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The Washington Statesman. PUBLISHED Every Friday Evening—Office, Statesman Building, Third Street, next door to Brown Boy & Co's Fire-proof Brick Store. R. B. and S. G. REES, Editors and Proprietors.

EDWARD SHEIL, M. D., PHYSICIAN. Surgeon and Accoucheur, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, at his house, next to the Walla Walla Hotel. July 28, 1863. 25ly

THIBODO & BRO., PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS and Midwives. Office at Drug Store, two doors above Bro's & Co's Fire-proof Brick, Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. A. J. Thibodo, M. A. M. D. and Member Royal College Surgeons, England. O. J. Thibodo, M. D. and Ex-Surgeon R. M. Navy. Our Diplomas can be seen at our office.

J. BOSWELL, M. D. OFFICE WEST SIDE of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T., two doors above the Empire Hotel, next to Howard & Cady's Store. Residence above the Bridge. Will faithfully attend to all cases in the line of his profession. Will consult with all physicians in good standing and none others. Will attend upon those who are unable to pay, provided the disease is not too great. A reasonable time will be given for the payment of bills, but long credits will not be given unless by special agreement. April 2, 1864

BRIDGES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Walla Walla, W. T.; will attend faithfully and promptly to Collections, and will attend the Courts in Washington Territory and Oregon. Give special attention to the collection of debts. OTIS L. BRIDGES, EDWARD L. BRIDGES, 21ly

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon. Office over door west of Fry & Hove's Brick Store. Walla Walla, W. T. Sept. 1, 1863. 39ly

J. S. TURNER, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Walla Walla, W. T.; practices in the various Courts of the Territory. Gives undivided attention to his profession and responds promptly. Office second door west of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office. August 22, 1863. 30ly

J. H. SLATER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory and Oregon. Prompt attention will be given to all professional business entrusted to him. Walla Walla, Jan. 9, 1864. 40ly

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. Will attend the sessions of all the District and Supreme Courts in the Territory. (mar. 5, '63, by

JOHN HUNTON & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions. Walla Walla, W. T. Feb. 28, 1863. 11ly

F. MEYER, MANUFACTURER OF AND Retailer of all kinds of Groceries, Beer, Brewery, Soda, etc. Walla Walla, W. T. CITY BREWERY SALOON. Main entrance, N. Dakota's Brick Store. Constantly on hand a well-selected stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Sept. 12, 1863. 39ly

HENRY LAW, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant, Front Street, Portland, (Ign. Importer and dealer in Eastern Wagon Timber, Hubs, Spokes, Pellets, Etc. Also on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Groceries. And a constant supply of the celebrated Standard Mills Flour on hand and for sale in lots to suit.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon. M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor. The What Cheer House will be on the heart to convey passengers and baggage free of charge. A good place for keeping valises. This house is conducted on temperance principles.

WILLIAM YOUNG, DEALER IN MARBLE. Monument, Tomb Stones, Table and Countertops, Marble Medals, Hearth Stones, Stone for building purposes, etc. E. G. RANDALL, Proprietor. All Stone cutting done to order. Portland, Oregon, April 4, 1863. 15ly

SMITH & ALLEN, HOUSE CARPENTERS and Joiners. Undertakers themselves together in the above business, are ready at all times to do work in their line on the most reasonable terms. Their use and application for the reception of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a first class hotel. Office, City Council chamber, 24 story of Bank Exchange. Dec. 5, 1863-ly

E. G. RANDALL, DEALER IN Musical Instruments, Music Books, Strings, and Musical Merchandise of Every Description. Sole agent in Oregon for Steingway & Sons' celebrated concert grand and square PIANOFORTES; Mason & Hamlin's MELODEONS. A select catalogue of Sheet Music and Music Books just received. E. G. RANDALL, Proprietor. 93 First Street, Portland, Oregon. 27ly

DENISON HOUSE. (formerly Metropolitan Hotel) Corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon. A. KINNEY, Proprietor. This House is now open for the reception of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a first class hotel.

WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. S. D. SMITH, Proprietor. This Hotel is centrally located, and has been recently enlarged by the addition of two stories in height, containing a large number of handsomely furnished, well ventilated rooms, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders.

CONTINENTAL SHAVING SALOON.—T. Dettler and R. Plummer take this method of informing the public generally that they have opened a Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, on Main street, adjoining the Sarsare Saloon. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. Persons who are afflicted with Scald Heads or falling off of the hair, please give us a call. We shall keep a genuine article of Hair Oils and Pomades for sale cheap. Walla Walla, Jan. 29, 1863. 7m3

F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bannock City, Boise county, I. T. Prompt personal attention paid to all professional business entrusted to him. Charges reasonable. Collections punctually made and remitted. (Bannock City, 1864. 94

J. M. VANSYCKLE, WHOLESALE AND Retail Commission Merchant, Walla Walla City, W. T. H. B. LANE, Quartz Broker, Bannock City, I. T. WALL BUY AND SELL FEET IN THE SOUTH. Mine, Owyhee and Boise Basin Quartz Mines. Information given as to the legitimate time of claims. Feb. 29, 1864. 10m3 H. B. LANE, Bannock City.

DR. ISHBAILL. SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.—Office at Frank's Hotel, Walla Walla. Those desiring the services of a skillful Dentist and operator would do well to give him an early call, as his time in Walla Walla is limited. Charges very reasonable for practical and dental operations. All operations guaranteed to give the best satisfaction. April 2, 1864. 4f

THE finest assortment of Liquors at KOHLHAUFF & GÜICHARD'S.

FRANK'S HOTEL, Cor. Main and 3d Sts., Walla Walla, W. T. FRANK CARPENT, PROPRIETOR.

FRANK CARPENT, PROPRIETOR. This proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately known as Buckley's Saloon, on the corner of Main and Third streets, and has thoroughly refitted and newly furnished it, and is now opened to the public as a

First Class Hotel and Restaurant, With an Entire New Suite of Rooms, FURNISHED WITH CLEAN BEDS. THE BAR Will be supplied with the best LIQUORS AND CIGARS the country can afford.

The proprietor, through his long experience in the business, and an extensive acquaintance to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Stages will arrive at and depart from the above house as a good boarding-house, but a comfortable home for the traveler and boarder. Dec. 20, 1862. 21ly

EMPIRE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. "Captain Jack," : : : Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAVING BEEN MUCH enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, is again open to the public. As it has heretofore been the best hotel and Restaurant in Walla Walla, it is now considered to be the best house east of Portland. It will be conducted as heretofore, on the hotel and restaurant principle.

Meals at all Hours, Day and Night. Food Creams, Oysters Soups, or any other "extras" served those who may desire them. A full stock of Fine Wines, for Table Use, kept constantly on hand.

NEW SUITES OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING. Apartments have been added to the house and furnished in such manner as to make the Empire not only a good boarding-house, but a comfortable home for the traveler and boarder.

The proprietor returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and feels confident that with his new improvements he can render the sojourn of strangers with him in every respect comfortable. Board per week, ten dollars. Single meals, seventy-five cents. Lodging per night, fifty cents. JOHN SELBY.

Walla Walla Drug Store. Main Street, Opposite Bank Exchange. JUST RECEIVED and for sale cheap for Cash, a complete and fresh assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window-glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps, and Crystal Illuminating Kerosene, to which I invite the attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity.

Prescriptions put up with care and Advice gratis. Dr. JAMES S. CRAIG. Jan. 31, 1863. WM. PHILLIPS, DEALER IN STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

HAS ON HAND a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, manufactured under his supervision by experienced workmen. STOVES of various sizes, styles and patterns. Mining Implements, Ac., Ac., all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. Walla Walla, Dec. 12, 1863. 1-ly

Watch Repairing. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that any work entrusted to his care (through the express) will receive his personal attention. From his long experience in the business, he is enabled to perform it in a manner unsurpassed in the State. Charges as low as elsewhere, and all work warranted.

