

Walla Walla



Statesman.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VIII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1869.

NUMBER 20.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: One Year... \$5.00; Six Months... 2.50; Three Months... 1.75; Single Copies... 25.

Rates of Advertising: One square (ten lines or less) four insertions... \$6.00; Each additional insertion... 1.00; For squares of more per square... 20.00; Half yearly per square... 18.00.

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

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, republican paper, in its issue of Thursday last, gives the following: 'The visit of Hon. John C. Breckinridge to Wisconsin is to look after land which he owns in the northern counties of the State, and considerable quantities. It has run behind in taxes, and needs looking after. Mr. Breckinridge appears to be an affable gentleman, and was the centre of attraction at the New hall yesterday. Several of the old democratic wheelchairs visited him at his room, and had a talk with him. About the rebellion he was reticent, but regarding the future prospects of the country was perfectly free to give his opinion. One gentleman asked him what he thought of Grant and his administration, and the reply was that the President was smart enough to take care of himself. His Cabinet, while one of the best, was just such an one as Grant needed, and was better for his purpose than one of more talent would be. It was not designed to make the Administration a brilliant one, and Grant's ambition was to make it an every day sort of useful affair. He was studying the best way to do this, and Mr. Breckinridge believed he would succeed in a degree sufficient to make the people feel easy, although they would be by no means satisfied. Mr. Breckinridge does not believe he will be dragged into a foreign war, although he felt the position of the country to be a delicate one. He thought we should have our dignity ruffled pretty hard before we got to the fighting pitch, but said, if we could furnish men enough, if necessary, he would fight. The South did not have the most liberal feelings toward the countries, and many of the people will not count any kind of a fight with the South. From the editorial columns of the Statesman, John C. Breckinridge was in the Wisconsin territory. He has been a marked man in the Southern Confederacy, and took an active part in all its aggressive movements. Yet when he was here, gentlemanly of all parties called upon him and cordially welcomed him, because the bitter strife is over and now we are all Americans, and we must work together to build up the waste places made by the war. Mr. Breckinridge is an attractive man, a gentleman of mind and culture, and we are pleased to believe that he will hereafter work zealously for the good of the whole republic, and that no man will from now on any efforts to renew the disturbances of the past. There is nothing boastful in his manner, but he welcomes attention from the Northerner with that kindly feeling which indicates that he regards these courtesies as a generous concession to the bonds of a revived national unity, and that the glory and happiness of us all are inseparably bound up in the welfare and prosperity of our common country.'

ADVANTAGE OF YEARS.—You are getting into years. Yes but the years are getting into you—the ripe, rich years—the genial, mellow years—the lusty, luscious years. One by one the crudities of your youth are falling off from you, the vanity, the egotism, the insatiation, the bewilderment, the uncertainty. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are consolidating your forces. You are becoming master of your situation. On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purpose, your defeated aspirations, a staff of strength by which you meant to sublimar heights. With self-possession and self-command of all things, the tide of creation, forfeited, reclaimed. The king has come to his own again. Earth and sea and sky pour out their largesse of love. All the crowds pass down to lay its treasure at your feet.—The Marvel.

WHEN shall I put these papers so as to be sure of seeing them to-morrow? inquired Mary of her brother Charles. 'On the looking-glass,' was the brother's reply.

'Is your house a warm one, landlord?' asked a gentleman in search of a house. 'It ought to be,' was reply, the painter gave it two coats, recently.

CHARITY.

BY STELLA OF LACKAWANA. Aids for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun.—Hood.

Woman with scorn on your beautiful face, Radiant in velvet, and satin, and lace; Daintily lifting the snow of your skirt Clear from the noxious and throng-trampled dirt; Illy enough it becomes you to sneer Thus, at you outcast that passes so near.

Look at her brow; 'tis as fair as your own; Nor has her cheek its bright blushes outgrown. Ere you shall fasten disgrace on her name Wait till you know the temptation that came; If it were weakness, or if it were crime, Or some light romance, to girlhood sublime. Maybe she loved as we women do love, Periling soul—aye, our birthright above; Periling all for one low spoken word Seraph themselves never tremblingly heard.

Who knows, when twilight empurples the world And through the lattice the stars seem so cold— Who knows the sobs that the night breeze bear, Sobs strangely like the wild wail of despair?

Sees she the iron bars bedging her track, And, though her heart plead, she may not go back. Nothing but scorn at society's door— Nothing but thoughts for the life bruised and sore.

So the poor feet, goaded on with a curse, Plunge into paths where the darkness gets worse; So the spurned soul, groping down mid the gloom, Falters, and falls into infamy's tomb.

TO YOUNG MEN.—It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed to keep ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your work. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never 'fool' on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness, and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy any article simply because the man that sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money—time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive, then stay there to wait on customers. Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks, to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you. Be faithful over the interest confided to your keeping and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope to work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer as you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal that than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid sharp words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and set for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead, rather than behind the time.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—A curious anecdote is told of Dr. Evans, a Calvinistic minister of Bristol, England, who had many discussions with one of his church members, but a man of impure life. The doctor met him one day in a state of intoxication, and asked him if he thought his condition was benefiting a child of God. The church-member, steady himself against the wall, asked the doctor what he meant. 'Why, I mean that you are drunk,' replied the doctor. 'Dr. Evans,' said the church-member, 'I always knew that you did not understand the Gospel; so you think a little ale can wash the blood of Christ out of the believers' souls?'

LESLIE, the Royal Academician, speaking in his autobiography of having been frequently ordered to make drawings of the dead, and of the reluctance with which in every case he entered the room where the body lay, says that the faint indication of a smile which always lighted up the features of the dead, as he sat at work, so attracted him that he invariably felt reluctant to go away.

WHY is a one-dollar greenback better than a silver dollar? When you fold it you double it, and when you open it you find it in excess.

PARTY NAMES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

It is interesting to trace, in this country, the influence of party names and organizations. In the war of the Revolution the friends of the popular cause took the names of Whigs, because that was the cognomen of the men of England who favored liberty. Those in favor of the Royal cause were styled Tories, after that party in Great Britain, which was the friend and an apologist of arbitrary power.

When the war was over and the Constitution of 1789 was adopted, there arose new designations. It being a Federal Constitution, its friends were called Federalists, and its enemies Anti-Federalists. No one then claimed that it was what we now hear so much about, a National Government. It was understood by all to be simply federative in its operation. The Anti-Federalists opposed it because, in their judgment, it gave too much power to the Federal Government, and reserved too little to the States.

Had Thomas Jefferson been a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, instead of being the Minister to France, we should, undoubtedly, have had a very different instrument—one that would have been far more definite and decided in its adherence to the general doctrines of States Rights.

After the Federal Government had commenced its operations, in 1789, its opponents took the name of Republicans—a significant indication that they were particularly the friends of a republic, instead of the semi-monarchy which the leading Federalists such as Alexander Hamilton and General Knox, preferred. The Federalists, not recognizing this distinction of Republicans, and wishing to identify the popular party in the United States with the excessive horrors of the Revolutionists in France, styled them Democrats, which was a phrase then commonly applied to the Jacobins. The Republicans accepted the term, intended as one of reproach, and made it one of honor, which they have proudly retained to this day.

