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To City Subscribers: On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be sent to city subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier.

LITTLE PLAID SUN BONNET.

Little plaid sun bonnet, what do you hide, Bene in the grass by the sunny wall side? Any short ringlets half out of curl? Any round forehead as pure as a pearl? Any blue eyes with a laugh bubbling over? Any red mouth closing on a red clover? If the wind makes you dance up and down? Or is it a fairy head under your crown? O, Erh is bright, by the glad Summer kissed, Millions of roses might scarcely be missed; Acres of buttercups, growing so gay, Causes not a sigh when their gold drops away. Yet to my heart how your charms were destroyed All your fresh meadows, bow wintry and void, Earth, should you lose from your beauty and price, Just what a little plaid bonnet can hide.

THREE YOUNG MEN.

Three young men rode into the town, Side by side as the sun went down, Now I hands had started to seek their rest, And each to live as to him seemed best. The first extended with cards and wine; Dressed his mistress with jewels fine, And laughed as he tossed his glass on high, Nor reck'd, God help him, he had to die. The second did nothing but groan and pray, Grown through the night and through the day. He lived in fear, God help him, say I, And only thought he had to die. The third enjoyed the goods he had; Laughed with the gay and wept with the sad, Nor never forgot, God bless him, say I, That he had to live and he had to die.

A GHOST STORY.—An exchange has the following story which is dedicated especially to newspaper readers. That apparitions do not always wander without sufficient cause; is proved by the well attested fact, which we give below:

Last Tuesday fortnight, a Mrs. —, a lady of literary taste and studious habits, sat reading in her drawing room. The clock struck twelve, and as the last stroke reverberated through the apartment, the door was flung wide open. In the act of raising her head to repel the intrusion (arising for) of her servant, her eyes rested on the form of her late husband. She screamed and fell senseless to the floor. This brought up such members of the family as had not retired to rest. Restoratives were administered; and when Mrs. — had gained her suspended faculties, being a woman of strong mind and cultivated intellect, she felt disposed to consider the whole distress she had undergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tales she had been perusing and her late loss, operating upon a deranged system. She, however, considered it advisable that her maid servant should repose in her chamber let any return of what she considered a nervous affection, should distress herself and alarm the family.

Last Tuesday night, feeling stronger than in better spirits than she had felt for some time past, Mrs. — dispensed with her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck twelve, she was awakened from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had seen before, advancing from the table, (on which stood her night lamp) until it stood opposite to, and drew the curtains off her bed. She describes her very blood retreating with icy coldness from every vein to her heart. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with love, were now fixed with stern regard on the trembling being, who with the courage of desperation, thus adjured him: 'Charles! dear Charles! why have you come again?' 'Jessie!' slowly and solemnly gasped the shadowy form, waving in his hand a small paper. 'Jessie, say my newspaper accounts, and let me rest in peace!'

Moral.—Pay your printing bills if you would rest peacefully on the other side of Jordan. We commend this moral to some of our debtors.

JOHN MILTON well said, 'Wherefore did God create passions within us and pleasures around us, but that these, rightly tempered, are the very ingredients of virtue?' We commend this sentiment to those who are averse to innocent enjoyments.

A Chapter on Kisses.

When the Cardinal, John of Lorraine, was presented to the Duchess of Savoy, she gave him her hand to kiss, greatly to the indignation of the irate churchman. 'How madam,' exclaimed he, 'am I to be treated in this manner? I kiss the queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you who are only a duchess?' And without more ado, he despite the resistance of the proud little Portuguese princess, kissed her thrice on the mouth before he released her, with an exultant laugh. The doughty cardinal was apparently of one mind with Sheldon, who thought to 'kiss ladies' hands after the manner, as some do, is like little boys, who, after they eat an apple, fall to the paring.' When Charles II. was making his triumphal progress through England, certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand, in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a blunder no one would more readily excuse than the red haired lover of pretty Nell Gwynn. Another poet, the countryman of Chatter, had, two centuries later, the honor of being publicly kissed in the stage box by the young and lovely Countess de Villars; but in Voltaire's case, the lady gave the osculatory salute, not of her own free will, but in obedience to the command of the claqueurs in the pit mad with enthusiasm for the poet's 'Merope.'

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, as our readers will remember, gave Steel, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. Duncan McKenzie, a veteran of Waterloo, died in Elgin, Scotland, December, 1866. He delighted in relating how he kissed the Duchess in taking the shilling from between her teeth to become one of her regiment—the Gordon Highlanders, known as the 92d. The old Scottish veteran of eighty-seven has not left one behind him to tell the same tale about kissing the blue-eyed Duchess in the marketplace of Duthill. The late Daniel O'Connell hit upon a novel mode of securing votes for the candi ates he had nominated at a certain election, which test, considering the constitutional temperament of his countrymen, is said to have proved effectual. He said, in reference to the unfortunate elector who should vote against them, 'Let no man speak to him; let no woman salute him!' Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with, 'Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your likeness and kissed it because it was so much like me.' 'And did it kiss you in return?' 'Why, no.' 'Then said the gallant painter, 'it was not like me.'

Some of our readers, who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kiss, and kiss of the last king of England before he came to his estate. While in New York, the prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked: 'There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family.' The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: 'There, now you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American freeman.'

The Rev. Sidney Smith says: 'We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and, when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy—let there be a soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not tolobber a kiss, but give it as a hummingbird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received on our mouth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die.'

At Bologna, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June 1855, a number of English ladies, in their anxiety to see everything, passed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line, that the latter, in some instances, were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policemen—'impeded in the execution of their duty.' The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, shouted out, 'One roll of the drum—if they don't stand back, kiss them all.' After the first sound of the drum, the English ladies took to flight. 'If they had been French,' said a Parisian journal, 'they would have remained to a woman.'

THE ANTIQUITY OF WHITTLING.—Every writer on America, from Basil Hall to Sam Slick has noticed the extraordinary custom of that country in passing their time in whittling. The judge on the bench, the speaker in his chair, the orator at the bar, the senator in the hall, the squatter in the far west, the president in his place, one and all whittle; out come the knives, and gradually tables, chair legs, walking sticks, and broom handles, become thinner and thinner, whilst a pile of shavings attests the prowess of the unlicensed whittler. Would Sam Slick believe that the new land is but an humble imitator of a barbarian race of tyrants in the far east? Will Captain Hall credit, that when the president whittles, he does but what Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius, and Xerxes did before? Let us hear our author, 'When the King of Persia goeth on a journey, he carrieth no book wherewith to while away the tedious of the day, nor doth he encourage deep and serious meditation. But he has with him in his chariot a thin table knife. And so by scraping the former with the latter, he doth dissipate the tedious of his journey.'

Two Ladies Forty Years Ago.

