense and judgment have

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsis, with its symptoms, Headache, Hearlburn, Feverieb Lip, Bid Breath, Baltow Complexion, &c., can be could be been greater arrow Birrass.

This is the most sweep Plantarrow Birrass.

This is the most weed of digitated with its effects. The first trial always has a marked goot effects. The first trial always has a marked goot effect. No clange of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritions food. It is the greatest cure ver known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

We know that we have the best and most popular nedicine at the world. We are not afraid to show that it is composed of.

Physicians are competed to recommend it.

CALBAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred rears, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the contrast price of its own weight in sliver. It is remarkable for Dipappeis, Fevers, Waskness, Constitution, &c. Dipappeis, Fevers, Waskness, Constitution, &c. Danderson,—For inflammation of the loins and Dropsical Adections.

CHAMONIA FLOWERS.—For enfectbed direction.

LAWNDER FLOWERS.—For enfectbed direction.

ANDRE-OA aroundit continuative; creating flesh, make not driller, much used by mothers mursing make and milk; much used by mothers mirring imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its mame for the present.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the succession of the commerce of the world and we withhold its mem for the present.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the succession of the community and the community

and cure.

They are recommend by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate being highest medical are being and are seen and are warranted to produce an immediate being highest perfectly pure and harmy performed by the sale of the Nortex -Amy person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swinder and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin could. Beware of bottles refilled with immitation deleterious shuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our regulature on steel-pitch work unmutiated, and our signature on steel-pitch.

Sold by all respectable dealers throubout the habital globe.

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, crothing, and wonderful. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

e made.

s made a made a made a doctor—it saves time in 
ng for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, 
hould never be dispensed with. READ THE FOLLOWING :

and should never be dispensed with.

\*\*READ THE FOILLOWING:

"I take pleasure in recummending the Mexican Mustang Liminent as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Seractices, or fields on Horses. Our men have used it forms and Bruises, Sores, Meunatism, dec., and all sors its desired with the sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winterflyase entirely cored in one week, after she commenced using your celerated distang Liminent.

\*\*Chicago State Commenced using your celerated distang Liminent.

\*\*Chicago State St

LYON'S FLEA POWDER

It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnectic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, licks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfect point to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to human species and domestic animals. Bedbugs, Ants. Roaches, etc., are in every house. Tais l'owder is their natural death. It should oe in overy outpoart.

every cupboar!.

JOHN L. ROME, Esq., Superintendent of the New
York City Hespital, says: " " "It is the only
sure article we have ever used."

NEW YORK HOTEL PROPRIETORS SAY: "We have used
LYONS MAGNETIC POWDER
for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire
satisfaction.

to exterminating insects and vormin, with entire natifaction.
COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House.
S.T.COZZENS, American Hotel.
ACKER & THEADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.
S. LELAND & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.
Testimony of this character might be added to any engil. Wherever it is used it advertises itself.
The genuine has the signature of E Lyon, and he private stamp of Dakas Banarse & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation of counterfeit. Any drunglet will procure the genuine if you insist any drunglet will procure the genuine if you insist only all drugglets and general storekeepers in Sold by all drugglets and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coax.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. SS.
In the District Court, Second Judicial District. OHN LONG, Plaintiff. vs. ALBERT HUMPH-REYS, Defendant.

JOHN LONG, Plaintin, rs. August 1970.

REYS, Defendant.

TO ALBERT HUMPHREYS: You are hereby notified that JOHN LONG has filed a complaint agains' you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the First Term of the Court, which shall commence more than two mouths after the I7th day of April, 1868, and unless you appear at said term the confessed and confess and that your property has been attached in the premises. J. H. LABATER, Att y for Plaintiff.

April 17th, 1868. 18-2m

Notice to Absent Defendant.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

COUNT OF WALLA WALLA.

In the District Court, 2nd Judicial District.

TO A. MORRISON: YOU ARE HERBY NO.

It tied that LINN BROS., have filed a complaint against A. Morrison and J. W. Groom, doing business in the firm name of GROOM & MORRISON, in said Court, which shall come on to be heard at the first term of said Court, which shall commence more than two, months after the 15th day of May 1888, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereformed. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover indements after the name, also foreign the court of the court

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware
Sale to commence at the hour 10 o'clock a. w. of said
day.

