Walla Walla



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Pat. Lyon, the Philadelphia Blacksmith In an article on John Neagle, the artist

in Lippincott's Magazine, we find the fol-lowing ancedote of Patrick Lyon, the famous fretired blacksmith' of Philadelphia: Shortly after his return to Philadelphia (1825,) while at work one day in his studio

Pat Lyon, the celebrated retired blacksmith. led and seeing Neagle said:
'This, I presume, is Mr. Neagle?'
'Yes, sir, that is my name.'

'I wish you, sir, to paint me at full length, the size of life, representing me at the smithery, with a bellows-blower, hammers, and all the et-ecteras of the shop around me.'

Thinking he did not know the expense of a large picture, with two figures and all the dings our artist said :

'This sir, will be a lorge and difficult work, and the expense considerable.'

Mr. Lyon replied, 'D—n the expenses!' upon which Neagle added—

'Even the canvass will cost several dollars.' Here is the money; go ahead, Lyon said, how much more will you have to start on? Presently he added, I wish you to understand clearly. Mr. Neagle, that I do not desire to be represented in this picture as a gentleman-to which character I have as a gentleman—to which character I have no prefections. I want you to paint me at work at my anvil, with my sleeves rolled up and a leather apron on. I have had my eye upon you. I have, seen your pictures, and you are the very man for the work.'

An arrangement was then made for the

An arrangement was then made to try first sitting, which was a mere head to try the likeaese. This was so satisfactory to Mr. Lyon and his friends that the full length was immediately proceeded with. During the progress the painter visited the blacksmitis in the navy yard, and other shops throughout the city, and made a number of sketches, in order to become acquainted with the details of the business. On one occasion Neagle made a sketch of a man with a paper cap on his head.

per cap on his head.
What are you doing?' said Lyon.
I am sketching this man for a bellows

Tooh! pooh! do not do anything so absurd. No blacksmith was ever seen with

a paper cap on while at work.'
Afterward, Neagle showed him a sketch of an anvil, hooped around with an iron band looped in a manner to receive the

Lyon laughed at this, saying, 'Put no Loon laughed at this, saying, 'Put no such thing in my picture, for truth's sake! A genuine blacksmith would scorn such a thing. Horse shoers only, who strike and do their own blowing, would descend to such a thing! Why, my dear sir, you will always find that a legitimate blacksmith has his tools placed in a frame work around the bellows. He calls for each tool wanted and He calls for each tool wanted and

behave. He can be the bellows blower.

Lyon was a remarkable man in more respects than one. He had a fine mathematical mind, and worked his problems out on paper before he cut his iron. He was re-nowned as a blacksmith. He built the Dilnowned as a blacksmith. He built the Dir-igent fire engine, and it remained the best of Philadelphia engines for forty years after his death. It was a machine of remarkable power and singular accuracy and skill. Lyon was noted likewise as a manufacturer of hydraulic engines, locks and everything relat-ing to his business. A characteristic anecrelated of him :

An iron chest in one of the banks could not be opened on account of the key having been mislaid. Lyon was sent for to pick

the lock: He came and opened it.
What is your charge?' asked the Presi-

RY,

g up

y

Ten dollars,' answered Lyon.
'That is exorbitant,' said the other.
'Very well,' replied Lyon, shutting he lid again, 'perhaps some one will do it or you more cheaply.' He then walked

One or two other persons were applied to and failed in their attempts to open the chest, so it became necessary to send for Lyon again, who came and reopened it.

'llere is your ten dollars,' said the Presi-

'No.' replied Lyon, 'it must now be twenty. not give it,' exclaimed the Presichest, and attempting to force it entirely

Take your hands away!' shouted Lyon, or I will smash them,' and the hands were lastantly withdrawn and the lid shut down. It was a case of great urgency, and cost what it might, the chest must be opened; so they concluded they had better give him the twenty dollars, for Lyon said he would charge ten dollars for each visit. Thereupon the money was paid, and Lyon departed, considerably elated. money was paid, and Lyon departed, considerably elated at having triumphed over the meanness of the President.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senete and House of Representatives: — Upon the re-assembling of Congress it again becomes my daty to call your attention to the state of the and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have

Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom for the government of States, that the greatest wrongs indicted upon a people are caused by an unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely reparation of unwise and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The Legislature or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retract his steps when convineed of error, will sooner or later be regarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period of less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, the state troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and oppressive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are the enactments of ustrations of this fact are the enactments of illustrations of this fact are the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to dependen-cies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commade subject to the arbitrary will of the com-manding, general. Although the Constitu-tion requires that each State shall be repre-sented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, have been denied participation in the recent election for President and Vice in the recent election for Fresident and Vice President of the United States. The atlempt to place the white population of the South under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has en gendered a feeling of animosity which, lead-ing in some instances to collision and blood-shed, has prevented that co operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States

Nor have the inhabitants of those states Nor have the inhabitants of those states alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of Congressional enacts ments. The entire Union has been agitated by the state with might again involve the peace of the nation, its interests have been injuriously affected by the drought of business and labor and consequent cont. of prespective through that consequent sant of prosperity through that part of the country. The Federal Constitus part of the country. The Federal Constitu-tion, the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose salutary provisions we have suc-cessfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great Nation among the Powers of the earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made more manifest by the condition of the

country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in all the Southern States. The people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive department with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near had brought the work of restoration as hear completion as was within the scope of its au-thority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory ad-justment of all our difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, and to ad-mit members from the unreconstructed States, mit members from the unreconstructed States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife has left the country further from that attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the commencement of the Congressional pian or reconstruction. It is now argued to show that the legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated or else made to conform with the genuice prin-ciples of a republican government. Under the influence of party spirit and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not arranted by the Constitution.

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure of Office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability for public officers, so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. an honest and efficient execution of the laws Its repeal would enable the Executive De partment to exercise the power of appointment and recall, in accordance with the original design of the Constitution. The act of March 2, 1868, making appropriations for of March 2, 1868, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes contains provisions which interfere with the President's functions as Commander in-Chief of the Army, and with his duty to the States of the Union and their right to protect the States by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first mircht, in times of great emerwhile the first might, in times of great en while the first might, in times of great emergency, scriously embarrass the Executive in his efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the expressed declaration of the Constitution that a well resulted militial believes the contrary of the contrary to the expressed declaration of the Constitution that a well resulted militial believes the contrary to the contra

well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the peo-

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population the public expenditures' have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly 4,600,000, of people. Increasing each decade at the rate of about 30 per cent. it reached in 1860, 31,000,000,000 an increase of 700 per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1870 it is estimated that it will reach 38,000,000, or an increase of 868 per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were \$4,200,000; years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were \$4,200,000; in 1820, \$18,200,000; in 1850, \$47,000,\$000; in 1865, 1820,000,000; in 1865, 1820,1831,300,000,000, and in 1868 it is estimated by the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury that they will be \$372,000,000. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditures since the beginning of the Government has been 8,618 per cent. of the Government has been 8,618 per cent, while the increase of population for the same period was only 868. Again, the expenses of the year of peace, immediately preceding the war were only \$63,000,000, while the war were only 255,000,000, while halfs69, the year of peace, three years after tho war, it is estimated they will be \$372,000,000—an increase of 489 per cent, while the increase of population was only 21 per cent. for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses as compared with the population were a little more than one dollar per lation were a little more than one dollar capita, and in 1869 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of \$978 per capita. It will be observed that all of these state-

ments refer to and exhibit the disburse ments of peace periods. It may therefore be of interest to compare the expenditures of three war periods, the war with Great Religion Maying and the war with Great Britain, Mexican war and the war of the Great Rebellion, in 1861. The annual ex-Great Rebellon, in 1861. The annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount, about thirty-one mililions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of \$380 per capita. In 1847 the expenditure growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty millions, and the population was about twenty-one millions, giving only \$260 per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of \$1,290,000,000, which compared with a population bellion reached in wast amount of 3,200,000,000, which compared with a population of 45 millions gives 3,820 dollars per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th day of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were \$1,700,000,000. During that period we were engaged in war with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful. were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions; from France at a cost of fifteen millions; Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain for five millions; California was ac-quired from Mexico for fifteen millions and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1801 the war of rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th day of June, 1805, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of \$3,300,000,000. Three years of peace intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have been iately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy years that preceded the rebellion, and embracing the extraordinary expenditures above named. These starting facts illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails.

The receipts from internal revenue have during the last three years gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenses will involve us in national bankruptoy, or else make a remarkable increase in the taxes already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxions on ac-

able increase in the taxes aireacy too oner-ous, and in many respects obnoxious on ac-count of their questionable character. One hundred millions yearly are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both un-necessary and unconstitutional. One hun-dred and fifty millions are required yearly to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax masters impoverishes the nation, and public agents are placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, and have diverted from the legitimate purposes vast sums of money which they collect from Vast study of the Government.

