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

NEW YEAR'S DAY: Come, melancholy Moralist come! Gather with me the dark and wintry wreath; With me engarlanded now The Spectator of Time;

Come, Moralist, to the funeral song! I pour the dirge of the Departed Days; For well the funeral song Betis this solemn hour.

But hark! even now the merry bells ring round With clamorous joy to welcome in this day, This consecrated day, To mirth and indolence.

Merril! whilst Fortune with benignant hand Flies to the brim thy cup of happiness, Whilst her unclouded sun Illumes thy summer day.

Canst thou rejoice—rejoice that Time flies fast? That night shall shadow soon thy summer sun? That swift the stream of Years Flies to eternity?

If thou hast nothing to gratify each wish, If power be thine, remember what thou art—Remember thou art Man, And Death thine heritage!

Hast thou known Love? does Beauty's better son Cheer thy fond heart with no capricious smile, Her eye all eloquence, Her voice all harmony?

Oh! state of happiness! hark how the gale Moans deep and hollow o'er the leafless grove: Where now the charms of spring?

Syst thou that Fancy paints the future scene In hues too sunbright, that the dark stoled Maid With stern and frowning front Appals the shuddering soul?

And wouldst thou bid me court her fairy form, When, as she sports her in some happier mood, Her many colored robes Dance varying to the sun?

Ah! vainly does the Pilgrim, whose long road Leads o'er the barren mountain's storm-vev'd With anxious gaze survey The fruitless far-off vale.

Oh! there are those who love the pensive song, To whom all sounds of mirth are dissonant! There are who at this hour Will sorrow to contemplate!

For hopeless sorrow hall the lapse of time, Rejoicing when the fading orb of day Is sunk again in night, That one day more is gone!

And he who bears Affliction's heavy load With patient piety, well pleased he knows The World a pilgrimage, The Grave the inn of rest!

A STORY FOR LAWYERS.—Some years since, in the 'Quaker City,' two men went to law, as they sometimes do in other cities. One of them went to an attorney of his acquaintance, a friend, to engage him for his case. 'I am very sorry,' said the lawyer, 'that I cannot serve you, but I am retained on the other side.' After mutual regrets, the gentleman said: 'Can't you recommend some member of your profession whom I can engage?' 'Oh! yes,' said Legatus, 'with great pleasure.' So he took his pen and wrote an introduction to a good brother of the bar, and after sealing it, handed it to the man, who took it and started for the lawyer. On the way he thought he should like to know what was in the note; so he opened it, which read after this fashion: 'I am happy to introduce you to Mr. A., a friend of mine, who has applied to me to attend his case in court; I should have been pleased to have done it, but am retained on the other side, and have recommended you. N. B. Two fat geese; you pick one, and I will the other.'

SOME of the red hot radicals in Detroit voted the following ticket at the late election: 'No President at all. Abolition of that monarchical office by revision of the Constitution. Government of the people through their responsible agents in Congress.'

THE things to be desired for a man in a healthy state are, that he should not see dreams, but realities; that he should not destroy life, but save it; and that he should be not rich, but content.

QUEEN VICTORIA has over thirty tons of silver and gold plate.

FRANCE has this year produced 1,584,096,024 gallons of wine.

The Time for Ministers to Give Up Political Preaching.