Sheriff of Walla Walla Walla Walla May 12, 1868

Dated Walis Walla, May 27, 1868

N. T. CATON,

Attorney and Connselor-at-Law,
WALLA WALLA, W.T.

O'FIGE UPSTAIRS IN HELMUTH'S NEW
Building.

14-45

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT
The WALLA FOUNDRY
W. FHILLIPS.

22-2m

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
SS.

10-4 AUGOR Court, byfore O. P. Lacy, J. P.
To Astice Court, of or Walla Walla, Walla,
To a said Court, which will come on to be heard on the 2-d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. w., at and Justice's Office in Walls Walla, which is two mouths from the time of publication, and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court, which will come and unless you appear at easile time and place, and answer said court of the court

Phillips & O'Donnell,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND

LIFT PUMPS, Zine, Copper, Brass, and

IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of

HARDWARE -AND-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Wars. PRICES REDUCED OF

TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50.11

BLACKSMITHING

SHOEING SHOP.

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

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a fine assorum of

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. Venicies of Every Class.

REPAIRING of all kinds executed wit promptness and in a workmanlike manner.

Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00

EASTERN TIMBER

EASTERN TIMBER

Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HOUSE-SIGEING will be done at the following low rates, POR CASH:

Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50
Setting Shoes, ench 
FRED STINE. Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. FRED STINE.

WM. KOHLHAUFF

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS,
AND SUPPLIES.

To Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to show Goods. WM. KOHLHAUFF,

Corner of Main and Third streets.
Walla Walla, W. T. PIONEER WASHER!

WM. GLASFORD, Agent for Walla Walla County.

This Celebrated Washing Machine is unrivated for its simplicity, durability and the rapidity and case of its action; washing the dirtiest clothes perfectly clean in from five to ten minutes, with but slight labor, and lasting with care, for ten years. The wear and tear of clothing in washing by this machine is much less than by any other process. It is easily worked by one person. This machine is easily worked by one person. This machine ptured the Special Premium at the California State

THE OREGON STATE FAIR FOR 1867. nd all who have used it freely pronounce it an in-aduable aid to house eepers. Parties wishing to o give the Machine a trial will please call at my ash Factory.

Walla Walla, W. T., April 16th, 1868.

We the undersigned, certify that we have used the PIONEER WASHING MACHINE. and cheerfully recommend it as the mar we have ever seen, and is nevery respect just what it is represented.

Mrs. H.P. Issaes, Mrs. J. H. Lasater, Mary A. Sampson, Mrs. Misser, Mrs. A. Sampson, Mrs. Misser, Mrs. S. Sampson, Mrs. J. W. Willey, Mrs. G. Savage, Mrs. J. Honock, Mrs. J. F. Wood, Mrs. Evins, Mrs. S. Jacobs, Whitely, Mrs. Dewar. Mrs. J. W. Sampson, Mrs. Whitely, Mrs. Dewar. Mrs. J. W. Willes, Mrs. W. H. Nowell, Mrs. J. Worthop, W. M. G. LASFORD.

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. W. E. THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MEADENH ALL PATENT CHUEN, for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by as and in our presence, and we know that tean perform its work in from Two to Four Minutes!

NICE AND CLEAN. We chestfully recommend it.

(CE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it the Farmer and Duiryman as a great practical nefit to them, and advice all those who stand in ele of such aids in their business to give the Mennhull Pacent Churn a trial before applying else-

where.
JF Wood,
Wm Shaw,
R K Rees.
W Phillips,
A Frank,
A Kyger, Daniel Shuck, Wm H Newell,
Harriet B Shuck, IT Reese,
J G Wright. M B Ward,
John Bryant. A W Robinson,
Matilda Frank, A H Reynolds,
Frank Orselli, G P Foor.

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, and are now pre-pared to fill orders. Notice to Absent Defendant.

Notice to Absent Defendant,
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND
Judicial District. To A. HUMPHREY: You are
hereby notified that DANIEL DEUMHELLER and
SAMUEL JOHNSON have filed a complaint against
you in Court, which will come on to be heard at the
first term of the Court, which shall commence more
than two months after the 15th day of May, 1568, and
unless you appear at said term and answer, the same
granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is
to jrecover from you the sum of one hundred and
thirty dollars and interest thereon due on a promissory note executed by you to Plaintiff on the 1st
day of June, 1868. And that your properly has been
attached in the premises. Complaint filed May 5, 1568.
MIX & LANGUELLER
STRUCK SCALC.

