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Feb. 18	Feb. 23	Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Mar. 1
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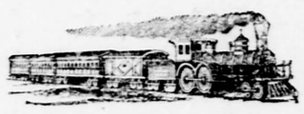

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Trains leave the Depot in Walla Walla every day, except Saturday, at 7:30 P. M., arriving at The Dalles the next morning in time to connect with the boat for Portland.

Trains leave The Dalles every day, except Sunday, at 8:20 P. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Portland, arriving in Walla Walla at 7:15 A. M.

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Walla Walla, April 29, 1881. d&wtf.

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Read what the Hon J. M. Cothnberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams Indian Ointment.

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Hints for the Household

One of the peculiarities of the present system is that relating to the "money question" between husband and wives. Although with nuptial oath the husband does with all his worldly goods the wife endow too often the memory of the obligation dies with the word of promise on his lips. When a man takes a woman to be his wife he assumes the broadest obligations to provide for her comfort and support. A man of wealth is bound to enable a woman to sustain herself creditably in the circle in which they move: the poor man to administer to the comfort of his family as far as within his means. The ethical code does not obligate the affluent man to indulge his family in profligate extravagance, nor the poor man to make provision for his family inconsistent with his income. The inconsiderate and reckless waste of money by some women provided with unstinted means, and the endeavor of others whose means are limited to a pretentious display, are equally to become condemned. There are some men who do not realize, or, at any rate, who seem to forget, that their wives have any rights in money matters which they are bound to respect. A wife to this sort of a husband is much the same as a servant. Does she require money for family necessities? she must render account for the expenditure of every cent. If shopping is to be done, she must go to him for money to purchase even a spool of thread or to pay car fare. This is humiliating to a sensitive woman, yet such instances come under observation every day. A man of delicate sensibilities would himself feel humiliated that his wife should be placed in such a position. And yet the man who never thinks to provide his wife with small change is careful enough to keep the wherewith in his own pocket to supply his cigars, his drinks, his luncheons, and other incidents, regardless of the fact that a woman, too, has daily incidental expenses. The "mean man" treats his wife in this manner out of pure cussedness. There are others, however, who make the grave mistake of not recognizing the ability of their wives in pecuniary matters, and treat them as though they were children who do not know the value of money. These two classes comprehend all married men, for the man who is too stingy to give his wife the money which is hers by right is mean. Advice would be wasted on him, but kicking might have potent effect. As to those men who question the financial shrewdness and ability of women, careful observation should convince them that as a general thing good wives are ever more prudent, thrifty and economical financiers than men. Put money in your wife's purse and send her out shopping, and she will, nine times out of ten, make $1 go as far again as you will. Hundreds of prosperous men to-day owe their success to the counsel and advice of their wives, to whom they have confided; nor are they ashamed to acknowledge it. Many are the bankrupts who would have continued in prosperity had they but followed the advice of their wives; they will tell you so themselves. Every day we see noble wives who are cast upon their own resources by the failure of some reckless speculation on which their husbands entered, assume grave responsibilities and display wonderful powers of energy and calculation. Every day we see women whose entire lives have been of domestic devotion left widowed and destitute, with the burden of a family upon their inexperienced shoulders, display a persevering thrift, industry and financial discretion which ought to put to shame any man who would question the fiduciary ability of woman. Let every husband consider his wife entitled to a fair share of his income for personal and family expenses, avoid meddling with the inferior details of the home, trusting implicitly to the judgment and management of the wife, and the case will be rare where the result will not be greater domestic happiness, as well as pecuniary advantage.

A NOVEL FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—Some experiments have recently been made in Revel with a view to test the efficacy of a fire-extinguishing powder, which, coming into contact with the burning materials, produces heavy fumes which arises in such quantities as to stifle and overwhelm the fire itself. Fire having broken out inside a naphtha and petroleum store, the fire-brigade immediately upon their arrival closed up all openings, stopping up completely the doors and windows. A few boxes of the powder were then thrown into the burning shop, and after the lapse of two hours the doors and windows were opened. Copious and heavy fumes issued, by which the progress of the fire had been completely arrested. The result of this experiment have been declared eminently successful. The powder is the invention of an officer in one of the Revel fire-brigades, who is endeavoring to protect it by patent. The powder is expensive, but, as a Russian newspaper remarks, not so expensive as conflagration.

A MODEL REPORT.—The following is a portion of the report of the grand jury of Ada county, Idaho Territory, and slightly indicates a demoralized state of affairs in certain quarters there. "And until such times as a county jail can be erected, we would most respectfully suggest that the sheriff be more vigilant and careful of prisoners under arrest; especially we consider it very reprehensible in the sheriff in holding prisoners for a series of days and nights in the saloons, and allowing them the privileges of the bar, even to the extent of becoming drunk. In short, we would recommend less sumptuous provisions—a reduction of whisky to each prisoner and more shackles. We would also recommend greater vigilance in arresting persons guilty of public offenses and misdemeanors."

"WAIVING other considerations," says *The Springfield Republican*, "the people would not enjoy seeing George F. Edmunds put up with Roscoe Conkling's leaving." Then, is no good man to go upon the bench, and is the vacancy to be permanent?

Lewiston.

There is no town in all this great interior of which visitors retain a more favorable impression than Lewiston, and this is not so much due to the city *per se* as to the inhabitants. It is a miniature world within itself. Cut off, as it is, or rather as it has been, for several months of the year, from practical communication with the rest of the world its people have naturally acquired that sturdy spirit of self-reliance which must from the very nature of things necessarily ensure success. It is a distinctly representative community, relying upon its own resources, and is advancing slowly, but none the less surely towards its manifest destiny as the commercial emporium of the north. It is the only commercial center in North Idaho.

Rapidly as the country around it is progressing, fast as towns are arising from the centers of her fertile prairies no rival has dared to question the supremacy of this city where the waters meet. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation, she sits "serene, indifferent to fate," quietly biding her time, confidently proclaiming her merits and her advantages to the world and exhibiting her own self-confidence in the internal improvements which greet the visitor every time he visits there.

Here, too, may be seen even at this early season of the year of the year, packers preparing their *aparajoes* for the opening spring. A month later and lengthy pack trains with their picturesque paraphernalia, will be seen stringing out amid the jingling of bells, to the old-time and once world-famous mining camps of Florence, Warrens, Oro Fino and many other of lesser note. Amid such scenes are located for life some of the sturdiest manhood of the world—citizens from foreign shores who are themselves the famous Argonauts of the famous days of '49, who have been in every mining excitement from the time when gold was struck on the forks of the Yuba, to Washoe, White Pine, Gold Bluff, Florence, Frazer River, and Cassiar, citizens of Lewiston have participated in them all, and here we find them, spending the evening of their splendid manhood in prosperity and where the climate is not excelled even beneath Italia's skies. As the only town between Snake river and the great continental divide for hundreds of miles, Lewiston has the right to expect a grand future and the enterprise of her merchants, with all the present drawbacks, give an inkling of what they will perform when the opportunity chances. Many of the merchants have branches in all the surrounding towns even to Oro Fino, Camas Prairie and the great extent of productive country known as the Genesee and Palouse countries. Through all this region the enterprise of Lewiston merchants are scattered, profitable to themselves and creditable to the community.

Thus it will be seen the wholesale trade of this embyro metropolis is an important factor in the aggregate of its yearly business and marks thus early in its career the wholesale manufacturing place it is yet to be.

Always a Nigger in the Fence.

Every little while some scheme is sprung upon our already overtaxed citizens, for some object best known to the schemers, who hope to profit by it. There are so many plans laid, that when a really good object is brought forth, it is looked upon with suspicion. There are a few men in this city who really appear to imagine that our municipal government is created for their sole benefit, and it is high time that they give up their schemes and attend to their own affairs, as they are already looked upon with suspicion; whether deserved or not, we cannot say. Why the city council should be hampered and badgered by these men is a mystery, seeing that most of them are wide awake, honest, sensible, and practical men. They are made to believe by talk and figures—which will prove anything, that certain things are necessary to the well being of the city, when in fact they are often superfluous. First, it is water works, then sewerage, then graded and gravelled streets, then a new steam fire engine, but in everything there is profit to some parties. It is hinted now that the proposed new engine is rushed because forsooth there is the neat little sum of $500 to be made by the commission of the agent of the said engine company every time he sells an engine. But for this it is very doubtful if the city would ever have heard a word on the subject. Certain it is that the voices of these men are never heard nor their fine Italian wire work noticed when anything for the benefit of the whole community is under consideration. In fact, there is no plan broached for the welfare of the city, but these men wish to have a finger in the pie. There is much talk on the subject and it would be as well if the city council should, for a time at least, discourage instead of encouraging any scheme by even considering them. The tax-payers require a rest, and if any more such antics are played the indignation of the tax-ridden community will find other vents besides talk.

IT is notorious that church fairs are the regular resorts of all the young libertines of the neighborhood in which they are held. Nobody can suppose that the corner-loungers who congregate on the sidewalk in front of church doors on sunday visit fairs with the intention of helping the cause of religion. They go "to see the girls" who are known to be on exhibition at these shows. They find opportunities of talking to them and putting themselves on terms of familiarity with them. Thus it is easy for vicious young men to break down the just restraints which parents place upon their daughters. —*The New York Freeman's Journal*

"BOYS, stick to the farms" is advised by every rural newspaper in the land. The boys will not stick to the farms, however, so long as by the legislation of the country, farm work is made to pay less than any other kind of labor. Report the protective tariff and farm products will increase in price while the cost of living and farm implements will be proportionately reduced. Then the boys will stick to the farms because they will be rewarded for their labor.

Boastful Rossa.

There is alarm about the British steamship Titania, which sailed from New York for Newcastle and Dundee January 24, and has not since been heard from. The consignors were Bowring & Archibald, 55 Beaver street. She was commanded by Captain O'Neil and had a crew of 32 men and a cargo of provisions, wheat, corn, cheese, beef and canned goods, valued at $100,000. She was insured at Boston, but had no passengers. The probable loss of the vessel, as well as the undoubted loss of the City of London and City of Limerick, has induced the great Irish patriot, O'Donovan Rossa, to announce to the public again that the society of advanced Irish nationalists is still in existence, or, rather, to suggest, with much importance, that British commerce is to be crippled with dynamite, and this is the beginning of the startling record. He adds that this is simply a reminder to "John Bull" that there is an unseem foe that follows and haunts him wherever he may turn. He is surprised and disgusted at the callousness of Irishmen in this port, and every other port where British vessels enter, and because the movement to destroy the powers of England by exterminating her maritime commerce is not more simultaneous decisive. To think that when 75 per cent. of the men employed loading vessels under the English flag at this port are Irishmen, not patriots, who will put something in the hold of every English vessel which would insure its destruction, makes him feel like cursing the day he was born. He assures the people that the nationalists "are keeping, and intend to keep right on in our line of warfare destructive to English interests wherever found. He asserts that science has at last come to their relief in the war of extermination. "Through her commerce," he concludes. "England had become great, so by its destruction would she be destroyed. The reason there has been so little noise about us lately is because we are not going in for sensations."

A Gol-Darned Conspiracy.

Jehiel Jasper strolled into the grocery store and postoffice of one of our back country villia es Saturday, and after standing around with his back to the fire until he was permeated with calorick, said:

"Well, I guess I'll read the news and get along towards home. Square Perkins' paper come yet?" and he stepped behind the postoffice boxes, as was his custom, to take it out and read it.

"Can't let you take it, Jehiel," said the postmaster; "government has issued orders that any postmaster who allows a non-subscriber to read a subscriber's paper will lose his position."

"No! you don't tell me! Well, if that ain't a great idee! It's a put-up job—a gol-darned conspiracy between those 'ere newspapers and the gov'ment to keep the multitude in ignorance, so that they can domineer the community. And they talk about this 'ere being a free country. It's driftin' right into dispotism jes' as fast as it can. How in thunder is a man to know what's goin' on if he don't read, an' now the gov'ment's settin' down on all idees of eddication, an' takin' away the privilege."

"Oh, not so bad as that, Jehiel!" said the postmaster. "The government doesn't say anything against your subscribing for the paper yourself, you know."

"Subscribin' for it! What d'ye take me for? D'ye s'pose I'm goin' to subscribe for a paper that I've read fourteen years right here by the stove with out costin' me a cent? No, sir-ee!" And having got a supply of cheap plug tobacco put "on the slate," he jogged home a thoroughly oppressed citizen.

MANY of our principal citizens consider the proposition of the morning sheet to vote $20,000 for the purpose of building a new school house and purchasing other land whereon to build it as ridiculous in its absurdity. The plot is simply to blind the people at large to the real issue. The fellow who made the proposition is just too clever by half. He thinks that he can convey the idea that the issue is simply between spending $17,000 and $20,000, whereas it is very doubtful if even the first named sum will ever be voted. If the new school house is voted down its well wishers may thank the *Union* for it.

SAYS a foreign journal: Fifty American ladies arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, in answer to Miss Parnell's telegraphed desire that they should come over and assist her with the labors entailed by the league. Some of the small fry among the Dublin journals had declared beforehand that these ladies represented the power of transatlantic beauty, and had been specially selected for the purpose of making an impression. This announcement certainly lacked truth, or the blossom of beauty must be in a very withered state on the other side of the herring-pond for it is an undoubted fact that of the 50 females who stepped on shore at the Queenstown landing-stage, not one possessed the freshness or lovliness of youth. They were, indeed, a sorry looking set, and appeared as though, like Oscar Wilde, they had been "sadly disappointed in the Atlantic Ocean."

THE newspapers throughout the country are making all sorts of remarks about the telegram sent to the queen of England by Secretary Frelinghuysen, congratulating her on her escape from assassination, in which the Secretary said: "The feeling of indignation and of thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep and universal." The idea of our being indignant for the queen's safety is too funny for anything. The Secretary would do well to take a few lessons in grammar from his brilliant predecessor.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that in the United States Supreme Court it costs about a dollar for the clerk to look at you, and another dollar to get out of his sight. A clerkship in that court is worth more than the salaries of four of the justices or over $40,000 per year.

The Chinese Bill Passes the House.

The discussion on the Chinese bill being resumed, Washburne, of Minnesota, favored the bill, believing as he did that the country was not prepared for the experiment of allowing Chinese labor and Chinese civilization to have unrestricted sway. Opponents of the measure pointed to the fact that there were 100,000 Chinamen on the Pacific coast, but he pointed to the other fact that all dangers had small beginnings, and he claimed that the continuance of this immigration would bring about the greatest of all dangers—degradation of labor. He contended there was no analogy between immigration from Europe and that from China, and charged that the attempts of gentlemen to show the contrary were misleading and consistent. It was the part of wisdom not to degrade labor, but to bring labor and capital in accord.