Judicious legislation and prudent economy will only remedy these doings and avert an evil which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public council, and weaken the attachment and respect of and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political/institutions. Without proper care, the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will be required, and additional millions

will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expenses to \$303,000,000, leaving an estimated

It is proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness which has accumulated with such alarmin rapidity and assumed such alarming collossal proportions. In 1789, when the Govern-ment commenced operations under the Fed-eral Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions, created during the war of Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions, when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1861 they had attained the cum of hundred and twenty-seven million. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing and was one of the greatest events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the during the war of Revolution. This amount was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four million, and this was the amount the Government owed in 1860; just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt. When, in the Spring of 1865, the Nation successfally emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Govent had reached the immense sum of two billion eight hundred and seventy-three million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and nine dollars. The Secretary tion with other advantages, derived from November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to two billion four hundred ninety-one duced to two billion lour nundred unerty-one milliof five hundred and four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. But at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of sixty-five million six hundred and teenty-five one hundred and two dollars; for thedebt on the 1st day of November last is for the debt on the 1st day of November 1st is two bilion five hundred and twenty-seven millionone hundred and twenty-nine thou sand five hundred and fifty two. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of fourteen millions making a total berease during thirteen months of sixteen million five thousand dollars.

In my Message to Congress of December.

sixteen million five thousand dollars.

In my Message to Congress of December, 1865, i was suggested that a policy should be advised which, without being oppressive to the jeople, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of yeas. The Secretary of the Tressury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly wrees that the longer it is actor, and justly urges that the longer it is delayed, the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1791 and 1816, and without further delay make proto the 30th day of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of \$3,300,000,000. Three years of peace intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have been successively \$520,000,000, \$346,000,000, and \$393,000,000 estimated as necessary for the \$332,000,000 estimated as necessary for the \$332,000,000 estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1868, we obtain a total expenditure of \$1, 000,000,000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy years that preceded the rebellios, and embracing the extraordinare averagiliars av accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1791 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labor should be enjoyed by our citizens rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other countries. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty million dollars. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest at all times be discarded as involving taxa-tion too heavy to be borne. The payment at all times be discarded as involving taction too heavy to be borne. The payment once in every sixteen years, the present rate of interest, makes an amount equal to the sum. If this vast debt is permitted to become permanent and increasing, it must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few and subject them to extra adapterous and conand enable them to exert a dangerous and con-trolling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become the local selves to become ensiaved and changed the save owner for new task mesters in the shape of bondholders and tar-gatherers. Besides permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments and tend to monopolies, perpetuities, and close legislation, and are totally irreconcilable with the free institutions introduced into our Republican system. They would gradually but surely sap its foundations and eventually sutvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its raiss a moneyed aristocracy. It is our duty to

would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which they should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the proprii ety and justice of a reduction on the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasmary in his report recommends five per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to its adjourniment on the 27th of July last, agrees on four

ple to keep and bear arms.shall not be ingringed. It is believed that the repeal of
such laws would be acceptable by the American people, as at least a partial return to the
strate fundamental principles of the government
and an indication that thereafter the Constitation is to be made the Nation's safe and
true guide. They can not be productive of
permanent benefit, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monaments of
the deficient wisdom which has characterized
our recent legislation.

FINANCE.

The condition of un finances demands
the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of
our population the public expenditures, base
will be added to a debt which is estimated to the string and four and a half per cent., while by many
others three per cent. has been held to be an
amply sufficient return for the investment.
The general impression as to the expediency
applies of \$28,397,098 32, and that
the expenditures for the same period were
plus of \$23,397,099. It is estimated that the
receipts during the present fiscal year ending
June 30, 1869, will be \$341,392,868, and
the expenditures, \$326,152,470, showing a
small ballance of \$15,240,298 in favor of the
Government. For the fiscal year ending
June, 3870, it is estimated that the receipts
will amount to \$327,000,000, leaving an estimated
for the variety of the concision of the string rate of interest has led to be an
amply sufficient return for the investment.
The general impression as to the expediency
of the existing rate of interest has led to ensuity in the public mind respecting the consideration which Government at the string rate of interest has led to ensideration which Government and an indication that the existing rate of interest has led to ensideration which Government and an indication that the existing rate of interest has led to ensideration which Government and an indication that the existing rate of interest has led to ensideration which Government and impression as to the expendence of the fact is made apparent when we consider that the bondholders receive from the treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that bonds are then converted into capital quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that bonds are the converted into capital for national banks, npon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be realized upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further enquiry whether bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our debts upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the tiement of our debts upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax payers of the nation. Our national credit should be secredly observed, but in making propositions for our creditors, we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their honds. be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by gold standard. Upon this statement of facts, it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government, should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semisanual installments, which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national dect. Six per cent. in gold would be at the present rates, equal to nine per cent. in currency; equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connections the second of the second o creditors a fair and liberal compensation at the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be admonish the leave that it is not went of the over-axions in exacting from the borrower a rigid compliance. Provisions must be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner surgested, or the Nation will not rapidly recover its prosperity. Its interests require that some measures should be taken to release the large amount of capital in the Government. It is now not merely unproductive, but in taxation annu-ally consumes one hundred and fifty million dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in aiding our people needing encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and

recover from the effects of the rebellion and injudicious legislation, and it should be the will of the Government to stimulate them by the assurance of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosparity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulwe cannot take the burdens from their should ders, we should at least manifest a willing-ness to help to bear.

In referring to the condition of their cir-culating mediums, I shall merely reiterate the relations as substantially stated in my

the principles of sound points the holders of its such measures as will caable the holders of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them without loss into specie. The reduction of our paper circulating medium may not follow. This, however, would depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tenders and bank notes convertible into coin its equivalent, their poleres would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest consideration.

y value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold a legal tender in payment of depts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in stiling contrast tender in payment of depts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in stiling contrast with that which was originally designed for our circulation. It now embraces, first, note of an attended to the Government excepting imports, and dues to the Government excepting for payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities them selves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States and which the law requires should be received as well in payment of all debts due between citizens; third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finances, however, the metallic currency, is received for only by one class of government creditors—those holding bonds, who semi-annually receive them interest in coin from the national treasury. There is no reason which will be received as satisfactory by the people, by those who defend the United States on land and protect the United States on the sea, the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, hearing the sears and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmers who supply the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the nary, the arisan who toils in the nation's workshops, the mechanica and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and ressels of war, why they should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive a deprecised paper currency, while and cast justice requires that all the creditors of the Government, standard established by the Constitution. On this foundation and by this means we would put an end to pair the standard established by the Constitution. On this foundation and by the means we would put an end to their just and the contract of the gratic standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statisties. The aggregate produced care and expense incident to such establishments and to let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once more be earnestly inaugurated by the Government, and banks and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of papers issued by either of a less denomination than \$20, should, by law, be excluded from circulation so that the people may have the benefit of a gold and silver circulation which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property and industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honeatly possesses or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has direct interest in maintaining as the circulating medium such a medium as shall be real and substantial, and not his ble to evaporate with opinior, and not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but to he made stands and not subject to be received in the successory for evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourages recensities destructive of its own happiness. It and indeed currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows, throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than \$200,000,000. Now he circulation of the National Bank notes and those as legal tenders is nearly \$700,000,000. It is argued by some that this amount should be increased, by some that this amount should be increased, of Others contend that a decrease is absolutely casenital to the interests of the country. In view of these adverse opinions it may be well to assential to the interests of the country. In view of these adverse opinions it may be well to assential to the interests of the country. In view of these adverse opinions it may be well to assential to the interests of the country. In view of these adverse opinions it may be well to assential to the interests of the country. In view of these adverse opinions it may be well to assential to the interests howing that when paper issue when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us enquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the \$700,000,000 op paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the currency is compared with gold and silver its currency is compared with gold and silver its currency is compared with gold and silver its currency. The striking fact makes it the duty of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by a deprenciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough and more than enough and more than enough and more than enough, and more than enough and more than enough and more than enough, and more than enough and more tha sacrinces and demoralization resulting use of depreciated and worthless paper.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred during the last year to mar our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Gaatemala. Hosoidus, Sań Śaiwador, Francei, Aussria, Beigium, Switzerland, Portugal. The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norwáy, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tualsy, Musout, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial, Musout, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial, with the Cordinal Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices wish of Congress that our national good offices.

Valley of the La Platia has been assidiously compiled with and kindly acknowledged by all the piled with and highly acknowledged by all the piled with an acknowledged by all the piled with a and the liepublies of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war on the South Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime, the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there is no indication of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either sits. we years, and there is no indication of a pres-ent purpose to re-me bostitities on either side, freat Britain and Fance have cordially second-id our proposition of mediation, and I do not orego the longe that it may soon be accepted by all the beligerents and I lead to a secure estab-ishment of peace and transfer selection. all the belligerents and I read to a secure estab-lishment of peace and trendly relations between the Spanish American lepublics of the Pacific and Spani, a result which would be attended with common benefits to the helligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Remoble has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into the citizenship any citizen of the United States or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condi-tion of voluntary registry. The correspondence submitted with be found panality replied with accounts of the ruin and whetchedness produced by the recent sections of the property of the correspondency submitted will be found paisfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by the recent extaquakes of unparalled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the Inited States, who were present in these countries at the time of the disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the suffers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgements by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow clitzens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Republic, whose Government is kindred to our own in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extremely, produced by the recent devastation and funndations. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of commerce. The Mexican Government has ratified the three treaties negotiated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a diluzeral and into thasis, for regulating consular consular consular consular consular consulars. treaties negotiated here last summer for estab-lishing the rights of naturalized citizena upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations, as well as friends of Republican institutions, have reason to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which has, for several years, existed between that youthful and vigorous Re-public and our own.

existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the 1sthmas of Dárien, under the auspices of the United States / I hope to be able to submit the result of thise negotiations to the Senate during the present session. The very liberal treaty-which saw entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention caused by the treaty between the United States and Venzuela. in July, 1855, for the mutual adwith by the treaty between the United States being able to lay before the Senate for its convenient of claims, has been held and commonicate that the Department of the treath of the treath of the department of the treath of th State that the heretoroer recognized law having been imparted under circumstances with promise durability it has been recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and the promise durability it has been recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation of here in the property of the profit of the Republic of Hayri. The political condition of Hayri and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavaers, which has bren carried into effect throughout the Island and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions and an intense derireto secure them. The attempt to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may result from a long indulgence of colonial supinences and dependence upon European monarchical powers. While the United States has on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, little has been done by the United States on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lead even a moral support to the efforts they, are so resolutely and constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselver. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of these principles and make these communities distrast if not dread a Government which at will consign to military domination Sales that are part of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempt by other nations to bring to this hemisphere the monarchical insattutions of Europe, assume to established insattutions of Europe, assume to established insattutions of Europe, same to established insattutions of Europe, same to established and the will consider the many known for the profit of this he

The attention of the Scuate and Congress is again respectivily called to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States toward these Islands is not very different from that in which it stands towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the Islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it would not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guaranty of good will and forcearance of all nations until the people of the Islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union. The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for security of trademarks and in the interests of manufacturers and commerce have invited his attention to the importance of establishing one, while

treaty negotiated here in January last for security of trademarks and in the interests of manufacturers and commerce have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while
it seems easy and profitable, a fair and equal
regulation of the Islands belonging to the Nations in the waters of the Pacific ocean.

The two treaties between the United States
and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and
ratified here during the last session of Congress,
have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian
government. A liberal Consails treasy, which
has been accepted and confirmed by the Italian
government. A liberal Consails treasy, which
has been accepted with Betgium, will be submitted to the Senate.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for guarding the rights of
naturalized citizens here, have been duly ratified and confirmed. Similar treaties have been
entered into with the Kungdoms of Belgium,
Wurtemburg and the Grand Duchy of Baden and
of Hesse, and i hope soon to be able to submit
equally satisfactory conventions of the same
claracter, now in course of negotiation with the
governments of Spano, Italy and the Ottoman
Emnire. governments of Spare, Italy and the Ottomar

governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

The examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon, and the Territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in virtue of the provision of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1848, has been diffigurally prosecuted under the direction of a joint international commission. to which they were such

prosecuted under the direction of a joint maternational commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the governments of July 1st, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical adjustment of the controversy relative to the Colonial trade and fisheries, can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and treat Britain until Congress shall have expressed its judgement concerning the principles involved.

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjudication. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, in adjudication. These are the motion of the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising voiving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1854, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of the respective governments. Negotiatiations upon these sub-jects are pending, and I am not without hope of

reaty which was recently negotiated with its proposed the capital. Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by various incidents and political severities Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by various incidents and political saverities preuiliar to that long isolated place. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belingerculs, and acknowledge with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Grana Britain, France, The Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain baving recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unamimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized. The friendly intercourse which has so long and happipity existed between the two countries, remains unchanged.

unchanged.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I renew the recommendation contained I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated July last, copy of which accompanies this message; that the judgement of the people should be taken or the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it should provide for an election of President and Vice President by the direct vote President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of Electors, and of making them ineligible for a re-election to a second term; for distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by death; resignation or remoyal of both President and Vice; for election of Senators to the U. S. Senate directly by the people of the several States instead of by Legislatures, and for the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, removes all pretexts for a violation of the organic law by remedying such imperfectness as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists until changed in an explicit

and authentic way, is the Constitution of the whole people—is sacredly obligatory upon all. In the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to be necessary and expedient. If carried into effect it will be the accomplishment of the great purposes for such measures as nave seemen to us assessed, and expedient. If carried into effect it will be the accomplishment of the great purposes for which the Constitution was ordsized, which it comprehensively states, was to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common good and the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress is vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing tunwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an All-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, insure reverence for the Constitution. Federal Union, insure reverance for the tution, restore properity and happiness whole people and promote on earth pes bole people and promote on earth peace a ood will towards men. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. 1868.

Walla Walla Statesman.

WM. H. NEWELL..

FRIDAY EVENING, December 18, 1868. THE official returns from Ohio foot up

majority of 41,190 for Grant. JAMES O'MEARA, editor of the Idaho World, is reported as dangerously ill. With another mail we hope to hear that he is im-

OFFICIAL VOTE -The full official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: Grant, 342, Seymour, 313,382. Grant's majority,

AT Salt Lake they are offering ten dollare per day for a two-horse team, sixteen dollars for a four and twenty-two dollars for a six to haul railroad ties.

THE radicals of Boston press the appoint nent of Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury. It is none of our funeral, but we think he will do about as well as any other radical.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.—A bill transfering the Indian Bureau to the War Department has passed the House of Representa tives by an overwhelming vote. It is thought that it will pass the Senate with little or no opposition. This is in accordance with the recommendation of Generals Grant and Sherman, both of whom contend that it is abso. lutely necessary to place the Indians exclusively under the control of the military.

Among the first business introduced at the opening of the session of Congress was bill for the repeal of the tenure of office law. This was a pet measure with the radicals when the Executive was opposed to them, but now that the President is likely to be with them they change front and throw aside as useless rubbish the per of yearrday. When the radicals have a purpose to serve they have little regard for either consistency decency.

TAXATION CEASES .- An exchange says : When the farmer is tired of loilty,' scalawag rule, and taxation, he can signify the fact by voting for de nocrats. When democrats get power in this country, that moment taxation ceases and a new era of prosperty sets in. When democrats get power, they will issue \$3,000,000,000 in greenbacks for genuine 'Reconstruction.' Two thousand millions will be used to build up our fallen countrymen in the South, that presperity may again come to the rice, cotton sugar, o, and grain States, and thence the people!

WELL NAMED .- The Oregonian terms the Federal officials of that State the "mercenary brigade." The term will apply with singular fitness to the Federal officials of Washington Territory, as certainly from Howe down they are all actuated by the one single purpose of feathering their own nests. At the commencement of the quarrel between Congress and the President, they all sided with the latter, but just as soon as the tenure of office bill became a law they flopped over. This "mercenary brigade" is ever ready to shout "good Lord or good devil," for the man who promises them their "bread and

ARREST OF OUR DELEGATE. The Sacra ento Union has a dispatch dated Roston December 1st, which furnishes the following particulars of the arrest of Hon. Alvan Flanders, Delegate from Washington Ter-

"Alvan Flanders, the Delegate to Congr from Washington Territory, was arrested at Charlestown by the Sheriff on a writ in favor of one Roberts, of San Francisco, involving a claim for \$3,000. Flanders appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, demanding to be discharged; he being a Delegate to Con-gress, was exempt from such arrest in civil suits. Judge Foster to-day decided the pe-titioner activates. suits. Judge Foster to day decided the pe-titioner entitled to his discharge and ordered his release.

OLIGARCHIES .- The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: It looks as if the Con Baker, Sharpstein, Kyger and Cox were apgressional radicals were trying to establish an oligarchy. The precedents for that sort of thing are not encouraging. Let them overhaul their Grote, and when found make note of the rise and fall of the Government of the thirty at Athens, 404 B. C. One year of their fickle and cruel despotism was enough, even in that slow age, to disgust the people with them; and within that period the thirty had been killed, and their tyrannical acts annulled, and the democracy with all the administrative bodies re-established. Men who will make dangerous experiments in legislation, should beware how they tempt in legislation, should b

Hon. H. K. Hines was announced to address our people on the subject of Railroads, at the Court House, on Saturday last. It so happened that the gentleman did not reach Walla Walla until Sunday night, and so the meeting was deferred to Tuesday afternoon, at which time and place there was a full attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Kyger, Esq., who named Hon. Frank'P. Dugan, for Chairman. After which, on motion, H. M. Chase was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Hines was then introduced, and pro seeded to address the meeting on the general question of the Railroad system of the Paeific coast. He said: The first thing to be observed is that there are two objective points toward which these roads point. viz: San Francisco and Puget Sound. We are only concerned to-day to discuss the latter. Practically and commercially the mouth of the Columbia River will be found to be Puget Sound. It being an impossibility for to a secondary and coasting trade, or seek some way to a harbor accessible to the largest sized vessels. That harbor is Puget Sound.

Railroad lines are contemplated, or are now in process of construction approaching the Sound from at least two points-first the Northern Pacific, over some pass in the Cascade Mountains far north of the Columbia. Second, the Union Pacific, from the main trunk, at or near Salt Lake, to a junction with the Puget Sound and Columbia River line, and thence to the Sound, reaching the same point on the Sound that will be struck by the other. Or, thirdly, the Northern Pacific, failing to force the passage of the Cascades, make a southern detour and entering the Columbia pass of the Cascades, reach the objective point on the line neces sarily adopted by the Union Pacific. What will be the result of the adoption of either of these lines to you of Walla Walla? First, as to the Union Pacific, the reconnoissances that have just been made by gentlemen connected with that road are only preliminary and partial, and with no view of selecting a route. If they build, their more probable line, which will be the Willow Creek line from the mouth of Malheur to the head of Jonn Day river, thence down that river to the Columbia, passing Walla Walla far to the south. The Northern Pacific almost necessarily passes you far to the north, and thus by either and both of these lines you are left out.