Grace Greenwood, in the book called Eminent Women, writes as follows about Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as they were before they became known to fame: Sarah Willis was educated at Hartford, in the far famed seminary of Miss Catharine Beecher. At that time Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe) was a teacher in this school. She was amiable and endearing in her ways, and was recognized as a decidedly clever young lady, with a vein of quiet humor, a sleepy sort of wit, that woke up and flashed out when least expected. She was not, as some do, a decided mental power, and weight of her elder sister, whose character was full of manly energy, who was a clear thinker, and an excellent theologian, a good, great, high-hearted woman, with a strong will and remarkable executive abilities. Of all his children, Dr. Beecher is said to have most highly respected Catharine. Sarah Willis must here have laid an excellent foundation for successful authorship, though probably nothing was further from her thoughts at the time than such a profession. It would have seemed too quiet and thought compelling a career for her, with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing. There are yet traditions in that staid old town of Hartford, of her merry school girl escapades, her 'tricks and her manners,' that draw forth as hearty laughter as the witty sallies, humorous fancies, and sharp strokes of satire that give to her writings their peculiar sparkle and dash. If she grappled with the exact sciences it is not probable that they suffered much in the encounter. For geometry she is said to have had an especial and inveterate dislike. Indeed, her teacher, Mrs. Stowe, still tells a story of her having torn out the leaves of Euclid to curl her hair with. So, she laid herself down to mathematical dreams, her fair head bristling with acute angles, in parallelogrammatic and parallelopidonic papilotes—in short, with more geometry outside than in. A novel way of getting over 'the dunce bridge,' by taking that distasteful fifth proposition not only inwardly, but as an outward application, so that it might have read thus: 'The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced in curl papers, the angles on the other side of the front-sides are also equal.' But in the laughing high-spirited girl there must have existed unsuspected by those about her, almost unsuspected by herself, the courage and energy, the tenderness, the large sympathy, the reverence for the divine and the human, which love and sorrow, the trials and stress of misfortune, were to evolve from her nature, and which her genius was to reveal. A seer that might have perceived towering above the ringleted head of her absent minded young teacher, a dark attendant spirit, benignant, but mournful—poor, grand, old world-beweped, polyglotted Uncle Tom—might also have seen in the few shadowy recesses of her young pupil's sunny character, the germs of those graceful 'Fern Leaves' that were to bring to the literature of the people new vigor and verdure, the odors of woodlands, and exceeding pleasant pictures of nature.

In a private note from Mrs. Parton, we are assured that, however much she may have rolled her hair in 'curl papers' when at school, now it 'whistles itself.'

THE WAY THE INDIANS ARE FED.—Surgeon Haynes, of an Iowa cavalry regiment, testified before the Indian Peace Commission of the way in which he had seen rations issued to the savages. It is not strange that the poor wretches should fail to have very clear notions of honesty and hospitality, living on diet like this of which Dr. Haynes tells: 'The Winnebago and Santee Indians were fed as follows at the Crow Creek agency in 1864: A large vat was constructed of cottonwood lumber, about six feet square and six feet deep, in connection with the steam saw mill, with a pipe leading from the boiler into the vat. Into the vat was thrown beef, beef heads, entrails of the beaves, some beans, and pork. I think two barrels of flour were put into the vat each time, which was not often than once in 24 hours. This mass was then cooked by the steam from the boiler. It was dipped out to the Indians with a long-handled dipper made for the purpose. I cannot say the quantity given to each. It was about the consistency of very thin gruel. The Indians would pour off the thinner portion and eat that which settled at the bottom. I was often there when it was being issued, and it had a very offensive odor; it had the odor of the contents of the entrails of the beaves. I have seen the settings of the vat after they were through issuing it to the Indians, and it smelt like carrion—like decomposed meat. Some of the Indians refused to eat it, saying they could not, it made them sick—that it was only fit for hogs, and that they were not hogs. The quantity of food issued them per day did not exceed eight ounces per head—man, woman and child.'

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER?

Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling draught on your lips? Who taught you to pray, and gently helped you to learn to read? Who has borne all your faults, and has been kind and patient in all your childish ways? Who loves you still, and who contrives, and works, and prays for you every day of your life? Now let me ask, 'Are you kind to your mother?'

HIGH STRUNG.

A young woman, meeting a former fellow-servant, was asked how she liked her new place. 'Very well.' 'Then you have nothing to complain of?' 'Nothing; only master and mistress talk such very bad grammar!'

Dexter's Great Feat.

Mr. Robert Bonner seems destined not merely to enjoy the satisfaction of owning the most notable stable in the world, but in his declining years, which are yet a long way off, will be able proudly to exclaim that, without the taint of gambling, or the excitement of racing, he has brought that noble animal, the horse, to a higher state of perfection, and has produced from him greater achievements than the most confirmed devotee of the race track had ever previously dreamed of.

A few days ago, Dexter, of Mr. Bonner's stable, at the Fashion Club, on Long Island, in the presence of credible witnesses, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of two minutes and fourteen seconds, and on yesterday trotted one-quarter of a mile in thirty seconds, or at the rate of one mile in two minutes, equal to fast railway time.

It is well known that Mr. Bonner is not a racing man, and although he owns several of the fastest trotters in the world, and buys every really fast horse he hears of, he never allows any of his animals to trot for money, or in any race. He buys and keeps them for his own amusement and satisfaction.

In June last he sent Dexter over to the Fashion Course, to the stables of Mr. William Doble, with an instruction to Mr. Doble to ascertain what the horse was capable of performing. Mr. Doble at once put the horse in easy training, designing to work him down to a trim for speed some time in the fall. No special pains were taken, as there was ample time to accomplish the training gradually, thus avoiding any charge of cruel treatment. Twice each week he was put on the track and jogged around five or six times, only occasionally being 'speeded,' and then merely for a short distance with no record of time. On other days all his work has been done on the road, he being driven daily, at a jog trot from six to eight miles. His feed has consisted of from ten to twelve quarts of grain daily, and as much hay as he could eat. His trainer remarked to our reporter that he was a good feeder on grain, but did not care much for hay. This exercise and feed, with the usual rubbing and care in covering, bedding, etc., has constituted his training, the design being to work him down a little more vigorously as the season advanced and the weather became more suitable to earnest exercise.

On Monday morning of last week, Dexter was taken out for his morning exercise on the track. The previous day and evening had been stormy, and the track was in anything but a good condition. Indeed, it was quite heavy, and in places so wet along the pole as to compel driving on the off, or outside. The horse, under these disadvantages, after being jogged around once or twice, was put to his speed and made the heat in 2:20, with his hood on. Several gentlemen being present, expressed a desire to see him pressed a little, and Mr. Doble finally consented. The horse was taken off to the stable, scraped, rubbed off, and in twenty-five minutes was again hitched to his sulky and brought on the track, with Budd Doble as driver. A running horse was also provided, with a rider, and stationed at the three quarter pole to make the round with the trotter.

Mr. Turnbull, the well known turfman of this city, owner of the celebrated horse 'Vanderbilt,' and Mr. Conway, of Philadelphia, took the judges' stand to watch the performance and keep the time. Everything being ready, Dexter was slowly trotted around the track once. The second time about he was gradually worked up and pressed, until, on approaching the three-quarter pole, he was fairly flying. At this point, the running horse joined in as an excitement to the trotter. With this impetus, added to his natural ambition and the steady, careful driving of Budd, the wonderful animal came down to his work in a manner that surprised even those that knew him best, and had reason to expect great things from him. Coming down the home stretch, his speed was like a locomotive with steam crowded. The running horse was urged to his utmost to keep up with him. As he passed the judges' stand, the time of the first quarter was noted at thirty-three and a half seconds, which had been performed without a particle of urging. Away he flew again on the first quarter, a simple word of encouragement from his driver only urging him forward, while the rider of the other horse was shouting and plying the whip vigorously to keep up with the most astonishing pace. At this rate the quarter pole was passed in thirty-three and a half seconds. The next quarter, on the back stretch, was made in thirty-three seconds, this part of the track being in better condition than the rest. At this tremendous pace the animal showed not the slightest inclination to break; indeed throughout he kept his feet as steadily as if he knew of no other gait than an ordinary trot. From the half-mile pole to the starting point at the three-quarter pole he accomplished in thirty-four seconds, the track being very heavy, on the curve driving him to the far side, making a difference of more than a hundred feet in the distance to be traveled. He thus made the mile in two minutes and fourteen seconds—a rate of speed altogether unapproached in the annals of trotting.