The Federalist organization, after its successive defeats, under Jefferson and Madison, each of whom served two Presidential terms, abandoned its name and chose that of National Republicans. Under this name they were known for some years, until a large portion of them became merged into the party opposed to the Masons, which was called Anti-Mason. This, not succeeding, Colonel James Watson Webb, then editor of the New York Courier and Inquirer, and now Minister to Brazil, in 1834 baptised the party anew with the name of Whig, supposing that it had an old Revolutionary flavor that would recommend it to the people.

By this term the opponents of the Democracy were known until 1853, when they were apparently disintegrated. For a short time they were without a cognomen, other than that of Know Nothings, to which its members in a large degree, belonged. Finally, in 1855, some parties in New York, finding that the old term by which the Democracy were formerly known—that of Republican—was not then in use, seized upon it and applied it to their organization. Therefore, after a lapse of fifty years, the Federal party was glad to find refuge under a name which its opponents had made respectable.

Through all the changes and vicissitudes of three-quarters of a century, the Democracy have never seen cause to change their name, or forsake their organization. It is now as it was when Thomas Jefferson led it to its first great National victory, in 1800. It is remarkable how persistent are political organizations, and how, from generation to generation, people follow the same party banner. Thus the ancestors of the pretended Republicans of to-day, who were in the country at the time, nearly all voted against Jefferson and Madison, and Jackson. New England was strongly Federal in 1800, and decidedly National Republican in 1828. She voted against Jefferson and Jackson with the same unanimity with which she opposed Horatio Seymour in 1868. The real strength of the democracy of the East in 1800 was in New York and Pennsylvania, and it is there today. The South was Jeffersonian democratic in 1800, as it would be now if a fair vote was allowed its citizens. Even in counties we found this adherence to party. The old Jackson strongholds in Ohio were Butler, Fairfield, Brown, Monroe, Crawford and Licking Counties were Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Warren, Greene and Clinton.

The great Jackson County in Pennsylvania was Berks, and the anti-Jackson men were principally in Lancaster and Allegheny. So it is now—the people are democratic where in the olden time they supported the old chiefs, Jefferson and Jackson, and the rule stands good on the other side. In private life that man who is known by many aliases and changes of name is always a dishonest cheat; and we are of the opinion that the rule will hold good in regard to public and political organizations who resort to that deception to attain their ends. There is not a malefactor or a swindler in all the land who has as many aliases as that party which has always pitted itself against democracy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A dancer once said to Socrates, 'You can't stand on one leg as long as I can.' True,' replied the philosopher, 'but a goose can.'

THE GORGEOUS CHANDLER.

The American statesman, known at times as the great Michigander, and at others, irreverently, as Butyface, goes to Europe. Our exchanges come to us laden with the notes of preparation. The statesman goes in state. It is well that he does. It would not be the great Chandler otherwise. This state, we are told, runs considerably colored persons. Not less than four accompany the gorgeous Michigander. Two of these are male colored persons, and are to be devoted to the Senator. Two are female, and are equally divided between wife and daughter. All are in livery. The male colored persons have hats that defy description. Their coats are resplendent in gold embroidery. Grape vines are worked on the back, with the Chandler coat-of-arms on the coat-tails. The female colored persons wear gowns, made of the American flag, with huge belts and buckles exhibiting the coat-bugle of arms. The Chandler coat-of-arms is, we presume, a gander couchant, with yard-stick and scissors, and the monogram in gold on a sky-blue field made up of parcels of alspice, pepper, salt and soap.

For the first time in our eventful history, a United States Senator goes forth in state to astonish the world. We are pained that the grand C. did not accomplish this design while the famous Exposition was in session at Paris. The effete despotisms of shaken Europe would have weakened before this gorgeous representative of the young Republic.

This cannot be helped now. The next best thing is what the illustrious Senator is doing. Let him add to his magnificence by putting on the uniform of a Brigadier General and wearing a huge sword. If, at intervals, he will open his throat and deliver one of his famous Senatorial efforts, drawing his sword in illustration, the effect will be fine. It will approach that of certain other gorgeous gentlemen of a self-constituted sanitary commission, who go about in gilt chariots with fellows in livery, who blow horns and distinguish themselves by extracting decayed grinders. The great Chandler can, at any time, set one's teeth on edge, and, in this way, the pursuits of the two professionals are something akin. We mean no pun here, although some feeble minded people may so believe.

We shall watch the result of this demonstration with some anxiety. If Europe is not shaken, the devil is in it. It happily comes upon the heels of Sumner's famous effort. But that was the wind; this is the rain. That was the lightning; this is the thunder. The Alabama claims will be settled by immediate payment, with humble apologies, and promises never to do so any more. The British lion will drop his head and tail, and Louis Napoleon, pointing at him, will exclaim in abominable French—for he is nothing but a Dutchman—'cet animal est bien malade.'

We thought to see something of this sort when the noted Forney, of the multitudinous dailies, visited Europe. We were grievously disappointed. Forney was not equal to the occasion. We invested much stock in Forney, almost as much as the gentleman invested himself, and we lost heavily. Now, however, we organize victory. Chandler goes forth freighted with our hopes, sustained by the gorgeous colored persons.

The primitive days of the Republic have passed on forever. Time was when we took an absurd delight in the simplicity of our statesmen. We were happy in the blue swallow-tails and brass buttons of Clay and Webster. We sent such abroad, and felt comforted that they stood unadorned, and felt more than by intellect, in the presence of frivolous courts. But the great element of power, wealth, has come to change all that. The Congressional snob, made in one of nature's severest fits of economy, brains his opponents with his money bags, and buys his way to place. He may not say anything in the House or Senate worth remembering, or remembered only through shame, but his equipage is stunning, and his house is a funkier's paradise.

The question that precedes a new Congressman in Washington society now is not 'Can he shine?' but 'Will he entertain?' The wealthy Solon takes a huge house, and makes a tremendous exhibit of upholstery. Here gilding and carving take the place of brain, and wine and viands the place of wit. Madame bows you in with dignified grace that comes of long practice in the shop, and Solon angles with like ease, at that point of his body made flexible by a counter. The first is valuable on the weather, dress, or servants, and the last takes newspaper politics and gets beastly drunk, to show his social hilarity. Such is now the social legislative life of our political metropolises.

Some absurd croakers assert that all this indicates the decay of the Republic. These are the sort that like the good old man in 'Our Mutual Friend,' are continually declining and falling, after the manner of the Roman Empire. The Zach Chandlers are a disagreeable lot. We would like to have done with them. But they will not sink the ship of State.

And this reminds us of our intended brief mention of the departure of C. for Europe. May prosperous gales press in the shoulder of his sail. We will not wish him health, for a man who has so often been 'half seas over' must, by this time, have pretty good legs, and no end of stomach.—Cin. Com.

Mr. Joshua Billings says, 'One of the funniest scenes I ever see, wuz two old maids waitin on one sick widower.'

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is just so with bad habits. ESTEEM is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

The Changes of Power in Europe.

Wonderful indeed have been the changes of power among the nations of Europe. Who not well conversant with history, would imagine that two of the leading and most powerful countries upon the continent are the creations of the last century and a half. Before Peter the Great, who died in 1725, there was no Russia known to civilization. Prussia was almost, if not entirely, the work of the great Frederick, who commenced his reign in 1740.