George, of Oregon, favored the bill on the broad assumption and sound proposition that in this great nation, founded on the idea of self-government and dependent for success on the virtue and intelligence of each and every citizen, there was no recognized principle that the ignorant, savage, barbarous, brutal, servile, dangerous or refused element of any foreign nation was entitled to the right to enter our body politic and become part and parcel of our government. This being so, it became a pertinent and important question whether the Chinese element was a safe and proper one for indiscriminate admission. Pure, genuine immigration was never eastward; always westward. The people who had made America what she is to-day, had all come from the east, and none from fossilized Asia. The importation of Chinese possessed none of the characteristics which should be possessed by citizens of the United States. They would not be citizens of the United States. They would not assimilate with the people of this country. They did not come to seek homes, and so firm was their adherence to their pagan gods and to their country, that when their needs were satisfied, they invariably returned, if they lived, or if dead their bones were sent to the old country by the six companies. If Chinese immigration were allowed to be unrestricted, one of two results would follow. Chinamen must either be held in slavery or must become part of our body politic. Which could it be, serf or citizen? The west was only asking for what the east had had for years, protection of American labor. Before Mongolian cheap labor free American labor must retire or starve. Remembering the past and looking to the future, he announced his firm conviction that there was an irrepressible conflict, which would continue until one system or the other prevailed. Paganism with cheap labor, or civilization with free labor, which should it be? Mongolian or American; that was the question for congress to decide.

McLane, when the bill, which he regarded as full of merit and a protection defending 9,000,000 workingmen in this country, was denounced as iniquitous and as a violation of the treaty and of its stipulations, he felt called upon to vindicate the vote which he intended to cast in support of the measure. It was not necessary for him to reply to the general assumption that men of Africa, of China and of Europe were free to come to this country with the permission of our people. No intercourse had ever been held with China by either Americans or Englishmen, except under the thunder of English cannon, and he was amazed when he heard gentlemen talking about free intercourse with China. Never was an American citizen allowed to go into China at all unless under the same protection. This had continued until the Burlingame treaty had been entered into. McLane related some interesting incidents relative to the introduction of the bible into China, and characteristic of the people of that country, and he was listened to attentively by other members, who assembled in the space in front of the speaker's desk and maintained universal silence. In 1853 McLane was appointed commissioner to China with powers of minister plenipotentiary, and the fact that he was speaking from personal experience lent additional interest to his remarks. Coming down to the consideration of the bill he argued that it was not in violation of the treaty, and insisted that Congress was the only tribunal which had power to declare the meaning of the term "reasonable suspension."

Page then took the floor to close the debate. He trusted the bill would pass without amendment. The gentleman from Iowa (Kasson) came here, and under cloak of an amendment he (Page) saw the dagger of an assassin, which would stab the bill to death. He believed that there was a persistent determination on the part of those who opposed, to force an amendment. Page closed the debate with a brief and vigorous defense of the bill and an earnest appeal for its passage.

The amendment reducing the term of suspension to 15 years rejected—99 to 81.

The amendment reducing the term of suspension to 10 years rejected, 31 to 100.

The Butterworth amendment, limiting suspension to 15 years, lost. A large number of amendments were then voted upon, but all were lost.

The bill passed. Yeas, 167; nays, 65

WHY can the British farmer pay an annual rental for land that is less fertile than the average American farms, equal to the fee simple for land in this country, is often asked. The answer is because the English government does not legislate in the interest of any class, and the farmer has the best market in the world to sell his product and the cheapest to buy his implements and what he and his family consumes.

THE American farmer sells his products in the cheapest and buys what he needs in the dearest market. In no other country in the world does the farmer get so little for what he raises or pays so much for what he consumes as in the United States. This is because of our protective tariff.

Mad Mourners.

The Republican politicians and editors who are hanging their fortunes on the memory of Garfield are not presenting a spectacle engaging to the work. They are mourners: but they are crying for spoils rather than grieving for the dead President. They are ambitious for party perquisites; and whenever an adherent of the present Administration is appointed to a place of consequence they attune themselves to hypocritical lamentation.

They viciously charge the assassination of the President on the men who did the most to place him in the Executive Mansion, and cultivate, to the extent of their ability, the proposition that this country is in a state of political division and anarchy, which leads direct to political murder.

They are not only the disturbers of the peace and decency of their party, but they are the buzzards and vultures of our whole political system. They advertise their personal distress and their hypocrisy at the same time.

They are, generally, the men who abused and belittled Garfield before he reached the Presidency. They are the men who magnified his shortcomings and depreciated his good parts; who sneered at him as an idealist and not a man of positive character; who openly charged him with being a bribe-taker and public corruptionist; who declared, before he was nominated for President; and who, being in the Republican party, did more to break him down than the whole Democratic organization.

They are the men who, unable to effect his defeat, cringed before Garfield after his nomination, and humiliated themselves for official favor.

They are the time-servers of the period. They are the straddlers of all leading public questions and the double-dealers toward nearly all of the most prominent politicians and statesmen of their party.

They are allied with the men who heaped the meanest abuse on Blaine in 1876, but who are now stretching forth their treacherous hands in an offer to sustain him.

They are the men who threw every obstruction they could control in the way of Hayes prior to and during the Republican Convention of 1876, who bowed obsequiously before him in the hour of his triumph, and who heartlessly turned against him when he exhibited a determination to carry out a policy which was not in accord with their arrogance and greed. They endorsed the letter of acceptance written by Hayes, because they hoped he was not sincere, and when he honestly undertook to carry out the principles he announced at the opening of the campaign they used all the means at their command to embarrass him, and to renew and perpetuate the acrimonies which had been violent ever since the war.

They are the men who cursed Grant and Conkling, and then embraced them as the saviors of the Republican party in 1880.

They are the men who denounced Arthur as the mere instrument of "Conklingism" and a small manipulator of New York politics, but who jigged and ambled before him when he entered upon the Presidency; and then renewed their assaults when they found he would prefer his long and steadfast friends to his old and bitter enemies.

They are the "soured" citizens who are now spreading their wounds open to the public; who are endeavoring to erect over the grave of Garfield a monument made of their own grievances and hypocrisies; who are denouncing as conspirators and murderers men better fitted than they to revere the memory of the great-brained, loving and lovable man whose mortal remains rest in Lakeview Cemetery.

The people are not blind; but they are pinched persons who cannot see that they are lashing themselves in their selfish fury.

A Ship With a History.

The Great Western, which left San Francisco for Tacoma recently, is in many respects a remarkable vessel. If, according to mariners, the average age of ships is from eighteen to twenty years, then has the Great Western survived two nautical generations. She is 1800 tons register, and was built between thirty and forty years ago in New York city. Her first voyage was to Liverpool, and at a time when the average size of ships were from 700 to 900 tons burden. She was the prodigy of the Liverpool docks. Crowds assembled daily to gaze and wonder at her majestic hull and towering spars. She was 29 years in the Atlantic trade as one of the fleet of the Black Ball packet line, and has been nine years trading along this coast, chiefly from San Francisco to Oregon and Washington Territory. She crossed the Atlantic 116 times, and, except when undergoing ordinary repairs, has been steadily kept by her owners in the coasting trade ever since, and in all the vicissitudes of her long nautical life never lost one of her crew nor so much as a spar in a gale of wind at sea.

She was a passenger ship at the time of the great Irish exodus after the famine of 1848, and has brought 30,000 passengers, at one time and another from the Old World to the New and has in this respect, as her owners claim, done the United States better service than any other sailing vessel afloat. She has had 1500 births and 200 marriages on board. In transferring so many thousands to new life, new occupations, new associations, and a new country, the Great Western has been sponsor in this second baptism of social translation to a generation which is now itself growing sober in the autumn twilight of existence. Her nautical children are scattered everywhere, even along this coast, and whenever she calls at wayside ports, many of them pay her an affectionate visit, when they point out the very spot, 'tween decks, where they slept in the long, long years ago, and dreamed of the old homes which they had left, and of the new homes to which they were bound.—*Astorian.*

Weekly Statesman

FRANK J. PARKER..................EDITOR.

SATURDAY...........APRIL 1, 1882

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

To the Public.

COMMUNICATED.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I see that the *Watchman*, March 24, published an article which is a perfect tissue of falsehood from beginning to end on the Denny-Parker suit. In the first place the property opposite the Episcopal church over which the trouble arose March 21st was not in any manner involved in the suit just decided by the court. The legal title has been in me for years and I have had the peaceable possession. The house was locked up and windows nailed. While going past there I observed the door had been forced open and some furniture was in the yard. Upon entering the premises I found that old man Denny had taken forcible possession of the property. I proceeded to remove the furniture and did so, notwithstanding the threats and curses of the pious old man Denny. While fastening up the house, and when stooping over, Francis Denny came up to my back and unseen by me struck me a heavy blow on the head with a large cane, at the same time threatening to kill me by such means the Denny's got possession of the property.

The *Watchman* says: "When Mr. Denny left here and appointed H. Parker as his agent, armed with a power of attorney, he was assessed for nearly $30,000." Any paper or person who says he was worth or assessed for anything like that amount, is a liar. and if he will swear to it I will prove him a perjurer by some of our best citizens. He was not worth half that amount, regardless of his debts, and after turning his horses and cattle over to his sons (worth some $6,000) by his directions, and sending him over $2,000 in cash while he was away, I could not pay the balance of his debts with the real estate. The pious old Denny instructed me to deed the real estate to his sons, and swindle Baker & Boyer out of the balance he owed them, amounting to over $3,000, as the following letter will show:

TUSTAN CITY, Dec. 1, 1874.

H. PARKER:—I am very much discouraged when I find I owe Baker & Boyer so much, and Nathaniel wrote me there was not much coming to me from you. * * I think I gave Nathaniel a bill of sale or mortgage on all my stock before I left. If I did not I want you to give him one, so that he can hold or sell them. I am completely broke up root and branch." He then instructed me to deed all his real estate to other parties, and then says, "and after that is done let Baker & Boyer have the balance, for I have nothing." Again he says Dec. 7, 1874: "I want you and Nathaniel to settle everything and secure your property that is in my name and save what you can for me, as the money that I am paying Baker & Boyer is all security debts, and they may as well loose some as me all."

If the *Watchman* wants to publish the full letters I will furnish them. I deeded the real estate to Nathaniel, his son, but provided in the deed for the payment of Baker & Boyer's debt. He could not pay the debt, so I bought the property of him, paying him all it was worth at the time, as I have proved in court by over a dozen reliable witnesses. At this time I held a general power of attorney from old man Denny, and now, on account of this, on purely legal technical grounds he seeks to take the property away from me, after I have improved it and the value has increased. If property had not taken a rise in Walla Walla there would have been no litigation. This is all there is to the Parker-Denny suits, seeking to take from me, on technical grounds, that which I have once paid for.

In conclusion, let me say, I expect to protect my rights in the higher courts regardless of the low abuse and personal spite of any local attorney court or newspaper. I am willing to submit to a fair and impartial court and abide the result, and no attempt on the part of the *Watchman* or *Union* to vilify or prejudice the public against me will deprive me of this privilege. If wrong I will stand the loss. If right, I expect an honest, impartial court will give me my rights.

I think the *Watchman* has unintentionally been misled by parties who are interested in trying to do injustice to me and benefit themselves. H. PARKER.

Walla Walla, W. T. March 25, 1882.

THE new cover of *The Century Magazine* is an improvement on the old one. The old one, as near as we could understand, was a map representing the internal economy of the human system in a state of seige, induced by a sudden attack of cholera morbus. The new design is very unique. In the foreground a lady, who is ruining a petty cash book leaning on it, has an old fashioned lard lamp with a rag wick, with which she is evidently looking for the bridge of her nose, which is gone. She is out doors, the aurora borealis gleams brightly in the northern sky, and her throat and chest are exposed to the night air in such a reckless manner that, if croup has not already marked her for her own, it is because diphtheria has filed a prior claim. In the corner a thinly clad young man, whose shirt has evidently gone to the pawn shop to look after his trousers, has been fishing and caught a whole five gallon jar full of trout, but he is emptying the jar of its finny treasures that he may milk the unsuspecting goat nibbling the bark of a dog wood tree near by. It isn't the kind of a goat to milk, too; but the young man will not find that out until he has begun operations and made the first assessment.

GREAT fears are entertained that President Arthur will veto the Chinese bill. It is to be hoped not, and we would rather see the state of California lost to the democracy than that he should be the means of preventing this measure from becoming a law.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette* there is no fight in the world like a clerical fight, either for the intensity of the combatants or for the entertainment of the bystander.

The Mississippi Overflow.

The Mississippi has overflowed its banks and covered territory equal in extent to a first-class state. In some places, the S. F. *Call* says, the water is deep enough for the largest ships to float, but a much larger part of the territory is covered with ten feet or less. At places here and there the more elevated points appear above the water level, and form a resort for people driven from their homes, and for cattle. From the description given, there are perhaps from 40,000 to 50,000 square miles rendered for a time uninhabitable. The people who founded homes there are destitute. Whatever they possessed is swept away. The stores laid by for use until the new crop matures are drifting with the current of the water. How many thousands are today without food or shelter, perched upon house-tops or encamped upon mounds of land, can only be roughly estimated. In one county 8,000 people are destitute. Yet the flood extends over portions of six states, and has entire possession of several counties in each state. The flood is now believed to be on the ebb, but there is a long and dreary period between the subsidence of water and the restoration of business. At this season there is no certainty that the flood may not return at any moment. The spring rains have yet to come, and the snow at the headwaters of the rivers to melt. This is March, and there will be no safety from floods until June. In some years the worst floods come late in spring or early in the summer months. It is clear that this overflowed region is not, in the present normal condition of the Mississippi river, inhabitable land. No land is really inhabitable which is reasonably certain to be under water four months in the year. What has happened this year is as likely to happen any year. The storm was not a freak of nature that occurs only once in a generation. It was such a storm as might be looked for three years in five. The hundred thousand people, more or less, who are turned out of house and home by the flood must be cared for. The people will not stand idle and let the unfortunate sufferers die of starvation. Congress has promptly authorized expenditures for immediate relief, and measures will doubtless follow to help the sufferers along until the condition of the country enables them to go to work. When this is done, they will take care of thousands until next year's flood comes. Then similar scenes will be enacted with a little difference in the degree of intensity. A Mississippi flood is a certainty, but it may be more or less devastating. The river-bed is evidently not large enough to carry its waters. When the increase comes they spread on either side, and the volume is sufficient to convert the valley for a time into a vast inland sea. A bill is pending in Congress now appropriating $15,000,000 for the construction of levees to confine these waters within a certain limit. The project may be viewed in the nature of a proposition to acquire a new territory which circumstances and conditions seem to attach to our own This territory is at present in the possession of one of the forces of nature, but is subject to redemption, and is worth many times as much as the estimate cost of the work. In the present condition of the river, a large portion of valley is virtually uninhabitable.