SCHOOL STRUCK SCHOOL STRUCK SCHOOL STRUCK
SCHOOL STRUCK SCHOOL SCHOOL STRUCK
SCHOOL S

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

BY VIETUE OF AN EXECUTION SESSED OUT

Of the District Court, of the fiver of JAMES

District. The property of the Court of the James of the James of the James of the James of JAMES

Therefore I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States, in front of the Court livese, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., on the 20th day of June, 1868, between the hours of the James of James

O. S. SAVAGE. House & Sign Painter. WHOLESAL EAND RETAIL DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &C., Dalles City, Oregon, February 22d 1857. 10-ly

### Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1868.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Con gress

[PCBLIC—No. 12.]

An Acr to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, as hereafter constructed, a post road, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, build, and maintain bridges over and across the navigable waters of the United States on the route of said railroad between New Orleans and Mobile, for the use of said company and the passage of its engines, cars, and trains of cars, passengers, mails, and merchandise thereon; and said railroad and its bridges aforesaid, when constructed, completed, and in use, in accordance with this act and the laws of the several States through whose territory the same shall pass, shall be deemed, recognized, and known as lawful structures and a post road, and are hereby declared as anch. Pacuited houser. That the said comp [PCBLIC-No. 12.]

company.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right to after or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said rivers, growing out of the construction of said bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved March 2, 1868.

[PUBLIC-No. 13.]

[Public—No. 13.]

An Act extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the time for completing a line of railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, in the State of lows, for the construction of which lands were granted in alternate sections to said State by act entitled "An act making a grant of lands to the State of lows in alternate sections to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fity-six, be, and the same is, extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fity-six, be, and the same is, extended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, subject to the reverter mentioned in said act at the expiration of the time herein limited: Provided, [That] said road shall be constructed on the most practical route by way of Webster City and Fort Dodge to Sioux City, which route shall be at all points within the limits of said land grant, and the same shall be completed to Fort Dodge on or before the first day of Juiy, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and thereafter at the rate of not less than forty miles each year; and the said road shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as one continuous and unbroken line of road from Debuque to Sioux City; and no lands shall be disposed of, or patented, or certified for said purposes more than forty miles in advance of the point to which said road may be constructed from time to time.

Approved March 2, 1868.

Approved March 2, 1868.

Acr in relation to islands in the Great Mi-

AN Acr in relation to islands in the Great Miami river.

Be it emated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the case of such islands in the Great Miami river, in the State of Ohio, as are undisposed of, or any vacant public lands adjacent thereto, which are in the actual and exclusive occupancy of any persons who have made improvements thereon, or of their heirs or assigns, such occupants thereof shall have the preference right to enter the same at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, on making proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and paying for the land within twelve mouths from the passage of this act, and patents shall issue for the tracts so entered as usual in entries of public lands.

Approved March 2, 1838.

Approved March 2, 1808.

[Pennic—No. 18.]

An Act in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act is shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to farnish the Congressional Printer with a correct copy of every act and joint resolution as soon as possible after its approval by the President of the United States, or after it shall become a law in accordance with the Constitution without such approval. And so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to expedite and regulate the printing of the public documents, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as requires the Secretary of the Secnate to furnish such copy is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the

of State any additional number of copies of any act or resolution, not exceeding five hundred copies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Congressional Printer, at the beginning of each session of Congress, and thereafter when accessary, a list of all newspapers authorized by law to publish the laws of the United States, with their respective post offices, so far as the same shall have been communicated to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer, on the printing of each act or resolution, excepting those which are of a private character, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State, to transmit a copy thereof to each of the editors of such newspapers for prompt publication; and the number of copies of the public acts and resolutions requisite for this purpose are hereby authorized and arequired to be printed; and all letters and documents to and from the Congressional Printer, relating to the duties and business of his office shall be transmitted by mail, free of postage, under such regulations as may be established by the Posts master General.