What then is to be done? Your local road from Walla Walla to Wallula will afford you some, but only partial relief. While it will afford you a more expeditious and cheaper communication with the river, it will make an additional trans-shipment of freight. Now it is these trans-shipments, and not the distance, that makes the cost of freight. Already your freight must be handled eight times before it lays on the wharf at the scaboard. Your railroad to Wallula will make it nine. Then the question arises, is there not a remedy that is complete? I answer, yes; connect your Vali ley and country by a direct and continuous railroad communication with Puget Sound by securing a franchise and constructing a road from Walla Walla to connect with the Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad. and the work is done. The first step is the organization of a company; then the procurance from Congress of a right of way and land grants for your road; then securing such aid from the counties through which the road will pass, as, in connection with the land grants, will give a basis of credit in the money markets; say guaranteed bonds to the amount of half a million dollars. With these you are in a position to negotiate, and

become at once masters of the situation. To secure such a franchise a company has already filed articles of incorporation. They desire your cooperation as incorporators with them, and have instructed me to ask you to become equal, or, if you choose, superior to them, by taking an equal or a greater number of shares. They desire this further, for

ment and prosperity of our whole Territory In addition to the above there were given statements and statistics relating to the sources of wealth in the Territory, especially the already large lumber, shingle and coal trade of the Sound.

At the conclusion of Mr. H's address Mr. W. H. Newell, moved the appointment of a committee of five, to consider and examine the propositions as set forth in the address, and report at an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Walla Walla county. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Newell, pointed said committee. Subsequently the Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of gathering and collecting statistics showing the resources and business prospects of the Walla Walla Valley basiness prospects of the Trains Trains Trains, and forward the same to Mr. Hines at Washington. Messrs. Johnson, Blewett and Mullan were appointed said committee.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting then adjourned.

A LADY in San Francisco has sued for divorce on the ground that her husband is a

EDITOR STATESMAN :- The Legislature organized on Monday last, and on Tuesday elected their officers. Council, Hon. Taylor, of Idaho county, President; Hon. Geo. Ainslie, Secretary. House, Hon. E. T. Beatty, of Idaho county, Speaker; Hon. Sayers, Chief Clerk. The elections are good, espe cially Judge Beatty.

To-day, Governor Ballard delivered his message by his private Secretary. The Council is all democratic; the House 19 demo crats and 1 republican.

I will keep you posted of all proceedings, and secure you all public documents of any use or value, and send them regularly.

The Territorial Treasurer states that he will have money on hand to pay off part of the expenses of the Legislature at its close so that our Territo.ial warrants will be worth something near a respectable market value. The prison fund is the only one behind hand, and that is because the estimates for that large size clipper and merchant vessels to institution had been based on the cost of enter the Columbia, we must either consent articles three or four years since, and the Boise county jail being used for penitentiary purposes, the cost is greater than it would be in this Valley.

The weather thus far has been magnifi

ent, but falling weather is threatened. The Central Pacific Railroad surveyors will be in this town in a few days. Some anxiety is felt to know where the Railroad ass this city, if through it or several away. Yours, ADA. miles away.

GREELEY ON FRANCHISE .- The Tribune editorially urges the enfranchisement of all who are now disfranchised because of rebellion as well as by color. It submits the following plan for the Constitutional Amendment on the subject of naturalization : First restrict naturalization to United States Courts and Commissioners; second, print official records of the names of all persons naturalized, with the date of naturalization respectively; third, allow any foreigner who swears he is now an actual resident of the United States and expects to remain so, has committed no crime other than rebellion or treason, and tenders hearty and exclusive allegiance to our Union and Constitution, to become a citizen at any time, without exacting preliminary residence or declaration of intentions; fourth, to accord the right of suffrage to every person who has been man to reliminate the first of the control of the contro turalized not less than eighteen months and swears he has in the meantime committed no crime known to our law; fifth, punish as a elony the manufacture or use of illegal certificates of naturalization, and voting or at-tempting to vote by emigrants not qualified as aforesaid. Such an amendment, it trusts, would be ratified, and would powerfully aid General Grant to securing a lasting and general peace.

ALASKA - BRIBERY. - The Pittsburg Penu.,) Post says : · Some intensely interesting items concerning the Alaska business will be made public some of these days, in which distinguished officials, leading newspapers and correspondents thereof will be made to figure. Over a half million dollars were distributed, and the most conclusive testimony is promised to establish the fact. It will be no electioneering dodge as it has been withheld partly for the reason that if made public during the canvass motives might have been misunderstood There will be a flutter among the dry bones newspapers from Washington to Chicago newspapers from Washington to Chicago of the radical stripe, and gentlemen high in position of the same ilk made to occupy humiliating positions.

THE PROOF OF TIME. - A cotemporary remarks: Time has proven beyond all question that the democratic party and dem ocratic politicians only are qualified to make laws for, administer, and govern the manifold interests and vast empire of American freemen. Through the wisdom and government of democrats the bankrupt but independent colonies of 1787, became the vast continens tal Western empire of sovereignties of 1860. Since then eight years of black republican piracy and plunder have taught the lesson more strongly, that no other party is quali fied to fill the measure of American destiny the reason that the united action of our people is necessary to the great results we all with himself when we, as a people, shall again have a Washingtonian Union on Jefferson again have a Washingtonian Uni

> MR. EVERETT, in 1858, described the Southern States, after traveling over them, as holding a population as intelligent, as posperous, as moral, as religious, as any to be found on the surface of the globe.' This population was white, but of a portion of this same country now, the New Orleans Crescent says : 'A friend of ours recently returned from a trip through St. Charles Parish, tells us that he rode thirty-four miles through the parish, and in that time did not see a woman or child. On asking the reason of this, he was informed that the new ing an attitude that for their own safety the grees in the parish had assumed so threaten celess portion of the population been sent to the city. THE CAPITAL OF NEBRASKA.-Lincoln

he capital of Nebraska, is a city of the most surprising growth, even in this progressive age. Seven months ago there stood on thi age. Seven months ago there sweat town site two log houses used by farmers as dwellings, situated one mile apart. Now, there dwell there a thousand souls, and many of the business houses and residences are of a fine order, being built of brick and stone.

THE sum of \$1,374 75 has been subscribed in San Francisco for the sufferors by the this advertise ago the food in Switzerland. "THE MISSING GIRL"

EDITOR STATESMAN: — In your issue of November 27th, is an article relative to a missing half-breed girl, that contains statements which I desire to correct. The girl was placed in my wife's charge, as stated, and remained with us for over three years, during all of which time she was treated as one of the family. At the time Mr. Frazier, the girl's father, left her with us, he stated that if her mother—an Indian woman belonging to the Colville tribes—knew where the girl was she would steal her away. The EDITOR STATESMAN: - In your issue of longing to the Cclville tribes—knew where the girl was she would steal her away. The child remained with us, as already stated, for over three years, and during the whole of that time appeared to be perfectly satisfied. In the latter part of July, she disappeared, and search was at once made for her. My son first went to Mr. Quinn, our nearest neighbor, and inquired for her, but they had not seen the child. This was on the evening of the day she disappeared. The following morning my son resumed the search, and starting up the creek, about three lundred yards from my house, found her tracks leading in the direction of a currant patch which is about four miles up the creek. He tracked her to the currant patch, and then found her tracks which is about four miles up the creek. He tracked her to the current patch, and then found her tracks as if returning toward home. This track he followed along down home. This track he followed along down to about two miles above the house, where she appeared to have sate down. Her tracks she appeared to have sate down. Her tracks were seen for a few steps further, and then all traces of the child disappeared. My son next went up to the head of the creek, about next went up to the head of the creek, about sixteen miles, to Mr. Freeman's, and inquired there and all along the creek, but was unable to obtain any tidings of her. The following day I resumed the search, and going over to the Toucanon, called at Tom Reynolds', but they knew nothing of her; I next went to Mr. King's place and inquired of Mr. Whetstone, with the same result. Continuing the search, I went on down to Mr. Beeman's place, and found his wile at home, but was unable to learn any thing of the lost child. Next I came to Wim. Fa. the lost child. Next I came to Wm. Fa.
gan's, but he too was unable to give me say
information. I then returned home, and that
same night Mr. Fagan came over to my
house; the next morning, he and I went up
the creek and found the girls tracks, as described by my see. the creek and found the girls tracks, as described by my son. That was the last trace found of her. The following Sunday an lo found of her. The following Sunday an Isdian passed the house, and my neighbor, Mr. Quinn, asked him if he had seen any thing of the missing girl? To this the indian replied that the tracks of a child had been seen over on the Snake River; my wife their showed him a pair of the girl's shoes, which the Indian said were about the size of the racks a that had hean seen. I then bregand the Indian said were about the size of the tracks that had been seen. I then bargained with the Indian, and he agreed for \$5 and a sack of flour to find her. The Indian started out on the following Tuesday, and went up as far as the Lapwai Agency, having been or three weeks after, having heard from the Indians that she had been seen over on the snake River, I in company with Wm. Fagan, went over there, and on inquiry learned that the tracks of a child had been seen in an Iudian's watermelon patch. Continued on further up the Snake River, and lound an Iudian who told us that his squaw had seen a child answering the description of the missing girl, and that her feet were sore from having traveled over the rocks, and that she was without a bounet. The Indian further stated that his squaw wanted to take the child across the river in a canoe, but she refused torgo. Here I gave over the search but before coming home I offered the Indian any reasonable compensation if he would find the girl and deliver her to me. This is the last I heard or know of the child, and all about her remains a mystery to me My impression, however, is that her mother has got her and that she will yet be found. I here close, and with this statement of facts I leave the public to decide whether I was lacking in efforts to find the lost child

Yours, FRANK McBREARTY. A STEAMBOAT Captain on the Mississippi has given the new popular name of Grecian Bend' to what was formerly known as Shirt-tail Bend' on that river.