Also prepared to fill any orders in the Watch and Jewelry Business, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. JACOB COHEN. Portland, Oregon, April 7, 1863. (12m3

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. Abbott's Old Stand, WALLA WALLA, W. T. J. F. ABBOTT, - - - PROPRIETOR.

IMPROVEMENTS have recently been made in this premises, for the better accommodation of the public. The proprietor will spare no efforts to merit—as he hopes to receive—a living share of public patronage.

HORSES TO LET, OR HIRE, by the day or week, at moderate prices; also Horses taken to keep, on terms satisfactory to parties. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. Walla Walla Aug. 1, 1863.—4f

FRANKLIN MARKET, East End of Walla Walla, opposite Howard & Cady's Store. JOSEPH FITZ, Proprietor.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, Beef, Pork and Mutton, also, BAMS, BACON, BALDWIN'S, etc., and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Country orders strictly attended to. (Oct. 2, 1863, m3

L. J. RECTOR, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon. Office, with Clerk of the U. S. District Court, City of Walla Walla.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Powers of Attorney, and all instruments of writing carefully drawn up, and Acknowledgments taken. Instruments for any part of the United States Acknowledged or Certified under the Seal of the District Court. Aug. 5, 1863.—4f L. J. RECTOR.

H. H. BLACK. BLACK & MACK, DENTISTS, PORTLAND, OREGON. Office and Laboratory No. 10, Alder street, between First and Second Streets. PERSONS FAVORING THEM WITH THEIR patronage may rely upon their best endeavors to promote the interests of their patients. Portland, Dec. 12, 1863. 624f

DR. A. S. KINCAID TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Office at the residence of J. M. Hedrick's, 8ms Touchet. Feb. 6, 1863. 8ms

Important to Mining Companies. THE APPLICATION OF WIRE ROPE FOR hoisting shafts and inclines. Redness Your Expenditure. For Ropes 60 per cent. All kinds of WIRE ROPE flat and round. Pamphlets containing strength & co. of ropes, with full information, forwarded free on application to the manufacturers. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO., 412 Clay street, San Francisco. Or to the Agents, JONES & HEWLET, Stockton, mar. 19m3

EXTRA FINE Hams, Bacon, and Lard, at KOHLHAUFF & GÜICHARD'S.

The Army is Sleeping. The Lyeing Gazette has a poetess correspondent, whose few published productions stamp her as one of the gifted females of our country. Her name is Nellie E. Faxon, and she is only seventeen years old. If she is as sweet a woman as she is a writer, Nellie will be a prize to the man that is fortunate enough to get her for a wife. The following is one of her pieces:—

Hollently, Potomac, the wealth of thy waves, And hush the proud roar of thy billows, That lead not the dead, who in battle-won graves, Shine the glories of stars eternal; And quiet the eddies that circle and foam: Where the boughs of the willows are weeping, And make thy wild ripples more quietly roam— Oh, hush! for the army is sleeping.

The army is sleeping; the glorious sun Has sunk from his pathway diurnal, And after in the calm, quiet, beautiful skies, Shine the glories of stars eternal; And they sparkle like eyes that are wet with tears, And light thy still, holy water are keeping— A watch they've kept many thousands of years, Over many an army sleeping.

The army is sleeping! and sweet visions arise By the pillow of many a sleeper— Sweet visions that never may gladden his eyes, For war is a pitiless reaper. Over which green but thinly grows— In the light of each bright constellation; The soldiers sleep, and their slumbering breath Is the breath of a mighty nation.

The army is sleeping! and under the sod, On the blood-stained embankments, oh! river, Let it fall like a people's wild triumphing shout, The war-trumpet shall break again never; And far in the North, in the East and the West, In homes now bereft, there are weeping, The ones they loved dearest, and fondest, and best, For those who forever are sleeping.

Then, river, oh! roll a grand requiem out For the souls of our noble departed, Let it fall like a people's wild triumphing shout, To the sob of the broken hearted; Give the wail of a Rachel for those who are not, Like that where those mountains are weeping, And lift up thy proud notes for Freedom and Right— Then hush! for the army is sleeping!

Oh, God, bless the sleeper and keep them with care Through this time of our country's great sorrow, And rouse up their brave hearts for Union to dare, When the day of battle shall dawn; And that banner in liberty wave, In which their own stars now are keeping, Wait for the seventh of August's ascent— 'Natch its bright folds quietly waving.

"Seem Not-Be." (TWO READER'S MOTTO.) Out on seeming! shall life ever Garb itself in hollow shows, Not a stagnant pool, plague-spreading, But a jangle through those verdure— Glide all shapes most foul to see? Off with empty shows of virtue! Off with semblance!—SEEM NOT—BE.

Out on all this hollow madding— Timed devotion—fashioned prayer! Where, while breath is alone adoring, Sleep the soul and faints no care! Where, through empty words of devotion, Six times runs the flood of day, And the seventh's feigned ascent— Life's great debt is sold to pay.

Out on all these masks of goodness, Through whose diths vaunting wear, Through whose eyes the subtle evil, And such a show of sympathy glare! Not for forms of social devotion— For the show of good ye see, Was life given, but for true working— Scorn them semblance!—SEEM NOT—BE.

Our Presidents. George Washington, of Virginia, was President of the United States for eight years; John Adams, of Massachusetts, was President for a single term of four years; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was President for eight years; James Madison, of ditto, eight years; James Monroe, ditto, eight years; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, four years; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, eight years; Martin Van Buren, of New York, four years; William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, one month; John Tyler, of Virginia, three years and eleven months; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, four years; Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, one year and four months; Millard Fillmore, of New York, two years and eight months; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire four years, and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, four years. It will be seen that during the seventy two years which elapsed between the inauguration of George Washington and the inauguration of George Washington, the income of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, the Slave States of the Union have had their citizens occupying the Presidential chair for forty-nine years and three months; while the Free States have had the same honor conferred upon their citizens, for twenty-two years and three months, considerably less than one-third of the entire period.

A POPULAR ERROR.—It is an error to suppose that scholars and literary men are shorter lived than any other men. But the fact is, on the contrary quite the reverse.—consider for a moment, that the class compared with what are called "professions," is a small one, indeed; and then mark the result. Hardly an eminent author of modern times but afford an example of longevity.—Byron and Keats, it is true, died young—the latter by consumption; the former by irregularities that would have killed anybody. But Wordsworth, Southey, Tom Moore, James Montgomery, and Humboldt, lived to an advanced age. Rogers at his decease, was above ninety-five, and De Quincey and Walter Savage Landor, are still alive and at work, at past threescore and ten. Our own country furnishes similar examples. Benton, Pendleton and Irving went beyond the time allotted to man, while Everett, Hallock, Bryant, and Longfellow, are getting far advanced. The truth is, men often rust out than wear out; and there is no doubt that habitual mental employment tends to keep the body young, both in fact and appearance. Students rarely suffer from staid; but, in common with the rest of mankind, are not proof against physical laziness or physical excess.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—The great demand for this Report, as a campaign document, is said to have started outside parties into having it printed. The 85,000 copies ordered by Congress have been exhausted, 200,000 copies are being printed at the Constitution office on a private spec.

Boise Correspondence. IDAHO (late Bannock City,) April 16th, 1894.