Secondary of the Secretary of States and shall in like manner apply to states and the power ment of the United States; and shall in like manner apply to states and the power ment of the United States; and shall also apply to posts covering and the states of the stiffed and proclaimed by the Posts master General, by and with (the) advice and consent of the Critical and proclaimed by the Posts master General, by and with (the) advice and consent of the Critical and proclaimed by the Postsmaster General, by and with the proclaimed by the Postsmaster General, by and with the proclaimed by the Postsmaster General, by and with the proclaimed by the Postsmaster General, by and with the leaves the proclaimed by the Postsmaster General, by and with the proclaimed by the proclaimed by the proclaimed by the proclaimed by the proclaime

United States, and equivalent officers of foreign United States, and equivalent officers of foreign governments on the part of their respective councries, under the authority of the second section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to transmit a copy of each of said conventions to the Secretary of State for this purpose, and that the printed copy of said conventions shall be revised by the Postoffice Department.

SRC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws frequiring the Secretary of State to send the laws first directly to newspapers for publication, as well as all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Marcli 9, 1868.

and Chattanooga Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, build, and maintain bridges over and across the awit rable waters of the United States on the route of said railroad between New Orleans and Mobile, for the use of said company and the passage of its engines, cars, and trails of cars, passengers, mails, and merchandise thereon; and said railroad and its bridges aforesaid, when constructed, completed, and in use, in accordance with this set and the laws of the several States through whose territory the same shall pass, shall be deemed, recognized, and known as lawful structures and a post road, and are hereby declared as such: Provided, however, That the said company, in the construction of its bridges over and across the waters known as the East Pascagoulariver, and the Bay of Blioxi, the Bay of St. Louis, shall construct and maintain draw-bridges in the channels thereof, which, when open, shall give a clear space for the passage of vessels of not less than eighty feet in the channels of the East Pascagoula, and of the Bay of Blioxi, and of the Bay of St. Louis, and of not less than one hundred feet in the channel of the Great Rigolet; and said company shall at all times open the said draw bridges, and shall provide reasonable and necessary facilities for the passage of said remained the said draw bridges, and shall provide reasonable and necessary facilities for the passage of said company. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right to slite or a mend this act, as a to pracail. Don'T BELIEVE IN ADVERTISING. whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the printing press, with its thousands of messengers working night and day, the steam engines adding to its repeating capacity untold power and miraculous speed; or, rejecting all those, to go back to the days when newspapers, telegraphs and railroads were unknown. But advertising costs money! So does everything that is worth having. If advertising cost nothing, all the second, third and fourth class petty shops would stand an equal class petty shops would stand an equal chance with the most responsible houses. If you want to prove to the world that your is a first-class establishment, advertise!

> REMARKABLE BIRTHS.—It is recorded that in Russia, many years ago, the wife of a countryman gave birth to sixty-nine children at twenty seven confinements; four times four at one birth, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. In the year 1809 the newspapers contained the following announcement: "Maria Ann Helen, the wife REMARKABLE BIRTHS .- It is recorded nouncement: "Maria Ann Helen, the wife of a poor linen weaver in Neulerchenfeld, twenty years married, bore at eleven confinements, thirty-two children, twenty-nine living and three dead; twenty-six were males and six females; all by one father, and nursed by herself. She had at her last confinement three children, one living and two dead. Her husband was a twin, she herself one of four. Her mother had produced twenty-eight children, and died during a confinement with twins. The greatest ing a confinement with twins. The greatest number of children ever produced at one birth appears to have been six, all of whom were boys, and all dead; and the woman who gave birth to them had been twice married, and had already given birth to forty-four children. During her first marriage, which lasted twenty-two years, she bore thirty seven boys and three girls. In her second marriage, which lasted but three years, she bore fourteen children—three at the first, five at the second, and six at the third confinement. ing a confinement with twins. The greates third confinement.

> THE POWER OF THE HEART.—Let any one, THE POWER OFTHE HEART.—Let any one, while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular control over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and backward through a limited space at regular intervals. Counting the number of these motions for any given time they will be found to agree with the beating of the pulse. Every one knows, that at fires, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, if the bend is a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the case of the human body. The arteries are but a system of hose through which the blood is forced by the heart. When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent, too, and every time the heart contracts, the blood rushing through the arteries tands to straighten them; and it is this effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such peculiar demonstrations, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they are.