Grand New Year's Ball!

WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. NO. 1, AT THE NEW HALL, ON MAIN STREET.

Steam Fire Engine! J. E. Bourn, Jo. Hellmuth, W. H. Bender Charles Able, M. Cosgrove W. H. Andrews, John Dovell, H. Philbrook

FLOOR MANAGERS.
John Justice,
Wm. O'Donnel.

TICKETS, Including Supper. - . . \$600.

PUBLIC DANCING SCHOOL A PUBLIC PARTY WILL BE GIVEN BY THE DANCING SCHOOL, on CHRISTMAS EVE. Decomber 24, 1868, at the new DANCING HALL, & Main Street.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. P. WINESETT, GEO. BAILEY,
A. KAY.

TICKETS, Including Supper, - - 94 %
Music by the Walla Walla STRING BAND.
BAUER, Foreman.

INDIAN SUPPLIES, OFFICE NEZ PERCES INDIAN AGENCY, LAPWAL, I. T., 1/ccember 8, 1868

DEPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GOODS TO the Nor Perces Indian Agency. I. T.
Bids will be received at this office up to the index of January, 1869, for the following has of access to wit:

Seventy five naive Blacker, Occasion, White 31 prints

Bids will be received at this office up to the day of January, 1869, for the following his of excles, to wit:

Seventy five pairs Blankets, Oregon White, 3) print Indian Blankets.

Ten dozen Flannel Shirts, red and white.

Two hundred pounds Totacco, good IndianSix hundred yards Calico, Last colors.

Two hun fred yards Bedticking.

Five dozen 6-4 Woolet Shave, Last colors.

Two hun fred yards Bedticking.

Five dozen 6-4 Woolet Shaverheifs.

Six hundred yards Clubleached Cotton Cloth.

Ten dozen Cotton Handkerheifs.

Two live gross Matches.

Two hundred White Libent Thread.

Two live dozen Butcher Knives.

One thousand pounds Racon.

Four hundred pounds Sugar.

Two hundred pounds Sugar.

Two hundred pounds Soap.

Ten pounds Tea.

Two hundred pounds Soap.

Ten pounds Castile Soap.

I shall reserve the right to reject all hids.

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I shall resement. The generation of the source of th

LAID UP,-The steamer Mary Moody has been teid up for the season. Capt. Julius, her commander, is how in town, and reports business on the Lake as very dull. THE WEATHER .- For over a week it has

ained more or less, and as a result our street are ankle deep in mud. An excellent argumen favor of sidewalks. S. H. McLaughlin is requested to call at

this office and settle his subscription account. All others in arrears will understand that they are invited to call and settle.

INFORMATION wanted of Flavina J. Walker, who was at Walla Walla in the early part of May, 1868. His relatives, living in Iowa, wish to know what has become of him.

INDIAN SUPPLIES .- Dr. Robert Newell, Agent in charge of the Lapwai Reservation, advertises for proposals to supply the Agency with a large amount of merchandise. The attention of mer-chants is directed to the notice, in another

best shot in the country, he very naturally took the best prize—a magnificent turkey—at the shooting match, on Saturday last, and then graed the traphy of his skill over to the editor. If there is any more good shots in the country, we shall be pleased to hear from them.

FREE ADMISSION .- The Superintendent of the to say that gentlemen from this section of the ountry are invited to visit the Exchange Reading Room, free of charge. Full files of newspapers, magazines, &c., from all parts of the country, are kept for the use of visitors.

DISEASE AMONG THE Hogs .- We learn that within the last month a great fatality has preailed among the hogs in this Valley. One settier tells us that he has lost sixty head. The disease is an affection of the throat, known as the quinsey. If any of our readers are acquainted with a remedy for this complaint, they will con-fer a public benefit by making it known through our columns.

failed, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company have taken hold of the the telegraph enterprise and propose to put the line up without delay. The greater part of the poles are already secured, and with the opening of spring the Company expect to extend the line to Walla Walla, and thence to Boise City. In the history of this coast the telegraph has always preceded the railroad. but the latter has invariably followed, and soon with the flashes of the lightning has been heard the snorting of the 'Iron horse. In our own case it is fair to infer that the railroad track will fol low fast on the heels of the telegraph.

PROF. HUSON'S DANCING SCHOOL .- The firs erm of Prof. Huson's dancing school is about drawing to a close, and it is proper to say that throughout the term the Professor has given ver general satisfaction and shown himself a highly ecomplished instructor in the terpsichorea At the unanimous request of his friends and pupils, Prof. H. has consented to remain at Walla Walla, and will give another course of Instruction in dancing. A new class is now forming, the term for which will commence with the close of the holidays. All those who would perfect themselves in this delightful accomplishment should avail themselves of this opportunity.

IMPROVED PLOW .-- Mr. J. F. Abbott has now at ork on his ranch an improved "Gang Plow, which, upon examination, we deem admirably adapted to the wants of farmers in this Valley. This plow is the invention of J. C. Pfeil, of Illi nois, and the merit claimed for it, is that it runs lighter than other plows running at the same depth, and held by the plowman while on foot. The depth of the furrow is regulated by a crank axle, which is so arranged that the the plow can be driven deeper or shallower by means of a lever at the pleasure of the driver, when the team is in motion. With this plow one man can do more work than two men with the ordinary walking plow and the same amount of team, and hence on any ordinary farm the whole cost of the uplement can be saved in a single season. Among all the labor-saving machines we have examined, designed for the use of the farm, we know of none that for simplicity, ease of working, and general adaption to the purpose intend-ed, excel the "Pfeil Gang Plow," and as such we commend it to the attention of our farmer

ington Engine Company have determined to spose of their hand machine and purchase a steam engine to take its place. Any of th neighboring towns that may desire a substantial hand engine, in good working order, and capable of efficient service, will do well to apply at once and secure the engine that is about to be thrown out of use. For the purpose of raising the means give a New Year's Ball, the proceeds of which will be applied to that purpose. But a small part of the purchase money can be obtained in this way, and hence it will be necessary to appeal to the liberality of our business men and all Some of the members of the Company have already pledged themselves to pay \$100 each toward getting a steam fire engine, and it is not doubted that property holders-not memberswill contribute with equal liberality. The engine is estimated to cost not to exceed \$4,000, and what with the sale of the old machine, and the money that can be realized from the ball and by subscriptions, the members are sanguine the

MEDICINE WOLF, & Cheyenne chief, who was killed a few weeks ago in western Kansas, had forty scalps, which he wore for a necklace. All were those of white pleoplesome taken from gray-headed men an men, and some from very small children.
A piece of the chief's own scalp is to be
made into a vest chain for one of the party

BRIGHAM Young is issuing currency in Utah, generally resembling the national greenback. There is said to be a good deal dent finds his banking operations very pro-

KILPATRICK CHALLENGES GENERAL BUT 31st, contains the following: Having in centlemanly and courteous manner conducted myself in the canvass in the Fifth Coned myself in the canvass in the Fifth Con-gressional District, and having been falsely accused and basely slandered by General. Butler, in his speech at Marblehead, on Thursday evening, I hereby challenge Ger-eral Butler to meet me, General Gordon, and Colonel Whittemore, at the mass meeting on Salem Common, on Monday at two o'clock, then and there to repeat and prove his foul slanders if he can. slanders if he can

A HOSPITAL for "women who are disgusted with their husbands," has been proposed in Cleveland; but a canvass of the prospective applicants for admission showed that half the buildings in the town would be required to accommodate the patients, and the project has been abandoned for the

A MEXICAN official State paper is made up of five columns and a half of a flowing oration, four columns and a half of ary offi-cial documents, one and three-quarters of poetry, and a quarter of a column of advertisements. Enterprising merchants, there !

A GERMAN philosopher predicts that the continents of the Old and New Worlds will one day be submerged. Nobody, however, need be alarmed. The philosopher says that this event will take place in about five hundred million years.

BRIGHAM YOUNG says he would be willing to give up half of his wives if he were certain they would get husbands who could "lead them to eternal salvation." In his uncertainty he thinks he will keep them for

INSTEAD of sending wool East for our factories the West consumes more than it produces in its own mills. There are over 600 woolen mills in the seven States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and

THE Prince of Wales declines to have anything to do with the Free Masons. His father taught him not to enter any society unless he was first theoretically made ac-quainted with its nature, mysteries and ob-

No President of the United States, up the present time, has had a child born in the White House. It is understood that the fact will not exist long after the 4th of March part March next.

BIRTHS.
On the 15th inst., the wife of P. B. Johnson Ou the 14th inst., the wife of A. BAZETT, of On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Wertheimer, of a son.