EDS., STATESMAN:—The incoming of spring, and commencement of the active business season for the miner, the artisan, the merchant, and the man in every other avocation, has within a few short days completely metamorphosed the appearance of things in and around this city, and throughout this mining camp. We no longer live here within the confines of the empire of dullness, but again, as in the summer of 1863, bus and commotion, excitement and activity in all industrial pursuits reign supreme. Day after day, may be seen long trains of heavily laden pack animals arrive and large freights of goods, wares, merchandise, groceries, provisions, mining implements, liquors, etc., etc., enough in all conscience to make some of our mercantile gentry having stocks arrive at the high rates of freight last winter look somewhat discouraged at the idea of the quantity of such stock still on hand to be disposed of at prices competing with articles now coming in by the wholesale. The prospect is that the market will be speedily overstocked, and that the enormously high rents asked and paid, will among other things, have to succumb to the stern and inexorable logic established by the standard of paying business.

The people coming in by thousands, for the most part, so far, have been of that numerous and fashionable class facetiously termed "flat brokers," by some wag, and as a natural consequence of the condition of their finances, many of them have to suffer, temporarily at least, very serious inconveniences from the prevalent and chronic disease called in a generic sense the "outs," and not a few find themselves most coarsely out—out of money—out of credit—out of friends—out of grub—out of employment—out of luck—and out of humor with themselves and everybody else. Some it is to be hoped, for their own dear sakes, are at least on their way, after a brief survey of the region in which they found themselves all but monarchs of anything—well out of the country by this time. Really, the great multitude literally pouring in from various quarters, seem to have reduced their mode of approach to something like scientific military tactics, for they come in single file, by platoons, by squads, companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions,—daily, nightly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and almost hourly. Among the newcomers are men of all callings and pursuits: miners, laborers, packers, merchants, carpenters, black-smiths, shoe-makers, tailors, farmers, ranchmen, doctors, preachers, lawyers, sports, and in the feminine line, courtesans by the dozen. With the great majority, as Jaques found in Arden, "motley's the only wear," and often decidedly, if not indelicately torn at that. Falstaff's ragged regiment of tatterdemalions were compared to them. It verily seems as though the very men of all others most illly prepared for such a trip were always among the first to rush in where older, abler, and wiser, ones are almost afraid to tread. Yet so strange are the changes and chances in the lottery of luck, in a mining camp, that some such men are invariably among the most fortunate, while the many must necessarily be subject to bitter disappointment; not infrequently to much actual bodily suffering.

From a careful estimate of the number of mining claims already located and workable from the water-shed dividing the Payette River from the tributaries of the Boise, forming the so-called Boise Basin, there cannot be profitable employment any considerable portion of the present season for over twenty-five thousand persons. This computation excludes the new counties of Alturas (South Boise region) and Owyhee where not exceeding five thousand more can be profitably employed, and includes the Boise River valley. It is true, new diggings may, and are quite likely to be struck, still there is no certainty of such discoveries being made.—The rich and extensive quartz leads existing all through this section of country require time, and capital, and skill, to be developed, and will not afford employment to one-tenth part of the penniless men coming in, who will and must of necessity depend upon immediate and steady employment to live here. It is neither my object to discourage nor to encourage men in coming here. "Let every man be persuaded in his own mind," says Paul,—"and act accordingly, may not inappropriately be added.

Idaho Territory will be found to be no modern El Dorado, where the favors of dumb Fortune are scattered with a lavish hand upon the promiscuous multitude "in capious confusion," without regard to the ordinary laws which everywhere else in the world regulate and measurably govern the accumulation of wealth. Here, as elsewhere, may be found the lucky few, the successful many, and the unfortunate most. Here, as elsewhere, a given amount of attention to business, with a given standard of qualifications, will almost to a moral certainty, ensure success; and here, as elsewhere, improvidence, sloth, dissipation, licentiousness, and kindred vices produce their immediate result, and are attended with the same inseparable train of concomitant evils.

The placer claims being worked at this time, in this vicinity, yield so far, equally well, if not better, than last season. Those upon the bar upon which this city is built for the most part, pay even better. Not less than \$15,000 has been taken out from a few of these bar claims within the last fortnight; one company "cleaned up" \$2400 at one time after a two days run with three sets of sluices. Water is beginning to run very plentifully, and many miners have commenced running day and night. This

prospect at the commencement of the mining season, are, that more than double the amount of gold will be taken out this season than was last year. Proportionately more, however, will remain in the country in circulation here, and more find its way directly eastward than last season. So the San Francisco journals may still be expected to observe that the Pacific slope which has hitherto prominently exhibited their kindly regard and disinterested consideration for the residents and interests of Idaho.—By the way, rumor hath it, upon what authority your correspondent knoweth not, that the Boise country probably forms a component part of the existing, or to exist, new Territory of Montana, and several prominent "Hepburs" commonly believed, and making pretentious claims, to stand high in the affections (?) and to be deep in the confidence of the self-denying patriot (?) and illustrious statesman (?) Wallace, (who by virtue of fraudulent votes and the fiat of an angry God, misrepresents this Territory in Congress, give credence to the report. Wonder if the soldiers at Fort Boise and Lapwai and Walla Walla will not be allowed (?) (commanded) to vote at the ensuing Oregon State election? Those at Fort Boise last year voted for the candidates for Congressional honors at the elections respectively in Washington Territory, California, and Idaho. It can hardly be possible that the Oregon election will be omitted in the programme.

Where is the loyal man hereafter who can dispute the validity of the soldier vote on this coast? What wonder the Supreme Court of California hauls in its judicial horns, and recognizes the "higher law" of the Sacramento Union upon that vexed question?

The first term of the District Court of this Territory for the second Judicial District, in and for Boise County, closed on the 6th of the present month, having been in session since the 23d day of February. No important civil cases were tried, owing to Judge Parks' desire to go to the State of Illinois, where he formerly resided, after his family, in time to return and hold the July term of the court. A large number of criminal cases were tried, and with a result generally satisfactory to the community, if not to the accused, although there were no convictions for murder in the first degree. The presiding Judge won laurels at his first term here which have so far been worn with appropriate dignity and decorum. The members of the bar held a formal bar meeting at the Court House just previous to the final adjournment of the Court, passed a complimentary resolution to the Judge, and after court had finally adjourned a public supper was given by them to the officers of the court which was a very pleasant affair.—Judge Parks left a few mornings afterward on his trip to the States.

The City Charter, incorporating Idaho city, was voted down by the "dear peeps," who came in for that purpose from miles beyond the corporate limits on election day and had it all their own way. Comparatively few in town went to the polls at all and but little interest was felt in the matter. The Democrats were superlatively indifferent, and the Union League and anti-Union League Repubs. had several tickets of cantillation anxious to serve their country by diluting municipal offices, all of which, lucky for the pockets of the people, were defeated. It was something like the vote on the Constitution in Nevada Territory last fall. Congress seems to be oblivious of the fact that Boise county alone in Idaho polled a larger vote last election, than Nevada Territory in the aggregate for and against the State Constitution. Query: If Nevada ought to be a State as the Lycurgus (?) and Solons (?) at Washington including Father Abraham seem to think, ought not a Territory with nearly double the population of Nevada also to become a State? Idaho to-day numbers very nearly if not quite double the population of Nevada with every prospect of an unprecedented increase continuously for years. ARGUS.

WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?—At a festive party of old and young, the question was asked—"Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said—"When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, How beautiful is spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, How beautiful is summer! When the autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, How beautiful is autumn! And when it is near winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the stars shine."—Sharpe's Magazine.

A LAWYER OUTWITTED.—Several years ago a young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counselor; "but I'll tell you what you may do—let her mount a horse and hold a bride and whip; do you then mount a hind her and you are safe, for she runs away with you." The counselor, however, was sufficiently punished for this quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in deserving them.