Now is the time for ministers of the Gospel to give up political preaching. We are satisfied that a majority of those pastors who have mixed politics with their theology in proportions of nine to one, for some years back, have done it against their better judgment. They have yielded to the fashion of the times, to the example of powerful and successful preachers to the real (or supposed) irresistible current of feeling of their congregations. We have always held them, as a class, to be above the sordid aims of politicians. They have not preached politics for money, nor for vulgar applause; but because they had not sufficient moral strength to resist the tremendous pressure which was brought to bear upon them by church conventions and assemblies, and by active and influential occupants of pews. In some instances the pressure from the pew was not real, but imaginary. The pastor, observing the tendencies in other churches, sought to anticipate it in his own, with unnecessary precipitation, put himself at the head of his flock and led into politics. Still, as a general rule, the motive power, when it did not originate outside of the church, came from the pews and forced the pastor to write political addresses under the name of sermons, and pray for the success of a party more than for the coming of Christ's kingdom. Their Bible was their text book—their point of departure, chiefly in the sense that they departed from it—but their body of theology was too often taken from newspaper editorials or from the platforms of excited public meetings held during the previous week. Many preachers reflect the varying shades of radical sentiment so truthfully that by stepping into their churches on Sunday a person could learn the condition of the political atmosphere as from a barometer. There was a little garbure of religion in the reading of the scriptures (not always selected with reference to topics of the day) in the short prayer possibly, and in the formal benediction, beyond any doubt, but these were merely trimmings to the huge hot-joint of pure politics, at which the preacher cut and came again. This preaching has been the shame and scandal of Christ's Church. It has been the prolific cause of infidelity, not only outside of the Church, but within its pale; not only in the pews, but in the pulpits. At first it was a curious novelty, and pastors found their congregations increased, perhaps a hundred fold. Men flocked to the political churches as they went to the opera, the theatre, or the circus, to be excited and amused. They could applaud and they could laugh there at every smart political hit, freely and without rebuke. It was religion made easy, and, like virtue made easy, there was very little of it left when you came to look for it. Newspapers were to advertise those political sermons in advance. Partisan journals published the sermons the next day, not omitting the cheers and laughter where they properly came in, and flattered the preachers in editorial articles. A great deal of the hard work of the campaign was put upon their shoulders. Some of them talked politics not only two or three times every Sunday, but odd evenings during the week. They were too willing to work, they were too zealous in their new cause, and they over did it. Satety in the congregations soon followed excess in preaching. The outside attendance fell off, many of the pew owners who had liked the thing while it was new, got sick of it at last, and these preachers finally found themselves in the condition of men who, having taken a false position, feel compelled, out of regard to consistency, to maintain it at all hazards. In this resolve they have been encouraged and sustained by small but active knots of politicians, who give the tone to many of our churches. There are clergymen who have seen their flocks scattered beyond recall, and their churches sold out or turned into places of amusement before they would consent to retrace their steps to religion pure and undefiled.

Now is the time for ministers to weed out politics from their religion. The political reaction, of which we see the signs all around us, is a protest against political preaching and numerous other errors and fallacies. The reactionary feeling affects all classes of society, in all their relations. We believe that, if a show of hands were called for the churches next Sunday, a majority of votes would be found in favor of excluding politics from the pulpit, or, if the sentiments of the church members should be equally divided, we believe that as there would be an almost general acquiescence in the pastor's determination to eschew politics for the future. Pastors would be surprised to discover how cheerfully their people would follow their lead out of the mirey path of politics back to the ancient trodden ways. They must, by this time, be satisfied that it is impossible to get out of radical politics by going to the end of it—for it has no end. The possible crochets of the radical mind are infinite. Political preachers never can say that their work is done, and lay off their harness. 'Excelsior!' is still the cry and always will be, of the frantic agitators who occupy the van of radical movements. They care nothing for the church, except as it aids them in their dangerous ventures. While they use it, they despise it. This fact is made very clear in the last number of Wendell Phillips' organ, which says—'Churches and the clergy are, as formerly, for the most part, make weights or a positive drag where they should be foremost in leading the nation in the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass.' This is the gratitude which the political clergy receive from those who have sought to dictate their style of preaching for a number of years. How much longer will ministers of the Gospel submit to these hardest of task matters?

The Forty-First Congress

Though General Grant is to be the President of the United States after March 4th, 1869, he will not have such an overwhelming majority in the next House of Representatives as has cursed the nation for the last four years. The Fortieth Congress, including the Southern carpet-baggers, was thus politically divided: Radicals, 162; Democrats, 63; Radical majority, 110; Two thirds, 142. According to the latest returns at hand, the New York World estimates that the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be as follows: Radicals, 138; Democrats, 77; Radical majority, 61; Two-thirds, 144.