A NEW STOCK HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. BAUER RESPECTFULLY - ANNOUNCES that he has just returned from below with a HOLIDAY GOODS: Embracing a great variety of articles suitable for

Presents for Ladies & Gentlemen! Also, a great variety of Toys & Fancy Goods, table for Presents for Children. Also, a very flut of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, and a general ek of Goods suitable for the Christmas and New str's Holidays. Call and examine the new stock. 7-2m

1868{Holiday Goods!}1869 BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

FANCY NOTIONS CHEAPFOR CASH: BE

A LLL WHO WISH DEEDS. MONTGAGES,
Agreements, Homestead Papers, Pre-Emption
Proof, and any other Papers CAREFULLY DRAWN.
Zeknowledgments taken by a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds.
Land Sujits, &c., fishfully
attended by one who has had many years of SUC
CESSFUL PRACTICE. (AT PRIOFS TO SUIT
THE TIMES, will please call on H. PARKER, who
can STILL and WILL BE FOUND in Walla Walla,
as his Office in the NEW BOOK AND VARIETY
STORE.

H. PARKER is a Notary Public and Commis A sioner of Deeds for States and Territories.
Alon, Agent for the MANKATTAN LIFE INSUR.
ANUE COMPANY of New York, one of the OLD.
EST AND BEST Comparise in the United States.
EST THE DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the
New Book and Variety Store, is for rent, with of
witnout the furniture. Enquire of
6-6-ff H. PARKER.

46-tf H. PARKER. Notice to Settlers on Public Lands.

PARKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all valuable services to Homestead Claimants,

whose five years of residence has expired. I have full instructions from the Laud Department, Washington City, which must be eemplied with. I hope to merit a continuous of the condidence reposals me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their basiness 22-3m H. FARKER.

MILTON MILLS. PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and Warranvier to be Surginos to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG. Milton Mills, Nov 1, 1867.

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS
per day, exclusive of Doctor's fees; payable
weekly in advance.

45-tf

JOE. HELMUTH,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE.

Washington Territory, [42-tf.

A great French Physician says; "Mork than hall the disease in the world comes from neglect to drift the yeatern against change to eath it is to keep e and the property of the same of the same e and the same of the same of the same inform, so that changes from Heat to cold, from Dry Damp, etc., cannot preet the machinery of the dy, and bread disease."

PLANTATION BITTERS.

-This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of eaple for every symptom of a "Stomach out of

The secret of it is this: Plaustation Bitters are ertain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and hrow off the approaching danger. The tendency of he operations of Nature is always towards a cure; il she needs is a little assistance at the proper time, tow much more reasonable and sensible it is to help er along with a gentle, yet powerfel Zonio. than seense with noisonous drues and flery mixtures.

Important Certificates. " * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Eitters have saved my life. Rev. W. H. Waggoner, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURIUN, Philadelphis, Pa."

... * * I have been a great sufferer from Dys-pepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. Сатноям, Rochester, N. Y."

"" * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to andreds of our disabled soldiers with the most as-mishing effect. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O." The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS
to all or by the gallon, as a swindler and impostor,
tercare of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp
UNMUTILATED over every cork.
Soid by all Druggists, drovers and dealers through-

Soid by an Drugge, and the world.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418, Front St., San Francisco.
Agents for California and Necada.

FLEAS.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is sure and cerin death to everything of the Insect species—Fleas,
suches, Mosquitoes, Auts, bugs,

17 KILLS INSTANTLY.

What is required to this arti-

What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this arti-is, that notwith-tanding its instant death to in the its perfectly harmless to mankind and domes-animals. I can be inhalled or eaten with impunity, hears the testimony of eminent disinterested chem-

that it is FREE FROM POISON.

No article has ever given such preserva-in its use.

Its reputation is well known. It is easily and read-ily used—directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits.

The genuine has the signature of E. Lyon, and the private stamp of Demas Banker & Co. Anything else of this kind is an initiation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will nave no other.

Solid by all druggists and dealers on Pacific coast.

MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing

SORE THROAT,
STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS,
EAR ACHE,
FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS,
SWELLINGS,

FOR HORSES It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Bruises, Wind-

has all Spawin. Splint, lung-none, granses, etc. its hould be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Its should be kept in every house, camp, and stable, cidents will occur. Promptness is efficavings. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, caring the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the pricade U. S. stamp of Damas Bankus & Co. and the pricate U. S. stamp of Damas Bannes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Sold by all Druggiets and Storos in every town and mining camp on Pacific cosst.

20-1y-cow

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM. IAIN STREET. OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANU-

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERING -

Wool, Hair, and Spring Matrasses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES WINDOW GLASS, SASH, fixtures, &c. Terms, Cash.

DALLES CITY, OREGON.
THOMAS SMITH, ----- Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HAVING RE-BUILT 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 vestilated, and farmished to suit the most institious. Thankful for the favor of his patrons for the last six years, hopes by his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the heir every want, to merit their continuance for the property of the last their address to their advance of the last the last their address be supplied by only the

Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to sait the times.

OMNIBUS will always be in readiness on arriof the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers their hagyang to and

EXCELSIOR MILL. THE EXCELSIOE MILL has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated throughout, and being now provided with four-feet FRENCH BURES, and an improved SMUT MACHINE, is now prepared to turn out FLOUR equal to the best brands on the

to turn out FLOUR equation and in their grain and have the same ground on reasonable terms.

Orders for FLOUR and FEED filled on short no tice and the lowest market raises.

H. P. ISAACS.

SWIFT'S NEW STOKE ON THE UPPER UMATILLA, 8 NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH

MEW STOCK OF GOODS. TO Go and See Him, Everybody!

DR. J. H. DAY,

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

AND PANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES.

OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY

Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store

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

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR

PATENT MEDICINES,

-ALSO,-

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

COLORS, &c. DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the ore, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old tore, respectfully solicies the patronage of his old iends and the public. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully com-ounded, and orders answered with care and dis-

pounded, and of the potential pot ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and Re-TURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

ADAMS BRO'S,

Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, CRUCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS. Walla, Walla, July 17, 1868. 81-tf

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 34. THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, OF DISTRICT NO. 34, Walls Walla county, W. T., will be reopened on MOSDAY, the 16th of November, 1884, in charge of the former teacher, B. F. CROSS, assisted by MISS ADA SICKLER, Owing to the public fand being exhausted, the following rates of tutton are thought necessary, per quarter of twelle weeks:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Seven dollars, in advance.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Seven dollars, in advance.
INTEINEDIATE DEPARTMENT—Pupils nsing the Third Reader, Second Geography, Grammar, and the Sender Sevens of Second Geography, Grammar, and Sender Election, Grammar, History, and Book-Keeping, or Philosophy. Astronomy, Algebra, and Geometry, three or more to form a class, Twelve dollars, in advance.

Legal Tenders taken at par. *68
The School will be governed by Moral Sussion, but the incorrigible will Yield Compulsory Obedience.
I T. REESE.
WM. KOHLHAUFF.
GEOIGGE F. THOMAS.

Directors.

MR. CROSS is well known as a successful Teachor in this Territory, during the past thirteen years, and respectfully refers patrons to Col. Wm. Cock. J. D. Laman, L. P. Berry, Wm. Redford, Rw. C. Eells, R. Jacobs, and the Directors of the district: A limited number of pupils can obtain work ate families, at Four Dollars per week; wash 48-1m

Physicians' Cards.

E. SHIEL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

WALLA WALLA. DR. W. S. MINEER. DR. W. S. MINKEER,

BHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUGHBUR
Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Also, member of several State Medical
Associations, and has had several years' experience
in both Hospital and p ivate practice.

By Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla
Malla, Offics, on Second street, in the rear of Mr.
A. Kyger's Store.

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER, LATE SUBGEON U.S. ARMY Office, opposite Printing Office. Residence, Corner Rose and Sumach Sts

MEDICAL OFFICE
Main Street, NEXT DOOR TO SCHW.
444 PIONEER DENTIST,

DR. CHARLES HERZOG. DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, next door to the Assay Office, watte walls. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP Is now in operation and ready to

MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

CASTINGS, MACHINERY

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast, and to

Compete with any Foundry in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED! ion will be paid to all orde from abroad, and to repairing in our line. Our Mo PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE

BEST OF WORKMANSHIP,
AND LOW PRIORS 12

Cash paid for old Copper, Esses, Zine and Ca

On. (1341) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

THO MUTTAL LIPE INSTRANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

1842...... INCORPORATED 1842. ASSETS, August 1, 1868, \$28,000,000 CASH.

PURELY MUTUAL

ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOL-DERS. Persons now insuring in this old and reliable Company with fully participate in the Dividends of February at, 1868. Dividends may be used in reduction of second payment, or to increase the Policy. The method scopted by this Company the success of the institution the character of the men managing the business the promptness in paying losses, the mode of declaring Dividends, should all be taken into

THE MUTUAL LIFE

Has been in successful operation for over 25 years. It is the OLDEST wholly Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States. The ablest business men in the country are on its Board of Trustees. Every profession and department of business is represented. Twenty-five rears of unparalleled success has placed this Company in advance of all others and put the seal of approval on the prudence, economy, safety and success of its mode of doing business.

There must be a foremost Life Insurance Comall departments of life. There are leading bankers, commercial houses and manufacturers. The position of THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st February, 1868 speaks for itself, proving itself the most equita ble Company in the world, offering superior advantages in all the features of business, combined with unequalled financial security. Its "record is this-It excels all other companies in the

Largest Number Insured, 52,384. sources, " All Cash.'