A WARNING.—James Gilbert Jenkins, a murderer of eighteen men, was recently hung at Napa City. He was only 29 years of age, and his confession reveals a horrible career of robbery and murder. After finishing his story he says:

"I hope all may take warning by me and never allow themselves to be led astray, neither by man nor woman. I hope all parents of children may endeavor to raise them up right, and not allow them to run in bad company. Send them to school and to church that they may learn to be good, honest and upright. Learn them to do by others as they wish to be done by. I hope all you young men and boys may take warning by me, and lead a different life than I have led. Never allow any persons to lead you astray, but always go into good company. Shun all gamblers and gambling, whisky-drinkers and whisky-drinking, horse-racers and horse racing, dance-houses, and all other places of similar character. Had it not been for such influences as these, I should have been a better man. I never committed a crime unless I was in whisky, and I do not believe there is one man in a hundred can go and kill another one unless he has got whisky in him. That whisky I drank the morning before I shot Mr. O'Brien was what caused me to do it when I did, and in so careless a manner. I might have shot him on Sunday, when he was up in the canon, and rolled some stones down on him, and nobody could have found him, but I didn't have any whisky in me then. I tell you whisky causes more crime than anything else, and I warn all against it. I want to do all the good I can. It's awful to think of the crimes I have committed."

Mr. Jenkins here paused a moment as if trying to overcome the emotion that moved him, but he could not do it; the tears began to flow, he could say no more, but buried his face in his hands, and sobbed like a child. He afterwards frequently talked in the same manner; but the above contains the import of what he said.

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.—We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious.—Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered at that few last the allotted time of life. No matter what a man's occupation—physical or mental, or like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. John Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease generally encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep.—Four hours rest at night and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind. Certainly not, and the consequence was that Hunter died early. If men will insist on cheating sleep, her "twin sister death," will avenge the insult.

ARDENT GRIEF.—The Territorial Enterprise is responsible for the following yarn:—"In the mountains of California were two sweethearts, Betsy and Peter. One day Betsy's mother died, and the respectful neighbors followed in solemn procession to the grave. As the coffin was lowered in the grave, overcome with grief, Betsy swooned. Peter sprang forward and supported the fainting maiden, endeavoring to revive her by such plaintive entreaties as—"Betsy, speak to your own dear Peter!" Vain the attempt! Gazing on the pale lady which lay on the sweet eyes as lifeless as if they had closed forever, he heaved a sigh, and turning to the bystanders said in a tone of tenderest anguish, "I'll bet any man four bits she never speaks again!"

A PUZZLE AND ANSWER.—Mistress to Servant: If the B in t put: If the B putting: Servant to Mistress: How can I put: when there Is such a der?

The following is the answer: If the B (great B) in t (empty) put: (coal on). If the B (great B) (full stop) putting: (colon). How can I put: (colon) when there Is such a (byphe) der?

A good story is told of a member of the Thirty-fourth Indiana. His Colonel observed one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, and halted him to know if he had been stealing chickens. "No, Colonel," was the reply, "I saw this old fellow sitting on the fence, and I ordered him to crow for the Union, and he wouldn't, and I confiscated him for a rebel."

I thought her mine, I thought the world shone forth with joy for me; I didn't dream in after years its folly I should see. But so it proved. I sought her hand (I really thought I'd got her)—but oh! alas! her answer came—"Her mother wouldn't let her."

The silent usually accomplish more than the clamorous. The tail of a rattlesnake makes all the noise, but the head does the execution.

Never encourage that friendship which commences with unmeaning flattery.

Citizens' Meeting.
Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Walla Walla assembled in mass meeting on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of levying a special tax, to remove obstructions from the cross streets.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. I. T. Reese, and, on motion, Gen. Otis L. Bridges was elected Chairman and R. R. Rees, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be as above; that, under a misapprehension that the law passed by the Legislature of 1862-3, authorizing the levy of a special tax of five mills, was still in force, the City Council had made a second levy of such tax; that the legality of this action upon the part of the Council had been questioned, and as the law clearly conferred no such power upon the Council, and as the faith of the city stood pledged for the payment of a considerable indebtedness which had accrued in the purchase of the cross streets, which could not be paid without levying a special tax, the interested citizens and property-holders of the city had been called together to determine whether the Council should be sustained in their action or not.

Mr. A. L. Brown was then called upon, and responded in earnest advocacy of the tax. He presented a report of the financial condition of the city, showing an indebtedness of \$4,112 00, which had mostly grown out of the purchase of the cross-street property, which he satisfactorily demonstrated could be paid by levying the special tax, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on the city government.

Mr. R. Guichard was then called upon, and advocated the tax, after which he offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory of 1862-3 did, by a special act, authorize the Common Council of the city of Walla Walla to levy a special tax upon all real and personal property within the limits of said city for the purpose of purchasing certain lots and improvements thereon, to thereafter be used as cross streets, and

WHEREAS, In consequence of differences of opinion as to the legality of a second levy of said tax, dissatisfaction exists in the minds of certain persons, who seek to have the Council repudiate its action in levying said tax, and

WHEREAS, The City has already made heavy advances upon the real estate which its authorized agents have agreed to purchase, and pledged its faith to other parties, on the supposition that the tax levied would be promptly paid by the property-holders of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Walla Walla city, in mass meeting assembled, that we are in favor of opening the cross-streets of this city now, when the property can be purchased at a low figure, and that we pledge ourselves to cheerfully pay our respective shares of the amounts necessary to open said streets—herby waiving all informality in the law authorizing the levy of said tax, as we believe we have the right to do, being the only persons interested in the matter. And be it further

Resolved, That if there is any person now living within the limits of our city, enjoying all its benefits and protection, who is too parsimonious to pay his mite towards this laudable object we will not seek to change his views, but will make up for his dereliction of duty by a still heavier drain upon our own pockets.

Resolved, further, That the Clerk of the City Council be requested to furnish, for publication, the names of all property holders in the city, with the amount of their assessments, who refuse to pay their proportion of the special tax levied, that the public may see who are not interested in the prosperity of the city.

Resolved, further, That the City Council instruct the City Collector to proceed to collect the amounts due immediately, and to return the names of all persons who refuse to pay to the Clerk of the city council.

[In justice to those who objected to paying the tax, or questioned its legality, we feel authorized in saying that upon obtaining a proper knowledge of the condition of the city and the object of the tax, they waived their objections, and so far as we know there is now no one within the city limits who will not cheerfully pay his proportion of the special tax.—Eds.]

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The Odd Fellows' Celebration, which took place in this city on Tuesday of this week, passed off in excellent style. The procession of the members of the Order was much larger than we expected to see. Indeed, the turnout was very creditable as was also the order of exercises throughout. The procession moved from the Hall, headed by the Brass Band, up Main street and down Alder to the M. E. Church, where an Address—prepared by Mr. Charles Bertram, was, by request, read by Hon. E. P. Oliphant. Mr. E. L. Bridges next read the Eulogy upon the life and character of P. G. Sire Thomas P. Wildey, which recounted the labors and services of that personage through a long period of years as connected with the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship on this continent and his great devotion to the cause of the Order. In conclusion, the procession formed as before, marching through the principal streets back to the Hall, where the members were dismissed.

GRASSHOPPERS.—The grasshoppers have already made their appearance in great numbers in some portions of the valley, and fears are entertained by the farmers that they will destroy the crops. They have made their appearance nearly a month earlier this year than they did last.

Mr. Holliday will put on a line of four-horse coaches from Salt Lake to Boise City on the first of July, for the purpose of carrying the overland mail.