What would now be a European balance of power which did not take into account these two mighty military monarchies? Empires, even more than civilization, have their changes and vicissitudes. Three hundred years ago the sovereignty of the world was divided between the powers of Spain and Austria. There was then no great Britain. Scotland had its separate King and Parliament. Ireland was, by no means, subdued. England was of but little more importance as a great power than Sweden or Holland are now. The power of France, which, if united, would have been formidable, was entirely frittered away in the religious wars between the Protestant Huguenots.

There was no Italy, for it was parcelled out among the foreign powers. There was no Holland or Belgium, for they were claimed by, and belonged to Spain. Russia and Prussia, as we have shown, were not in existence. The United States were not then even in embryo. A century later all this was changed. England, Scotland and Ireland had been consolidated into a United Kingdom. The genius of a great man, Oliver Cromwell, had made it a formidable power. The statescraft of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, united to the ability of Louis XIV., had made France not only a great, but a tremendously great power. She threatened all Europe, and was only prevented by Britain, Austria, Holland and Belgium from obtaining universal dominion. Spain was rapidly losing her prestige. So closed the seventeenth century.

Another hundred years witnessed the entrance of Prussia and Russia into the European system as great powers. Spain was fading away in the dim distance as a leading nation. The power of the house of Austria was declining. The United States, cradled in revolution, had been weaned from the colonial estate, and were taking a proper position as a power of the immediate future, if not of the present. France, under the old regime, was losing its power and importance. Corruption was eating its very vitals. It seemed likely to follow in the path of Spain.

Then came the revolution of 1789, like a thunder-clap, or like a tornado, upon the civilized world. France had a new political birth. She again became, under democratic energy, the first power of the continent. Her main checks were Russia and Prussia, countries that had only appeared just above the political horizon. Their power, however, rapidly increased. In a few years these new adherents to civilized powers, in connection with Great Britain, entered Paris, and, if disposed, could have blotted out France from the list of the great powers.

The leading European nations were then Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia and France. How rapid was the advance of Russia and Prussia! In 1725, as we have said, Russia in her feeble infancy. In 1814 the Cossacks of the Russian Don garrisoned Paris, the headquarters of Europe civilization. In the succeeding year the Prussian hussars, under Blucher, after the campaign of Waterloo in 1812, entered the French capital.

Fifty years have passed since then. France is now one of the leading powers of Europe. Italy has been reconstructed, and is now one of the great powers of the continent. The whole world has been changed. Those who once governed its destinies are impotent, and those who were once impotent are now all-powerful.

THE MANAGING WOMAN.—To be a good housekeeper is one of the most essential and useful accomplishments, and the man who secures for his wife one whose education in this respect has not been neglected, combined with a mild, confiding and loving disposition, has a most valuable treasure; and if his home is not agreeable and pleasant, he may be assured that the fault is with himself, and that he does not possess the manly and gentlemanly attributes necessary for such a partner for life. We commend the following just and truthful remarks to the attention of our readers: The managing woman is a pearl among women. She is one of the prizes in the great lottery of life, and the man who draws her may rejoice for the rest of his days. Better than riches, she is a fortune within herself—a gold mine never failing in its yield—a spring of pleasant waters, whose banks are fringed with moss and flowers, when all around is bleached white with sterile sand. The managing woman can do anything; and she does everything well. Perceptive and executive, of quick sight and steady hand, she supplies knows exactly what is wanting, and supplies the deficiency with a tact and cleverness peculiar to herself. She knows the capabilities of persons as well as things, for she has an intuitive knowledge of character. The managing woman, if not always patient, is always energetic, and can never be disappointed into inaction. Though she has to teach the same thing over and over again, though she finds heads as dense as boxwood, and hands as inefficient as fishes' fins, still she is never weary of her vocation of arranging and ordering, and never less than hopeful of a favorable result.

The peculiarities of the English language permit us to state that a man standing in Newark may at the same time make a speech on the Pacific railroad.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Engagements should be long. We cannot say the longer the better; but it may be maintained that the longer an engagement continues on this side of breaking off the marriage, the greater happiness and security are likely to be reaped by the two interested parties. Before love settles down in his easy chair, let him have plenty of free and happy exercise—'breathers'—across open downs, and stolen walks in shady lanes. Then he gets to know thoroughly the disposition of his companion; and if, on reflection, he thinks it advisable to withdraw from the position, he may do so under penalty, perhaps, of an action for breach of promise of marriage. Better that, however, than an ugly discovery afterward. And on a mere utilitarian calculation of preponderating pleasures, long engagements are to be preferred. The delights of marriage come sooner or later, and extend over an indefinite period; but the joys of courtship once left behind can never be recovered. All through that charming period the object of a man's affections is begirt with a miraculous halo which glorifies even a commonplace face and commonplace mind. There is a mysterious sanctity around the being whom he worships which makes her faint little concessions, her tender interests, her gracious intimacy, a wonder and a delight. Then the pleasures and pains of quarrelling! Love is a cunning magician, and knows that a monotonous sweetness would only tire, unnerve, perhaps disgust; so he introduces sharp alteratives and tonics, that the virtues of his miraculous potion may be more keenly and markedly developed. 'How happy they are!' say outsiders, when they see two young people slyly steal away from the rest of the company, wittily take the wrong turning at the next cross roads, and go off by themselves for an independent ramble. One cannot help imagining all the pretty things these two are saying to each other, coupled with that twin conversation carried on by the mesmeric language of the eyes. You begin to count the number of years that have passed since you left that period behind, and you think it abominable that people should grow old. Perhaps at that very moment there is a weight as of lead on Edward's heart, and Clara is wishing she had never been born. There is thunder abroad, and Edward gloomily asks himself if 'this sort of thing'—meaning Clara's unreasonableness and obstinacy, and self-will, and independent unwomanly self-assertion—is a forecast of what is coming after; while Clara thinks her companion a brute, who has no kindness towards her, nor consistency with himself. And it has all arisen out of Clara's having gone down to dinner on the previous evening with somebody else, when it was obvious to any impartial person that the poor girl could in no wise help it. Or else she has written a brief and formal note to a certain captain, in reply to one of his. Or else she has forgotten that Edward expressly desired her never to wear a blue snood in her hair when she had on a purple dress—although the said captain once gallantly deflected Clara's doubtful taste. Or else she has spoken slightly of one of his bachelor friends. Or else—but why prolong a list of trifling causes of a quarrel which might include every circumstance in heaven and earth? There is nothing about which engaged people will not quarrel; and although the cause may be trifling to outsiders it is a Mt. Blanc to them. For the time being they experience as much bitter feeling in quarrelling over a pair of gloves as they would do were the cause of quarrel the division of an estate. The reason is clear. The time is one of ideas tending toward realization; and he and she are breathlessly anxious that the other should in no particular fall short of that glorious creature of the imagination whom they look to as their future spouse. Clara is determined that Edward shall be the most courteous as she is now the bravest and handsomest of men; and she is shocked and pained to see that he sometimes laughs at poor old Mrs. Gaddleton. He, on the other hand, is determined that his Clara shall be a miracle of sensitive good taste; and he cannot bear that she should praise the manners of the parson's wife. Each has a selfishly unselfish desire that the other shall be without flaw; and a flaw at this particular time becomes a mountain.—One a Week.

THE man who got wise by eating sage cheese has a brother who proposes to become skillful in the fashionable dances by dieting on hops.