Garfield and Rosecrans.

The letter from Gen. Garfield to Mr. Chase, written in July, 1863, which first appeared in the *Sun* of Wednesday last, has naturally excited attention, not only among persons interested in the military history of the rebellion, but among those who wish to form a true estimate of the character of the late President of the United States.

This letter shows that while Gen. Garfield was chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, holding toward him not merely the relations of subordinate officer, but those of a most intimate and confidential friend, he was at the same time writing to the Secretary of the Treasury letters which were calculated to discredit Rosecrans, and looking toward his removal from command of the Army of the Cumberland. The particular letter published by the *Sun* proves that this kind of treachery and double dealing was practised by Garfield at least as long as three months before Gen. Rosecrans was finally removed.

Some of our contemporaries are led into the erroneous conclusion that it was this individual letter which ultimately caused the removal of Rosecrans; but this, we think, is a mistake. As we have repeatedly has occasion to aver, that event was brought about, not by this letter, but by another, or by others—we do not know how many there were written from Chattanooga, in the month of October, 1863, but addressed as this one was, to Mr Chase. The existence of such a letter or letters, and the fact that it was the contents thereof which finally determined President Lincoln to remove Rosecrans, was stated, as we believe, by Mr. Lincoln to Hon. Montegomery Blair in the month of November or December, 1863; and, as we know, it was stated by Mr. Stanton to Mr. C. A. Dana in the month of December.

Thus it was that Gen. Garfield, without revealing to Gen. Rosecrans that he was in any way dissatisfied, or without informing him that he was communicating to members of the Administration points or facts calculated to bring about his removal, actually committed that fact of treachery, and betrayed the man who most entirely trusted him.

This is the plain truth about the late James A. Garfield.—*N. Y. Sun*

ANENT "Home Rule," it is a curious fact that in the lease of the Parliament House in Dublin to the Bank of Ireland there is a clause to bring the lease to an end if ever a Parliament meets in Dublin.

PEOPLE who use the expression "in our midst" are once more warned that it is wrong; the phrase should be "in our amongst."

AT the largest brewery in England over 1,000,000 barrels of beer were brewed last year, on which a duty of £321,476 was paid.

THE Grand Duke Constantine agrees with Prince Bismarck that in politics General Skobeleff is a lunatic. But he is not.

Subscribe for the STATESMAN.

THE HORSE IN MOTION.

A New and Interesting Discovery Recently Made.

A Minute Description of a Horse's Motion.

Under this title, a most interesting and surprising book has just been published by James R. Osgood & Co., under the auspices of Leland Stanford. It shows conclusively through the accompanying photographs that the different modes of motion of the horse are entirely opposed to all accepted ideas as they are represented by men who have painted horses at speed. These photographs were obtained from a row of 24 cameras, placed one foot apart, each of such sensitiveness that the exposure of 1-5000 part of a second was sufficient to produce an impression. The horse was galloped past them, and thus his exact position at each portion of his stride could be obtained. And by comparing the impressions in their regular order, the precise manner of his motion is incontestably shown.

While people have been thinking that the running horse raised his fore foot from the ground, and with an impulse from his haunches launched himself into the air, alighting on his fore legs, and that after once more gathering his hind legs, and placing them under him, he repeated the operation, the animal has been doing nothing of the sort. Instead of the fore feet leaving the ground before the hind feet, the hind feet, which are still the main instruments of propulsion, are the first to leave the ground, the fore feet being the last, and, again, instead of alighting after the spring on the fore feet the horse alights on his hind feet.

At one portion of his stride the horse is entirely in the air, but when painters have represented him flying along with all his feet off the ground, they have drawn him with his hind legs fully extended, that is, with his fore legs thrown out in front and his hind legs stretched backward. Gov. Stanford's cameras show that the exact reverse of this is the true position. At the moment when all feet are off the ground, the feet are all gathered together under him; and at that moment, instead of giving one an idea of fleetness and freedom, the position is cramped and awkward, resembling more that of an animal crouched for a spring. At that part of his stride when the horse's legs are fully extended, while people have supposed him to be clear off the ground, as a matter of fact one of his hind feet touches, and also one of his fore feet. These seemingly curious positions can best be compared to those taken by a boy with a jumping pole, letting the pole represent the fore legs and the boy's legs the horse's hind legs. To jump with the pole, the boy plants it as far in front of him as he can reach, and then exerts the muscles of his legs to throw his body forward. His feet leave the ground, and his center of gravity, supported by the pole, is finally carried so far beyond the spot where the pole touches the ground that the pole has to be taken off the ground, and the boy alights on his feet, again stretches the pole forward, and again springs with his legs. This is the way a horse gallops. Roughly speaking, the horse, with hind feet on the ground, stretches his fore feet out in front of him as far as he can and plants them on the ground. It must be clearly understood that the fore feet are thus placed on the ground before the hind feet are taken off. Then, giving a shove with his haunches, his hind feet leave the ground, and by the impetus thus imparted his body, supported by his fore feet, is carried forward. When the body, still going forward with the impetus imparted by the hind legs, reaches a point so far beyond where the fore legs are planted that they can no longer sustain it, the fore legs come off the ground, and, being by this time behind the shoulder, are flexed under the belly, and the horse is free in the air. The momemtum of his body carries him on until the force of gravity brings him back to the earth, and by this time the hind legs, which from the moment they last left the ground began to gather and approach the fore legs, have been brought under him, and being placed on the ground, they support the weight of the falling body. Now we have the horse poised on his hind legs, like the boy after alighting on the ground; and then, again stretching his fore legs forward as the boy does the pole, he places them on the ground and again springs with his haunches.

The exact motions of the four legs relatively to each other are shown by the following reproductions of drawings after the impressions on the cameras. The horse is supposed to be galloping, with his near leg—that is, with his near fore leg, thrown forward in his stride beyond the off leg. The near leg is placed on the ground in front of the off leg, and also the near hind leg is placed on the ground in advance of the off hind leg. In Fig. 1 we have the horse standing ready to start.

FIG. 1.

He begins his stride with an impulse from his haunches which throws his croup in the air so that his hind legs leave the ground and his body is thrown forward with the weight resting on the near fore leg as seen in Fig. 2.

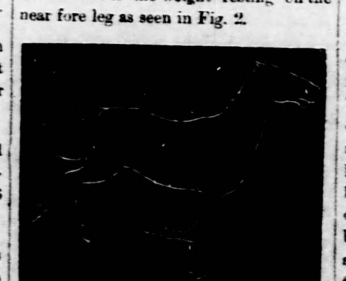

FIG. 2.

In Fig. 3 the body is carried so far forward that the fore leg can no longer hold it up. Some new arrangement for support is necessary.

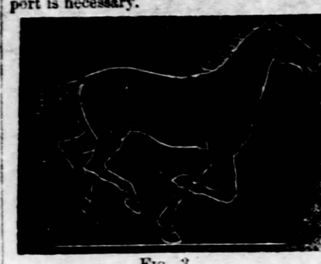

FIG. 3.

With an exertion of the muscles of the fore leg he springs off the ground, raises the fore part of his body to the level with the hind part, and he is clear in the air, as seen in Fig. 4. It is when he is in the air that the horse changes his feet in the gallop.

FIG. 4.

This is the moment that painters have seized on to best illustrate the rush and vigor of his action, but, as all pictures show, with a most curious misrepresentation. As the fore part was the last to receive an upward impulse, the hind part is the first to approach the earth, and the falling weight, after its aerial flight, is received gently and without shock on the off hind leg, which, as the cut shows, has by this time been gathered under him in readiness.

Fig. 5 shows him as he appears after alighting on the ground.

FIG. 5.

Then, as his body goes forward so that it requires a more advanced support, the near hind leg is placed on the ground, making both hind legs on the ground as in Fig. 6.

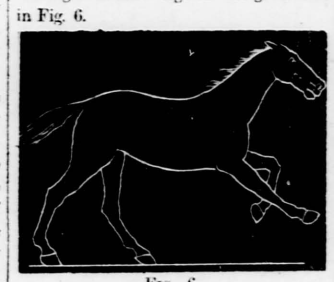

FIG. 6.

Then the body leans so far forward that the off hind leg can no longer keep its place, so it comes off the ground, leaving the near hind leg alone supporting the body, which now again requires a still further advanced support. This it finds in the off fore leg—by this time stretched forward to its fullest extent—which is placed on the ground, and the position is as in Fig. 7.

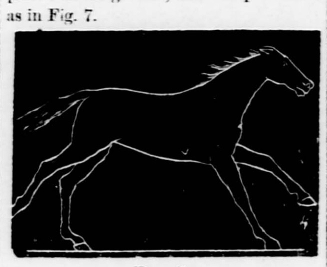

FIG. 7.

It will be seen that the off hind leg left the ground before the off fore leg reached the ground. And now the horse, with one hind leg and one fore leg supporting his weight, is stretched out in the position in which painters have hitherto shown him as free from all earthly contact. It is in this position that his muscles impart to his body its chief momentum. The muscles of his near hind leg are now exerted, and from them the body receives a new and great impetus, and is carried forward, upheld by the off fore leg, as in Fig. 8.

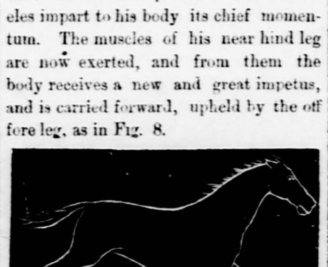

FIG. 8.

Then the centre of gravity again requires a more advanced support, which is supplied by the near fore leg, this being placed beyond the off one. Then the off fore leg leaves the ground, leaving the advancing body for the moment supported by the near fore leg alone, and the horse has returned to the postion of Fig. 3. He again throws himself clear off the ground by a spring with his fore leg. This last movement is the ruin of many a racer. The tendons, already stretched to their utmost to uphold the weight as it travels forward, are called on to resist the added exertion of raising it in the air, and the courage and breeding of many a good horse are often rendered useless for racing by the tendons of his fore legs giving way under the enormous tension.

This seems a very curious way of travelling, but on examination it will be found to have one striking advantage over the gait generally attributed to the horse, and which the same cameras show is employed by the deer. The deer throws himself into the air from his hind legs, and the weight of his body, on falling again to the earth, is received by the fore legs placed far in advance of the centre of gravity. They have to resist, therefore, the weight of the body, to which considerable momentum has been imparted. But as the horse gallops, the support for his falling body is placed directly under the centre of gravity, so that the momentum of his body in a forward direction receives no shock. It is probably for this reason that upon a level stretch the horse can outlast the deer. The hare runs like the deer, but the dog runs like the horse.

The horse's leap, as some have supposed, is not simply an ordinary stride, to which he applies greater effort. The leap, the horse uses the same motion as the deer does in running, which is to raise the fore legs off the ground after placing the hind legs under him, and to throw himself forward, alighting on the fore legs. To change from his regular run to the leap therefore requires a slackening of speed sufficient to enable him, after he has stretched his fore feet forward, to bring up his haunches so that his hind feet can be placed under him, leaving for a moment all four feet on the ground, and his fore feet are then raised, preparatory to jumping.

The canter is the same gait as the run, with the exception that, owing to the less speed, and the consequent smaller extension of the limbs, three feet are sometimes on the ground at once, instead of only two, as in the run. In trotting, the horse moves the diagonal legs synchronously, and never has more that two feet on the ground at a time; and for the benefit of those who have thought that in the trot the horse never was entirely free from the ground, the cameras show that between the strokes of the trot he is free. In the walk one fore foot is always placed on the ground before the other fore foot is taken off, and the hind feet proceed in the same manner relatively to each other. If the diagonal feet moved synchronously, this would make four feet sometimes on the ground at once; but as a fact the diagonal legs do not move exactly together, and, therefore, three feet are sometimes on the ground together, but never four. In the single movement, the four feet moves as if walking, and the hind feet as if trotting.

There can be no question that science will unhesitatingly thank Gov. Stanford for his generous and useful work in demonstrating accurately the gaits of the horse. As for art, it is not certain. It is a heavy blow to her to think that she has hitherto been working in ignorance, and representing something that never existed. All pictures in existence at present that are designed to show a horse in the action of full gallop are wrong, and are no more truthful representations than if they drew him with his heels over his head. Hereafter those who wish to paint the horse running will be in a quandary. They must either let him have one leg on the ground, in which case the figure of the horse can never have the same air of untrammelled freedom as has been given him in past works, or the artist must contract the graceful, unrestrained position, that gave one an idea of actual fight, into an attitude cramped and awkward. We believe the Jockey Club in California, however, has been the pioneer in this direction. Their flag shows the horse as he has been proved to be when wholly in the air; that is, with his fore feet close together.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The greatest, purest and best of all American poets has joined the great majority, having died on Friday, March 24, in Boston, of inflammation of the bowels. He was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807, and at the time of his death was five years older than the scriptural allotted span of human life, being 75 years of age.

His works have been read with avidity by old and young, and were always intensely popular by reason of his decided originality. His great Indian poem of "Hiawatha," and his descriptive Puritanical poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," both largely increased the love his fellow men bore him. Who will ever forget the words of Priscilla, when John Arden was pleading the cause of the Puritan Captain:

But as he warmed and glowed, in his simple
  and eloquent language,
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of
  his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes
  overrunning with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you
  speak for yourself, John?"

In the hearts of the English-speaking portion of the globe the words of Longfellow will always remain until time is no more and take their place on the shelf with the works of Ben Johnson, Shakspeare, Milton and Pope. The following is one of his earliest pieces and one of the most beautiful poems ever written:

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
  Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
  And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
  And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth
  Was not spoken of the soul

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
  Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow,
  Finds us further than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
  And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
  Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
  In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
  Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
  Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
  Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
  We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
  Footprints on the sands of time;—

Footprints, that perhaps another,
  Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
  Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
  With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
  Learn to labor and to wait.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical then the ordinery kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphates powders. Sold in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

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GROSS & WAGGONNER,

Corner Third and Main Street, Walla Walla,

— DEALER IN —

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Morrison Bros.' Sulky & Walking Plows,

FURST AND BRADLEY GANGS,

KETCHUM & WHITEWATER WAGONS!

BUCKEYE SEEDERS AND DRILLS,

Randolph Headers, Straw, Wood and Coal Burning Engines,

MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC., ETC.

GOODS SOLD ON REASONABLE AND EASY TERMS.