June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sirty-four, as requires the Secretary of the Seale to furnish such copy is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Congressional Printer, on receipt of the copy provided for in the foregoing section, shall in ever case immediately cause an accurate printed copy of the act or resolution, as it shall have been furnished to him, to be prepared and sent in duplicate to the Secretary of State for revision, and on return of one of the revised duplicates the Congressional Printer shall at once have the marked corrections made, should there be any and cause to be printed and sent to the Department of State fifty copies and also cause to be printed separately the usual number for the use of the two houses of Congress: Provided, That to on request of the Secretary of State the Congressional Printer shall furnish to the Department of State any additional mumber of copies of any copies.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Congressional Printer, at the beginning of each session of Congress, and thereafter when communicated to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and the congressional Printer, and the work of the Congressional Printer, and the duty of the Congressional Printer, and the duty of the Congressional Printer, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State to transmit their respective post offices, so far as the same shall have been communicated to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State to transmit their respective post offices, so far as the same shall have been communicated to him by the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer, on the printing of each act or resolution, excepting those which are of a private character, and which shall be so designated by the Secretary of State to tran

verwork and Under-re

There is nothing better understood than that an overtasked brain will speedily lose its power, if, indeed, it be not driven to a fatal congestion. We no longer err through ignorance. A clergyman, for instance, knows perfectly well if he devotes his nights to writing sermons, instead of sleeping, that very soon he will be forced to ask his concregation for permission to go to Europe. gregation for permission to go to Eur Still he keeps up his unseasonable work, makes it a matter of conscience to comm long and deliberate suicide. It is asserted, upon the strength of a post mortem examina, tien, that the late much lamented Governor

tien, that the late much lamented Governor Andrew, a public man, whose life was of the greatest suportance to the whole country, was really killed by hard work. It is painful to speak with anything like censure of a career so self-devoted, especially when we consider that Governor Andrew when we consider that Governor Andrew knew perfectly well the terrible risk which he was running. When he gave himself to the cause of the Republic, he just as literally took his life in his hand as if he had volunteered to lead a forlorn hope upon the field of battle. Was this sacrifice necessary? Was it wise or prudent! Here was a man of extraordinary capacity for public affairs; here was a life of uncommon value to the community; here was that rarity in history, an able man with an educated conscience. an able man with an educated conscien here was one who might make mistakes, and who did make them, but who was utterly who did make them, but who was utterly incapable of any act of deliberate selfishness and just in the maturity of his powers, just when he had trained himself to fill higher

posts in the public service, he is suddenly called away. "At this exigent moment," to borrow the language of Burke, the "loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."

Whoever undertakes to do the work of five days in one, will be sure either to kill himself or to do his work badly. In either case, nothing is gained by excessive and unseasonably prolonged application; yet this is a truth universally acknowledged and just as universally diaregarded by students and public men. The President of a College makes a fine speech to the Freshmen; he public men. The President of a College makes a fine speech to the Freshmen; he tells them that they must properly regard the laws of health; that night study is worse than no study at all; that dyspepsia is the bane of our colleges; and it turns out upon inquiry that this excellent President is in the habit of reading Hebrew for half the night, and is himself a wretched victim of chronic indigestion, has something the mat-ter with his head, is growing deaf, or growing blind, smokes more tobacco than is for him, and will certainly be obliged to go to Italy by advice of the family doctor, un-less Divine Providence works a special mira-cle, which it is not at all likely to do.

EARTH'S CURIOSITIES .- At the city o Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, whenever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and upon its extraction the gur is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the new made well, which continues full, and is effected neither by rains or drouth. But what is the most remarkable in this opperation is the layer of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city—paved streets, houses, floor and different pieces of mason work.

Borrowing .- A man who borrows a book seldom returns it, and in his career there is no turning point. The paper borrower usu-ally forgets to take it back, and goes back on the owner who never sees his face again. on the owner who never sees his face again. Bounycreddle's advice to a neighbor who always honored him by borrowing his paper before he had read it himself, was: "Buy it, my dear sir, buy it." "I have no change," said the borrower. "Subscribe for it." "I have no time." "Surely if you have no change to buy it and no time to subscribe for it have it it you was to time to subscribe for it." for it, how is it you waste time in borrowing

GREAT DECREASE IN POPULATION.—The last census of the State of Alabama, taken in 1866, and which has only just been published, shows that there has been an abso lute loss of population since 1860, of eighteen thousand. The figure further shows that the decrease has been four times as great among the blacks as among the whites. And yet. notwithstanding, with only 90,603 black males of the proper age to vote, there were registered 93,543. Could more conclusive evidence of frand than this be furast census of the State of Alabama, taken clusive evidence of fraud than this be fur

EXPENSIVE SMOKE.—The revenue from cigars in 1867 was \$3,666,184, which is the tax on 732,200,000 cigars. It is estimated by the New York World that fully 1,000,000,000 cigars were consumed in the United States during the year. This would give over 25 to each person; or, supposing that one-tenth of the whole people smoke, and half of them smoke tobacco in pipes, we have an average of 500 cigars consumed by half of them smoke tobacco in pipes, we have an average of 500 cigars consumed by each of the genteel smokers during the year, at a cost of at least \$50 per head.