In this calculation it is assumed that the radicals will elect three Congressmen in New Hampshire next March, and two of the four to be chosen in Connecticut in April, though in the latter State they may not secure more than one, as was the case at the Congressional election in 1867. Thus it will be seen that the radicals will not have a two third vote in the Forty-first as they have in the present Congress. Not only will the democrats have an effective working minority, but among them will be men who will make their mark on the floor.

The country will be the gainer by the increase of democratic Representatives and democratic brains in the next Congress. The experience of the two last Congresses has shown how disastrous a thing it is for one party to have an overwhelming majority in the national legislature; and though the democrats in the Forty first Congress will be too few to check all radical legislation, they will still be strong enough in number and brain to prevent a repetition of much of the ill-advised and hasty action which has well nigh made the mere name of Congress a byword and a reproach in the opinion of all honest men.

HORSES AND HORSE FEED.—All experiments have shown that chopped grain makes a much better feed for the horse or unground grain does. And a mixed chop stuff, consisting of three parts of corn to one or two of oats or rye, made wet and thoroughly mixed up with finely cut timothy or clover hay, and given at the rate of half a peck of chop stuff to each horse, is still better. Experience has shown that horses, on their return to the stable after hard work, are very hungry, and will eat the corn or other grain and hay given them, too rapidly to masticate it properly, in consequence whereof their food, so eaten, is neither so well digested by them nor so nutritious to them as it otherwise would be. Hence, when a horse comes from his work perspiring and almost out of breath, he should be allowed to rest a while, and then have water and a little hay given him, and half an hour afterwards receive his chopped grain and hay feed. So experience has shown that if water be given to a horse when or soon after he is fed on corn or oats grains, his voided dung will contain more or less of that grain in a whole or undigested state. Hence, horses should always be watered before oats or corn is given to them, if you intend to feed them on the whole or solid grains.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.—Strain the milk from the cow into a cylindrical tin bucket, which place in a vessel of hot water, and let it remain until the milk is decidedly warm, but not hot; then strain it into crocks. All things are managed in the usual way until churning time, when one-half of the cream is treated just as the new milk was by warming; then pour the warm and cold cream together in the churn, when from twenty-five or thirty-five minutes' churning will be sufficient to produce butter of good quantity. Before this method was adopted, the churn was going all day, and if butter came at all it was of very inferior quality. Sometimes, after churning from morning until night, it would be abandoned. The above method was then adopted, and the result has invariably been good butter in less than thirty-five minutes.—American Farmer.

CELLARS FOR VEGETABLES.—The storing of fruits and vegetables in a house cellar in large quantities is always objectionable. The temperature is necessarily increased by the fires kept up in the house during winter, and this favors decay or commencement of growth in vegetables. Besides gaseous substances of an unpleasant odor usually pervade the dwelling, which are injurious to health. Serious illness frequently arises from those well stocked cellars. A safer plan is to have the cellar store room by itself. The best location is in a sandy or gravelly hillside, that needs no drainage in the wettest season. If not dry, it must be made so by artificial means. One-half the depth of the cellar may be below the surface.

IMITATION CORN STARCH PUDDING.—One quart of milk and a little salt; thicken one-third of the milk to a thick, smooth paste with flour; add the eggs, well beaten, and stir in the remainder of the milk when it boils. To be eaten cold with cream and white sugar. This is a very nice and healthy pudding, and may be moulded if one wishes it. Dip your moulds in cold water, before putting in, as then it will come out very nicely.

FORNEY says that 'Gen. Kilpatrick will not put himself on a level with Gen. Forrest.' We should decidedly say not. No more than the ass will put himself on the level with the horse, or the buzzard put itself on a level with the eagle.

He lives long that lives well.

The American Navy.