After passing the three-quarter pole, which completed his heat of one mile, 'Dexter' continued on to the judges' stand without any apparent abatement of speed, and was not brought down until he had nearly reached the quarter. He was then taken to the stable, exhibiting not the slightest symptoms of distress. He has ever since appeared in his usual health, and with spirits only heightened by the exciting and wonderful performances.

But even this most surprising achievement is not the best of this remarkable horse. Yesterday he was on the track, taking his usual exercise, being leisurely driven around, and occasionally put to speed for a short spirit, when he made a quarter down the back stretch in the almost incredible time of thirty seconds, or at the rate of one mile in two minutes.

SOMETHING LEFT.

'Gone, gone, the freshness of my youthful prime; Gone my illusions, tender or sublime; [Cost, Gone is the thought that wealth is worth its Or aught I hold so good as what I've lost; Gone are the beauty and the nameless grace That once I worshipped in dear Nature's face; Gone is the mighty music that of yore Swept through the woods, or rolled upon the shore; Gone the desire of glory in men's breath To wait my name beyond the deeps of death; Gone is the hope that in the darkest day Saw bright To-morrow with empyrean ray; Gone, gone—all gone, on which my heart was Gone, gone forever, to the awful Past; [Cost; All gone—but Love!'

A LITERAL TURN OF MIND.

George Wakeman furnishes the *Galaxy* an amusing collection of stories illustrating 'A Literal Turn of Mind.' We quote a few:

This same literal turn of mind, which I have been illustrating, is sometimes used unintentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits instead of blunders. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street, 'Boy, may I inquire where Robin-Robin's drug store is?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the boy, very respectfully. 'Well, sir,' said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, 'where is it?' 'I have not the least idea yer honor,' said the youth. There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle-aged lady with 'Boy, I want to go to Dover street.' 'Well, ma'am,' said the boy, 'why don't you go there, then?' One day, on Lake George, a party of gentlemen trolling among the beautiful islands of the lake, with rather bad luck, espied a little fellow with a red shirt and old straw hat dangling a line over the side of a boat. 'Hello, boy!' said one of them, 'what are you doing?' 'Fishing,' came the answer. 'Well, of course,' said the gentleman, 'but what do you catch?' Here the boy became indignant at so much questioning and replied: 'Fish, you fool! what else do you suppose?' 'Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?' inquired a teacher of an infant class. 'I have,' shouted a six-year old from the foot of the class. 'Where?' asked the teacher. 'On the elephant,' said the boy laughing. Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying, 'I wonder, where those clouds are going,' and her brother replied, 'I think they are going to thunder.' Also, in the following dialogue: 'Hallo, there! how do you sell wood?' 'By the cord.' 'How long has it been cut?' 'Four feet.' 'I mean how long has it been since you cut it?' 'No longer than it is now.' And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom slightly begrimed, and was indignantly asked by his officer, 'Patrick O'Flynn, how long do you wear a shirt?' and replied promptly, 'Twenty-eight inches, sir.'

THE SNEAK TATTLE.—The most odious and disgusting mortal in human form, when once you penetrate the hypocritical guise that covers the deformity, is the sneak tattle. In this thing, which originates in the moral sweepings of the universe, you will find lurking inordinate self-esteem, jealousy of the meanest kind, a mine of vanity, malice enough to stock a regiment of Thugs, a Lilliputian soul, and a heart black as Erebus. In treachery, a Turk; in moral coarseness, a cannibal; in humanity, an Algorine; in selfishness, a Shylock; and in low cunning, an Iago. The sneak tattle's activity and stealthily commences his dirty work by first cautiously dropping here and there a word of innuendo in families he is allowed to visit; and if he finds he is listened to, he then proceeds, step by step, more elaborately and openly to berate his victim, generally promising by sending his deep regret that things are thus and so, and frequently is loud in giving the assailed credit in minor matters of little or no consequence—the more effectually to deceive and conceal his purpose—while he stabs him in the most vital part, and always seeks to cover his polluted tracks from betrayal under the time honored sanction of private confidence.

BROWN BREAD.—Three pints of coarse corn meal scalded with four pints of boiling water; when cool add two pints of coarse rye meal (not flour) mix thoroughly, put in stoneware pots, covered over, and place in an oven cool enough for the bread to warm slowly for two or three hours, after which bake slowly for four hours, if made in one loaf; let the bread stand in a cool oven one or two hours. It should be light, moist and sweet, with a moist, firm crust. It will require experience and skill to perfect the making of this bread, but in health and deviliciousness it pays.

MATERNAL INGENUITY.—A French paper relates the following amusing anecdote: It seems that a gentleman from Paris paid a visit to a country dame, in whose parlor he saw a portrait of a lovely woman of, say, five and twenty. Upon the entrance of the lady her visitor naturally asked her if the picture was a family portrait, and was told that it represented her deceased daughter. 'Has it been long since you lost her?' asked the gentleman. 'Alas, sir,' replied the lady, 'she died just after her birth, and I have had the portrait painted to represent her as she would appear if she had lived until now.'

MEAN.—An exchange says, when you see a man in business who will not advertise or take a newspaper, look out for a mean, penurious skinflint, too mean to enjoy good health and who holds a penny so near his eyes that he can't see a dollar. Such men are not generally tolerated in any community in this day and age of the world, and ought not to be.

SUBSCRIBE FOR your local paper, and show your public spirit.

Walla Walla Statesman.

W. H. NEWELL, EDITOR. FRIDAY EVENING, September 25, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

TAME.—Governor Woods, in his message to the Oregon Legislature, has not a word to say about "loyalty" or the necessity of "putting down traitors."

FEMALE COMPOSERS.—The Los Angeles Star has a young lady learning to set type in its office. "She devotes her forenoons to the study of modern languages at school; and her afternoons, for a couple or three hours, are spent at case, learning 'the art preservative.'"

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT hangs fire. So many persons want to get a hand in the speculation that it is impossible for the friends of the enterprise to make headway.

DISFRANCHISED.—The Board of Registration in Missouri have adopted a series of rules and regulations that practically disfranchises every democratic voter in the State.

DEADY'S CODE.—The "items" of the Herald proposes the repeal of Deady's Code. Now that there is a democratic majority in the Legislature, we doubt not that an effort will be made to get rid of the infamous code.

DOWN ON GARFIELD.—The Olympia Transcript has a column article, which simmers down means that rather than Garfield it prefers the election of a democrat to represent the Territory in Congress.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.—The radical Congressional Committee issued an order for Congress to assemble at the Capitol on Monday last. The object of the special session is to devise means to compel the Southern States to vote for Grant.