WAR EXPENSES. — The Dayton, Ohio, Ledger says: Even Sherman, Senator from Ohio, was obliged to admit the other day that the war expenses alone for the current year would be over one hundred and twenty three millions of dollars.

FISHY.—A woman in Brooklyn purchased a quart of milk and found a small fish swimming in it. The milkman stated be thought the cow must have swallowed the fish. Rather fishy, that.

Why is a loafer in a printing office like a shade tree? Because we are glad when he

NINETY-ONE journalists fought duels in Paris during 1867. Lively place for editors

THE entire amount of gold in the world is estimated at about \$9,950,000,000. PIONEER BRIDGE, Spokane River

THE PROPRIETOR of the above named Bridge desires to inform the travelling public, and old patronisers especially, that being thankful for past patronage, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. parconage, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

I will eross STOCK, TEAMS, &c. CHEAPER than any other Bridge or Ferry on the River.

I will also keep on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. The BAR will be stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUOMS SEGARS, &c. &c. Also, Sherry Cobblers and Ices Drinks, in season, and everything connected with a Eirst-class House,

UMATILLA HOUSE.

DALLES, OREGON.

HANDLEY This Popular House is Centrally Located Near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot,

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests!

Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge.

In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM

PAPERS.

#### W. FRANK & C WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINT BRUSHES.

IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Brooms. Feather Dusters, Twines and Lines, Teys of all Descriptions, Fancy Goods, Child-rens' Carriages, etc. etc.,

406 & 408 Battery 2treet, 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 costomers, and public at 1.rep, advantages superior to any other house on the Pacific Coast. Call and Inspect our Stock, and Examine our Prices. 18-3m

#### WESTERN HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON,

CORNER OF FIRST AND MOBBISON STREETS. THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied. Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.

Varm and Gold House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landin Fhe Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all t andings to convey Passengers and Bagg ag to a from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

WM. H. SEWALL,
JOHN C. DORCY,
Proprietor

#### WALLA WALLA BAKERV -AND-

PROVISION STORE. REDUCTION IN PRICES! Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store. O. BRECHTEL,

BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,

Crackers of all Kinds, And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Greceries, Confectioneries, Wines Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in .w. CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find their advantage to call on me before going elsew as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported? As I have machinery for manufacturing them I car fill orders on skort notice. A supply kept constantl d. Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at re-prices, and promptly delivered to any part of

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

End wagon will go 'round the city every morning
and afternoon.

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 Compete with any Foundry

in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line. Our Motto is

BEST OF WORKMANSHIP,
AND LOW PRICES!"

Cash paid for old Coppor, Brass, Zinc and Cas
ron. (13-tf) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

# Shupe's Photograph Gallery

WALLA WALLA, W.T.

WALLA W.T.

Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE.

Melainotypes Steroscopic Picture
Taken Equally well in all Kind of Weathe
Ylews and Pictures of decased persons, taken
Short Notice. (M.) P. T. SHUPE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Presh Supplies of

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

AND THEE SEEDS,

Received by every Steamer, also, GRASS AND

Of anitable varieties for this climate, comprising in all The Largest Collection of Seeds
To BE POUND ON THIS COAST. Orders by mail or express, promptly attended to in their turn.
Address, CEO. F. MILVESTER, Seedaman.
70-3m 317 Washington Street, San Francisco. f sultable varieties for this climate, co

CLOVER SEEDS.

& SINNOTT, Proprietors.

AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the

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

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.

# PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old

is both an Internal and External Remedy. THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough

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

THE PAIN KILLER
Is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.

THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is a favorite with all classes.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Chilbleins. THE PAIN KILLER

Will cure Cholera Morbus.

THE PAIN KILLER THE PAIN KILLER

Great Family Medicine of the age. THE PAIN KILLER
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