The best attention given to orders from the country. Goods sent on order as cheaply as if ordered by person.

CITY DRUG STORE,

— A complete stock of the —

FINEST DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SPONGES,
TRUSSES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS,

— And a large assortment of —

TOILET ARTICLES

We make a Point of Keeping the Purest Drugs that can be had, and beyond all Question we sell the Cheapest.

WELLS & HUNGATE.

OPENING EXHIBITION!

DOHENY & MARUM'S

FIRST SPRING DISPLAY

— OF THIS —

SEASON'S NOVELTIES!

Will Take place on

MONDAY, APRIL 3d, 1882.

DOHENY & MARUM,

CORNER MAIN & SECOND STREETS,

Walla Walla, W. T.

BUY THE BEST.

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines and their agents are competent judges of the best Thread for use on Sewing Machines. They speak for themselves as follows:

We, the undersigned, have tested the various leading brands of Spool Cotton for sale in this market, and find

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON

TO BE THE BEST.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
116 Sutter St., S. F.

MARK SHELDON, 130 Post street,
AGENT FOR THE
DAVIS, STEWART SINGER, CHICAGO SINGER, HOME, QUEEN, HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. EVANS, No. 29 Post Street,
AGENT FOR THE
Domestic and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines.

SAMUEL HILL by A. M. HILL,
No. 634 Market Street,
GEN'L. AGENT FOR THE
WHITE, CROWN, VICTOR, PEERLESS, SIGWALT SINGER, NEW HOME, WILSON, WEED, FLORENCE, HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

O. SHAWL, 30 Second Street,
AGENT FOR THE
Remington and Royal St. John Sewing Machines.

J. S. COX

—DEALER IN—

CALIFORNIA DOORS

—AND—

WINDOWS,

—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—

FURNITURE!

Hardware, Crockery, Lamps, Tents, and Wagon Covers, Cedar Shingles and Flooring.

Cash paid for all kinds of second hand property.

HARNESS SHOP.—In this department is kept all kinds of cheap harness, saddles and whips. Mending a specialty. Cash paid for second-hand harness and saddles or exchanged. Cash paid for hides or taken in exchange for harness work.

MAIN ST., opp. ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Walla Walla.

In Justice Court, before J. D. Laman, Justice of the Peace.

To Charles Bradley, defendant.

You are hereby notified that Frank Bros', Plaintiffs, has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at my office in Walla Walla City in said county and Territory on the 24th day of April, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of plaintiffs granted. The object and demand of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of eighty dollars gold coin, and interest thereon from August 15, 1881, until February 15, 1882, at one per cent per month, and from February 15, 1882, at two per cent per month upon promissory note. You are also hereby notified that your property has been attached to satisfy said demand.

Complaint filed March 9th, 1882.

Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1882.

12-3 J. D. LAMAN, Justice of the Peace.

COLUMBIA VALLEY

NURSERY.

— A full assortment of —

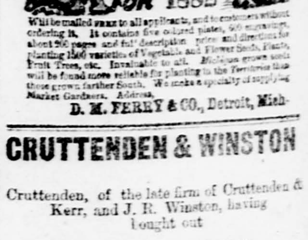
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES!!

In stock. Also, forest trees and seeds for

TIMBER CULTURE CLAIMS

GARDNER & CAUVEL,
Successors to Philip Ritz.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages and full description, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Michigan grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the Territories than those grown farther South. We make a specialty of supplying Market Gardeners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

CRUTTENDEN & WINSTON

Cruttenden, of the late firm of Cruttenden & Kerr, and J. R. Winston, having bought out

DEMENT BROS.

Grocery Business, will continue the same old stand, Main street, above the bridge, we intend keeping a first-class

STOCK OF GROCERIES.

— ALSO —

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps,
Boots and Shoes

And intend to sell at live and let live prices. We are also prepared to do a general commission Business. Call and see us. 108-tf

A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR THE

SICK.

Among the many resources which medical skill has made available for the sick and debilitated, none ranks higher than

DR. WOOD'S LIVER REGULATOR,

A comprehensive remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills and Fever, Debility, Nervousness, Sick Headache, and other ailments attributable to biliousness. Among its ingredients are Mandrake, Dandelion, Butternut, Black Root, Boxbane, Bitter Root, Calisaya, Sweet Flag, Indian Hemp, Wahoo, Golden Seal, etc.

The active blended properties of these vegetable remedies constitute an alterative tonic and general corrective of the highest class, and endow it with a preventive value entitling it to the first rank as a medicinal safeguard for fortifying the system against malarial and other maladies which cause serious disturbance of the liver. It relaxes the bowels without griping, purifies the blood, arrests pain and spasms in the side or shoulder-blade, purifies a bilious breath and completely relieves the many indescribable symptoms which torment sufferers from dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney troubles. It also effectually removes those nervous symptoms felt when bile is imperfectly secreted or is misdirected.

Redington & Co., San Francisco, wholesale agents for the Pacific Coast.

For Sale Everywhere.

Weekly Statesman

SATURDAY,.....APRIL 1, 1882.

SAND BOUND.—The train from The Dalles due in this city on Tuesday arrived here on Wednesday morning having been detained by a sand storm which covered up the track with sand to such a considerable depth that, owing to the force of the wind continually adding to it made it almost a matter of impossibility to clear it off. A gang of thirty men were sent down from Walla Walla to work on this end, and on the other side there were about 50 steadily at work, but in spite of all their efforts it was not until a late hour on Tuesday night that the train was once more in motion. The gale has now lasted five days and nights during which time gangs of men have been constantly employed with shovels in the attempt to keep the track clear; the force of the gale was such that men did not care to face it, and in spite of all the doors and windows of the cars being closed everything was covered with sand. About three hundred and fifty passengers including soldiers were on board, and with the exception of those who provided themselves with something to eat there was nothing on the train to appease their hunger. After the train left its point of detention no further trouble occurred, but there are five trains in distress at different points and one has not been heard from; it is supposed to be stuck in the sand between the Willows and The Dalles. Passengers inform us that the wind was as bad or worse when they left as it had been at any time.

MORE "INNOCENT PURCHASERS" THAT NEED PROTECTING.—It is reported that Missouri farmers are now buying experience in the guise of patent wagon-tongue rights. Sharper No. 1 comes along, says he is doing a good business in wagon tongue patents, but is on his way home and will sell the right for that county for $250. The wary granger declines to be taken in, and the discomfited visitor says, "All right; but if you think better of it let me know;" and insists on leaving his address. A few days later No. 2 comes along. He has heard that granger has the county right for the patent, and will give $400 for it. The farmer sees an opportunity to make $150 in a quiet way, and sells the right. No. 2 pays $40 to bind the bargain, and goes his way. The farmer sends his note for $250 to No. 1—and the circuit is complete.

ARRESTED.—A man named Myer, went to the Methodist church last evening during service. He had been looking upon the wine, when it was red within the cup—when it moveth itself aright, etc., and was not able to properly appreciate the sacred precincts of the sacred edifice. After prayer and just before the congregation began singing, he arose unsteadily in his place, and with great zeal declared that he "could drink more whisky than any —— —— man in Seattle." This entirely irrelevant and unexpected statement interjected into the service, caused considerable commotion. Fortunately Chief Woolery, who was conveniently near, swooped down upon the champion intoxicant, and bore him away to more appropriate quarters—the city jail. He was arraigned this morning before Judge Coombs and was fined for his transgression.—Seattle Chronicle.

WELL DONE, BOYS.—The passengers who were blockaded for twenty-four hours in the sand, speak in high term of praise of the soldiers who were on the train; the boys acted nobly in dividing their rations with the passengers and doing everything in their power to make things pleasant; besides giving away their provisions they marched down to the river with their canteens and brought back water to drink as every drop on board was used up. We are pleased to chronicle such conduct of our brave boys in blue; treat them but half right and they will appreciate it.

THE SHIP VALIANT.—Ship Valiant, Capt. Daly, was on fire at Calcutta March 8th, and it was supposed she would be a total loss. She was on her way from Hongkong to New York at the time. The Valiant was an American ship, and brought a cargo of railroad iron to Tacoma in 1879. Capt. Daly, it was, who wrote the famous letter to the New York *Herald*, giving Portland and the Columbia river such a terrible scorching. For a long time he was in the Pope & Talbot employ, in command of the Fresno and Bonanza.

RARE VISITORS NOW.—Four or five Indians came in with Jack Henderson and Don Basil from Snake river, last Saturday. "Jim" is their headman. They are Piutes, and have certificates of good character from the Duck valley reservation. Before venturing in they asked if there would be any risk in coming, and being told there would not, came on and reported to the officers at Fort Boise. They brought in a number of dressed deer-skins. It looks like old times to see the red devils on the streets and bartering at the counters.—Boise *Democrat*.

PHENOMENAL.—A phenomenon as singular as beautiful attracted universal attention this morning about half past ten. The sun, shining dimly through a mist, was circled by the largest ring probably ever seen, on which and almost opposite each other were two sun dogs that shone even brighter than the god of day. A similar scene was never before seen so far as we know, and it was witnessed by the whole town.—*Idaho Democrat.*

IS IT IN THE WATER?—By parties just down from Farmington, we are informed that the wife of John Dodd, recently gave birth to a 12 pound boy. This, in itself, is not a very unusual circumstance, but Mr. Dodd is 83 years old and his wife is 79. She is the mother of 20 children.—Pomeroy *Republican.*

FRUIT.—Interviews with many of our fruit growers indicate that the peach crop this year will be nearly a failure but that cherries, plums, apples and pears will be plentiful; apples will not be so plentiful as last year as then the trees bore too heavily, but there will be enough for all and to spare.

THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—At their meeting on Saturday night to consider the purchase of a new steam fire engine. Washington engine company adopted the report of the committee who had solicited funds and who reported $900 collected; the contract was signed and the engine sent for by telegraph.

BELTING.—Millers and farmers in need of belting would do well to call on Bradley & Pobley as they keep on hand a full line of leather and rubber belting which they are prepared to furnish at a considerable discount on the San Francisco list prices. They also make a specialty of hose for lawn and hydrants with attachments, carriages, sprinklers, etc.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—The Brooklyn Bridge officials ask the city for $1,250,000, and with this sum promise to complete the bridge and approaches, and fix the time for completion of the work ready for use at March 31, 1883. Up to March 1st, there had been expended on the work $14,496,393.74.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Facts are stubborn things.

The gale appears to be abating.

A very hungry crowd came up on Wednesday's train.

Gen. Tannatt returned from his up-country trip last evening.

Jost Schuler is decorating his place with a very handsome picket fence.

The spring millinery at C. Mills is too utterly cousummately beautiful for anything.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stearns are both confined to their house through sickness.

William Leslie is at present confined to his room by illness; we hope to soon see him around again.

The morning affair has an advertisement for a partner with $300; well, that is as much as the thing is worth.

James McNaught, Esq., attorney for the Northern Pacific, is in the city on business connected with the company.

Certain appointed city officials should resign without any further delay, and they would, too, if there was not so much money in the situation.

C. W. Wheeler, Esq., of the Waitsburg *Times*, will proceed to Olympia on Friday's train to attend the Territorial Board of Education.

The N. P. R. R. was six hours in crossing over from Ainsworth to Wallula Junction during the late blow. The train men shoveled sand for miles.

John Clark, trader, miner, packer, good fellow and one of the boys generally, is in the city on a visit and is welcomed by many friends.

A. Kauchmeister, representing the largest wholesale grocery firm on the Pacific coast, that of Tillmann & Bendel, is in the country on business for the firm.

The "horse in motion" with eight illustrated cuts will appear in Thursday's daily and also in the WEEKLY STATESMAN. Price in wrappers ready for mailing 10 cents.

Capt. J. Q. Adam arrived in the city with 53 recruits. He speaks well of them, and says his crowd, very cheerfully, made a "divy" of their rations with the hungry passengers who were blockaded on the train.

It is a sad state of affairs—for the taxpayers, when so many explanations and excuses are necessary from city officials, but as Burns says

"But facts are chiels that winna ding,
An' downa be disputed."

Billy Meyer is now with John S. Hughes, proprietor of the "Cosmopolitan" in Portland, corner First and Alder. Visitors from Walla Walla will be welcomed with a smile and a joke from Billee.

The Artillery Company Battery "A" has a nicely fitted up reading room, up stairs in Paine's building, for use of members of the company and any friends. The DAILY and WEEKLY STATESMAN will be kept on file in the room.

A German paper says a roof can be made fireproof by covering it with a mixture of lime, salt and wood ashes, adding a little lampblack to give it a dark color. This not only guards against fire, it is claimed, but also in a measure prevents decay.

F. D. Schnebly, sheriff of Yakima county, is in the city on official business. Mr. Schnebly has performed the duties of his office in a manner of which Yakima may well be proud. When they find a good man like he they had better keep him.

Frank E. Day, of Pomeroy, charged with stealing $500 from the safe at the Columbia Hotel, Dayton, has been examined and discharged, as no evidence was given to prove that he was the man who took the money.

It has been discovered that some person or persons have bored a hole through the partition walls of Hawley & Wallace's bank and bored a hole through the safe, but struck the steel vault. The hole is large enough to admit a man's hand in the safe.

General George McDonald is called the "father" of the British army. He is in his ninety-eighth year, and entered the service in 1805. He fought in the war of 1812, and was three times wounded at Waterloo. Admiral Robert Loney, of the British navy, entered the service in 1797.

Tax-payers have at last discovered that the city taxes as they are now are based on an estimate of a population of 15,000. Some of the property holders are thinking of giving some of the appointed officials a deed for their property at once, for they appear to ruin the city government. If our city council were to tell them to mind their own business, and inform them of their real place once in a while it would be of immense benefit to the taxpayers.

Correspondence.

ECHO CITY, Umatilla Co., Mar. 25, 1882.

ED. STATESMAN:—As I have been spending a few days in this part of the country, will give the readers of the STATESMAN a few items from this point.

Will begin by saying that Echo is beautifully located on the Umatilla river, twenty-one miles below Pendleton. It is surrounded by as fine an agricultural country as can be found in Eastern Oregon. Being located on the line of the Baker City division of the O. R. & N. Co's. railroad it is destined to become the most important point between Pendleton and The Dalles.

Echo will be the shipping point for the large belt of country lying between Butter and Willow creek which is being rapidly settled up by an industrious and enterprising class of emigrants who are seeking homes in this favored locality.

From six to fifteen miles south of Echo is the country known as Spring Valley. As the name indicates this part of the country is favored with many springs of pure water. This has been a favorite locality for stock owing to convenience of water and the luxuriant growth of bunch grass, but emigration is fast coming in and 'ere long the wilderness will be made to blossom and the rich prairies to yield their golden treasures. There has been over twenty-five hundred acres of land taken up lately in this valley by parties from Walla Walla.