A beggar woman coming to a house where Nellie was sitting alone, asked for charity. 'Charity?' said Nellie. 'I guess we are most out.'

BLUE looks much better on a lady's person than on her face. It adds grace to contour but not to countenance.

WICKED men stumble at a straw in the way to heaven, and climb over great mountains in their way to hell.

BEING positive in judgment to-day is no proof that we shall not be of different opinion to-morrow.

It is useless to roast a pig of lead. It can never be cooked so as to make a light diet.

THE man who made a note of passing events could not get it discounted at the Bank.

AGE before beauty. That is why in these latter times children are ahead of their parents.

HOURS surround two things which are now commanding great attention—girls and whisky.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, 1899.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The Port Townsend Message believes in women's rights, and on that principle advertises for a female typesetter.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN has arrived at Portland, and will orate on the Fourth of July. Quite a number of our citizens have gone below for the purpose of hearing the greatest humbug of the age.

EARTHQUAKES.—The towns on the Sound have been visited by several shocks of earthquake; the last shock felt was on Sunday, the 27th. No damage was done beyond badly scaring the people, and in many instances driving them from their houses. These earthquakes following so quickly on the election of Garfield go to show that even nature is disgusted with the result.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The radical State Convention has nominated John W. Geary, the present Governor, for re-election. The election comes off in October. General Geo. W. Case, is prominently named as likely to receive the democratic nomination for Governor. The radicals are sadly demoralized, and with proper effort it is believed that the State can be carried for the democracy.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION REQUIRED.—A Judge in San Francisco has ruled out Chinese testimony as inadmissible against a white man. This ruling is held to be in violation of the 14th amendment, which provides that there shall be no distinction on account of color, race, or previous condition. Evidently, our California neighbors are not full reconstructed, according to the radical theory.

THE democrats of Colusa county California, have just placed a ticket in nomination in accordance with the Crawford county plan. The Sun, the democratic paper, says the plan worked well, and the defeated candidates all acquiesced in the result. Nearly nine hundred votes were polled, and the lowest vote received by a candidate placed in nomination was 310. Corruption is almost inseparable from the convention system, and if the Crawford county plan is found to work well it will be generally adopted.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means have arrived in San Francisco, having come through from the East by way of the overland railroad. We are not surprised as to the object of the Committee in visiting this coast, but presume they came for the purpose of spying out new subjects for taxation. The crazy old fanatics who run the radical party at the East think that there is wealth enough on the Pacific coast to pay the National debt, and it is most likely that it is for the purpose of satisfying themselves on this point that the members of the Committee have journeyed all the way to the land of the setting sun.

WASHINGTON DISCARDED.—A writer complains that the Administration has discarded from the new postage stamps the likeness of the great and good Washington, which formerly adorned them. This is only consistent. Having discarded the white man in favor of the negro, it is altogether proper that the Father of his country, who fought through a seven years' war to found a white man's government, should be discarded. For a radical the image of the King of Dahomey has infinitely more attractions than the likeness of Washington, and with us the only wonder is that they did not place a big buck nigger on the new postage stamp.

NEPOTISM.—The Olympia Tribune has a column article in which President Grant is roundly abused on the score of appointments. According to our radical cotemporary Grant devotes his time principally to the appointment of his relatives to office, and these are farmed out on the Government without any regard whatever to the interests of the radical party. His appointment of his brothers, uncles, cousins, and more distant relatives to office, is characterized as nepotism in its worst form, and the prediction is ventured that if this sort of thing is kept up the "republican party will never elect another President." So it seems that radical patriotism means possession of the offices, and if these are not divided around right, then there is to be a bust up. All we have to say, is—let her bust!

FALL IN, MEN!—The Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, Vallandigham's paper, makes the following stirring appeal: In this political contest, this noblest of all mere human contests, which sometimes seems a doubtful one, let us welcome to our side democrats, old-line democrats, and new-line democrats, and "peace" democrats, and "war" democrats, and conservatives, (those good old men of yore), and republicans who wish to act with us, to save whatever may be saved of the Constitutional Union of the fathers. Let us rise above those jealousies and bickerings and heart-burnings which have estranged neighbors, divided churches, broken up society and subverted the Union. Let us invite honest men to join us in this holy effort to save that which is in danger of being lost. If those who are true, and noble, and brave, and able, and desire it, or if it seems best, let them work side by side with the glorious men of the "Old Guard" in the lead, and thus shall those of us who follow, be doubly encouraged and enabled to "stand for the right."

RADICAL LOGIC.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has prepared an elaborate argument to show that a quorum consists of the Constitutional proportion of the members present. Thus, in Indiana, two-thirds are necessary to constitute a quorum, or 67 in the House of 100 members. Mr. Morton contends that if only 54 members were present, as was the fact when the farce of ratifying the 15th Amendment was enacted, two-thirds of that number may transact business with legal effect. The Indianapolis Sentinel very properly inquires if 97 members were absent whether the three remaining would be a constitutional legislative body. This is another example of those wanton perversions of laws and constitutions to the purposes of party which have so nearly obliterated all respect for them, that we are really living without any; for they are never regarded unless when entirely agreeable and convenient.

THE TARIFF.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A vivid idea can be formed of the shackles which are imposed by the Government upon the foreign trade of the country, when we state that on the \$400,000,000 of goods which constitute the amount of our imports, \$200,000,000 in gold are paid in the shape of custom house duties. For every dollar's worth of goods the people consume, half a dollar goes to the Government! Such monstrous taxation is almost unprecedented in the history of nations. It is no wonder we hear of free-trade leagues. About the most important and urgent political measure is the great reduction of the tariff duties. We ought not to collect from customs over \$70,000,000 a year, and when we have a democratic Administration that reduces consumption will be reached."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Massachusetts seems about to take lead in the matter of female suffrage. The Committee of the Senate of that State, appointed to examine the claims of women to vote, has reported an amendment to the Constitution, which reads as follows: "The word 'male' is hereby stricken from the third article of the amendment to the Constitution. Hereafter the women of this commonwealth shall have the right of voting at elections and shall be eligible to office on the same terms, relations and qualifications, and subject to the same restrictions and disabilities as male citizens of this commonwealth now are, and no others." The report is signed by nine out of ten members of the Committee.

ANOTHER KU-KLUX OUTRAGE.—The following item of telegraphic news which we find under date of St. Louis, June 11th, will probably afford some of our loyal patriots another opportunity to raise their favorite howl of ku-klux outrages by the "unreconstructed" rebels of the South: "Jesse D. Ward, the negro who committed a rape on Miss Susan Pile, a respectable young lady of Rockbridge county, and then murdered her, was taken out of the jail by four men and hung to a tree. The lynchers gained admission to the jail under pretense that they had a desperado under arrest, and desired to imprison him."

NEGRO RULE.—The negro voters in Washington city, who clubbed, cut and killed white citizens for voting against them, subsequently held a meeting, at which they indignantly and promptly voted down resolutions deprecating violence at the polls, and expressive of the right of all citizens to vote as they please; and finally wound up by the significant and brutal intimation that they trusted that circumstances would not again arise to make it necessary for them to murder men who obstinately persist in voting for opposition candidates.