HOW TO CARRY THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: The game of the radicals, as evinced by the Edmunds bill, which has been passed by Congress, is to count such Southern States as vote for Grant—vote for him by majorities made up of negroes and dictated by bayonets, and refuse to count such Southern States as vote for Seymour by the free choice of their people.

ADVERTISE.—If you want to borrow money—if you want to lend money—if you want to rent a farm—if you have one to sell—advertise. If your horse, cow, pig, colt, sheep, or oxen go astray, advertise them right off, and do not run a chance of losing them altogether, or having to pay as much as they are worth in charges, for keeping.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.—On the 15th, the Senate was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: B. F. Burch, of Polk county, President; S. C. Simpson, Clerk; J. M. Thompson, Assistant Clerk; J. T. Ford, Enrolling Clerk; C. P. Church, Engrossing Clerk; D. B. Hanna, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Delahmatt, Door Keeper.

Facts for the People.

We find prepared to our hand a mass of facts and figures which ought to arrest the attention of the people, and convince every unprejudiced mind of the necessity of a change of rulers. To commence with, we have, according to radical authority, a national debt of twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. Lee surrendered on the 9th day of April, 1865; the National debt on that day was twenty-three hundred and sixty-seven millions. In three years of peace the debt has increased two hundred and thirty-three millions. The people have paid into the Treasury in those three years, fifteen hundred and twenty millions. In 1865, \$561,572,000; in 1866, \$490,634,000, and in 1867, \$471,700,000. The official statements show that in the last two months the debt has increased \$13,258,593. All of this money came from the earnings of the people, and should have been applied to paying the debt; for it is a mortgage upon all of our property, and encumbers and oppresses us in our business. Every article that enters into our daily use and consumption is taxed.

Heavier taxes are levied upon the people. Twenty-five cents in gold; his sugar, four cents; his coffee, five cents; the leather out of which his shoes are made, the matches with which he lights his fire, the shovel, the pick, the plow and the harrow, all bear their share of these taxes, and all these increase the cost of living. This system of taxation is more severe on the poor than the rich—for the necessities of a man (and not his property) are taxed, so that a poor man with a family of six, pays three times as much tax as the rich man with a family of two. In the year ending June 30, 1868, four hundred and seventy millions of dollars were taken from the comforts and necessities of the lives of the people, and were put into the Treasury of the nation. There are thirty millions of people in the Union, and this is more than four-teen dollars for each man, woman and child. This is mainly paid in buying what we eat, drink and wear. The farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, find their profits all spent in the increased cost of living; in the large cost of tools, of clothing, and of taxes upon income, and they have nothing left. Increase of the debt means increased hours of labor, increased taxes and increased privations to the mass of the people. The reconstruction of the South, with the negro above the white man, prevents prosperity there. The enormous taxes we pay to maintain the army and the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, for this purpose. Instead of us paying over 100 millions each year to do this, the South ought to be put to work to earn 200 millions to help us to pay the debt and the taxes. Take away the army and the Bureau and give the white man as good a chance as the negro, and it will be done. The exemption of bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive. The poor man who owns a house and lot, has no right to be taxed to protect the property and educate the children of the rich man, who pays none, because his property is all in United States bonds. A greenback dollar is now worth about seventy cents in gold. There are sixteen hundred millions of 5-20 bonds, which the bondholders want paid in gold, but which the law promised to pay in greenbacks. We now pay them one hundred and thirty millions in gold interest every year, and we find this a grievous load. The debt bearing gold interest has increased sixty-seven and a half millions in the last two months. This has added four millions to our burthens. If the principal of the 5-20s be paid in gold, it will add eight hundred millions of dollars to the value of the claim they make, and this terrible debt will crush the energies of the people. They paid greenbacks for the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and the contract was they were to take the same in pay. Reduce the enormous, useless and corrupt expenses of the government, and thus dispense with taxation and leave the money with the people. Pay the debt as rapidly as possible; remove the curse of negroism in the South, and let the white man govern himself and help us pay our debt; tax the people equally and reduce taxation; reduce the amount of interest we must pay by paying part of the debt in greenbacks; restore the Union and obey the Constitution. Pursue this policy and business will brighten, our national troubles will be over, our credit will be at par, and a specie currency re-established. The debt must be paid, but we must commence to pay it now, or it will never be paid; the party in power have learned to be extravagant, and cannot quit it if they wished to; a change will reduce taxation and ensure the payment of the debt.

THE TWO GENERALS.—General Grant in his letter accepting the radical nomination, says: "I will have no policy of my own to interfere with the people." That is, if he is elected President, he will blindly register the edicts of a radical majority in Congress. Contrast this declaration with the language used by General Jackson when he was a candidate for the same high office. Old Hickory said: "I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a man candidate, when his liberties are at stake."

MAJOR VIC. TRAVITT has introduced a resolution in the Senate withdrawing the assent of Oregon to the fourteenth Constitutional amendment.

Condition of the South. We have gathered some interesting facts relative to the condition of the South, and particularly of Mississippi, from a brother of Judge Wyche, who has just arrived. The state of the country is gloomy enough, from Dr. Wyche's statement: The rule established over that country has been ruinous both to the laborer, the landholder, and the capitalist. Before the war, the labor of a negro man was worth for the farm from \$250 to \$300 per year, in gold. At the close of the war, farmers began in 1866 by paying \$20 per month to the man, in currency. In 1867, \$15 in currency, and for the year 1868, only \$5 or \$6 per month. Even at these reduced and reducing rates, the farmer was losing money, and growing poorer every year. While before the war, from six to eight bales of cotton was raised to the hand; now, for the year 1866 and '67 the average has not been over from a bale and a half to two bales. Many thought to give the negro an interest in the crop would make him work better, but he works just as well as ever. He is in writing before two witnesses, or the negro has the right to have you go before the Bureau, if he desires it, to make the contract. There is not enough corn raised in the country to feed the people, and corn was worth \$1.50 per bushel, that was worth only 50 cents before the war. Every one, without exception, as far as the Doctor knew, had either been broken up or greatly damaged by planting. He attributes this to the indifferent manner of the negroes working, and the unfavorable seasons for the past two years. The stock of horses, mules, &c., now in the South are worthless, and consists mainly of the old mules and horses sold off after the close of the war, which had belonged either to the Federal or rebel armies. All values of real estate have greatly depreciated; land that sold readily for \$25 per acre, in coin, before the war, now commands only from \$3 to \$5 per acre, in currency, and for the largest portion of it there is no sale at any price. Not more than one acre out of six is now cultivated that was tilled before the war. The rich cotton lands on the Mississippi River, and the Yazoo and Sunflower lands—the cream of the cotton lands of the South—are almost entirely unworked, owing partly to the destruction of the levees that protected the lands from overflow, and partly to the unwillingness of the negroes to go back and work so far from the towns.