J. H. Koontz, the pioneer merchant of Umatilla, has located in Echo with a large stock of general merchandise. He has built a large hotel and will this summer erect a fine flouring mill, which will be second to none in the county. He will also begin work work on a large warehouse as soon as the railroad is completed to this point. Mr. Koontz is a live business man who will do all in his power for the prosperity and growth of Echo.

The school house will soon be completed and is the best school building in the county.

The new bridge is now completed and is a great convenience, making this place accessible from all points at any season of the year.

More anon,
LEO.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?—The Portland Board of Trade don't like the arrangement for carying U. S. mails to Alaska, by the "Evangel," which was launched last Monday, at Seattle. We don't exactly see what concern it is of theirs anyhow; Uncle Sam generally looks out for those things without the interference of any outside effort.—*Astorian.*

FLOWERS.—Lady visitors to Mullan pass are daily bringing to town beautiful bouquets of spring flowers, gathered from the mountain sides near the tunnel. Last week specimens of four different varieties of flowers thus obtained were neatly pressed and enclosed in a note addressed to Vice-President Gates, New York.—*Helena Herald.*

Letter from Yakima.

YAKIMA CITY, Mar. 24th, 1882.

ED. STATESMAN:—Winter still lingers with us, so much so that grass has made but a feeble start up to this time; I fear the old adage that "when spring comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb" is going to be libeled this time. We have had no snow for several weeks, indeed the streets are dry and dusty, but we have strong winds and cold nights.

The mines in the northeast corner of the county will soon open out, when work will begin in earnest in that quarter. The future is big with interest as to our gold and silver product. The two mills now on the ground will not start up much before the middle of April, but preparations were made last fall with the view of making an early commencement this spring by placing supplies on the ground and other materials for use in that result.

I have been told by some of our orchardists that the fruit crop has a favorable appearance, particularly apples and pears, while the peach crop will not be so full, the early frost—or freeze, I should say—damaged it to some extent. This freeze occurred in October while the sap was still up. Of course our orchards are mostly new and have not come extensively into bearing.

But little plowing has been done; the ground remained froze so long this spring and now the wind seems to be driving all the moisture out of the ground. The soil here is of so sandy a nature that the wind has a powerful effect in that direction. There are many new farms in the course of being opened up, and many of the old farms are having large additions made in the way of cultivated acres. The sage brush is being harvested in a very destructive manner.

Have you any cheering railroad news for us, that is as to building the Cascade branch? That is of more interest to us than anything else. Our bottled up condition is becoming yearly more and more oppressive. It is impossible to get the products of this country to a point where they will command money. The Dalles is our shipping point and that is one hundred miles away. A railroad to the Sound should be the all absorbing topic with the Walla Walla people as well as with us. I do not believe you think so or you would advocate it more stoutly than you do. It seems strange that your people will rest contented with paying tribute to Portland for all time to come. It is the country east of the mountains that has given her the consequence she enjoys so largely to-day, and still the yoke is borne without a murmur, if we may judge by the tone of the press.

The *Record* has been doing its feeble might this winter to ventilate the protracted delay in building the Cascade branch. It has a very moral tone in many respects and one would judge that the editor is a very pattern of a man—that is persons at a distance would think so—but his every day life is a libel on his published statements. He likes a game of draw poker almost as well as a professional who does nothing else, and he indulges in his toddy quite freely every day of his life.

Rumor says that the *Record* is to be changed into a republican paper. Then the anomaly will be presented of a pronounced democrat editing a black republican sheet. What sort of progression do you call that?

The political pot is beginning to boil. I don't know who our party will put up for sheriff at the coming race. Our old sheriff has given good satisfaction as an officer.

G. T.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—The STATESMAN is ever ready to encourage those entering business by giving them notices, etc., in its columns, but lately it has been imposed upon in a most dishonorable manner by those who have asked for its favors stating that they were getting advertisments ready for it; after they receive the notices that appears to be the last of them for they never appear again. If they want a notice so badly they need not play a confidence game in order to obtain it, for it may prevent some poor but deserving man from obtaining what will really benefit them. It is such actions as this that gives people such a poor opinion of human nature. But they think it "smartness."

ANOTHER DEPOT.—It is generally believed that Dr. Baker will built a neat and commodious depot near the head of Main street, for the great increasing business of his new road—when the extension of Dry creek is completed. It will require one or two good passenger coaches to accommodate the travel—there will spring up a good and extensive business from that section of country, that will do all there trading with Walla Walla, hence the great need of a passenger and freight depot at the head of Main street to accommodate the wants of the traveling public, and we believe the doctor will build it, for past experience has taught us, that a railroad without a proper depot, is like unto a hotel without beds.

ANOTHER LINE PROJECTED.—The citizens of Seattle are more alive to the benefits which railroad connection with the interior will entail than any other section we know of; they have apparently quit talking and gone to work to build a road from the Queen city of Puget Sound over the Cascades to Walla Walla and from thence to some point on the Oregon Short Line. This measure should receive the support of all our citizens for as things look now it is the only earthly chance this city ever will have of becoming a commercial center. Let a deputation of Seattle business men come up here and explain the thing and our word for it Walla Walla will come to the front as she never did before.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.—The Hon. W. M. Holliday the late Governor of the Old Dominion is now paying our city the honor of a visit and is well pleased with what he has seen of our country. His term expired on January 1st, and the day after he started on a trip which will probably take him around the world before he gets through with it. He came to California by way of Santa Fe and will proceed hence to San Francisco and visit the Sandwich Islands.

RUNAWAY.—The team of John Stapleton took fright below the foundry and came near being attended with fatal results; one of the horses trod on an old tin pan in the middle of the street and both animals took fright, throwing Mrs. Stapleton with her husband and two children out of the wagon; Mrs. Stapleton was only saved from certain death by John holding her from being thrown over the wheel; the team finally brought up at a lumber pile.

AN OLD PIONEER.—Hiram Colt, Esq., one of the pioneers of empire of this upper country who prospected and fitted the country for the abode of the white man over a score of years ago was in the city on Wednesday and left for Mormon Basin the following morning. He was one of the first miners in the country when to be a miner was to carry his life in his hand and the lurking, treacherous Snake Indian lurked in ambush even in sight of his cabin door. Mr. Colt is a cousin of our solid citizen Mark F. Colt and is a leading citizen of Eastern Oregon.

EARNINGS OF THE N. P.—The Northern Pacific railroad, with a mileage of 972 miles earned $239,800 in January, 1882, against $116,508 in January, 1881, on a mileage of 722 miles.

A PETITION TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

The attention of property holders and others is called to the following communication which the same will be presented to the City Council at their next regular meeting. If any party or parties alluded to have any answer to make the STATESMAN will gladly find space for any communication they may see fit to send.

To the Honorable, the Mayor, and Common Council of Walla Walla City.

GENTLEMAN:—I desire to call your attention to some matter which I believe to be of vital importance, not only to a large portion of the property holders of the city, but to the city itself. And which will, if not looked into and checked, cause a great deal of trouble and engender a vast amount of ill will among the owners of property effected thereby, to say nothing of the expense of litigation.

Now gentleman, in order that you may fully understand the object of this communication. I will begin by stating the following incontrovertible facts, to wit:

The initial point of survey of the first town plat that was put on record, and which now comprises a portion of our present city, was a plain, well defined, and undisputed government section corner, located a short distance above where the Exchange hotel now stands, and as a matter of course, was in the south west corner of the fractional lot, in the south west corner of the aforesaid Town Plat. Eventually; I. T. Reese & Co., erected a store house on this fractional lot, on the corner of Main and Seventh Sts., extending their building across the section lines, both south and west. This would, as you will perceive, by an examination of the plats on file, completely cover the section corner referred to above, and leave it under the building a short distance south of Main street. Next comes Barrons addition taking the same section corner for its initial point of survey, and is laid out in strict conformity to the south line of the original town plat. Then comes Reese's addition, which a glance at the plat will convince you that the same section corner was recognized in the survey of that addition, and was laid out conforming to the lines of Barrons and Reeses additions, thus virtually recognizing the same section corner. And if your Honorable body will take the pains to lay these plats together, you will see that the streets, alleys, and outer lines come together as nicely as a piece of cabinet work. This would seem proof sufficient to establish the location of the original section corner. But if further proof should be deemed necessary, there are at least twenty living witnesses who will, if called upon, testify that the original government corner stood south of Main street. Among that number, will be found the parties who owned the property on either side of said section corner, and the carpenters who put up the the store house mentioned above. Nor has there ever been any question, or dispute about these lines, until Mr. Chapman the present city surveyor obtained (for the purpose of speculation) from Messrs. Ritz and Whipple, a power of attorney, to lay out and sell another addition to the city. In laying out this addition, which is called South Park, Mr. Chapman run into the Barron addition some thirteen or fourteen feet. In justification of this act, Mr. Chapman claims that some years ago a surveyor by the name of White, established a section corner on Main street, some distance north of the original corner alluded to above, and holds that this the true corner, and consequently, his only guide, (and of course to be consistent, must hold that the city plats, are all wrong, except the plat of South Park,) and that in subdividing from the White corner, it gave Ritz and Whipple a strip thirteen feet wide in Barrons addition. Now I hold without fear of successful contradiction, that if Ritz and Whipple can hold the strip of ground Mr. Chapman claims for them, then every property holder south of that line can take and hold a like strip the entire length of the city; and that all that portion of the city, affected by Whites survey must move north or suffer the consequence. Now gentleman, I ask in all seriousness, that if years after a town has been laid out, and addition after addition has been added and all from a well known, undeniable original section corner, some surveyor (say county surveyor if you please) comes along, and because he cannot find the original corner, for the reason that a house has been built over it, or that it has been obliterated by digging a cellar, or otherwise, and he establishes another corner some twenty-five or thirty feet from where the original stood: does it necessarily follow that the city must ignore the original corner as shown by the plats on file, and move to his established line? If it does, suppose that years after that, this established corner becomes obliterated, say by a flood or an earthquake, and some other county surveyor comes along and because he cannot find this corner he establishes another, some distance from either of the other corners then the city would have to move again, I suppose. Or to show more forcibly the fallacy of such reasoning, suppose Mr. White had established a section corner the same distance south of the original corner, and in sub-dividing the land between that and the half mile post south, it would run over the line of Barron's addition thirteen feet. In that event, would Mr. Chapman, or any other sane man, contend that I could legally hold that strip, as far as my property extended, a strip of ground to which I had no title and for which I had never paid a cent? In such an event I fancy myself asking my friend Lawyer Caton for a legal opinion, and I hear him saying something like this: "You have a deed to your property, haven't you, Uncle Tom?" I say, "Certainly." "Well, what does that deed call for?" "Oh, my deed just calls for the three fractional lots in in block ten in Barron's addition, but——" "Never mind the buts, have you any deed, mortgage or other instrument to show that you have a right to that strip?" "No, but——" "Stop butting, sir, and answer the question; did you ever pay anything for it in any way?" "No, but——" "No, but you want to steal it do you? Well, my friend, let me say to you you had better be stealing alone; you are not smart enough to steal. Five dollars, please."

There is another matter to which I wish to call your attention. It is this: By an examination of the different plats, you will find that if the lots, in South Park addition were all fenced, and occupied, that it would not only block up the streets in Barron's addition, but that a large number of the occupants would have no way of ingress or egress, and in case any one in the lower part of town, should desire to drive into South Park, they would have to go up to Fifth street and around by Judge Guichard's residence before they could enter any portion of that addition.

In conclusion: Gentlemen, I will mention another thing, which has perhaps escaped your notice. That is, the impropriety of the city surveyor, (whose duty it is to guard the rights of the city, and to report any and all encroachments on her limits) being engaged, for the purpose of speculation, in laying out additions to the city, and encroaching on its limits, and infringing the rights of private citizens himself; whether these things are right and proper, are questions which are respectfully submitted for the consideration of your honorable body.

By your humble servant,
THOS. J. FLETCHER.
And many others.

Dr. Lamson to be Hanged.

Dr. Lamson, the American, who was suspected of having poisoned his nephew, and who returned to London from France and gave himself up when the charge was made against him has been sentenced to death and will be hanged early in April. The jury were out only half an hour. Counsel for the defense, in his argument, pointed out that it had been proved that Percy John had suffered from neuralgia and rheumatism for which aconitine is a remedy. There is a missing link, he said, in the case of the prosecution—namely: It was not proved that the quinine powders containing aconitine found in the possession of the deceased, were given him by the prisoner, while there was no doubt he supplied him with other innoxious ones which were found. The peroration was very pathetic. Counsel referred to the miserable future of the life of the prisoner's wife if he should be convicted, and judge as they would be judged. The solicitor general, replying on behalf of the prosecution, said he thought the jury might at once dismiss the idea that the death of John was due to natural causes. He argued that, though it was difficult to advance precedents concerning aconitine poisoning, the result of the analysis was decisive as to the existence of aconitine in the viscera of the deceased, which could only have been supplied by the prisoner.

Justice Hawkins then summed up. He said the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt. The charge, although disclaiming any intention of anticipating the decision of the jury, seemed to be against the prisoner. He mentioned the latter's anxiety to leave the house five minutes after he had administered what the prosecution alleged, was a poisoned capsule to the deceased. At the conclusion of Justice Hawkins' charge, the jury retired. They returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

Several jurymen were crying when they re-entered the court-room, and the others were ghastly pale. When the verdict was pronounced Dr. Lamson clasped his hands together and seemed for a moment in despair; but he quickly recovered his self-possession, and, folding his arms, in a clear voice, and with eyes uplifted, slowly and deliberately said: "I protest my innocence before God." When Justice Hawkins had concluded passing sentence, Dr. Lamson, half throwing himself back into the arms of the wardens, was almost lifted from the dock. He was removed to-night to Wandsworth jail, where he will remain until the day of execution.

Ainsworth Items.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

For many long months I have been shut out from civilization, I have been "snowed in" way up in Idaho, and the bones of my faithful dog, who died that I might live lie scattered around my last camp fire at the head of Vermillion river. The time may come when I will write a history of this trip so fraught with dangers and privations but at the present time I do not feel equal to the task. I will stay here for several weeks to regain my lost avordupois and will keep you posted in regard to what transpires in Ainsworth.

The railroad bridge across the Snake river at this point is a fixed fact, and several car loads of stone from Granite Point have already been landed upon the banks of the river, workmen are busily engaged in sounding the depth of the rivers little bed, and a substantial bottom has been found at a depth of fifty feet. Active operations will soon commence, and for several months Ainsworth will be as lively as in days gone by.