Messrs. Thomas & Co.'s line of Stages running between this city and the Boise mines are making their regular trips and always "come to time." Packers and teamsters complain that the old emigrant road is in an almost impassable condition, but we hear no grumbling from the stage men. The Stages go and come loaded down with passengers, making remarkably quick time, and although the roads may be in a bad condition for some, we feel assured that the Stage Company find no serious impediment to travel, for "nothing" stops them. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the proprietors of the line for the promptness and energy they have displayed in putting this line in successful operation. Many persons thought the enterprise would result in a failure, because it was asserted that the roads were impracticable and that stock could not stand traveling over such a rough country; but these predictions are now proved to have been entirely groundless. The line was put in operation at a season of the year when the roads were in the worst condition, yet the trips were made with great regularity and with comparatively little impediment to travel. The road across the Blue mountains too, was new and consequently heavy and rough in places, but considerable work has been done on that section of the route recently. Bridges have been built and the steep banks and rough places graded down, so that the whole line is now in very good traveling condition. In a short time the roads will be dry the whole length of the route and in splendid order, and passengers will find the journey much pleasanter than in early spring. So far, we have heard of no accidents, so common on mountain roads, such as "upsets," smashed stages, broken roads, bruised heads, etc., and we hope the road is too good to admit of such occurrences.

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.—We frequently hear persons, in speaking of our county affairs, charging the cause of the indebtedness of the county mainly to defaulting officers. This is an erroneous idea. The whole sum that the county has lost by defaults will not reach three thousand dollars, and the debt is seventeen thousand. It has principally accrued within the past two years, and the main item is the seven thousand dollars paid for the county jail, which the former board of Commissioners seemed to think themselves compelled to take off the hands of the contractors at that figure, or leave the county without a jail. This large sum was paid on account of the depreciation of the county scrip, which was at that time worth fifty cents on the dollar. About eleven thousand dollars of the debt has been contracted in public improvements, including the jail and two or three bridges. A considerable sum has been paid for the keeping of prisoners, which owing to the low price of scrip has also been very expensive,—as high as \$18 per week having been at times charged for boarding them. In fact, the records will show that the most of the debt has been created in procuring the actual necessities for carrying on the machinery of the county government, for which more than double prices have been charged, simply because people who have worked for or furnished for the county could not afford to do it for less sums at the low rates of scrip.

THE UNIVERSITY LANDS.—Mr. Cole, our Delegate in Congress, writes us that his "bill for confirming the titles to University lands has passed the Senate and will become a law. This is of immense importance to the purchasers of those lands; for they were merely reserved for University purposes, and not granted; so that the Territory had no right to sell them, and the titles given to purchasers were not worth the paper on which they were written. Justice, however, to innocent purchasers required that Congress should confirm the titles. But parties desirous of investing in lands hereafter, had better not repeat this experiment for it is in no wise certain that Congress would repeat this legislation."

REMOVED.—Rumor has it that C. H. Hale, Superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, has been removed on account of charges preferred against him of letting beef and other contracts to friends at exorbitantly high figures. A Mr. McMillen, of Wisconsin, is named as his successor.

The expedition to the plains left the Fort on Thursday. It consists of Companies B and E, of the Oregon Cavalry, and numbers ninety-seven men. They will proceed in the direction of the Owyhee country, and will be absent until the middle of October next.

THE MASONIC HALL.—The Masonic fraternity have purchased the lot on the corner of Third and Alder streets, opposite Linkton's lumber office, and will commence the erection of their new Hall upon it in a few weeks. Messrs. Smith & Allen have the contract for putting up the building.

Several parties on their way to the Kootenai mines have recently passed up on the north side of the Columbia. They cross the river at Priest Rapids.

HUMBOLDT STAGE LINE.—The most stupendous "bilk" we have heard of lately is the operations of what is called the Umattilla and Boise Stage Line. The main feature of this line, according to reliable authority, is to inform passengers, as they arrive at Umattilla city on the boats, that the Stages leave that place for Boise at 4 o'clock (or any other hour) in the morning, and to so importune the unsuspecting traveler by systematic lying (an unfortunate habit with "runners") that he is not unfrequently prevailed upon to take passage upon the bogus stage line from Umattilla, instead of the real one which leaves the Columbia river at Wallula. The Stages leave Umattilla in the morning sure enough, and the traveler thinks himself all snug for the journey to Boise; but imagine his surprise and discomfiture when he finds himself, in the evening, unceremoniously dumped out at the foot of the Blue mountains and at the end of the great Umattilla & Boise Stage line. From the foot of the mountains, the traveler can, if he feels in the humor, stride one of the sore-backed Gaysue ponies—kept there to serve as continuations of the famous Umattilla Stage line—shut his eyes, imagine himself inside of a comfortable coach, and proceed in this manner to Boise, at which place he will arrive in from 14 to 16 days' time, if his pony don't die on the road. Passengers leaving Wallula, on Thomas & Co.'s Stages, are taken through to Boise in from four to five days' time and all the way in coaches at that. Persons below can rest assured that the Walla Walla & Boise Stage Line is the only one running from the Columbia river to the Boise Mines, and that all other lines, or pretended lines have no existence in point of fact.

THE SALT LAKE AND WALLA WALLA MAIL.—A private letter from Hon. Geo. E. Cole, dated Washington City, March 12, says:

"With the assistance of the Oregon Delegate in Congress, I have succeeded in getting the Post Office Department to let the contract for carrying the mails from Salt Lake City to Walla Walla, via Boise city, to Ben. Holliday, of the overland mail line to California, at \$156,000 per annum, he being the lowest bidder. Tri-weekly service is provided for; time, ten days for eight months in the year and fourteen days for four months. The service is for four years, commencing on the 1st of July next. Mr. Holliday says he will make the time in seven days during the summer season. * * *

This I conceive to be one of the most important and beneficial objects ever accomplished for Washington and Oregon—particularly for the eastern portions of our Territory and Oregon. The people there will now receive their mail matter from the east as early as their neighbors of California. * * *

The schedule time from Walla Walla to the Dalles is now four days and eight hours. I have applied to have the service improved and the time reduced to two days, or less, each way, which the Department is considering. I find P. M. Gen. Blair well disposed toward our Territory and anxious to render us all the assistance in his power."

THE BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—Speculation is rife throughout the city as to the effect which the anticipated blockade of Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Guaymas, by the French, would have on the mining and mercantile interests of those of our citizens who have invested in Mexico. There seems to be an opinion current that the blockade will not be maintained against American steamers plying to and from those ports, so long as they carry no warlike stores or ammunition, and that communication with the mines will be permitted to go on as uninterrupted as before. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, and a very good argument can be maintained for supposing that no severer line of conduct on the part of the blockading force will be adopted. It would scarcely be politic on the part of the French to throttle the development which foreign capital is giving to the resources of a country, from which they hope to gain revenue, not the very cradle. An experiment in the people to Maximilian and reducing differences. The bullion, if any is extracted, will be shipped to San Francisco, and not benefit any one in Mexico. Furthermore, the example of seeing what industry and education do to bring wealth from the earth's bowels, might tend to make the people believe that an introduction of the French element among them might not be such a very bad thing after all. In short, the probabilities seem to be that some arrangement would be effected with the French by which the disastrous blow which the maintenance of a rigid and indiscriminate blockade would give to American interests, might be avoided. If the blockaders, however, would only contrive to keep the mines down there from levying assessments, and the superintendents from drawing eight drafts on the stockholders in this city, these latter might accept the "situation" without a murmur.—S. P. Bulletin.

THE CITY HOTEL.—Mr. E. E. Taylor has taken charge of this House and will re-open it on Monday next.