One cause of complaint is the uncertainty hanging over the government of the country. For instance, while courts are established, and suits presented in them, yet when a man has obtained his judgment, and is about securing his claim, the military come in with some order and stop all proceedings; which fact was illustrated by a case of a sister of the Doctor, who had rented her land, and under the laws of the State, the landlord had a lien on the crop for the rent, and as the renter was about moving the cotton off, the lady got out a warrant to get her rent, but just at that time the military issued a general order, that all cotton raised should go first to pay the negroes, secondly to the merchants, and then the landlord; and the two first claims consumed the cotton and left nothing for the owner of the land. If a negro thinks himself aggrieved, he goes to the Bureau and makes complaint, and the officer issues an order, which generally the negro serves, and if you do not come in before the officer a guard of soldiers is sent after you. And so, there is no certainty in any man's rights, either of person or property—all depending upon the whim and caprice of some military squirt.

Condition of the South.

Coeur d'Alene Indians Troublesome. SPOKANE BRIDGE, September 21, 1868. EDITOR STATESMAN.—The Indians about the Coeur d'Alene Mission have, of late, been annoying the travel crossing the mountains. A Mr. Murphy, who lives near Salem, Oregon, and was on his way to the Blackfoot country with a band of horses, 75 in number, was stopped by six armed Indians and insulted in a shameful manner. He was called all sorts of hard names; such epithets as horse-thief, and "musstachio Boston," were freely indulged in, and revolvers were presented at his head, and he was compelled to march before them to the Mission, where he was made to give an account of himself to the Priest, by whose interposition he was released, and suffered to continue his journey. Mr. Murphy was accused of stealing the horses he had from the Nez Perce Indians. It was a good band of horses, many of them half-bred, and raised by Mr. M., in the Yakima Valley, under the charge of Mr. Chapman. Mr. M. is one of Marion county's best citizens; his friends and acquaintance will be not a little surprised and chagrined at the vile treatment he had to submit to by these lawless Indians. Similar outrages have been practiced towards others passing through that country, in the vicinity of the Mission, but being of less magnitude they have elicited but little notice. They have become emboldened of late, and if they are not checked in some way, some persons may lose their lives whilst traveling in small parties along the road. They made a raid on Boise's house, a short distance above the Mission, a short time ago, and gutted it of all its contents that they thought of any value to them; among the articles captured was a keg of whiskey. This is the second attack upon Boise's premises and took everything of value, whiskey and all. It is conjectured by some, as they are pious cusses, that they are incited to commit these mischievous acts by white persons, who have them completely under their control. I hope such is not the case; I have a better opinion of the attaches of the Mission, than to think that they would lend themselves to the commission of such lawlessness. There is strong talk, by some persons, of raising the Mission premises, if these assaults upon the public are continued. I am no advocate of mob law; I should deprecate any such movement; but I give it out to let the public see the state of feeling that exists among the traveling people. If the practices of the Indians are persisted in, no one can foretell the consequences that may ensue. Yours, D. J. S.

A CONTRAST.—The New York World, commenting on the result of the late election in Kentucky, contrasts thus pointed and truthfully the condition of things in that and the adjoining State of Tennessee: "And now, in the light of this result, what a fraud radical reconstruction is. Here is a State free, orderly, independent, prosperous. And why? Because she is governed by her own citizens. Across the borders is a State, as large, as wealthy, and almost as populous—Tennessee. Rent by war, governed by a degraded, brutal race, who are led by apostate whites, her substance is eaten up by her soldiery. Race is pitted against race. Neighbor is armed against neighbor. The State is a hot bed of violence. Her industry is extinguished. Her credit is worthless. Her culture and virtue are disfranchised. There are no inducements for whites to live there. Capital is repelled. A minority governs, and in the nineteenth century a State Governor calmly proposes to exterminate the opposition by force of arms. In Kentucky, how different! A State army is unknown. Wealth multiplies. Labor thrives. The races stand in the relations in which God created them. Each is legally equal. No unnatural political and social equality is enforced. The Government is based on the consent of the people, who cheerfully contribute to its support. Kentucky honors statesmen such as Stevenson, Bramlette, Guthrie and Wickliffe. Tennessee breeds such dirty dogs as Brownlow, Stokes, Mullen, and the like—who are a reproach to their species and of the civilization of the period. Kentucky is a Constitutional State. That is just the difference, and the cause of the difference."

POINTED.—The radicals are anxious to know whether there is to be a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Andersonville. In reply, a democratic paper says that the great radical leader in Georgia, Joe Brown, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, the founder of Andersonville prison and rebel Governor of Georgia during the war, will not allow a democratic meeting to be held there if he can help it. He holds that ground as being sacred to Grant, who refused to exchange man for man with the rebel authorities, while Union soldiers were being shot and starved there, according to radical statements.

AT Columbus, Mississippi, during the election, a mulatto, who was actively electioneering for the Democrats, was entrapped into a radical den, stripped, and the lash was about to be applied, when some gentlemen came successfully to his rescue. One of them shoved his pistol into the mouth of the ringleader (Boler, a negro preacher), who forthwith telegraphed to General McDowell, complaining of the outrage.

THROUGH IN TEN DAYS.—The new contract for carrying the overland mail announcements that on and after October 1st, passengers will be put through from San Francisco to New York in ten days. Less than six hundred miles of the whole distance is now made by coaches—the balance by railroad. Early in 1869 the railroad will be completed the entire distance when the overland trip will be made in six days.

Greenbacks for Bonds.

The bondholder demands gold for his bond; the soldier must take greenbacks for his pension. The bondholder demands gold for his bond; the laborer must take greenbacks for his daily toil. The bondholder demands gold for his bond; the farmer and the mechanic must take greenbacks for their productions. The soldier's pension of \$15 is worth but about \$10 in gold; the bondholder's \$15 in gold are worth \$22 in greenbacks. \$1 in gold will buy as much as \$1.50 in greenbacks. The bondholder obtains his gold and he grows richer; the soldier, the laborer, the farmer, and the mechanic, must take the greenbacks, and they grow poorer. The bondholder pays no taxes upon his bonds, for they are exempted by law; the soldier, the laborer, the farmer and the mechanic, pay their own taxes and the bondholders too. The bondholder gave greenbacks for his bonds. He has drawn the interest in gold, and now he demands gold for the principal. In 1863 the average of a greenback dollar was seventy-one cents; and in 1864, fifty cents; and in 1865, fifty-nine cents. In 1864, the bondholder paid \$250 in gold for a \$500 bond. He has drawn interest in gold upon it to the amount of \$120, which was worth at least \$200 in currency. If his bond is in gold he has cleared \$250, worth now \$375, and this added to the interest, makes a net profit of \$575 in four years on an investment of \$250. The gold to pay both principal and interest comes from the tariff that the government lays on the poor man's tea, coffee and sugar, for all other taxes are paid in currency. Every pound of tea pays twenty-five cents in gold to the bondholder! Every pound of coffee pays five cents in gold to the bondholder! Every pound of sugar pays four cents in gold to the bondholder! The whole debt is now twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. In the month of July the interest-bearing portion of it increased sixty-seven millions, thus adding in one month nearly four millions of annual interest to the burthens of the people. Sixteen hundred millions of the debt are, by this contract, payable in greenbacks; if this is paid in gold it adds eight hundred millions to the value of the bondholder's claim, and to the terrible load that now oppresses the people and destroys their business. The bondholders demand that labor and production shall be taxed for their benefit; they claim that they are a privileged class, and exempt from taxation. Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you reduce the burthens of the people. Everything we eat, drink and wear, are now taxed to pay the bondholder. Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you pay it in the currency the bondholder give for his bond. Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you stimulate industry and invigorate business. Pay the debt in greenbacks, and you pay it according to the contract. The radicals say pay the bondholder in gold. The democracy say pay the bondholder according to his contract.