The town is full of lumbermen, and river drivers who will start in a few days for the Yakima to bring down the ten million drive of the N. P.

Mr. J. W. Shull who keeps a restaurant in this place gave a ball at his house on Monday evening last. He had a purse containing sixteen hundred dollars in gold coin in a bureau drawer in his bed room, and while the family were in the ball-room; somebody removed the purse and contents. The next day, Mr. Shull while out among the sage brush, accidentally discovered his money hidden in an oyster can. He was glad he found it, and so was every body else, except the man who stole it.

The Harkness saw mill now owned by the N. P., is being thoroughly overhauled and the machinery put in running order. The drive is expected here about the 20th of July when the mill will be run to its fullest capacity.

The Snake river is rising and the steamer "Billings" now transfers loaded cars.

Since yesterday morning it has been "blowing a gale of wind" with no sign of abatement. The train from Wallula Junction is blockaded this morning, and a large force of men are at work cleaning sand from the track. Passengers will probably not get through to-day.

Mr. Curtis, Master Mechanic of the Pen d'Oreille division is rapidly transferring the material and tools necessary for the machine and car shops at Sprague. In a few weeks the sound of the saw and hammer will not be heard in the deserted buildings in the suburbs of Ainsworth.

RAILROAD.

Announcement.

The National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, with branches at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., and San Francisco, which has a National reputation, will permanently establish a branch at Portland Oregon.

Two of the skilled surgeons of this Institute, prepared with every needed apparatus for the successful treatment of cripples, will meet all the old patients and such new ones as may desire treatment this year at the following places: Portland, St. Charles Hotel, April 8th, 10th, and 11th, Albany, April 13th and 14th, The Dalles, April 17th, Walla Walla, 19th and 20th and Seattle April 25th and 26th, and hereafter at Portland, Oregon, on the first two weeks of May and November of each year, commencing November, 1882.

Beware of all travelling doctors who may claim to represent any other Institute for this is the only surgical Institute on this coast with facilities and experience for the treatment of deformities.

J. M. HINKLE, M. D.,
GEO. W. HANDY, M. D.
Surgeons in charge National Surgical Institute, No. 319 Bush St., San Francisco.

WORSE THAN SNOW.—The O. R. & N. Co. will find that the travelling sand on portions of the banks of the Columbia river will tax their skill and ingenuity in a far greater degree than has the snow on the Central Pacific, and they will also find that the cost of keeping the track clear will never cease; for years the old O. S. N. Co. battled with this creeping monster, and over 200,000 dollars has been spent in vain and still the sand blows and piles up covering the track in mounds, and if not quickly removed very soon builds up into hills; it would have been better in the first place to have built a route over the hills back from the river banks than to be forever battling with nature; the track from the Junction to Ainsworth is also very bad and entails endless expense; it is a common occurrence for all hands to get out and shovel the sand; a direct line from Ainsworth to Walla Walla across the hills would save much travel and in course of time be a great saving to the company.

WELCOME.—C. Co., 1st Cavalry stationed in Arizona is ordered to take station at this post, it is in command of Captain Wagner, Lt. Thomas Garvey, who is at this post is 1st Lieut. of the company.

One or More Surgeons

From the Pacific Surgical Institute, 305 Kearney St., San Francisco, will be at the Umatilla House, the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, April 4th and 5th, fully prepared to treat all the diseases and deformities treated at this Institute, such as spinal diseases and all diseases of the joints, rupture, nasal catarrh, chronic rheumatism, lung disease, paralysis, nervous diseases, piles, fistula and female diseases. This is the only authorized branch of the great northwest Surgical Institute on the Pacific coast, and desires not to be confounded with any other institution.

In the Whole History of Medicine.

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

HOLMANS PAD

FOR THE
STOMACH
LIVER
AND
KIDNEYS

TRADE MARK.

In all cases of billiousness and malaria in veery form, a preventive and cure of chills, fever and dumb ague, Dr. Holman's Pad is a perfect success. And for dyspepsia, sick headache and nervous prostration, as the pad is applied over the pit of the stomach, the great nervous center, it annihilates the disease at once.

It regulates the liver and stomach so successfully that digestion becomes perfect.

Prof. D. A. Loomis says: "It is nearer a universal panacea than anything in medicine." This is done on the principle of absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the only true exponent.

For all kidney troubles, use Dr. Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad, the best remedy in the world and recommended by the medical faculty.

BEWARE OF BOGUS PADS.

Each genuine Holman's pad bears the private revenue stamp of the Holman Pad Co. with the above trade mark printed in green Buy none without it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Holman's advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,

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REES, WINANS & CO

— Successors to —

JOHNSON, REES & WINANS.

Are now receiving their

Spring and Summer Goods.

As heretofore, they will continue to make a specialty of

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

And any articles in the line of farmers' goods not usually kept in stock will be ordered from the cheapest market and furnished to customers at cost

The old motto of recommending only the best goods will be strictly adhered to and no recommendations will be made for the sole purpose of effecting sales.

Our stocks of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Crockery, Oils, etc. will be kept complete as heretofore.

Spring Millinery!

The largest and most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS

In the Territory.

ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS OUTDONE.

Blocks received of Fashionable Shapes.

Hats Bleached, Colored and Pressed at Mills' Millinery Emporium, the only place north of San Francisco. A full line of Hair Goods.

We are now in receipt of our French pattern hats. Aesthetic hats and flowers.

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JAS. P. HULME, Late Miller & Co. — JACKSON HART.

HULME & HART,

Successors to Miller & Co.

WOOL, GRAIN

And General Commission Merchants.

10 Davis Street, near Market, San Francisco

Personal attention given to all sales; and liberal advances made on all consignments at low rates of interest. 12-3m

DOCTOR A. BARKAN,

SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES

— OF THE —

EYE, EAR AND THROAT,

Has returned from Europe and resumed practice at his former office. 305 Kearney street, San Francisco, opposite the "Chronicle" building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M. Mr.26lm

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THE LOWEST PRICES!

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It is a well-known fact and admitted by all that

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS

Are now displaying the best and most useful assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to Walla Walla, consisting of

Silk Dress Patterns, Cloaks, Furs, Silk Handkerchiefs Lace and Silk Ties, Ornamental Handkerchief Boxes, Etc., Etc.

You will combine economy with good taste by selecting some of the handsome goods displayed at

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E. W. EVERSZ

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WINDOW SHADES

PICTURE FRAMES,

Mouldings, Mirrors, Etc.

FURNITURE,

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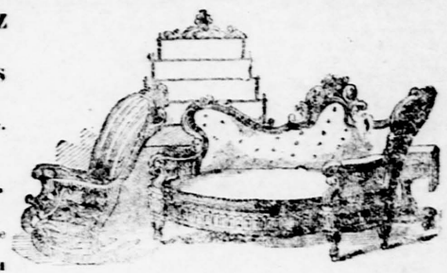
Done in a workmanlike manner.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished.



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A Cordial Invitation To All!

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Our Great Reduction SAle,

Which we do not hesitate to assure will be a Reduction such as was never witnessed in Walla Walla.

OUR STOCK IS GENERAL AND IMMENSE!!

Even our present and enlarged store is not sufficiently large for the same Considerable of our Spring stock is now being bought for us East. We have to prepare and make way for them We must do it and we say

THE GOODS MUST GO.

Customers having regular accounts on our books will not be shut out from the advantages of this reduction sale. That would be unfair

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN TO ALL

We will give besides a SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH, of which all can avail themselves.

We Simply Ask You

To examine prices anywhere and to examine our prices

THEN DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.

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CENTAUR LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH Cure, a Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies may relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in.

MEMORANDUM books blank books and other kinds of books made to this office

$500 Reward

Le Richau's Golden Balsam No. 1

Cures Chancres, first and second degrees; Sores on the Legs and Body; Syphilitic Catarrh, diseased Scalp, and all primary forms of the disease. Price, $5 per bottle.

LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM NO. 2

Cures Tertiary, Mercurial, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Ulcerated Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps, etc., and eradicates all diseases from the system, whether caused by bad treatment or abuse of mercury, leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price, $5 per bottle.

LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN SPANISH ANTIDOTE

For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc. Price, $2 50 per bottle.

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A wash for cure of Gleet, Strictures, Diseases of the Urethra and Bladder, etc. Price, $1 50 per bottle.

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For the effective healing of Syphilitic Sores and eruptions. Price, $1 per bottle.

Also agents for Le Richau's Golden Pills, for weakness, loss of physical powers, and all diseases arising from abuse and excess or overwork. Price, $3 per box.

Sent everywhere, C. O. D., securely packed, per express.

C. F. RICHARDS & CO., Agent's,
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Bissolved.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. E. Johnson, R. R. Rees and W. P. Winans, under the firm name of Johnson, Rees & Winans, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Notes, accounts, and amounts due the said firm are to be paid to H. E. Johnson, and all liabilities of said firm are to be paid by him.

Weekly Statesman

SATURDAY,............APRIL 1, 1882.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Mort Holbrook, of Yakima City, died on the 13th inst.

The STATESMAN to-day contains much matter of interest relating to municipal affairs.

Vice President Oakes predicts that Helena will have 30,000 inhabitants in five years' time.

Max Baumeister leans a little heavier than usual on his cane through an attack of rheumatism.

J. K. Rutherford, Esq., one of the leading men of Columbia county, is in the city on legal business.

The Lewiston Gun Club can get up a match at any time by sending a challenge down to Walla Walla.

After travelling far and wide the cheerful face of Charley Rose is again seen on our streets looking as if something had agreed with him remarkably well.

An honest farmer left a whip at this office, which he found somewhere. The owner can have it on application.

It is looked upon as very probable that the gallant 21st regiment will leave this department before very long.

No preaching at the Baptist meeting place to-morrow, owing to the absence of the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Stockmen are getting ready for a move again and are buying their outfits at a lively rate; one company this morning purchased no less than four wagons of Wm. Jones.

The big saw mill made entirely by the Walla Walla foundry is completed and is a credit to the makers. It is going up above Dayton.

Henry Woodsworth Longfellow, the greatest and purest poet of the age, has died, full of honors, and mourned by every civilized nation on the face of the earth.

If the picture of Walla Walla received with the last number of the Palouse *Gazette*, be a correct one, the inhabitants of that venerable pueblo have our sincere sympathy.—*Astorian.*

J. W. Young, Jr., of California, has planted his stakes in this city as attorney-at-law. He comes with us with the very best of recommendations and brings his wife and family along with him.

The Yakima paper devotes nearly a column of editorial matter to a new desk that has been made for its office. If the editor had drank less whisky for a couple of days he could have paid for one long ago.

The Messrs. Preston Brothers were in the city on Sunday looking pleasant and cheerful as usual; they speak enthusiastically of the future of Waitsburg. We hope soon to accept their kind invitation to pay them a visit.

Quite a little frost occurred on Friday night after the rain, and taking things altogether it looks that a late season is beneficial after all; some of the recent frosts would have destroyed much of the fruit if it had advanced to any extent.

We notice with regret that the individual who controls the columns of a morning sheet in this city is troubled with indigestion, and sincerely trust the dish of crow eaten by him on our account so many times has nothing to do with it.

The ever welcome smile and cheerful countenance of D. Selim, Esq., the graphic and talented correspondent of the *Alta California* and *Daily Hotel Register* greeted us again; he writes up this country and its people with a graphic pen wherever he goes.

At the request of several influential citizens, the STATESMAN again advances the proposition that the purchase of a new fire engine be placed in the hands of the citizens who are responsible property-holders. If this is done the required money can very easily be collected.

John Muir, superintendent of traffic of the O. R. & N. Co., on the 15th, made special rates No. 39, K, on green fruit and vegetables, fest freight, from Dayton to Portland sixty cents per hundred pounds. He has also reduced the rate on household goods from 1st to 4th class.

Oscar Wilde is coming to the Pacific Coast and Messrs. Corson & Stockwell, the æsthetic house decorators, are determined to bring him to Walla Walla in order that after seeing their beautiful wall papers he may go back to London with a good opinion of the Walla Walla advanced taste.

Hon. Phillip Ritz has returned from Washington looking well and more decidedly impressed than ever with the prospects of the future of this country. He was one of the select who were invited by the Hon. John H. Mitchell to the dinner he gave in Washington to Mr. Sargent on his being appointed to the German mission.

J. M. Shepherd, of Baker county, is a candidate for congress; we wonder that Mr. Shepherd has descended so low seeing that a few years since he came very nearly being a U. S. senator. He would be an honor to the country if he goes there, and would very quickly place Oregon in the front ranks and take his proper position as one of the leading men of the Pacific coast.

The firm of John Dovell & Co. have added to their number J. R. Addison, the architect, whose work on the new county court house has stamped him as a master in his profession. The firm of Dovell & Co. will now go extensively into the building business and with their reputation for solid, substantial and handsome work cannot but command a large share of the public patronage.

The organ of every scheme ever broached for robbing the city feels where the shoe pinches; if it is any consolation to him we will give him the information that the articles that hurt him so badly were inspired by some of the most responsible citizens and heaviest tax payers in the city, who are as heartily tired of being taxed to death as they are disgusted with him for being the organ of the ring.

J. O. Mack, Esq., representing the old time solid liquor house of Hotaling & Co., Portland, is in the city *en route* for a thorough tour all over the country; he will first take in all the country up to Spokane Falls, and then proceed and prospect Eastern Oregon to Canyon City, after which Boise will receive a visit. The house he represents keeps up its old time reputation wonderfully, and right well it deserves all the good that is said of it.

The Hon. Ben Simpson, U. S. mail agent, informs us that he has done all in his power to have the mails from Dayton forwarded to Lewiston and other places along the road directly upon arrival, but the schedule time must necessarily be complied with until orders came from Washington to change it. The people of this upper country can safely trust Mr. Simpson to do what is best for our interests, but he has to obey the powers that be at headquarters and must abide by his instructions.

We have had several inquiries respecting the recovery of the woman who had such an extra ordinary tumor taken from her a few weeks since, an account of which recently appeared in the STATESMAN; the following from the Bellefonte, Pa. *Watchman* of March 18th will clear up all doubt: "Mrs. Louisa Orner, of Blanchard, this county, who had the 112 pound tumor taken from her, is improving rapidly. She gained fifteen pounds in three weeks and walked from her room in the hospital down stairs to the street, and on Friday last was able to bear the ride home. This is one of the most remarkable cases on record."

GRUMBLERS.—The Nez Perce *News* says the chronic croakers who grumble at the continued cold weather should remember that it is better to have winter now than in May or June when the growing crops would be damaged by frosts. But some people would grumble to be hung—round a pretty girl's neck.