OUR SENTIMENTS.—The Mountain Democrat says: 'The Gates Wide Open' is the title of a new book, designed to show the way to heaven. 'The Gates Wide Open' must be the motto of the democratic party henceforth, to the end that all true believers may be taken into full communion at once, without holding an inquest on their antecedents. Then the book and the party will accomplish very nearly the same thing, for next to going to heaven when one dies, is the felicity of living under democratic rule while sojourning here below.

LIABILITIES OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—It is required of dealers in spirit not only to see that all packages sent out on the market by them bear the stamps and brands which are required by law to be placed upon them, but also that packages received by them from other dealers are properly stamped and branded before they receive them. The plea of innocence on the part of dealers will not hereafter save spirits not properly stamped and branded from seizure.

AN UNPLEASANT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.—A Washington letter of the 9th instant says that negro outrages, following the riots of the late election, continue to be reported. Respectable citizens in the northern part of the city, in the vicinity of negro quarters, go home early at night, and secure their premises against hostilities. Riots, thieving, and outrages by negroes make the burden of reports in the local columns of the newspapers of that unfortunate city.

OPPOSITION TO REVENUE COLLECTORS.—It is reported that the Government officers in East Tennessee are meeting with the most desperate resistance in their efforts to collect internal revenues from the distilleries. It is in this region where the radical candidate for Governor, Stokes, has the greatest political strength. Comment upon the character of East Tennessee radicalism, in the face of these two facts, would be superfluous.

THE Boise Democrat has suspended publication. Reason—bad management.

"HOW WE APPLES SWIM."—A stray copy of the Concord (N. H.) Statesman has come in our way, and in it we find a communication from Philip Hitz, in which the little fellow splurges as usual. Philip has played a very old dodge with tolerable success; at home he represents himself as a very "great man" in the States, and when at the East he talks of his "immense influence in Washington Territory!" In this way he has managed to attain considerable notoriety which he mistakes for reputation. The result of all this has been to make the little fellow insufferably vain, and like the jackdaw he struts in borrowed plumage, greatly to the amusement of those who know that he is only a little less green than the vegetables he used to peddle. As a specimen of Philip's modest (?) style we give place to his communication as it appeared in the New Hampshire paper:

Editor Statesman: In reply to Mr. Bartlett's communication about the "wild goose wheat," published by you February 19th, I would say that I did not intend to say that it would make nice flour. What I intended to say, and what I know of the grain, is this: That the first we ever knew of the grain was about twelve years ago, when three grains were taken from the crop of a wild goose shot in Linn county, Oregon; and from that have been raised more than 100,000 bushels in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. I have known seventy-five bushels raised to the acre in Walla Walla. And Mr. Whitson, at Boise City, the gentleman who furnished me the sample I brought east assured me that he raised last summer 1000 bushels from ten acres. I saw the stubble and the grain after it was thrashed. It was undoubtedly an enormous yield; but whether there were 100 bushels in this case or not, I would not like to say positively. What I would say about this grain is that it makes a nice, rich meal, somewhat like rye, very nutritious and sweet. And in Idaho they are raising large quantities of it to make whisky of, having tried it at Boise City last summer, and it proved excellent for that purpose. We always sow it in the spring, though in our mild climate on the Pacific it succeeds if sown in the fall. My friends in Pennsylvania think it may prove valuable for feed instead of oats or barley, and will sow some in the spring to test it. When I came to Washington I took a sample of it to the Agricultural Department to class it. After looking carefully with Col. Capron over five hundred different lots of grain, from all parts of the world, we found one small vial, labeled wheat from Cuanna, Greece, the only thing that looked at all like it. Col. Capron and Prof. Glover assured me that they had never seen out a grain of such wheat. In justice to Mr. Cheney and myself, I wish you would publish the above. Yours truly,

PHILIP RITZ.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On last Saturday morning a difficulty occurred, between S. B. Westcott and Amos Howard, at the ferry landing opposite this city, resulting very seriously to one of the combatants. It appears that they are citizens of Benton county, and brothers-in-law, and that there has been ill-feeling between them for some time, originating out of some family difficulty. On Saturday they met at the ferry, when an angry altercation ensued, quickly followed by blows; and in the struggle Westcott drew a butcher knife from some part of his person and cut Howard three or four times, after which Mr. Andrew Hill, who was near by at the time the difficulty began, jumped in and separated them. Howard was brought to this city, and his wounds dressed by Dr. R. C. Hill, when it was ascertained that he had been cut badly in the right jaw and shoulder, and that one of the stabs had penetrated the left eye so as to destroy it. Mr. Westcott went to Corvallis and surrendered himself to the authorities, and, after a preliminary examination before Justice Robertson, he was discharged, it being the opinion of the examining magistrate that he acted in self defence. —Albany Democrat.

WALLA WALLA REPUBLICANS.—There is no use disguising the fact that when the republican party of this Territory nominate a man from the South as their Delegate for Congress, the Walla Walla republicans make almost no exertion in his behalf. This is certainly unjust. Our Walla Walla friends must remember that when the candidate is one of their own number they always expect the South country to elect him. We are satisfied that had there been the same hard work done in other parts of the Territory that there was in Jefferson and Kitsap, Mr. Garfield's majority would have been over a thousand. —Port Townsend Message.

RAILROAD FARE.—The fare from Sacramento to Omaha is fixed at \$138 in currency; to Chicago or St. Louis, \$158 and to New York, \$178. It cannot be expected that the fares will be reduced to the lowest rates immediately, but in due time, as the roads are being more thoroughly finished, the travel increased and the expenses lessened, we may reasonably expect still further reductions.

THE War Department has issued an order prohibiting the commanding officers of all U. S. forts, barracks, or any fortifications whatever, from allowing any photographs, maps, or other descriptions of such forts to be taken or made, except at the express instance of the Department.

MEXICAN CREDIT.—It is stated that in New York in a bankrupt case a claim against the Juarez Government for \$180,000 sold the other day for \$19.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.—It is not to cosmetics and artificial appliances, to the skin and complexion, that we must look for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with blotches, pimples, eruptive sores, etc., teeth discolored and breath offensive, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, which will purify and enrich the blood, and give health and buoyancy to the system.

DIED.—On the 23d ult., Rosa Sylvia, daughter of L. and O. A. Besge, aged 15 years, 4 months and 12 days.

INDEPENDENCE DAY! 1776} 1869

Celebration of our National Independence, at Walla Walla, July 5, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY. President—Hon. W. H. Newell. Vice Presidents—Hons. N. T. Caton, J. D. Mix, J. H. Lanster, S. M. Wait, Dan'l Stewart, T. G. Lee, and A. Blanchard. Grand Marshal—James McAuliff. Orator of the Day—Hon. Frank P. Dugan. Reader—Rev. P. B. Chamberlain. Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Holl.

The exercises of the day will consist of the usual National Salutes, appropriate ringing of bells, a procession and exercises at the Grove, a magnificent display of fireworks in the evening, and will conclude with a grand ball given by the Fire Company, at the Oriental Hotel. The public are cordially invited to attend.

- ORDER OF EXERCISES. At sunrise a Salute of 13 guns with the ringing of the bells of the city for one hour. At 11 o'clock, the procession will form at the School House of Mr. B. F. Cross, near the foot of Alder street, in the following order: 1. Band. 2. Fire Company. 3. Standard Bearer. 4. Committees. 5. President of the day and Chaplain. 6. Orator and Reader. 7. Vice Presidents. 8. Mayor and Recorder. 9. City Council. 10. Glee Club. 11. Citizens on foot. 12. Standard Bearer. 13. Children of the different Schools. 14. Liberty Car. 15. Citizens on Horseback. 16. Citizens in Vehicles.