THIEVING INDIANS.—In the early part of the week, Sheriff Seltis tracked a band of thieving Indians to Kaskas Ferry where he arrested them and brought them back to answer we know not how many charges of theft. These Indians had been prowling around town for several weeks and seem to have stolen every thing they could lay hands on from a "cuttan" down to a breach cloth. They are now confined in the County Jail, and at the October term of the District Court will be treated to a specimen of white man's justice.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—The September No. of this sterling publication is before us, and fully sustains the reputation of the Overland as one of the very best of our American magazines. In point of literary excellence it is fully up to the Atlantic, and at the same time is free from every thing objectionable, either in moral or political. A Roman & Co., San Francisco, are the publishers, to whom orders should be addressed.

If the radicals hold an extra session of Congress this month, it will be because they have expended their money stumping for Grant, and want to make another raid on the Treasury. There can be no other reason for Congress convening. The condition of the country does not demand it—the people are averse to it.

AN exchange says with great truth that in good old democratic times the poor man might go to market with his money in his pocket and bring back his purchase in a basket. Now the order of things is reversed. He may take money to market in a basket and bring back the purchase in his pocket.

CARD FROM H. PARKER. EDITOR STATESMAN.—I state for the information of those who wish to know, as to whether I am at home or not, that I shall be absent for a few weeks only. For further particulars, I refer to the New Book and Variety Store. H. PARKER.

FOR SALE. THE RANCH OF THE UNDESIGNED, ADJOINING that called the EAGAN STATION, on Wild Horse Creek, Unadilla county, Oregon. Also, seven head FULL BLOOD. Short Horn Cattle, (One Bull and Six Cows,) and One Span of American Mares, Colts, Horses, &c., &c. For particulars apply to R. GUTHARD, Esq., Walla Walla, or the undersigned, on the premises. Sep. 25, 1868. [41-1m] J. S. FOULKES.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE & SURGERY, WALLAMET UNIVERSITY, SESSION FOR 1868-9. THE THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES OF THIS Institution will commence on the Fourth day of November, and continue Four Months. The Medical Department is now established as a permanent institution. The means of instruction in each Department are ample, and the course of instruction thorough and complete. Material for Practical Anatomy will be supplied. Students on arriving in the City are requested to call on the Dean, who will give any information desired. Letters of inquiry, addressed to the Dean, will receive prompt attention. H. GARDNER, M. D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, Salem, Oregon.

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the District Court of the First Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed in favor of DAVID IMBRIEK, and against JOSEPH PETTY, I have levied upon the following described real estate, situated in Walla Walla county, W. T., viz: Parts of lots No. 1 and 2, in block No. 17, and part of lot No. 41, in block No. 16, in W. G. Langford's Addition to the City of Walla Walla, W. T. Therefore, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the money of the United States, on the 23rd day of October, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of said JOSEPH PETTY in and to said premises, to satisfy said execution. Sale to take place in front of the Court House door. Walla Walla, Sep. 25, 1868. A. SEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla county, W. T. 41-4w By JAMES McALPINE, Deputy.

Attorneys' Cards.

N. T. CATON, R. C. ROSS, OATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Laster.

L. A. MULLAN, WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO the different land offices, and making Final Home Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly.

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, &c., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States will be acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands. PARKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all valuable services to be rendered. Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired, I have full instructions from the Land Department, Walla Walla, which must be completed, I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business. H. PARKER.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of delinquent taxes, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfer of real or personal property, &c. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office.

Physicians' Cards. DR. W. S. MINER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Societies, and has had several years' experience in both Hospitals and Private Practice.

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

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACHER'S STORE. PIONEER DENTIST. ESTABLISHED 1841.

DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, next door to the Hotel. WALLA WALLA. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLAS CITY, OKLAHOMA. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having more accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the favor of his patrons, he will be glad to receive attention to their convenience for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the best.

Price in the Market. Rent reasonable and to suit the times. An Omnibus will always be ready to receive passengers and their baggage to and from the house. F. R. OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH, 33 1/2

ST. VINCENTS' ACADEMY. YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 15th of August, 1868. TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$40 00 For Board per Quarter, 4 00 For Tuition per Quarter, 2 00 For Music on Piano per Quarter, 2 00 Entrance Fee, 5 00 Pupils wishing to take Dinner at the Academy will be charged per Day, 10 00 WASHINGTON, TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS: For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$12 00 Intermediate Department, 10 00 Primary Department, 8 00 Walla Walla, July 24, 1868.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDESIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and can also GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do Cabinetmaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take orders for all work done by my Mill, Gold Coin, Log, Sanders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town. Remember Dovell's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla, 25-47 JOHN DOVELL.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDESIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Of all descriptions will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING done to order. Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, BATTENS, &c. Terms, Cash. 25-3m EVERTS & ABLE.

CITY HOTEL, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. G. JOSEPH, Proprietor. THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated and placed in the best possible condition, will at all times be kept as a First-Class Hotel. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable, and it is his intention to furnish the finest table set in the town.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA. Washington Territory, 1868.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....69 1/2 @ 70 1/4 New York Gold Quotations.....144 1/2

W. G. LANGFORD, Esq., after a prolonged absence in Idaho and California, is again at home, where he has been warmly welcomed.

BARTLETT PEARS.—Judge Blewett has left on our table a specimen lot of Bartlett pears, grown in his garden in this city, which certainly are the finest we have seen this season.

T. B. JOHNSON, who for several years has acceptably filled the position of District Clerk, has resigned. Mr. Wyche, a brother of the District Judge, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

STILL ANOTHER.—James H. Fruit, one of the most prosperous stock owners in this Valley, has \$1,000 in coin which he desires to stake on the election of Seymour and Blair. This bet has been offered for some time but the radicals can't see it.

"PEACH BLOSSOMS."—Our friend, George Ruckle, Esq., living just across the line, sends us a lot of potatoes, of the "peach blossom" variety, which are very large, and on cooking prove mealy and are entirely free from the coarseness so common in large sized potatoes.

THE FAIR.—Bear in mind that the Fair commences on Wednesday, the 7th October, and continues four days. Our farmer friends need no reminder of this kind, and to our lady friends it is only necessary to say that it is desirable that they have their articles on the ground as early as possible.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—It will be noticed that the course of lectures in the department of medicine and surgery (Walla Walla University) will commence on the fourth day of November and continue four months. During the brief period this institution has been in existence it has attained a high reputation as a school of medicine.

FAT BEEF.—Mr. George Bailey, at the upper end of Main street, has secured a band of unusually fine fat beef cattle which he is slaughtering for the benefit of his customers. We speak from experience, George having sent us a "roast" that would have gladdened the heart of an old German. For fine beef cattle, tender and juicy, Walla Walla Valley leads the Pacific coast.