Russell Creek Items.

RUSSELL CREEK, March 23, 1882.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—It looked a few days ago as if spring with its ever welcome and genial sunshine had come to stay, but looks are very deceiving, and by present appearances there is no telling when she is coming to remain.

The meadow lark and the robin are making efforts now and then to feel happy and rejoice, but the vast quantities of snow on the mountains and all along the foothills admonish them that spring still lingers in the lap of winter. Farmers, in spite of the weather, are all or nearly all busy getting the ground ready for spring sowing.

The Rev. Mr. Steward, a Campbellite preacher, lately from Texas, preached a very impressive sermon in the Blue Mountain church last Sunday, to a very appreciative congregation. By his venerable and patriarchial appearance, it is evident he is a veteran in the service of the Lord.

The people of this neighborhood are singularly blessed in having a fine church edifice where the aged and the youth are instructed in those principles of rectitude and morality which should be the guiding star of their lives.

Mr. John McGuire, Jr., has been suffering of late with land fever. He says Uncle Sam owes him about 320 acres of land, hence he and some other parties started for Wallula, intending to cross the river at that point to examine that newly discovered Eldorado, and locate if it meets his ideas of what constitutes a desirable home.

The young folks in this neighborhood are socially and musically inclined, judging from the fact that they meet every Sunday in the afternoon alternatively in the neighbors houses and discourse some very choice music neighbor Barnett's being their place of meeting last Sunday.

I learn that James Foster has purchased the Cate farm for $9000. Farmers up this way refuse to sell barley for less than $1 25 per hundred.

Dusenbery Bros. believe in encouraging home manufacturing. Mrs. McKay is knitting them five hundred pairs of wool socks.

M.

The School Question.

The morning sheet is displeased because school district 34 is not willing to tax itself for the benefit of district 1. The two school districts were consolidated against the wishes of the former. There was no need for a consolidation, except to assist district 1 in building a school house. District 1 is proverbial for its poverty; with larger apportionments of the school fund than any other school in the county, and a special tax of almost annual occurrence, it has to day no property worth the name; and this fact reminds us of the condition of our city, which with a revenue of over 25,000 dollars per annum and a debt of over 20,000 dollars, has nothing to show in the way of property, not even a lighted street lamp. On the other hand, district 34 owns six lots, has two large and comfortable school houses, and a large school fund to its credit in the treasury; the school is graded and the directors have always secured the very best instructors, so much so that the school has since its organization enjoyed the proud title of being the best school in the county. Under these circumstances is it a wonder that our taxpayers did not wish to be attached to or included in a school district that has no reputation for either? But this is not all. The very fact that the morning sheet advocates a central school insures its defeat, because the taxpayers have no confidence in it, and why? Because it prostitutes its columns to monopolies; the editor is whipped by its dictators into the traces, and he is willing to lick the hand that smites him. A paper that opposes the opening of the Columbia river to free navigation or advocates a no fence law in order that it may benefit and have the good will of the railroad companies is not to be trusted and our people know it, hence it is without influence in our community, as the many defeats it has sustained amply testify. Not until the paper is edited by a man of honor, principle and integrity, will the morning sheet or its weekly be of any influence here.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF DEATH.—Take the sunny side of death. Sooner or later it must come to all, and at the latest it is only a few swiftly passing days distant. Kings and potentates have no refuge from the summons of the dread messenger. Death is the great leveler of man, and dust to dust is the heritage of all. Why, then, should we shrink from its contemplation? Why banish it from our thoughts with a shudder? It is not rational to permit death to shadow our lives; nor is it rational to turn in terror from what must come as sure as to-morrow's sun. Those who are suddenly chilled day after day by the thoughts of death either shadow their lives by misdeeds, or reject the philosphy that should make every well-ordered life wait serenely for its end. The rational apprehension of the upright man is, not that he may fall too soon in the race, but that he may linger too long and outlive everything but hope.

NEW MAP.—We have received a copy of the Shippers' and Emigrants' Guide Map to the Pacific Northwest, just issued by the O. R. & N., N. P. and O. & C. railroad companies. It is a most complete and simple guide, containing the names of all the principle cities and villages in Washington and Oregon, and the counties in which they are situated. This is simply another evidence of the efforts of Mr. Villard and his associates to do all in their power to aid in the developement of the great northwest. The map will be found invaluable to shippers and emigrants as a guide and general source of information concerning this country. Copies can be procured at the office of Mr. John Muir, superintendent of traffic of the O. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oregon.

SUPERIOR COAL.—In order to increase the output of coal from the Newcastle mine in this territory, it was decided about six months ago to commence about one mile and a quarter from the mouth of the big tunnel and drive a cross-cut through the solid rock over to No. 4 vein. The tunnel was commenced, and has been driven steadily until recently, when the telephone announced that, after going a distance of 320 feet, the desired vein had been struck. The mouth of the cross-cut is about 200 feet the other side of the slope leading to the main gangway. A force of miners will be set to work on the newly struck vein, working toward both ends. No. 4 is a four-foot vein of clear coal, and of superior quality.

INCREASING TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.—The enormous flood of immigration now approaching us has been forecast by February's arrivals. They number 16,751 for that inclement month, against 9,753 for the same period of last year, whose record had been unprecedented, and was made at the time the subject of wondering comment. At this rate it would not be surprising if the month of May or of June should bring us along 100,000 immigrants, or more than came during the entire Centennial year.

TO TACOMA.—Bishop Paddock will remove to New Tacoma, which place will be his future home. Among other inducements he has been given his rent free for the next five years. It is to be regretted that this eminent gentleman could not have been induced to make Walla Walla his future home.

Sound Items from the "Intelligencer."

Yakima county warrants issued prior to August 15th, 1878, are payable on presentation. It is no wonder the county's credit is poor when it keeps people waiting on it nearly four years for the money due them.

The *Astorian*, which is fixed to know, asserts positively that one of the last steamers for San Francisco struck bottom at half tide in the north channel on Columbia river bar, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

In January, 1879, the Northern Pacific railroad earned $60 per mile for the entire length of the road; in January, 1880, $127, in January, 1881, $161, and in January, 1882, $247. When the company can make a showing like that it is no wonder its credit is good and improving.

The ship Great Admiral will load Carbon Hill coal for San Francisco, and the Annie H. Smith will load coal at Seattle for the same point. They do this in preference to taking wheat at the low rates offered—52 shillings, exclusive of railroad freights from Kalama to New Tacoma.

The lowest pension paid by the U. S. government to its partially disabled soldiers is $1 per month, for the loss of a finger joint. The highest is $72 per month for total disablement, or the loss of two legs or two arms. Between these two extremes are pension rates for all descriptions of partial disablements.

We are informed, and on the best of authority, that just as soon as there is any visible evidence that the connection between Seattle and Tacoma will be made by rail, that there will be commenced improvements on business property in this city aggregating half a million dollars. This statement is from a responsible source, and one that is amply able to put this statement into effect should the road be commenced.

Onderdonk & Co. got their second great contract for the building of the Emory-Moody section of the Canadian Pacific through a technicality. Macdonald & Charlebois were lower bidders by two or three thousand dollars, but in their check were the words "good for two days only," and on the strength of this informality their proposition was thrown out. The only redress of the rejected bidders is from the awarding powers—the Canadian government.

A gentleman from White river in conversation with a reporter of this paper yesterday stated that it was his opinion that it is only a question of a few years when the valley would become one extensive hop field. Last year the yield of hops was something surprising, in one instance the crop harvested from six acres was nine tons, or one and one-half tons to the acre. The most of the farmers are enlarging their hop yards, as it has been demonstrated that hops will pay better than any other crop that can be raised in the valley; that is to say, if prices are anything like they have been in the past.

Court House Items.

A reporter of the STATESMAN was meandering along promiscuous-like early this morning when he was met by a very prominent citizen who said, "Go down about the court house, you can pick up lots of items down there." Thinking something remarkable was going on, the gentle reporter ran off, sharpening his pencil as he went, and arriving there found everything as dead and desolate looking as ever. Seating himself upon an old bench and finding nothing going on he bethought himself of an article he had been reading the night previous on the drill in the cavalry arm of the German army, and that part of the drill in particular where an officer and men are sent out on a 20 mile journey, and on their return must bring back mental notes of everything they see the whole distance and report to their superior officer. The reporter wondered if he could do such a thing and so, unaided by his ever ready blank book and pencil, he took an inventory of what he saw around the new court house. Item:—In the middle of 5th street is a machine which looks as if it belonged to an old saw mill; all around it is old lumber, joists, etc., odds and ends of building material; the bed of an old hay or lumber wagon also lies adjacent to it, adding much to the picturesqueness of the scene. Where the old jail used to be is a nasty looking lot of rotten old timbers held together by nails and surrounded by old bricks, and scattered very liberally around the reporter remembers an old gate, two lime barrels, a mortar mixer, a sleeping bunk, several oil and lard cans, old boots and shoes, bones, shingles, part of a stove pipe, a wash board, old coffee pot, one dead cat, broken bottles, tin buckets, paper collar boxes, an old picture frame, part of a garden rake, some iron pipe, a pile of cord wood, and distributed all around were shavings, old socks, shirts, pantaloons, hay rope and some undistinguishable rubbish of which the name and use is a mystery. The reporter remembered all this and then his memory gave out. Citizens will be glad to know where they can dump their rubbish now. Such a place has long been needed; it is handy, and no one appears to object in the least, for we have heard of no complaints being made. In May next the court will be held and hundreds of people will visit the court house; by that time it has been suggested that a collection of a few dead dogs, some more cats and a few defunct chickens will lend a variety to the view—relieve the monotony, as it were. Will the county commissioners add these to the already many favors so liberally bestowed around our fine building?

THE DAYTON ROBBERY.—The amount of $259.75 was found on young Day after he returned to Dayton, and there is no doubt but that he took the money from the safe. On the day previous to his arrest he was standing talking to Mr. Charles, the hotel keeper, when the bartender came from the saloon and asked for twenty dollars. Mr. Charles opened the safe and took out a bag of money and handed the man the sum he requested, placing the sack back inside the safe but not fastening the door; he and Day then repaired to the bar and took a drink, and Mr. Charles, instead of fastening the safe properly, paid no more attention to it but walked down to the railroad depot, leaving Day around the hotel. He is supposed to have taken advantage of the opportunity here offered and opened the safe to take the sack out. He was connected with a newspaper just started up country, and is a bright specimen of the "newspaper men" that are encouraged now-a-days on every hand by simple-minded country people who think they are putting on metropolitan airs by having a printed advertising sheet around them. In this instance, however, he was merely agent of the paper which we refrain from mentioning for the reason that we believe it has a career before it, and no doubt it has enemies enough to fight at home without outsiders trying to injure it. Let it be a lesson to them as to whom they employ.

RETURNED.—John N. Fall, who has been spending the winter with his family in Michigan, has returned like a bird of good omen to his native place again, looking as if the trip had given him a good brace, for we never saw him in better health. We have no doubt but that his visit will result in much emigration to this country the coming season.

READ, THINK AND BELIEVE.

THE LITTLE GIANT

POCKET SCALES.

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

Something for Everybody.

A new invention of rare merit, which must not be classed with the cheap, miserable affairs that are now flooding the country. The Little Giant Pocket Scale is a neat and useful article, which in time will throw all the old fogy scales and balances into the shade. They weigh accurately from one ounce to eight pounds. Carefully built and constructed by skillful workmen they will give the best satisfaction wherever introduced. For beauty and workmanship they take the lead. Heavily plated with nickel silver, they cannot tarnish or rust. These scales are so small and portable that they can be easily carried in the vest pocket and occupies no more space than a small pocket-knife. These scales are durable, strong and accurate, and with ordinary usage will last a lifetime without getting out of order, as they are built upon an entirely new principle, which the inventor spent nearly two years in perfecting. They are pronounced by Ned Buntline (E. Z. C. Judson) and other leading American sportsmen to be superior to any scale heretofore imported from Europe, and they should be seen to be appreciated. Just the thing for sportsmen, trappers, hunters, agents, travellers and family use, in fact, something for everybody. No dealer in the world can give you a scale equal to the Little Giant for five times the price asked. The pattern is neatly constructed and finely finished. Every scale we send out is in perfect order and are warranted so or money refunded every time. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. These scales are no catchpenny affair but something both good and useful to every person in the land.

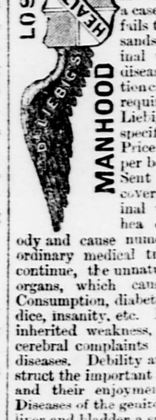
AGENTS WANTED.

Everywhere to sell these scales in all sections of the country, as you will find them the fastest selling article on record. Big discounts are offered to agents, dealers and the trade. Our motto is "live and let live." "quick sales and small profits," circulars, terms and full particulars sent free to any address. One sample scale, put up in a neat case, sent by mail to any address on receipt of 50 cents. 3 cent postage stamps taken or you can send a $1 bill and we will send three scales. Address all orders to C. B. THOMPSON,

Sole manufacturer, Bridgewater, Conn.

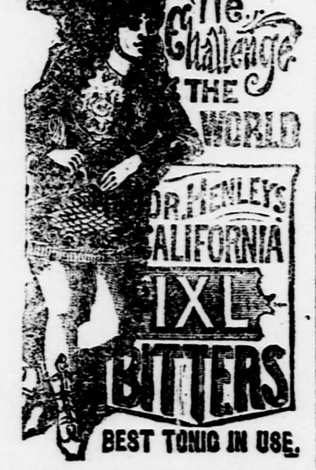
9-6m

DR. LIEBIG 400 GEARY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.



CONTINUES TO TREAT successfully of homeopathy every form of special or chronic disease without mercury or nauseous drugs. Dr. Liebig's Invigorator is a positive and permanent cure for seminal weakness, nervous and physical debility, lost manhood, vital exhaustion, and all the terrible results of abused nature, excessive and youthful follies. The doctor will agree in writing to forfeit $1,000 for a case that he undertakes and fails to cure. The reason thousands cannot get cured of Seminal weakness and the above diseases is owing to a complication called Prostatorrhea, which requires a special remedy Dr. Liebig's Invigorator, No. 2, is a specific cure for Prostatorrhea. Price of either Invigorator, $2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $10. Sent to any address securely covered from observation. Seminal weakness and prostatorrhea drain vitality from the body and cause numerous diseases that baffleb ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss affects the vital organs, which causes destroying diseases. Consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, jaundice, insanity, etc. Excesses, non-use, abuse, inherited weakness, malnutrition, spinal and cerebral complaints bring on the above fatal diseases. Debility and seminal weakness obstruct the important and necessary acts of life and their enjoyments. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder a specialty. The many complaints and diseases of women speedily cured. Consultation at office or by letter, free and confidential. Trial bottle of either free of charge. Call or address Dr. Liebig & Co., No. 400 Geary street, corner Mason, San Francisco Cal. Private entrance 405 Mason street.