The largest annual cash dividend, 1867.8 2,517,114 00
The largest total dividends
Cash value of all dividends, over...... 12,500,000 00 Additions for dividends, over

IT SHOWS The lowest rate of mortality to in-

Receipts of the PacificCoast Branch Office for year ending August 1, 1868, over \$833,000, being more than four times that of any other Company. The attention of business men is called to above statement of facts and figures, exhib

the above statement of facts and figures, exhib-iting the superior inducements and advantages offered by this sterling old Company, THE MUTUAL LIFE of New York. For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c. R. W. HEATH, Jr., Agent for Oregon & the Territories, Office-cor. Front and Stark Sts.,

O. P. LACY, Local Agent, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Attornens' Cards.

SHARPSTEIN & JOHNSON, Attorneys at La WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Practice in all the Courts of Washington Territor and Eastern Oregon. 52-3m W. G. LANGFORD, A TTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.

63° Claims against the Government of every mater promptly attended to.

8. C. 1088.

CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Office formerly occupied by J. H. Lasster. 28-tf

A. MULLAN ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

AT URBET & GUNDALLA, W. T.

PECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO
Preciping, Home-steading and entering lands
at the different land offices, and making Final Homestead Proofs. Oregon and Washington Indian War
Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the
United States promptly.

J. H. BLEWETT,

fiet or acknowledged under the seal of the U. Sixtrict Court.
Willalso par particular attention the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of non-estimate and persons temporarily absent.
Office in the Court House Walla Walls. W. T. June 30, 1865.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEAC Will attend to collection of debt

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

Having added KEW MACHINERY to my Mill, als a NEW PLANER, I can now Dreas Lember 24 inche wide and 6 inches thick and TONGUE and GROOVI from 3 to 16 inches wide. 1 have all the late styles o MOULDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. It am also prepared to do
Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done.

I will take for pay or part pay for all work done.

I will take for pay or part pay for all work done.

I will take for pay or part pay for all work done.

Barley.

Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO All 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, Walla Walla.

25-W JOHN DOVELL. BUVE MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 13.

6 A. M. holds in regular Communications on the lat and 3d Mondays of each month, at \$8 fo clock and 3d Mondays of each month, at \$1 fo clock and Brathren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order oft

W. M.

COUNTER FOR SALE HANDSOMELY FINISHED COUNTER, anitA able for a Store, Salcon, or any kind of busicus, ter sale chasp. Apply at this office. 37-tf

Phillips & O'Donnell,



WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND

LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and

IRON WIRE. and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

-AND-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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

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

BLACKSMITHING SHOEING SHOP. M. 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 assert no of

hand a the assortm of
Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel
Vehicles of Every Class.
REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanike manner.
Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER
Used Excusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO OIDER. HOUSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH:
Horse Shoeing, - \$3 50
Setting Shoes, each - 50
Setting Shoes, each - 50
Walla Walla, April 3, 1808.

WM. KOHLHAUFF

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

MINERS' TOOLS,
AND SUPPLIES.

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.

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. W. E. THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MENDENI (LL PATENT CHURN, for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by us and in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work in from

HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK! Provisions of All Kinds,

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

opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House.

11-tf MANSFIELD & THEODORE. O. S. SAVAGE, WILL write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attors House & Sign Painter.

> MY HEARSE. Will be used in connection with the business rom this date, both in this City and in the coun-ry, FREE OF CHARGE.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla.

11-tf CAL WINESET UNDERRTAKER

Hearse Free of Charge!

PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla,
4-tf JOHN PICARD.

CITY HOTEL, G. JOSEPH Proprietor THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOB-oughly renovated and placed in the best possi-e condition, will at all times be kept as a

First-Class Hotel. Ranche for Sale.

Ranche for Sale.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Ranches in the Valley, situated three miles from town, on the Yellow Hawk Creek. On this Rauch there is 120 acres of improved land, a comfortable Dweifing House, Frame Grainery, and Stables. Also. 400 different varieties of Fruit. Trees, and 400 rouse, all bearing, the finest kind of Fruit. Inquire of order to the control of the contr

Two to Four Minutes!

NCE AND CLEAN. We cherfully recommend it to the Farmer and Poirtyann as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their bashess to give the Menimal Paent thurn a trial before applying cleaning in the standard of the standard in their bashess to give the Menimal Paent Churn a trial before applying cleaning in the standard of th PORTLAND, OREGON. where.
JF Wood,
JF Wood,
JF Wood,
Wm Shaw,
R B Ree-,
J G Wright,
M Phillips,
John Bryant,
A W Robinson,
A Kyger,
Frank Orselli,
G P Foor,

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, and are now prepared to fill orders.

15-tf Blackfoot & Kootenai.

Packers, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase LIOUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,

ES A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining where very description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade POKANE PRAIRIE STORE,

Instruments for any part of the United States cerleu oracknowledged under the seal of the U. S strict Court PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &C., UNDERTAKING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICIAL.

CONVENTION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.
The post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, Eq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries: ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation by means of their respective departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exclusively whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries, to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Article II.

The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on

ABTICLE II.

The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

On the part of the Swiss Confederation—
(a.) Basle.
(b.) Geneva (when the Swiss Confederation shall find it expedient.)

The two offices, by agreement, may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III.

The principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transport in that case in both directions; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Astructa IV.

amount so advanced by one for account or the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, fifteen grammes,

2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight, or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in
Article VII, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents.

2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation,

2. On letters from the Swiss Conferences, 80 centimes.
3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.
ARTICLE VI. ARTICLE VI.

The propayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII mentioned, but on registered letters and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

If, however, the postage of any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be torwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts, instead of fractions, of 1 cent or 5 centimes.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid, or insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levired a fine in the United States not exceeding five cents, and in Switzerland not exceeding 25 centimes. This fine, and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Article VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register-fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding fifty centimes in Switzerland, and this fee shall be always prepaid.

ARTICLE IX.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of cash, registed estimates the control of t

Sheriff of Walla Walla county. W. T

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

ARTICEX.

Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register-fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prostage sand register-fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prostages and register-fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching officer shall deduct the amount required as the agreed rate for the cost of intermediate transit thereof between the two foncers, and the amount of three-fifths (3.5) to the United States office and two-fifths (2.5) to the Swiss office.

The correspondence mentioned in the correspondenc

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the des-patching office, but always including the fol-lowing:

wing : First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection; nor any written communication whatever, except to state to whom and from whom the packet is sent; and the numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

WESTERN HOTEL,

PORTLAND, OREGON,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.
THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL
in the State, where every want is anticipated
and cheertully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.

House.

House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel canch will be in attendance at all the Landings to owner Passengers and Sarg act to and from the House PREES OF CHARUS.

DORCY & HOLMES.

Proprietors.

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL!

NOTICE

Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand:

SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16,

SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x19, eight lights.

DOORS—four panels, 66x2-6, 68x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and fx3.

DOORS—two panels, 66x3-6, 6-8x2-8, And will keep a good ssortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes.

Pioneer Washer.

I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and an repared at all times to fill orders for the same.

UNDERTAKING.

ave just procured a HEARSE, and am pre-to till orders in the Undertaking line. Charge: All orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in

Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken town or country, and all work warranted.

WM. GLASFORD.

34-tf Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T. Look at these Prices
FOR GENUINE

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in Joints, \$27 coin. Silver Husting Case, with Gold Joints, \$27 coin.

The 'Waltham Watch Co.' movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Philon, &c., in 3oz case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin. The some in 4oz case, \$53. In 6oz, \$36 coin.

The 'Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., ir 3oz case, Gold Joints, \$34 coin. The same in 4oz case, \$27. In 5oz, \$40 coia.

P. S. Bartlett' Watch in 21/20z 18 karat Gold Hunt

17. S. Bartlett' Watch in 2/50x 18 karat Gold Hunt-ing Case, \$80 coin.
Waithian Watch Co.' Watch in 2/50x 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin.
Appleton, Traoy & Co.' Watch in 2/50x 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$37 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per dwt., or \$20 per oz. extra.

extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Pargo & C.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the privilege of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, use will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco consisters. In sending money, diafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish it distinctly understood that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and that they are in perfect running order, and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

Please state that you saw this in the Walla Walla Stateman.

HOWARD & CO.,

519 Broadway, N. Y.

Every one visiting New York is vited to call at

In order that all may address us with confidence, o invite attention to the following.

we invite attention to the following.

Office of Westles, Farso & Co.,
84 Breadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1868.}

We can cheerfully command Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 619 Erondway, New York, to our friends, as a
reliable and trustworthy firm, with the assurance that all orders sent them will have faithful and prompt C. GODDARD, Treas. For Wells, Fargo & Co.

And we also refer to
I. W. RAYMOND, Esq. San Francisco,
B. C. HOWARD, Esq. San Francisco,
T. R. BUTLER, Esq. U. S. Min. San Francisco
W. S. HOBART, Esq., Nirginia City, Nevada,

Shoriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.
CONVY OF WASHINGTON.