Eastern News.
Dates to April 19th.
Newbern, N. C., April 14.—According to the Raleigh Progress, the people of Western North Carolina recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription.
New York, April 17.—There was no truth in the announcement of the postponement of the draft. A telegram from the Provost Marshal General says:—According to the mode adopted to bring about the draft the several districts are deficient. Men enlisted after the 15th from the different districts will be deducted from the number required in that date.
Chicago, April 19.—A letter dated Grand Echo Red river, April 11, says: Our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the 9th they sent backward for infantry support. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 2d and 4th Divisions of the 3d Corps, was ordered to send a brigade, which he did. At noon he was ordered to send all the 4th Division, and went up with them. After advancing about 5 miles from where the 8d Division of the 19th Corps was camped the rebels made a stand. Our line, consisting of 2,400 men, was formed in a belt of woods, with an open field in front and the enemy in the woods on the opposite side. Gen. Stone, of the 5th of Iowa, Chief of Banks' Staff, took direct command of the movements. Gen. Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wishes were disregarded. After fighting up a skirmishing firing across the field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, but his wishes were disregarded. After fighting up a skirmishing firing across the field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, but his wishes were disregarded. After fighting up a skirmishing firing across the field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, but his wishes were disregarded.

THE DROUGHT IN CALIFORNIA.—The drought in southern California still continues. A correspondent of the Bulletin, writing from Los Angeles county, April 5th, says:

"The weather is and has been terrible, and no one seems able to prophesy what is in store for the inhabitants in this part of the country in future, in the shape of weather. If there comes even a drizzle to moisten the parched earth a little on the surface, it is immediately succeeded by a terrible wind which more than counterbalances the good effects of the trifling moisture. Outdoor business is in a measure suspended, and not absolutely imperative, and the poor starved stock (what there is yet alive) are hourly perishing from the double misery of cold and hunger. The dust at this place is flying in clouds at the present writing, and the enterprising village of Wilington cannot be seen at all from here, though only four miles off, being completely enveloped in one immense cloud of sand. I never witnessed anything worse in the old time in San Francisco, and from what everybody says here, it is the worst season on record. It is evident also that the cold winds extend to all parts of the country, according to universal testimony."

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The people of Idaho City rejected their city charter by a vote of 1876 against to 104 in favor of it.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE the attention of the public to our New and Extensive Stock. Consisting of a complete assortment of
DRUGS, PERUMERY, MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Keroseene Lamps and Shades. In fact, everything pertaining to a First Class Drug Store.
Special attention paid to putting up prescriptions.
E. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Dr. at Baldwin & Whitman's old stand, apr. 20, 1864. Main street, Walla Walla

City Hotel.
Having rented and thoroughly re-fitted the above Hotel, I will open it on Monday, the 24 day of May upon the strictest Preparation System, at the following rates:
RATES OF BOARD AND LODGING:
Single Meal, Fifty cents.
Board per week, \$ 8 00
Board and Lodging per week, 13 00
Single Bed, 50
Bed and Room, 75
Let it be distinctly understood that our terms are Cash in Advance.
E. E. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Apr. 20, 1864.

To Photographers.
WANTED. Good Stereoscopic Negatives of every place of interest on the Pacific coast, for which a fair price will be paid. Special prices with particulars of locality and the price of the Negatives will receive prompt attention by addressing
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, Agents London Stereoscopic Company, apr. 25, ml 613 Clay street, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.—The money market is much quiet today by stock parties, and there is no regular rate of interest. One per cent per day and even more has been paid. Buyers are not paying out even a cent for 10 per cent notes, and there is no market for certificates. Some banks refuse to take certificates of others.
A number of small operations have failed. At the public sale the excitement was intense, and stocks were thrown overboard at almost any price. All the second board of the market is very unsettled. Some stocks were selling at an advance, while a majority were lower.
New York, April 19.—The money market is less stirring today. The leading houses have called for a larger margin on stocks. The stock market has partially recovered from the panic yesterday. No more business.
The Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that Gen. Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and will insist upon its acceptance.
The Herald's Alexandria and Washington dispatches state that Gen. Grant will appoint Gen. McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac.
The Times' Washington special says, it is reported that Gen. Halleck is relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac and ordered to serve elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that the French will be allowed to march northward before the summer. Gen. J. F. Hatch has been named as the successor of Gilmer.
Cairo, April 19.—Southern papers contain Forrest's report on his attack on Paducah. He says he had reinforcements and could have held it longer, but retreated because of the small force against him. He says that at Union City and Paducah was only 25 killed and wounded, while the Federal loss was fifty with 600 prisoners captured during the expedition. He says he sent to Memphis, Ala.
Prominent Frenchmen in New Orleans confidently predict that a treaty of friendship will be made with the Emperor of France, and that a coalition with the French forces at Manzanillo, will lead to completion as will our government.

News of April 20th.
Washington, April 20.—The following has been received by the Navy Department:
Cairo, April 19.—T. O. Gordon writes: I have received private letters from Red river, one dated Grand Bayou, the 15th, and the another from Alexandria, of the same date, stating that the army under Banks met with a reverse on the 8th, near Mac-field. The army got back, and on the next day the rebels retreated again and were whipped. Loss heavy on both sides.
A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

News of April 21st.
New York, April 21.—The Herald's special says the transfer of men from the army to the navy has at length commenced. 400 have been called from the Army of the Potomac and the 2d Missouri Department.
The Times' Washington special of the 20th says:—Information has been received at New Orleans that the effect of the blockade of the Mississippi river has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee. Longstreet carried to East Tennessee 10,000 men, but returned with less than 12,000.
April 21.—A special from Washington says that it is ascertained that Halleck will soon resign from the army and return to California.
The Herald's London special says that Halleck has decided that all contested election cases from Missouri, where there was military interference, shall go back to the people of the district.
Cairo, April 20.—The greater part of Hickman, Ky., has been burned by the guerrillas.
The Herald's Washington special says, Governor Drough, of Missouri, Curtis and Yale, had an interview with the President to-day, and urged the necessity upon him of sending for 200,000 more men into service for the defense of the States bordering the Ohio river, especially Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. They claim if authorized they could raise that number for that duty volunteering. The President seems disposed to issue a call for them; the men to be raised only in the Western States.
Serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians during the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to St. Louis, that there are 400 Sioux warriors within 50 miles of Fort Union and 600 more on Powder Creek; the Sioux have been joined by the Assinibouins, Crow and Western Sioux. They are preparing to attack and destroy a gang of settlers, had been placed under martial law. Other countries in that State seem to be put in the same position. Ohio, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois contain the principal portions of these rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National army to give the signal of revolt.
Letters from Norfolk were received giving particulars of the rebel attack on Plymouth, (N. C.), and an assault on Fort Gray. The rebels were repulsed with heavy slaughter.
Baltimore, April 22.—The American has advice from Norfolk that a steamer had arrived there from Newbern and was in possession of bringing important dispatches to Gen. Butler. The Captain reported that the rebel ran came down within a few miles

of Plymouth, (N. C.) on the 18th inst., attacked our fleet and sunk the gunboat *Bendavid* and two others. Two great exulted over the capture of Plymouth, and it was expected our forces would have to evacuate. It is thought that Gen. Pook will be able to hold Newbern.
Cairo, April 21.—The dispatch boat *Gen. Lyon*, from Red river, brings the following regarding claims in Gen. Banks' department. The fight on the 6th was at Salina. The rebels were 25,000 strong. On the morning of the 8th Banks sent forward the cavalry with supply trains, and 100 wagons from Natchitoches. They soon began skirmishing with the enemy, and found them in force at Pleasant Hill. The commander of cavalry, thinking the rebel force small, sent a message to Gen. Banks to that effect asking for reinforcements. Ransom's division was sent forward together with 7 guns which the enemy captured. The enemy took the supply trains, killed and wounded a large number of our men, and took many prisoners. The Union forces took a number of prisoners and killed and wounded more than the rebels did the day before. Banks fell back to Grand Echo, on account of the rebels' firing across the field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, but his wishes were disregarded. After fighting up a skirmishing firing across the field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers, but his wishes were disregarded.