NO MORE DYSPEPSIA.



RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS

Read Certificate on Back of Bottle.

A sure cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and the Best Liver Regulator known.

SOLD ONLY IN GLASS.

To fill or sell any but the genuine article out of our bottle is a felony, and, when detected, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Trade supplied by

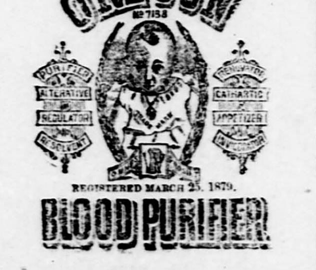
ARPAD HARASZTHY & Co.

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO PAINE Brothers are hereby notified that all notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of N. P. Hall for collection. If immediate settlement is made no expense will be added. Office, first door back of First National Bank in Paine Brother's building.

46tf PAINE BROTHERS.



BLOOD IS THE LIFE!

For this season, to prevent all sorts of sickness, use

THE UNIVERSAL CELEBRATED

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER

This Herbal Kingdom, scientifically prepared, is rapidly gaining in every city on this coast, and the many astonishing cures it has effected have now established its efficacy beyond a doubt. Remember diseases of the

BLOOD OR LIVER AND KIDNEY SKIN TROUBLES

A good medicine is always necessary to effect a cure. Try it; it will help you.

For further information and particulars see circular around each bottle. Sold by your druggist.

Price per bottle, $1; $5 for six bottles.

Directions in English, German French and Scandanavian.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Notice of Distribution.

In the District Court of Washington Territory and for the First Judicial District thereof, holding terms at Walla Walla, in Walla Walla county in said territory.

In the matter of D. W. Kaup and John H Morrow, insolvents.

Whereas, I, J. B. Thompson, assignee of the estate of the above named insolvents, have declared a dividend and have made out a statement containing the names of the several creditors of said insolvents, mentioning the sums which are due them respectively and containing besides the pro rata sums to be divided among all the said creditors, and whereas I have deposited said statement in the office of the clerk of said court: now, therefore, in obedience to the order of said court, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above named insolvents that they show cause before the Hon. S. C. Wingard, judge of said court at his chambers in Walla Walla, W. T., on the 17th day of April, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., why the said statement should not be accepted and the distribution made agreeably to its contents.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, Assignee.

Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 24, 1882. td

Summons.

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

In the District Court of the Territory of Washington and for the First Judicial District thereof, Holding Terms at Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, in said Territory.

Nancy E. Washburn, Plaintiff, vs. Gardner R. Washburn, Defendant.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, To Gardner R. Washburn, defendant, You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by Nancy E. Washburn, Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Territory of Washington and for the First Judicial District thereof, holding terms at Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, in said Territory, to answer the complaint of plaintiff filed in Walla Walla county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, if served in said county. If not served in said county but in said district, in thirty days. If served in any other judicial district in the territory, in forty days. If served by publication, within sixty days after the date of this summons, or the said plaintiffs will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint. Said action is brought to obtain a decree of said court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff by defendant and neglect and failure to make suitable provisions for the support of plaintiff.

{ SEAL. } Witness the Hon. S. C. WINGARD, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, and Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof affixed, this 16th day of February, 1881.

A. REEVES AYRES, Clerk.

CATON & CROWLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 8-7w

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the County Auditor at his office in Walla Walla city up to the first Monday in May, 1882, for doing the county printing for one year from that date to May, 1883. Bids for job printing will be received separately. Reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Bids will be received as follows: On full sheet blanks on two sides. Full sheet blanks on one side. Half sheet blank printed on two sides; half sheet blank printed on one side. Receipts with stubs bound and perforated in books of 100 to 1,000 each. Receipts without stubs. All blanks not of above size to be classified with the next larger size. Bids to be on a single 100, 500 and 1,000 of each kind, to be printed on 16-lb. cap paper. Bids for advertising to be per single insertion and for each subsequent insertion at so much per square on the basis of ten lines of nonpareil type to the square of ten lines.

10-td W. C. PAINTER, County Auditor.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the common council propose to establish grades as follows:

Intersection of N. Fifth and Sumach Sts.					79.4
"	N Fifth and Cherry Sts.				77.0
"	"	"	"	Langford's ad	75.0
"	"	"	Pine	"	73.8
"	N Sixth	"	"	"	70.0
"	N Seventh	"	"	"	66.0
"	N Eighth	"	"	"	62.0
"	N Ninth	"	"	"	59.0
"	N Tenth	"	"	"	56.0

Profiles can be seen at the office of the city surveyor. LEF. A. SHAW,

March 22d, 1882. City Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WALLA WALLA, W. T. }
March 11th, 1882. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Walla Walla, W. T., on April 19th, 1882, viz: Patrick Ayde, Homestead No. 1003, for the S½ SE¼, and SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 18, and NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 99, T. 7, N. R. 38, E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

SAMUEL VAN SCOYKE, of Walla Walla, W. T.
DAVID WOOTEN, " " " "
NOAH DANSON, " " " "
C. R. FRAZIER " " " "

11-5t E. H. MORRISON, Register.

Notice for Distribution.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS.
County of Walla Walla. }

IN PROBATE—In the Matter of the Estate of EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, deceased.

CITATION:—On reading and filing the petition of JOHN CARTWRIGHT, administrator of the estate of EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as such administrator in the matter of said estate, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons thereunto entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, on MONDAY, the 22d day of May, A. D., 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs of the said EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, deceased, according to law.

It is ordered further, that service of this citation be made on all persons interested in said estate, by publication of this order in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, for thirteen successive weeks prior to said 22d day of May, 1882. Dated Walla Walla, W. T., Feb. 13, 1882. R. GUICHARD,

w7 13t Judge and Clerk of said Court.

ASTHMA Quickly and Permanently **CURED**

Dr. Stinson's Asthma Remedy is unequaled as a positive Alterative and Cure for Asthma and Dyspepsia, and all their attendant evils. It does not merely afford temporary relief, but is a permanent cure. Mrs. B. F. Lee, of Belmore, O., says of it: "*I am surprised at the speedy effects of your remedy. It is the first medicine in six years that has loosened my cough and made expectoration easy. I now sleep all night without coughing.*" If your druggist does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials to H. P. K. PECK & CO., 853 Broadway, New York

Summons.

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

In the District Court of the Territory of Washington and for the First Judicial District thereof, Holding Terms at Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, in said Territory.

William O'Donnell, Plaintiff, vs. Marcus Oppenheimer, Joseph Oppenheimer and Sampson Oppenheimer, Defendants.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to Marcus Oppenheimer, Joseph Oppenheimer and Sampson Oppenheimer, Defendants: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by William O'Donnell Plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Territory of Washington and for the First Judicial District thereof, holding terms at Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, in said Territory, to answer the complaint of Plaintiffs filed in Walla Walla County within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, if served in said County. If not served in said County but in said District, in thirty days. If served in any other Judicial District in the Territory, in forty days. If served by publication within sixty days after the date of this summons, or the said Plaintiffs will take judgment against you by default, according to the prayer of the complaint. Said action is brought by plaintiff to recover from Defendants the sum of $350.31 a balance due to plaintiff on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to defendants, and for the costs of this action

{ SEAL. } Witness the HON. S. C. WINGARD, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, and Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof affixed, this, 6th day of March, A. D. 1882.

A. REEVES AYRES, Clerk.

B. L. & J. L. SHARPSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 10-7t

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SUFFERED for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

113-tf 42 Cedar Street, N. Y.

ANTI SELL PIANOS LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Most patents, premiums. Durable. 20,000 New and Second-hand Pianos, $60 to $1500 INSTALMENT OR RENT. Journal Free. $300 Organs, $75. Agents Wanted. T. M. ANTISELL & CO. Cor. Market & Powell, S. F., Cal

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

I SHALL BE IN WALLA WALLA THE last Saturday of each month, at the School House of District No. 1, for the purpose of examing Teachers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before me.

C. W. WHEELER,
[Sup]erintendent of Schools,
[Wal]la Walla County, W. T.

36tf

Strayed.

From Chris Ennis' pasture, near this city, two Brown Horses, one with a white spot on forehead, branded I J on left shoulder; was raised by Ingalls on the Walla Walla river; the other a darker brown with long mane and tail; Canadian stock, with white hind legs, branded with V or W on left hip. For the recovery of the above a suitable reward will be paid by CHRIS ENNIS,

Walla Walla

NOTICE

Is Hereby Given

That the county commissioners at their regular February term passed an order giving a bounty of three cents for each and every squirrel scalp delivered to the county auditor on the first day of March and April and two cents for each and every scalp so delivered on the first day of May. 7-7t

W. C. PAINTER, County Auditor.

JACKSON HOTEL.

JACKSON & CLEEK, Proprietors.

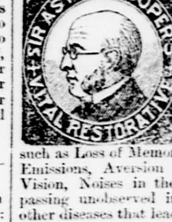
THE DALLES - Oregon.

A new two-story house, newly furnished throughout, and first-class in every particular.

Baggage Taken To and From the Hotel Free of Charge.

I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also, instructions for producing a luxuriant growth, of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. 113-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Lost Man Hood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of Self-Abuse, youthful follies, and excesses in maturer years—such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the head; the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

Dr. Mintie will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. Dr. Mintie treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5 00 Price of Vital Restorative, $3 00 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10 00; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Sent on application by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Communications strictly confidential.

11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Mintie's Kidney Remedy, Nephreticum, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all druggists; $1 00 a bottle, six bottles for $5 00.

Dr. Mintie's Dandelion Pills, are the best and cheapest Dyspepsia and Bilious cure in market. For sale by all druggists. Hodge, Davis & Co., Portland, wholesale agents. 41ly

All orders for medicine C. O. D. must be accompanied with $1, as a guarantee of good faith, which will be deducted when the package is shipped.

DR. SPINNEY,

No. 11 Kearney st., San Francisco.

Treats all Special and Chronic Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM the effects of youthful follies and indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $200 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the Bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

OFFICE HOURS.—10 to 4, and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free Thorough examination and advice, $5.

Call or address,

DR. SPINNEY & CO.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of JAMES DUGGEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in the city of Walla Walla, W. T.

MICHAEL KENNY, Executor.

March 8 1882. 10-5t

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. Send for free treatise on the Oxygen treatment. Address the proprietors, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109, 1111 Girard Street, Phila., Pa. or H. E. MATHEWS, Pacific Depository, 606 Montgomery St, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN HOWES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

In receipt of Grain, Potatoes, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game,

FURS AND HIDES,

Choice Prunes and Dried Fruit. Established in 1857. Member of Produce Exchange. 504 and 506 Sansome street, San Francisco. 123m

500 HORSES WANTED

— AT THE —

HORSE RESTAURANT

To eat Hay and Grain. Corner of Eighth and Alder streets, lower end of the city. This is the best and cheapest stable in Walla Walla.

w8-tf WM. NEAL, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLA WALLA

Bakery and Provision Store

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes, Pies and Cracker

OF ALL KINDS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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

FAMILY GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES

CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED.

As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Walla Walla Tannery!

FRANK WEBER, PROPRIETOR

SECOND STREET, WALLA WALLA.

All Kinds of Leather of my Own Manufacture Constantly on Hand.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SHOE FINDINGS.

French Kip and Calf and California Sole Leather a Specialty.

WASHED WOOL AND PLASTERING HAIR FOR SALE.

Highest Market Price in Cash Paid for Hides.

HIDE DEPOT

BRADLEY & DOHENY,

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

BELTING. PACKING, HOSE. PLASTERING HAIR

ETC.

109 EAST MAIN STREET.

Next to Dovell's Factory, Walla Walla.

CASH FOR HIDES

FURS, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.,

BUY

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

— AT —

Holmes' Drug Store.

Main Street, Walla Walla.

42-tf

TREASURER'S REPORT.

H. E. Holmes, City Treasurer, in Account with Walla Walla City, for Six Months Ending December 31st, 1881.

DEBTOR.

1881.			
July 1	To cash on hand		1583.42
	" tax list Main street grade	6262.77	
	" tax list N Third street grade	1411.14	
	" tax list E Rose st. grade	2730.00	
	" tax list Main street sidewalk	510.00	
Aug. 1	" cash from licences for July	67.21	
	" cash from fines for July	120.00	
Sept 1	" cash from licences for August	2046.08	
	" cash from fines for August	60.00	
Oct. 1	" cash from licences		
	" cash from fines	44.00	
	for Sept.	209.12	
Nov. 1	" cash from licence for October	57.45	
	" cash from fines for October	196.00	
Dec. 1	" cash from licence for Nov.	2101.91	
	" cash from fines for Nov	58.00	
	" cash from license	35.16	
Dec 30	" cash from fines for December	256.25	
	" cash from pistol sold	2.60	
	" cash from county for cemetery	100.00	
	" cash from estate of Bartlett	65.00	
	" cash from delinquent tax for '81	345.02	
	" cash from delinquent road tax '81	146.00	
	" cash from E. Rose st. grade tax	576.00	
	" cash from N Third st. grade tax	32.66	
	" cash from Main st grade tax	38.35	
	" cash from 12 cemetery lots sold	90.00	
			17,560.70
			19,144.12

CREDIT.

By cash paid warrants on general fund	778.33	
" cash paid warrants on interest fund	482.24	
" cash paid warrants on road fund	547.20	
" cash paid warrants on police fund	2587.50	
" cash paid warrants on fire fund	2091.25	
" cash paid warrants on cemetery fund	10.50	
" cash paid warrants on Main st. fund	6120.15	
" cash paid warrants on Rose st. fund	2662.71	
" cash paid warrants 3d st. fund	1372.55	
" cash paid warrants on sidewalk fund	491.60	17,144.03
Vouchers returned with the above.		
By delinquent Main st. tax returned	62.08	
" delinquent Rose street tax returned	626.40	
" delinquent Third street tax list returned	97.99	
" delinquent sidew'lk tax returned	30.00	816.47
By cash on hand in general fund	241.26	
" cash on hand in road fund	59.95	
" cash on hand in cemetery fund	483.59	
" cash on hand in special fire fund	24.38	
" cash on hand in licence fund	265.40	
" cash on hand in Main street grade fund	92.15	
" cash on hand in Rose street grade fund	16.89	1183.62
		19,144.12

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the receipts and disbursements of Walla Walla city for six months ending December 31, 1881.

H. E. HOLMES, Treasurer.