D'VIRTLE OF AN ORDER OF SALE FROM
HIS HON, J. E. WYOLE, Judge of the Datrict Court, of the First Judicial District, W. T., and
to me directed in favor of M. B. WARD, and against
A. J. MINER and S. G. MINER, on a forseloen of
mortrage, commanding me to sell certain pronerty

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

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST
Judicial District. To JOHN QUINN: You are
hereby notified that DENNIS WILLARD was filed a
complaint against you in said Court, which will come
on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which
shall commence more than two months after the 20th on to be heard at the first term on the bound and shall commence more than two months after the 20th day of November, 1888; and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as contessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of you the sum of one hundred and afty-two dollars, due on account; and your property has been attached in this action to satisfy said claim. Complaint filed September 28, 1893.

3. L. SHARTSEIN,
49-2m.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

GEORGE SAVAGE, WATCHMAREE AND JEWELER, HAVING re-established himself in Walls Walls, is prepared to deal work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watchwork, teels confident of riving satisfaction. Especial care given to Fine Watches. All work sent by express will be promptly attended to. Shop next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main street. 42-tf

COOPER SHOP. WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITI-zens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that I am pre-red to do all kinds of COOPERING to order.

TAKEN IN EXCHARGE FOR CASTINGS AT the WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY W. PHILLIPS.

W. PHILLIPS.

W. PHILLIPS.

Pass to de la land, Barrels, Cheese-Hoops, and all other articles manufactured in this line, at short notice. Shop on MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY W. PHILLIPS.

33-11

J. M. HITTENHOUSE.

HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, de., pisally Printed at the STATEMAN OFFICE.

The world people of sense and judgment have PLANTATION BITTERS.

PIANTATION BITTERS.

Proposia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Ballow Complexion,
kee, can be cured by using PLANTATON Berraus.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young,
middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects.

The first trial always has a marked good effect.

No.change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish,
of the best and most nutritions food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded
and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few
momenta.

noments.

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

CALISATA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormons price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyseppenia, Favora, Weakness, Constipation, &c. Cascattlla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colle, and disases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflamation of the loins and Dropsical Affactions.

DANDELION.—For Inflamation of the loins and proposed Afterions.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.
LAYENDER FLOWERS.—For normalic, stimulant and onle—highly invigorating in nervous debility.
WINTERGREEN.—For Scrotles, Rheumalism, &c.
ANISE.—An aromatic carminative: creating flesh, unacle and milit; much used by mothers norming
Also clove-buds, orange, caraway, corlander, anderoot, &c.

Asso cove-buds, orange, caraway, corlander, snake-root, dec.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present. With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting there on all sides, the success of Dr. Drake stands founded upon the rock of one of the control of the decrease o

and cure.

They are recommend by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gailon is a awindler and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Boware of bottles refilled with immitation deleterlous stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and our signature on steel-plate side label.

Sold by all respectable dealers throuhout the habital globe.

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, soothing, and wonderful Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so com-mon, and certain to occur in every family, that to bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that

can be made.

It is more certain than a doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican
Mustang Liminent as a valuable and indispensible
article for Sprains, Sores, Seratices, or Galls on
Horses. Our men have used it for Borns and
Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, e.e., and all say it acts
like magic."
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Härnden'
Expres.

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden'
Express.

The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned white skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

Enderstee Mustang Lini

LYON'S FLEA POWDER.

This Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboart.

Joun L. Roug, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: * * "It is the only sure article we have ever used."

New Yong Horse, Farorises any: "We have used Now. You City Horse, Farorises any: "We have used for externions in the control of the control o

COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House.

COLDANA & SPIERON, Astor House.

S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel.

ACKPR & TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. LELAND & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

Tostimony of this character might be added to any length. Wherever it is need it advertises itself.

The genuine has the signature of E Lyon, and the private stamp of Damas Bareys & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation of counterfeit, Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast.

American Saw Company.



EMERSON'S PATENT Movable Tooth & Perforated Circular Baws.

PERFORATED MULAY, MILL AND CROSS-CUT
Saws, with Adjustable Sockets. Saw-Gummers, Swages, Cant Dogs,

Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

22 Descriptive Pamphets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address.

35-8m

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Saile.

TEERITORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY UP WALLA SS.

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM HIS HON.

J.E. WYCHE, Jodge of the District Court of the First Jadicial District, W. T., and to me direct, G. G., RICHARDSON, commanding me to sell certain mortgarde property in said case. Therefore I willsell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, the following described real estate, to wit: Fractions of lota 3 and 4 in block I.; in the city of Walls Walla, W. T., together with Sile to take place in for our lawg wise superfaming-estate to the place in for our lawg wise superfaming-estate to take place in for our lawg wise apperfaming-estate to take place in for our and yet of the sense. In the city of Walls Walls, W. T., our of 9 of charf become the full sense of the court of the co

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

CONTINUES TO RECEIVE

The Unqualified Indersement

OF THE MOST -

PROMINENT

PHYSICIANS

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FACT THAT THE

Ingredients are Not Kept Secret AND ALSO, BECAUSE

Helmbold's

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

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

A WORD OF CAUTION.

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

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

More strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating.

General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hystoric General Irritability, Restlessness and Sle Absence of Muscular Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation,

Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, All the Concomitants of Debilitated State of the Sy

TO INSURE TH GENUINE CUT THIS OUT.

HELMBOLD'S

ASK FOR

TAKE NO OTHER.

OLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. September 25, 1868. 41-1v BOYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT 33-0 000 in 60d drawn every seventees mation furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO...

33-1y Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

UMATILLA HOUSE.

DALLES, OREGON.

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

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests: AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL! Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the

> Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge. Two Large Pire-proof Safes for the Deposit of Valuables.

> > In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM.

The BAR will always be supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, Also, ALE and BEER, etc., etc.,

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

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

French Medical Office.

Female Monthly Pills.

Premate Monthly Pills.

Da. Perakurt is the only seen in California for Dr. Bor's Penale Monthly Pills. Their immenses ale has established their reputation as a female remedy, mapproached, and far in advance of every otheremedy for suppressions and irregularities, and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of five dollars, these Pills will be sent by mail or express to any part of the wold, secure from curiosity or damage-monst at distance can be curied at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Prenactur, corner of Surramento and Montroomers strests Downey.

dressing a letter to DR. PERRAULT, corner of Sucremento and Montgomery streets, Rooms 10 and 11, or Box 973, P. O. San Francisco, stating the case as minutely as possible, general habits of living, occupation, doom metes

WALLA WALLA BRA BA E BE W

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 want of CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere. as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported

As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on skort notice. A supply kept constant

on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the city.

Customers will blesse call at the Bakers and state.

the city.

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

The wagor will go 'round the city every morning
and afternoon.

Sep. 29, 1865

VALUABLE RANCH FOR SALE!

--AND-

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID. QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES. DR. W. K. DOHERTY PRIVATE

Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, (Private entrance on Leidesdorff street,) SAN FRANCISCO. DR. JULIEN PERRAULT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris. Graduate of the University October, and Physician of the St. John Baptiste Society of San Francisco.

DR. PERRAULT has pleasure to inform patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Armory Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 9, 10, 11.

OF Sacraments with the Companies of the Montgomery of Sacraments with the Companies of the Montgomery of Sacraments with the Montgomery of Montgomery of Sacraments with the Montgomery of Montgomer

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

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

To the Afflicted.

others seeking confidential medical advice. Unit can be somewifed daily of the seeking confidential medical advices. The can be somewifed daily of the can be somewifed to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the results of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concominants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature declines of the vigor of mannord, martinorial on happiness, compulsor germs of which is planted in early life, and the bitter fruit tasted long afterward patients inboring under this complaint will complain of one or mora of the following swingtoms; Nocturnal Emissions, Pains in the Back and Head, Weakness of Memory and Sight, Discharge from the Urethra on going to stool or making water, the Intellectual Fauulties are weaknesd. Loss of Memory weakness, Verligo, and the slight and hearing are weaknesd and sleep disturbed by coughs and slow faver: while seme have extornal rheumatic pain, and numbness of the body. Patients suffering from the diseases should apply in mediately to Dr. Paragartz, either in person, or by letter, as he will guarantee a cure of Seninal Emissions and Impotence in six to eight weeks.

Patients suffering from the diseases of the body. Patients suffering from the diseases of the coughs and slow faver: while seme have external resulted to a proposed the cough and cough in the cough and the cough

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State herer distant, who may desire the opinion and strice of DR. HOH ERTY in their respective cares, are think proper to arbunt a written satement of state in preference to holding a porsonal interior, on respectfully assured that their communication will be held most sacred and condification. If the case they are the same than the same that the sa

Spermattorrhea.

Spermattorrhosa.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to importence or Virilia and Experiences. Short Treatise on Spermattorrhose in the State of Sta

FRED W. COLMAN,



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

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES

Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes.
Oil Lamps,
Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.

And in fact, everything appertaining to a First Class Drug Store. Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Drug Store.

Poweriptions at all hours of the day and night.
Sept. 1, 1865.

Tom. Tierney Store.

Tom. Tierney Store.

The store of the

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Of-fice, Walla W.lla. Good Stabling and plents of Feed for onimals. Also,

TALUABLE RANCH FOR SALE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS VALUABLE

RANCH, situated six miles south west of Walia
Walla, for sale. The Ranch counted of 600 FRUIT

RESS, and the same of the same of 600 FRUIT

RESS, and the same of the same of 600 FRUIT

RESS, and the same of the same of 600 FRUIT

RESS, and the same of 600 FRUIT

RES Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire,

sept. 29, 1865. 42ly