PAYETTE MINES.—It will be remembered that last season it was known that mines had been discovered on the head waters of the Payette river, about 75 miles north of the Boise basin. But little was said in reference to these discoveries, because but little was known in relation to them; again, as much was said about the rich discoveries of quartz leads in the Boise section, also, in the Owyhee, that the public seemed to wish to know of nothing else. We have now one fact to chronicle in regard to those discoveries on the Payette, to-wit: Harry Ousley and four others, of the Walla Walla valley made discoveries this last summer which include them to pitch their tent there, and go to mining. They located on what is called the third fork of the Payette, about 75 miles from the Boise basin, and 6 miles east of the Boise trail leading from the mouth of Little Salmon to Placerville. They worked about three months and averaged about \$20 per day to the man, and that they think they can do the coming summer, if the water holds out. They do not know themselves how extensive the mines are, but from such prospects as they made, they feel confident that good wages can be made by a large number of men. Ousley came to Lewiston and bought supplies of Fitch & Co., for the ensuing season, and gave to us the above account.—Golden Age.

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Money Market.
New York Gold Questions..... 188@170 1/2
San Francisco Legal Tender rates..... 59@60.

Quite a number of persons are making preparations in this city, to start in a few days for the Kootenai mines. No reliable news in relation to these mines has been received from that country for some time. Should favorable reports come in from that quarter soon, a general rush for the mines will take place from the floating population of the upper country. The Kootenai mines are a considerable distance off from this section (exactly how far no one seems to know) and persons are very properly, cautious about starting in that direction until they have positive information that the mines are a reality and their whereabouts fully established. Almost every day reports are rife about late arrivals from Kootenai—mines rich, enormously so—provisions scarce and high, etc., etc.; but when these reports are traced up they are found to be "sells" practised upon some credulous individual who is anxious to start for the mines and is only waiting to "hear something favorable and reliable" before he hurries off to the land of gold. We shall certainly know something about these mines shortly that will quiet the nerves of the fidgety few and the excitable many.

Since setting up the foregoing a man has reached this city stating that he is direct from the Kootenai; that he came in by way of Colville and reached here on Thursday evening. To persons who applied to him for information regarding the mines, he appeared somewhat uncommunicative, stating that he had been fitted out for the mines at Lewiston and that the people there were entitled to the benefit of the first intelligence he had to give, and he refused to give information for publication here. Persons who conversed with him obtained this much from him; that the mines are about 450 miles distant from here—not on the Kootenai, but 75 miles from it, on a tributary of the Columbia; that the stream had been prospected for about 20 miles, for which distance miners were at work making \$20 per day, using rockers, with raw hides for soles—there being no rockers in the country; that the weather was very cold and miners only able to work six hours per day; that supplies of all kinds were scarce and high in the mines; flour worth \$40 per hundred on the first crossing of the Kootenai and \$70 in the mines; about 450 persons in the mines, and a large number reported on the way thither from Beaver Head.

We give the story as we received it and vouch for nothing.

JACK'S SUPPER.—Not the one that the individual bearing that cognomen would not eat, "because he couldn't get it," but the one gotten up by Captain Jack, of the Empire Restaurant, for the Odd Fellow's ball, on Tuesday evening, is spoken of by epicures as the grandest affair they have ever seen east of the mountains. A Teuton friend of ours asked us the other day to "kindly remember" the Captain for his good taste and generosity; and in describing the supper, that we might obtain an idea of its richness and do it justice in a "notice," said: "It minded me of and looked just like a horse-trough full of nice oats that the horse couldn't eat, because there was too much for him!" There, reader, is a new idea of abundance for you: so we conclude that while the Captain is evidently deserving of praise for his efforts in providing for the inner man, he is also entitled to some consideration as the indirect originator of a similitude which Shakespeare or "any other man" might have spent a lifetime in ransacking their mental apparatuses for and yet not found!

THEATRICAL.—A Dramatic troupe, from the lower country, enlivened our city during the latter part of last and the first of this week, with evening entertainments of Comedy and Song. The troupe was remarkably well patronized, considering the worn out farces played and the blanket and calico style of scenery displayed. The acting was very good, all inconveniences taken into account. The Company left on Tuesday's stage for Idaho city, where they design playing during the summer season—Mrs. Leighton, the prominent actress of the troupe, took sick on her arrival here, and was too unwell to start with the company on Tuesday. She is said to be a very clever actress in her line of comedy and song.

The Mountaineers states that a party of citizens and soldiers, sixty-three in number, who started out from Canyon City after a band of marauding Indians, recently came upon their encampment in the Goose Lake country and in a fight with the savages three citizens and two soldiers were killed. The whites fell back fifteen miles to await reinforcements. Upon the receipt of the news at Canyon City, some three hundred citizens volunteered to go out and fight. The probability is that the Indians will not be so easily found when a large party goes out to engage them.

COLLECTOR.—Mr. W. S. Gilliam received, this week, from Maj. Goldeborough, the appointment of Deputy U. S. Collector for this county.

INCOME TAX.—Mr. J. H. Cady, Deputy U. S. Assessor for this county, is now engaged in making assessments for the U. S. Income Tax.

How GOLD STORIES MAGNIFY AT A DISTANCE.—Stories of any kind seldom lose anything by being frequently told and handed by different individuals. When gold fields are discovered marvelous stories soon begin to circulate in relation to their richness, increasing in magnitude as they travel away until they become enormous. It is curious to notice in our exchanges, from the States, accounts of the rich gold discoveries in Idaho Territory. We clip the following paragraphs as samples of many of the same sort which we have lately noticed floating around in the newspapers of the Western States:

"Captain Fisk, of the United States Army, has just arrived in Chicago from Idaho, and caused a sensation by his reports of the rich gold mines of that Territory. He states that he saw nine hundred dollars worth of gold taken from a single pan full of earth, and is confident, from what he could learn from reliable sources, that there has already been mined \$25,000,000 in gold. None of this treasure has as yet been shipped out of the Territory, for want of proper and safe escort."

"The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, in a Memorial to the Senate, represent that, within a few months more than twenty five million dollars in gold and silver, have been mined in Idaho Territory, which remains there for want of means of transit, and ask aid for a wagon road, with military protection, through central Minnesota, a route abounding in wood and water, with a mild climate and fertile soil."

BIDS ON THE SALT LAKE AND W. W. MAIL.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the Sacramento Union gives the bids on the Salt Lake and Walla Walla mail, as follows: "George F. Thomas, one bid at \$370,000 and one at \$250,000; W. D. Bigelow, at \$92,125; (received too late for consideration); C. W. Durkee, \$400,000. Holliday's bid, which was accepted, was \$165,000."

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1864. HARVEST 1864
M.A.C.H.I.N.E.S.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, have now on hand and to arrive in the next sixty days, the largest and best selection of Agricultural Goods ever brought to Oregon. Having had seven years experience, we are enabled to select good and well-made machines, suited to the wants of farmers, and buying as we now do, direct from the manufacturers, we can and will sell for cash, at rates that defy competition. Below, we append a partial list of the best machines:

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
New York Reaper, (California Giant) and New York Two Combined Reaper and Mower, with important improvements for 1884, strong, durable and efficient machines; cut 6 to 1 1/2 feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in use on the coast. Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet for 1884.