STRONG FOR SEYMOUR.—A sturdy democrat living in this county wishes to stake \$1,000 in coin on the election of Seymour and Blair. He also offers to let one thousand acres of land, situated in Missouri, that the democratic Presidential ticket will be elected. If any of our radical friends feel like investing, they can obtain further information on applying to the editor.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Tax payers are reminded that in a very few days the tax list will be turned over to the Sheriff, when ten per cent. will be added to all tax bills remaining unpaid. To save this heavy percentage, all that is necessary is to walk up to the Treasurer's office and pay the bill. The taxes must be paid, and it is poor economy to put the payment off. Pay at once and save 10 per cent., and possibly other costs that may double the original amount.

BLOODED STOCK.—Those who would improve their stock by the addition of blooded animals, are referred to the notice of Mr. Foulkes, in another column. These animals are thorough bred, and offer a rare opportunity to persons who desire to raise good stock. Persons in this line of business should bear in mind that it costs quite as much to raise an inferior animal as it does to raise a good one, and that as a consequence it is poor economy to breed from poor animals when good ones can be obtained.

DEMAND FOR CATTLE.—Just now there is a brisk demand for cattle in this Valley; and speculators are in the market buying up every good lot that offers. Within the last fortnight not less than twenty thousand dollars have been expended in this immediate neighborhood. One firm alone—the McMorris Brothers—have paid out over \$10,000. The cattle in this Valley are fatter and in better condition than any where else on the coast, and consequently the brisk demand. Already they have commenced shipping fat cattle from this Valley to Victoria, where they bring a higher figure than cattle from any other locality. The mining districts beyond depend upon us almost exclusively for their supply of fat cattle, and have heretofore offered a ready market for our surplus stock. In the future we are quite sure of retaining the mining market, and in addition there will be a constant and growing demand for fat cattle to supply the Portland and Victoria markets. The consequence of this brisk demand for stock is to make money plenty in the Valley, and give a new impetus to all branches of business. During the whole period of our residence in the county we have never known the farmers and stock owners so uniformly satisfied, not only with their present prosperity, but with the prospect the future unfolds to them. The feeling is general that the reign of "dull times" is over, and that we are about to enter upon an era of prosperity.

DR. ROBERT NEWELL, the old pioneer, in company with a delegation of Nez Perce Indians, passed through Walla Walla in the early part of the week on his return from Washington. Our Western exchanges make frequent mention of the Dr. and his party, and their appearance at the National Capitol, where they attracted great attention. All the difficulties with the Nez Perces were satisfactorily adjusted, and so far other disturbances need be looked for in that quarter. The appointment of Dr. Newell as Indian Agent, to succeed James O'Neil, gives the Indians great satisfaction. Indeed, it is said that Indian influence had much to do with securing his appointment. It is the boast of the Nez Perces that they never killed a white man, and under these circumstances it seems proper that their wishes should be deferred. The party came home overland, and complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the agents and other employees of the Stage Company. In one instance they were compelled to leave the stage, and travel some sixty miles by private conveyance. Dr. N. would greatly have preferred to come home by sea, but the Indians disliked that mode of locomotion. The celebrated Chief of Lawyer, "was one of the party, and was regarded at Washington as an unusually fine specimen of the Indian race. He comes back thoroughly impressed with the numbers and strength of the "Bostons." The trip to Washington, and the information the Indians thus gained, has taught them the madness of opposing the whites, and without doubt will exert a beneficial influence upon the savages for all time to come.

The Delay of Reconstruction.

There is no one set of the radical party so entirely indefensible, or that has resulted more disastrously to the well-being of the country than their determined and inveterate opposition to every attempt of Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet to re-establish the Union, restore amicable relations between the States, and efface as soon and completely as possible the demoralizing effects of our four years of civil strife. The radicals do not attempt a defence of their policy of delaying reconstruction for four years, and indeed it is impossible to divine a single plausible justification for such unwise procrastination. Time always enhances the difficulties of reconciliation between communities that have been at war, and certainly no one will dispute the proposition that the cessation of war and the final surrender of one party in a conflict between two nations of parts or nation, is the propitious period to make peace. Every interest of the country has suffered by the refusal of the radicals to restore the Union. The North as well as the South has suffered from this willful, wicked, and prolonged refusal to admit the Southern States back again into the Union. The postponement of the restoration of order and civil government in the seceding States by preventing the recuperation of the destroyed wealth of those States and thus incapacitating them from paying their share of the common burden of debt, has imposed a proportionately heavier burden of taxation upon the Northern States. And the principal cause of our depreciated credit to-day—a cause even more potent than the wild extravagance and unparalleled corruption of the radical Congress, to destroy confidence in our obligations, is to be found in the undisguised disposition of that Congress to open afresh rather than heal the wounds and scars of our sectional war. Ask a capitalist, native or foreign, why he places a lower estimate upon the value of our bonds than upon those of the poorest nations on earth, and he will not reply that it is the mode or manner or time of redemption that alarms him, but he will point you to the fact that four years after the conclusion of our war we are yet disunited; his faith is shaken and his confidence destroyed at seeing the anomaly of a party in power calling itself Union, striving, by unconstitutional laws, by the establishment of military supremacy and the overthrow of civil authority, and by the willful enforcement of a policy deliberately intended to desolate the fairest part of the country, to prevent the restoration of the Union. It is undeniable, that the steady, determined refusal of the radicals to establish peace, has created a wide spread belief that our constitutional government will never again exist. The country is in a much worse condition now than when Lee surrendered. The productions of the South formerly constituted the principal part of our exports which was the basis of our European credit, but now, under radical policy, by the Africanization of the South, this source of national credit is lost. The South is now an expense to the nation, instead of contributing to its strength. The same policy which constantly increases our indebtedness decreases our ability to pay. How can we expect that capitalists will place faith in our promises to pay our debt, while the debt is being incurred in an effort to render ten States of the Union utterly bankrupt.—S. F. Dispatch.

Special Notice. CLOSING OUT! Messrs. Jacob Underhill & Co., PORTLAND, OFFER FOR SALE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, IRON, STEEL, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. THIS STOCK IS FULL, WELL SELECTED, AND WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH OR APPROVED SHORT TIME NOTES. JACOB UNDERHILL & CO., 29-1st St. 51 Front Street.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARGARET E., has left my bed and board, and I have commenced proceedings for a divorce on account of her misconduct. This is to warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. JEHU SWITZLER, Portland, August 29th, 1868. 39-4w

Notice of Assignee of his Appointment in Bankruptcy. DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, D. C.—At the City of Walla Walla, the 27th day of August, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ERASTUS KIMBALL, of the county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by HON. J. E. WYCHE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of said District. J. H. BLEWETT, Assignee, etc. 40-3w

Notice of Assignee of his Appointment in Bankruptcy. DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, D. C.—At the City of Walla Walla, the 31st day of August, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ERASTUS KIMBALL, of the county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by HON. J. E. WYCHE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of said District. J. H. BLEWETT, Assignee, etc. 40-3w

STRAY HORSE. ON the 21st of JUNE a SORELL MARE, branded as follows: On the left shoulder "B.A." with Spanish brand attached; left fore foot white to the knee; a large Spanish brand on the left hip; white star and stripe in the face; right hind foot white, with saddle marks. Any person returning the above described Mare, or giving any information concerning the same to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded. (29-4w) WM. PHILLIPS.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F. & A. M., holds its regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M. 19-4w

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned, will please come forward and make settlement on or before the first day of October next. WM. KOHLHAUFF, Walla Walla, Aug. 24, 1868. 36-6w

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS are hereby required to have their CHIMNEY, FLUES, and STOVE PIPES cleaned and made secure within ten days from this date. By order of the City Council, WALLA WALLA, Sept. 18, 1868. 40-2w

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

CONTINUES TO RECEIVE

The Unqualified Indorsement

OF THE MOST

PROMINENT

PHYSICIANS

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FACT THAT THE Ingredients are Not Kept Secret;

AND ALSO, BECAUSE

Helmhold's GENUINE PREPARATIONS

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

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

More strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and ailments, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Power, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, AND IN FACT All the Concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated State of the System.