W. B. KELLY, IS A CANDIDATE FOR CITY RECORDER. Subject to the decision of the voters at the Municipal election, on Monday, July 12, 1869. Independent Candidate! CHAS. W. FRUSH, FOR CITY RECORDER. REMOVAL. WALLA WALLA BAKERY!

FOR THE PRESENT AND UNTIL THE COMPLETION of my fire-proof Brick Building, the WALLA WALLA BAKERY will be removed to the adjoining building, formerly occupied by Dr. Thibault, where I will be pleased to accommodate my friends with every thing in the line of BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, Confectionary, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Etc.

ALSO, AGENT FOR KANE'S CONCENTRATED SOAP, the greatest labor-saving article ever invented, a full supply of which will be kept constantly on hand. O. BRECHTEL, Main street, Walla Walla.

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP. MR. P. M. LYNCH HEREBY NOTIFIES HIS friends and the public that he continues in the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS at the old stand, upper end of Main street, adjoining the bridge, where he is prepared to do All Kinds of Blacksmithing, at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

Wagon Shop. Having bought out John Devell's Wagon Shop, I am now prepared to do everything in the line of WAGON MAKING. Will always keep on hand a fine assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class.

REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$3 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. Having in my employ one of the very best wagon-makers on the coast, I can guarantee all work turned out of my shop. I have also a No. 1 hand in Blacksmithing, and have every facility for getting up work that cannot be surpassed.

To meet the requirements of the times, HOUSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 P. M. LYNCH, Walla Walla, July 2, 1869. 29-3m

Notice TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—ALL DELINQUENT tax-payers that do not settle their tax for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, by the 31st day of July, 1869, their property will be levied upon and sold. JAMES MCADUFF, Sheriff Walla Walla County, Walla Walla, July 2, 1869. 20-1m

Notice to Tax-Payers. THE TAX LIST FOR 1869 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection. A. KYGER, County Treasurer. Walla Walla, July 2, 1869. 29-4w

Candidate for City Marshal. JOHN G. JUSTICE, Announces himself as a Candidate for CITY MARSHAL, At the ensuing City Election. Walla Walla, June 25, 1869. 28-3

ED. DELANEY, IS A CANDIDATE FOR CITY MARSHAL. Which Office he has held for the past two years, to the entire satisfaction of the public. 26-1m

H. B. JOHNSON, IS A CANDIDATE FOR CITY TREASURER. And will be supported by his friends and the public generally. 27-2

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED. THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Beece's Mill. 24f

Firemen's Ball!

WASHINGTON ENGINE Co., No. 1. To be given at the Oriental Hotel, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1869.

No pains will be spared to make it one of the most pleasant affairs of the kind ever given by this Company. Arrangements have been made by which the large and commodious dining hall (and office if necessary) of the Oriental will be used as a ball-room, and a convenient dining hall fitted up for the occasion. A general invitation is extended.

Committee of Arrangements: A. W. ROBINSON, E. BURMESTER, JOHN DOVELL, R. H. DUFF, C. T. THOMPSON. Floor Managers: JOHN JUSTICE, JAS. BOURNE, R. H. DUFF, FRED. STINE, CHAS. ABEL.

Reception Committee: C. T. THOMPSON, J. D. LAMAN, JOE. HELMUTH, W. P. ADAMS, Wm. KOHLHAUFF, Wm. PHILLIPS, TOM. TIERNY, H. E. JOHNSON, E. R. BUCHANAN.

MUSIC BY PROF. HUSON'S BAND. TICKETS, (including supper), - - - \$5 00 To be had at the Oriental or of the Committee of Arrangements. 27-3w

Schwabacher Brothers

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS and the public in general that they have just received their extensive

Spring and Summer Stock, selected under their own supervision, with usual care and attention, and consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, (Latest Styles), LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, GENTS AND BOY'S CLOTHING, Gent's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, GENTS AND BOY'S BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c.

ALL WELL ASSORTED. And which they offer to the trade at prices that defy competition. Our superior facilities in the markets, coupled with the experience derived from eight years' constant residence here, afford us advantages not equalled by any other firm in the place. Thanking a generous public for past favors, we will assure them that, as in the past, they will in future be dealt with in the most liberal and satisfactory manner, both as to prices and quality of goods. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. SCHWABACHER BROTHERS, Main street Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1869. 21f

FOLLOW THE CROWD! AND GO WHERE YOU

Can Get Bargains!

N. & E. BROWN, Desire to close out the whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK, Preparatory to retiring from business, and to that end propose to offer their customers

Great Bargains!

Avoiding the usual humbuggery about selling at cost, they have to say that they will be glad to get

COST PRICES For any and every article of merchandise in their store. The stock embraces nearly every article in the line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE. THE STORE HOUSE WITH FIRE-PROOF ATTACHED, now occupied by the undersigned. Also, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE, on Alder street, near Third, together with all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being one of the most desirable residences in town.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED ARE HEREBY notified that they must make payment on or before August 1st, 1869, or otherwise costs will be added. N. & E. BROWN. Walla Walla, June 25, 1869. 28f

NEW GOODS.

A. FRANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Etc.

suited to the Walla Walla trade, which he is selling as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. FOR CASH, or exchanging for any kind of PRODUCE. Call and examine stock and prices, at the old stand on Main street, next door to the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1869, 21f

GANG PLOWS. FOR SALE. The subscriber has on hand and will keep a supply of the celebrated FEELE GANG PLOWS! which he will exchange for CASH, OATS, or BALEY, at the market price. J. F. ABBOTT. 20-3m

HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Now on Exhibition at

ADAMS BROS.,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. Consisting, in part, of

Dress Goods,

STRAW GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS!

CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

NOTIONS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CARPETING

Groceries, Crockery, Lard,

FLOUR

AND MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES.

To all of which we call the attention of the public. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, April 16, 1869. 18f

NEW STORE!

JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. REESE'S WARE-HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

Window Glass,

Paints, Oils,

Wall-Paper,

&c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP, FOR CASH!

All Kinds of

PRODUCE.

Taken in Exchange for Goods. Walla Walla, April 16, 1869. 18f

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice.

UPHOLSTERING

done to order. Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses

Made to order. We also keep on hand a stock of WALL-PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, GLASS, SASH, Slaters, &c. Terms, CASH.

O. S. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL PAINTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,

TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY, GLUE, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c., &c.

No 88 FRONT STREET

OREGON & MONTANA TRANS. CO.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will commence her regular trips across PEN DOREILLE LAKE on or about the 23d of March.

RATES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: Man and horse, from Pen d'Oreille to Cabinet, \$ 4 00 Trains, round trip, per animal, 3 00 Freight, per ton, 12 00

TO KOOTENAI: Man and horse, 25 00 Trains, round trip, per animal, 9 00 14-3m SETH L. POPE, Agent.

L. B. ANDREWS,

Real Estate and General Business

AGENT. W. T.

SEATTLE, W. T.