McCormick's Combined Reaper and Mower—Improved—a new well made, size 2 1/2 to 3 feet, in easily and quickly adjusted to cut stubble high or low—can cut 15 to 20 inches high—driving wheels large and light, and geared to run. This machine does not clog and will work on very rough, stony ground, over dead furrows, and in all kinds of grain, both wet and dry, lodged and tangled. It is unsurpassed for lightness and freedom from side draught, convenience and thoroughness of work, and with only one span of horses will easily mow 15 to 18 acres per day. In fact, it is now the best of all kinds of reaper and mowers.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Co's DAILY LINE.

On and after Monday March 29th, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company will dispatch one of the following named steamers, we can and will sell for cash, at rates that defy competition. Below, we append a partial list of the best machines:

REAPERS AND MOWERS.
New York Reaper, (California Giant) and New York Two Combined Reaper and Mower, with important improvements for 1884, strong, durable and efficient machines; cut 6 to 1 1/2 feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in use on the coast. Send for our newly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet for 1884.

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SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Crockery and Glassware, TIN-WARE, Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse, CARPETING, Oil Cloth, China Matting, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Cards, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails, Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes &c., &c.

One of our firm residing in New York, and purchasing for the house, we are in constant receipt of the latest and newest styles of Goods, and having our goods from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements second to no other house on the coast.

French Dress Overcoats; Beaver Dress Coats; Cashmere Business Coats; Cape Overcoats; Business Suits; Chinchilla, Frock Coats; Black and Fancy French Dressing Pants; Harrison Pants; Latest style Nouveaute Pants; Silk, Cassimere Veste and Pique Vests; Davis & Jones' and Atkinson's Shirts; Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino Under-shirts and Drawers; Boots, Booties and Gaiters; Genuine Buck-ert's Quilted Bottom Boots.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Large Stock of Groceries, Consisting, in part of, SUGAR.—San Francisco refined (coffee); Sandwich Island, New Orleans, Crushed, and Batavia. TEA.—Young Hyson, Comet, China and Japan, in papers and in Bulk. COFFEE.—Rio, Lagaina, Java, Manila, and Cobs. to Rica. Also, SOAP, CANDLES, APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES, CURRANTS and RAISINS, PRESERVED FRUIT, Standard Mills, Plain and Self-rising FLOUR, OREGON BACON—SIDES and HAMS, OREGON LARD. In Cans & Kegs, BEANS, OF ALL KINDS.

HARDWARE: MECHANICS' AND MINERS' TOOLS, Such as—Shovels and Spades, Sluice Forks and Brushes, Wright's Picks, Hunt's Axes, Pick and Ax Handles, Sledge and Crowbars, Whip and Cross-cut Saws and Files, Roker Irons, Mining and Frying Pans, Nails of all sizes; Together with a full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Butcher's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Shoemaker's, Saddler's and Packer's Tools and Material. N. B. Remember the place—Fire-Proof Brick, Main Street, Walla Walla, and give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SCHWABACHER BROS & CO. Jan. 15, 1885.

Notice. THE TAX PAYERS OF THE CITY OF WALLA WALLA: The annual and special tax lists for the year 1884, having been properly made out and placed in my hands, will be open, at my office, for the purpose of receiving taxes for the period of ten days from Monday, April 25th, 1884, at the expiration of which time they will be placed in the hands of the Collector, and ten per cent added for collection. WALLA WALLA, April 22, 1884. H. J. CADY, City Treasurer.

Notice. WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Quartermaster's Storehouse, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on Saturday, the 30th day of April, 1884, the following Quartermaster's property, viz: 12 Mules, 100 Apples, 137 Ox Bowls, 15 Ox Yokes, 1 Steel Yard, 3 Common Tents, 1 Sily Tent, and a lot of Carpenter's Tools. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms cash, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes. J. W. CLAWSON, U. S. Commissary, 1st Lt. W. T. Inf'y. Office of A. Q. M. A. A. Q. M. Fort Walla Walla, W. T. April 22, 1884. 19w2

W. Weatherford, DRUGGIST.

OFFERS AT WALESALE AND RETAIL THE Largest, Most Complete and Best Assorted Stock of DRUGS, PAINTS AND OILS ever before offered in this market—comprising, in part, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, Coal Oil, (Best Quality, Warrented), DYE STU PFS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, LINSEED OIL, With an endless variety of PAINTER'S NATURALS; All the Patents PATENT MEDICINES Toilet Articles, And in fact everything wanted in a First Class Drug and Paint Establishment, Having recently received large invoices and being in constant receipt of goods from the EASTERN MARKETS, we are well prepared to furnish to the Trade, in our line, at

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DR. WM. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs. Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting of blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisis, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs. IT IS UNEQUALLED! We have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live: One from John Hanyon, Waverly, Iowa, of his own son. One from Samuel Leonard, Camden, Hillsdale Co., Mich., of a beloved daughter. One from Dr. A. G. Koom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty years' practice. One from Robert C. Hinn, of Marion, Iowa, of a consumptive daughter cured. One from M. Van Dusen, Springfield, Ill., in the remedy for Lung disease. One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all. One from J. W. Westworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years' standing—cured by this cure. One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Rows, Cincinnati, O.

We certify to the genuineness of the above certificates and could furnish hundreds of others of a like nature quite as interesting to all suffering from any disease of the Lungs and Throat. Be particular and ask for DR. W. HALL'S BALSAM for the Lungs, which is warranted to cure, and by REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco. Sept. 10, 1884. 40y

HOWARD & CADY, Main Street, Walla Walla, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, Etc. THE attention of the citizens of Walla Walla and surrounding country is respectfully called to the fact that we are prepared with a complete stock of goods in the above line, to offer good bargains to purchasers. We shall do a GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Also, a full assortment of Miners' and Packers' Goods. April 1885. HOWARD & CADY. Portland, Oregon, March 28, 1884. Sir:—Knowing it to be your interest to buy from first hands, we here give you a list of articles manufactured by us for the Wholesale Trade, with the hope that you will give us your orders. TURPENTINE.—Read the certificate of Practical Painters. BOILED PITTING OIL.—This Oil is No. 1, and is sold to outside parties in 5-gallon and 10-gallon cans. Price \$1.50 per gallon. EXCELLENT STAIN.—Imitation of Rosewood and Mahogany. AXLE-GREASE, Rosin and Boat Pitch. OUR MOTTO:—CHEAP FOR CASH. T. A. Wood & Co. Above Saw Mill, Front Street, Portland, Ogn.

We, the undersigned certify that we have made the Oregon Small advance on Portland prices. In every respect to the best Eastern Turpentine. Emil Lowenstein & Co. W. K. Cooper, Hurren & Schilder, Charles S. Mills, H. Norton, J. Wm. Patton, Auguste Staiglich, [April 15, 1884] 10U.]

Notice. HAVING purchased the stock formerly occupied by MAYER & CO., we intend keeping a full and well selected stock of Clothing, Miners' Tools and Groceries. We would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Walla Walla, and vicinity to our new assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of the newest styles and patterns of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Head-dresses, &c. WALLA WALLA, April 8, 1884. L. MAYER & CO. 17U

Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED has this day sold their entire stock to L. MAYER & CO. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us will please come forward and settle their accounts by the first day of May, 1884, as from that date all accounts will be placed in the hands of our Attorney for collection. WALLA WALLA, March 29, 1884. 17w3

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. I HAVE made arrangements with San Francisco Importers by which I am enabled to furnish Thrashing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, &c., at Portland Prices. Those in want of Machines for the coming harvest are requested to make early application to April 3, 1884. J. C. ISAACS.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE in Portland prices. Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenters' Building Hardware, &c., &c. J. C. ISAACS. April 8, 1884.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Jackscrews included, at KOHLHAUFF & GUICHARD'S.