TO INSURE THE GENUINE, ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. September 25, 1868. 41-1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA! CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT in Gold Draw every seven days. Prizes cashed and interest paid. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y. 33-ly

COUNTER FOR SALE. A HANDSOMELY FINISHED COUNTER, suitable for a Store, Saloon, or any kind of business, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 37-1f

DR. J. H. DAY,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY,

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

DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

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

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Suez, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

ASSAY OFFICE. Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and RETURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

ADAMS BROS., SUCCESSORS TO BROWN BROTHERS & CO., CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. WALLA WALLA, July 17, 1868. 31-4f

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—four panels, 6x2-6, 6x3-6, 6-10x2-10, and 7x3. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x3-6, 6-6x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes.

Pioneer Washer. I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same. UNDERTAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable.

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed in favor of SIDNEY S. FORD, J. C., administrator of the estate of S. F. FORD, deceased, and against KATE L. WALKER and E. M. WALKER, I have the 1st day of August, 1868, levied upon the following described real property, to wit: The S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section No. 4, Township No. 9, R. 37 east W. T. Therefore, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, in front of the Court House, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the above described property, to satisfy said execution. WALLA WALLA, August 31, 1868. A. SEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla county, W. T. 35-4w By James McCLURE, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed in favor of SAMUEL LINTON, and against DENNIS MCRAITH, I have levied upon the following described real estate, situated in Walla Walla city, W. T., viz: Lot number 7, in block number 13. Therefore I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, on the 10th day of October, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all the right title and interest of said DENNIS MCRAITH, in and to said premises, to satisfy said execution. Sale to take place at the Court House door. A. SEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla county, W. T. 39-4w By James McCLURE, Deputy.

Notice to Absent Defendants. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. To G. G. RICHARDSON and WM. VANDEMARK: You are hereby notified that you are absent defendants in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 1st day of July, 1868, and unless you appear and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for freight haulage for you by plaintiff, from Walla Walla, W. T., to Boise City, I. T. And further, that your property has been attached in the premises. Complaint filed July 25, 1868. JAS. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 33-2w

Job Printing. HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE. 32-2w

ALL OVER

PLANTATION BITTERS.

By dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Hollow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the lightest and most nourishing food.

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

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

PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

ST-1860-X. CALIFORNIA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c. &c. CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and distension of the stomach and bowels.

Another highly interesting and nervous debility, so common, and which is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present. With this recipe before the community, and evidence meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. Drake stands founded upon the rock of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering when the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities to produce a permanent and agreeable, and beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Agents for California & Nevada. F. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. REDDINGTON & CO., San Francisco. AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA & NEVADA.

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

LYON'S FLEA POWDER. It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnesian Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfectly innocuous to the insect which it is so harmless to human species and domestic animals. * Bedbugs, Ants, Roaches, &c., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard. JOHN L. ROBE, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only dust which I have ever used." "We have used New York Horse Proprietors say: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire success. COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House. S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel. ACKER & FREDWELL, de Sales, de la Rochelle Hotel. S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel."

WESTERN HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON. THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL. LANDING AND DEPARTING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOUSE FREE OF CHARGE. W. H. SEWELL, JOHN C. DORR, Proprietors.

HORSES FOR SALE. J. J. DEWAR, OFFER THEIR BAND OF HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of 40 Horses, 10 Three-year-olds, 20 Two-year-olds, 21 Yearlings, 33 Sucking Colts, the mares are American, three-quarter breeds, half bred, and a few Cayuse. The young stock are by a No. 1 AMERICAN STALLION.

Tom Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. Main Street, opposite W. P. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla, Wash. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. 13-4f

REGGIES and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1868. 42ly

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. To G. G. RICHARDSON: You are hereby notified that you are absent defendant in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 1st day of July, 1868, and unless you appear and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for freight haulage from Walla Walla, W. T., to Boise City, I. T. for you by plaintiff. And further, that your property has been attached in the premises. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 32-2w

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Walla Walla. CATHERINE WRIGHT, Plaintiff, vs. ANDERSON WRIGHT, Defendant.—Suit for Equity for Divorce. TO SAID DEFENDANT: YOU ARE HEREBY summoned to be and appear in said Court, and answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed therein, within ten days after service of this process upon you, if served in Walla Walla county, or within twenty days after service in any other county in this State, without this State, within ten days after publication of this summons for six consecutive weeks; and that if you fail to answer, as herein required, the plaintiff will take a decree against you for the relief demanded therein, with the costs and disbursements of this suit. RUSSELL MORFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney. September 17, 1868. 40-6w

WOOD. TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY. W. PHILLIPS, 19-4f

Phillips & O'Donnell,

WALLA WALLA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN PLATE,

SHEET IRON,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 50-4f

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

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a full assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 FRED STINE, 16-4f Walla Walla, April 3, 1868.

WM. KOHLHAUFF, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, GROCERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES.

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN, for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is Agent, has been tried by us and in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work in from Two to Four Minutes! NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their business to give the Mendenhall Patent Churn a trial before applying elsewhere. J. F. Wood, Daniel Shuck, Wm H. Newell, Wm Shaw, H. H. B. Shuck, T. T. Reese, R. B. Ross, J. G. Wright, M. B. Ward, W. Phillips, John Brent, M. W. Robinson, A. Frank, Mattia Frank, A. H. Reynolds, A. Kyger, Frank Orelli, G. F. Foot.

W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, and are now prepared to fill orders. 15-4f

Blackfoot & Kootenai. PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps on a purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermounted store A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, &c., &c., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity, STABBING AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. See a BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at a low figure. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade of SPOKAN, PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House. ADOLPH THRODORF, 11-4f

O. S. SAVAGE, House & Sign Painter. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c., &c., FANCY GOODS, TURKEY, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c., &c. at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. Walla Walla, Oregon, February 22d, 1867. 10-4f

UNDERTAKING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. MY HEARSE Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE. COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, 107 1/2 feet of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-4f CAL. WINES&C.

UNDERTAKING. Hearse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICAARD, 4-4f

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Walla Walla. CATHERINE WRIGHT, Plaintiff, vs. ANDERSON WRIGHT, Defendant.—Suit for Equity for Divorce. TO SAID DEFENDANT: YOU ARE HEREBY summoned to be and appear in said Court, and answer the complaint of plaintiff, filed therein, within ten days after service of this process upon you, if served in Walla Walla county, or within twenty days after service in any other county in this State, without this State, within ten days after publication of this summons for six consecutive weeks; and that if you fail to answer, as herein required, the plaintiff will take a decree against you for the relief demanded therein, with the costs and disbursements of this suit. RUSSELL MORFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney. September 17, 1868. 40-6w