REFERENCES:—Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice Washington Territory; Hon. B. F. Denison, Associate Justice, Washington Territory; Jos. S. Garfield, Surveyor General, Washington Territory; Hon. P. D. Moore, Ex-Collector Internal Revenue, W. T. 4-6m

CUPP & DAY

PHOTOGRAPHERS

—AND— FERROTYPISTS, WALLA WALLA, W. T. We are now prepared to take PICTURES in every style of the Art, at greatly Reduced Prices, at all times, and in all kinds of weather. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Tom. Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. Main Street, opposite W. F. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire. Send the most reasonable terms. Sept. 20, 1865. 42f

FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, 1899.

Money Market.

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

Rev. Mr. Holey will preach in Roberts Grove, on Sunday morning, July 4, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration are requested to meet at the Firemen's Hall, on this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Thomas C. Johnson, who came to this Valley in 1860, from Arkansas. The last heard from him was in Warren's Diggings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated at the Catholic Church, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lootens, of Idaho.

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Those of our readers who have any thing to do in the line of blacksmithing or wagon making, are referred to Mr. P. M. Lynch's card, in another column.

THE CHINESE QUARTER.—For a bold, brazen-faced liar, commend us to "Cut Mouth John." For years the old fellow has been dividing with China women the wages of iniquity, and now he has the impudence to come out and deny the charge over his own signature.

REMOVAL.—The "Walla Walla Bakery" will be removed temporarily to enable the workmen to proceed with the erection of the two-story fire proof brick building which is to take the place of the old bakery.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Messrs. A. H. Reynolds and J. N. Day are fitting up an office at the upper end of town, which is designed to be used for the purpose of a banking and exchange business.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers are just now in the busiest of their harvest time, and from all of them we hear the most discouraging accounts as to the crops.

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.—Just at this time we have a trio of distinguished Catholic clergymen in our midst. The first is the Rt. Reverend Bishop Lootens, of Idaho, who visits Walla Walla for the first time.

FOR THE SOUTH.—Judge J. E. Wyche left yesterday's stage for Puyget Sound, where he proposes to take up his residence. His wife and children had left several days previously.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of attending the closing exercises at St. Vincent's Academy.

TESTIMONIAL.—At a special meeting of the Washington Engine Company, No. 1, held June 25, 1899, the following communication from D. S. Baker, was read:

On motion of F. Stine, a committee of five, consisting of F. Stine, R. M. Smith, J. D. Lamm, J. G. Justice, T. Tatro and N. T. Caton, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Company in regard to the donation of D. S. Baker, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—At a meeting of the City Council, held on Thursday evening, a communication was presented by the officers and members of Washington Engine Company, asking the Council to aid in the purchase of a steam fire engine.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Firemen's Ball, to be given on Monday evening, July 5th.

LIBERAL.—J. C. Ainsworth, President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, has remitted all freight charges on the fire-works designed to be used at Walla Walla, in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

ONE FELLOW'S ELECTION.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term at the last regular meeting: Dr. C. M. Steinberger, N. G.; P. B. Johnson, V. G.; C. Strum, H. S.; J. F. Abbott, T.

DISTRICT CLERK.—Previous to going below Judge Wyche appointed R. P. Reynolds to the position of District Clerk. Mr. R. will hold until the arrival of the new District Judge, and possibly will be continued in the office.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS. Dates to June 28. [COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.] WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, June 24.—The President today signed the appointment of J. H. Williams as agent of the United States, under the convention at Mexico.

Col. Whitney, Chief Treasury Detective, assisted by John Clarner, has made arrests in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, and several Western States, of counterfeiters and counterfeit money, plates, presses, dies and other material.

THE ARREST OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER in western New York, who was found to be in compliance with Sims' friends expended \$20,000 to obtain his pardon several years ago.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DECIDED THAT the restriction preventing army officers from holding civil office, does not apply to the retired list. This decision enables Gen. Sickles to accept the Spanish Mission, he relinquishing army pay during the occupancy of this mission, but to be continued on the army register.

THE PRESIDENT WILL, ON THE 10TH OF JULY, after the Virginia election, order an election in Mississippi for the 15th of September, and in Texas for the last of September or first of October.

WILLIAM SMITHSON, an ex-banker, has brought suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, having been kept in Fort Lafayette for a month in 1863 and then released, there being no grounds for his detention.

There are great efforts among the financiers to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to change his policy and stop selling gold, and enlarge the currency balance. Several banks and combinations of large dealers in money are looking up greenbacks to compel the Secretary to change.

parties were arrested last night. Others presented themselves before Judge Blatchford, who held all in \$5,000 bail to answer to the indictment, and \$2,500 addition to keep the peace.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN VIRGINIA. Washington, June 27.—Both political parties in Virginia are making increased effort in the canvass. It will be a close contest.

FINANCIAL MATTERS. Washington, June 27.—Retrenchment in most of the Departments is being rapidly enforced. A number of clerks were discharged Saturday, and there will probably be many more dismissals on Wednesday, at the close of the fiscal year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT will appear on Thursday and show a reduction of about \$6,000,000; but the yearly statement which will be issued later will probably show \$2,000,000 greater reduction.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A Washington special says the President's views on the political situation in Tennessee will probably be indicated in the appointment of a new Supervisor in that State, to succeed Noah, who resigned.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A notable event in connection with American turf matters, was an auction sale yesterday of blooded and trotting stock, owned by D. A. Gage, of the Sherman House, of this city.

A CONVENTION OF THE PRESBYTERIES and laymen of the Episcopal Church, which was called to demand changes in the ritual and prayer books, met in the city yesterday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—During the performance of a circus at Sparta, yesterday, a personal difficulty arose between a few whites and blacks, in which a negro was killed and another mortally wounded.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Republican this morning publishes the report of J. A. Morris, Commissioner appointed to inspect the unaccepted portion of the Union Pacific Railroad, which will be submitted to the President to-day.

THE ARREST OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER in western New York, who was found to be in compliance with Sims' friends expended \$20,000 to obtain his pardon several years ago.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DECIDED THAT the restriction preventing army officers from holding civil office, does not apply to the retired list. This decision enables Gen. Sickles to accept the Spanish Mission, he relinquishing army pay during the occupancy of this mission, but to be continued on the army register.

THE PRESIDENT WILL, ON THE 10TH OF JULY, after the Virginia election, order an election in Mississippi for the 15th of September, and in Texas for the last of September or first of October.

WILLIAM SMITHSON, an ex-banker, has brought suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, having been kept in Fort Lafayette for a month in 1863 and then released, there being no grounds for his detention.

TESTIMONIAL.—At a special meeting of the Washington Engine Company, No. 1, held June 25, 1899, the following communication from D. S. Baker, was read:

On motion of F. Stine, a committee of five, consisting of F. Stine, R. M. Smith, J. D. Lamm, J. G. Justice, T. Tatro and N. T. Caton, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Company in regard to the donation of D. S. Baker, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

UMATILLA HOUSE!

Headley & Sinnott, Prop'rs, DALLES, OREGON.

THE POPULAR HOUSE IS CENTRALLY located, near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot.

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests, and will be conducted as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

THE BILLIARD SALOON, CONTAINING TWO FIRST CLASS FRENCH Carrom Tables, entirely new.

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLES CITY, OREGON. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

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

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious.

CITY HOTEL, Main Street, Walla Walla. A. J. GREGORY, PROP'R.

THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN Thoroughly renovated and placed in the best possible condition will at all times be kept as a

INTERNATIONAL SALOON, White's New Building, Morrison Street, between Front and First, Portland.

FOR SALE! THE LOWER DESCHUTES BRIDGE AND TOLL ROAD, Together with a Good Frame Dwelling, and 160 Acres of Land.

PERRAULT & BUTLER, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, LEWISTON, I. T.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS. Lewiston, I. T., Jan 28, 1899.

DRUMHELLER, REYNOLDS & Co.'s MILL IS now in operation. Lumber exchanged for Grain and Stock.

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PAINTS & PAPER HANGINGS.

THE UNDESIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PATTERNS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND FIXTURES.

English & American Paper & Borders, (All shades and prices.) GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULING.

REMOVAL! HAVING MOVED TO THE STORE LATELY occupied by MESSRS. HARKER & CO., No. 43 FRONT STREET, I desire to call the attention of THE TRADE to the

Extensive and Complete Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery and Straw Goods.

HOSE, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, & C.

Late Importations OF Dress Trimmings and Millinery.

NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS received by Every Steamer from the East.

Attorneys' Cards. FRANK P. DUGAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.

Attorneys' Cards. CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Physicians' Cards. STEINBERGER & MINEER, Physicians & Surgeons.

E. SHEIL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACH'S STORE.

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED 1861.

DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, NEXT DOOR TO THE ASSAY OFFICE.

R. GUICHARD, CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STS., WALLA WALLA, ESTABLISHED 1860. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA, Glassware, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Phillips & O'Donnell,



WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of STANDARD

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

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL

Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I DID NOT COMPETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have re-planned lumber that had been planed by the so-called Premier Planing Machine.

UNDER TAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line.

Premium Sash and Door Factory. HAVING RECEIVED THE PREMIUM AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR ON DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, AND PLANING, I wish more especially to call the attention of the public generally, that I am constantly adding on new machinery and am now prepared to do any work in any line as low as any one else in this place.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE PERMANENTLY reopened on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1899, under charge of Professor J. H. Hall, President, assisted by such Professors and Assistant Teachers as may be required.

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A WIFE'S SONG.

Sweetheart, I pray thee take thine ease,
Let those tired hands from labor cease,
Nor crowd the day's full measure.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE KILKENNY CATS.—A correspondent from Ireland gives what he vouches for as the real origin of the story of the cats of Kilkenny:

The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarous acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and punish the offenders.

MAN AND WOMAN.—Whatever man is woman will reflect his nature; but then she has the moulding of his nature and of his character in some degree, at least, in her hands.

EARLY TIMES OF PURITANISM.—The pioneers of the old town of Danstable were exclusively Puritanic in their ideas and habits.

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEBING SHOP.—MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING THE PUBLIC that he continues at his old stand, the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do

to attend meeting were heavily fined. As the settlers of the town are described in their records as having "the most sober and orderly of habits," we may infer that those laws and customs were rigidly observed.

DR. J. H. DAY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES,

Materials for Self-Rising Flour,

DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, & C.,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, & C.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and RETURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS.

DR. HUFELAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS.

THE FIRST AND MOST HEALTHFUL TONIC EVER INTRODUCED INTO THE UNITED STATES

DR. HUFELAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

CASTINGS, MACHINERY

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

Compete with any Foundry

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE FROM

THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION NUMBER SEVEN,

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Grass and Clover Seeds,

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SEEDS

RE-OPENING

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING

W. B. KELLY,

WESTERN HOTEL,

PACK TRAIN.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects Of Dr.

DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS

A CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE.

DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS,

Manufactured from the Native Herbs and Roots of California.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

AND Life-Giving Principal.

PURIFY THE BLOOD and the health of the whole system will follow.

The Life of all Flesh is the Blood Thereof.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Are a true medicine, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take them, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

For Female Complaints Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters display an decided influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.

These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

It is a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.

For the relief of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Letter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Scabs, Pimples, and Eruptions of all kinds.

Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad habit, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind that Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is not a gilded pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy; it is a medical preparation, and not a beverage; it is composed of the best ingredients, and the most delicate of nature's furnishes, so far as discovery has yet extended. It may be considered incredible that so many cases, considered as hopeless incurable, have been frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to the cures it has made.

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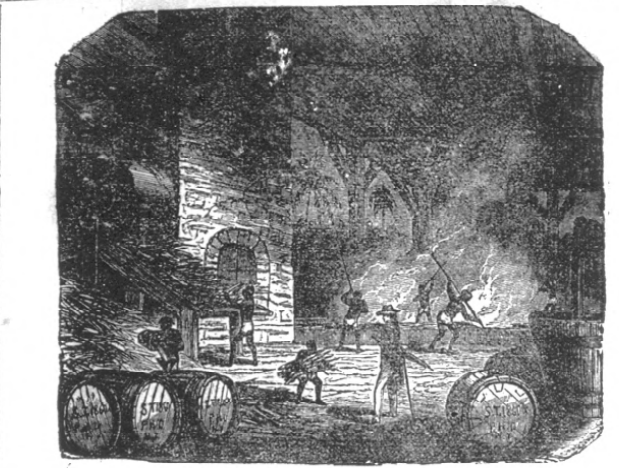
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Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world.

The Appetite for Tobacco Destroyed! Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco.

ESTABLISHED, 1860. One box of Orton's Preparation is warranted to destroy the appetite for Tobacco, in any person, no matter how long he has used it.

With the help of the least trouble, Hundreds are willing to bear witness to the fact, that Orton's Preparation completely destroys the appetite for Tobacco, and leaves the person as free as air.

The time taken to allay all desire for Tobacco by the use of the Preparation varies slightly in different persons, the average time being about ten days.

RECOMMENDATIONS. We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used Orton's Preparation for the purpose of destroying the appetite for tobacco, and we cheerfully recommend it to all persons suffering from this habit.

W. P. Head, Bangor, Maine; J. Moody, Southport, Indiana; E. A. Adams, Knoxville, Tennessee; John Morrill, Bangor, Maine; J. H. Smith, Bangor, Maine; W. D. Harrington, West Point, Georgia.

For about twenty years I had used tobacco in its various forms, the last eight years had been an inveterate smoker.

How to send money by mail. Enclose the amount in a letter, seal carefully, register the letter and take receipt for it from the Postmaster.

W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

WESTERN HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PACK TRAIN. MULLS, which he offers for sale.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

D. R. W. K. DOHERTY

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street,

Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,

(Private entrance on Leidesdorff street.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

To the Afflicted. DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its forms and stages; Seminal Weakness and all other diseases of self-abuse, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Discharge of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, such as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability of nerves, etc., etc.

To Correspondents. Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to hold a written statement of such, respectfully assured that their communications will be held in the strictest confidence.

DR. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible aid and help. The Doctor's office are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

Spermatorrhoea. DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on the loss of the seminal fluid, and the means of its restoration.

DR. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the University of Queen's College, and Physician of the St. John's Hospital, San Francisco.

DR. PERRAULT has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Army Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, Rooms 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, first floor up-stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets.

DR. PERRAULT'S studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the results of infirmities and habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently influence all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret intimacy exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of the remedy, for it is a fact that every desire of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the latter fruit tasted long afterwards.

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