A somewhat remarkable article has appeared in the Springfield Republican, purporting to be written by 'An Eye Witness,' on the system of discipline and the nature of the punishments in use in our navy. This article contains several rather startling assertions of facts, which, whether true or false, should be generally known, and to this end they are here reproduced:

The 'Eye Witness,' for example, says, 'It will be found that there is an almost total ignorance, even among the best informed officers, as to the ends of discipline, and more especially as to the best methods for securing it. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no where in the United States, not even on the Southern plantations in those sunny days for which our misguided brethren still sigh, were there ever more systematic cruelties practiced than on some of our ships of war during the last few years.'

'The punishments constantly inflicted during the war, in direct violation or evasion of the Articles for the Better Government of the Navy,' were numerous and severe, and some officers, not cruel, thought of the days of the 'cat' at the gangway, and wondered whether we have improved in abandoning it. 'A surgeon of a ship of Charleston had his attention called, upon joining the ship, to the case of a boy made permanently ill, apparently by being kept for hours at a time on deck, with a running noose around his neck, and fastened in the rigging above, so that any motion to ease himself from the intolerable weight would end in strangulation if persisted in; this punishment being ordered by his commanding officer.'

'The universal place of imprisonment is the 'brig,' or 'sweet box,' for it is the same thing with two names. It is a room built in the middle of the berth-deck, closed above and below, without windows, and ventilated only by a few half-inch anger holes in the door, or the side. Although it often contains four men at once, it is rarely large enough to allow a full grown man to stretch out on the floor. Yet here men pass their weary days and weeks, being permitted to leave only for the calls of nature and then under the custody of the master-at-arms. 'In the fall of 1862, a medical officer on board a ship lying at the Portsmouth yard was called at 10 o'clock at night by the master-at-arms, who informed him that a man in the brig wanted to see him, and when the door opened he found four men standing, sitting and lying in a space of four feet wide, and one-half deep, and six and one-half high. They all belonged to the belligerent and offensive negro race. One was sitting at the back of the cell with his hand-cuffed hands to his face, heartbroken at the disgrace that had befallen him, after a year's faithful service. The man who had asked the help of the Doctor, had since fallen asleep on the floor; and on attempting to awake him, it proved to be the merciful insensibility of asphyxia that had so nearly rescued him from the routine of naval discipline. Upon inquiry, it proved that the executive officer had gone to bed leaving no orders for the liberation of these men. So they were certain to be in all night. A knock on the door showed him to be enjoying the sleep of innocence and peace, and at appeal to the commander, who had only that day reported for duty, caused the prompt liberation of the prisoners. This worthy executive officer was discharged from the service by a board of medical survey for feigned aneurism, and though in his confidence have enjoyed the excellent humor with which he described how he blundered against his Doctor at midday and thus secured his verdict. The sweet-box, on one of the monitors, at least, was designedly placed near the boilers, so that artificial heat, as pressure, be added to the tortures of confinement.'

'There was, in the early years of the war, a punishment beside which the brig was merciful and kind. Let the reader imagine his hand placed behind his back, the wrists securely bound together, and then the other end of this cord fastened to a bolt on the deck overhead, with so little slack that the ends of the toes just touch the berth deck; the shoulders are thrown forward, and when the least roll of the ship takes place the poor wretch loses his hold upon the deck and swings to and fro, the weight of the body striving to dislocate the arms from the shoulder-blades. And these were not the scum and refuse of our great cities, nor the habitually degraded European sailors; neither was it away back in the times of the Duke of Albuca and the Inquisition, that these atrocious cruelties were practiced; but Worcester county farmer's sons, who did not bear an order to come on deck, were thus tortured in 1862. One night in the fall of that year a man was ordered to be 'triced up' (for that was the name of this hellish crime) for an hour, and when he told the officer that he had no right to punish him in that way, the order was changed to punishment during the pleasure of the officer; and in this case the man was forgotten, the officer went to bed, and his victim hung from six o'clock to ten. A sudden night call, in this awful autumn, took the surgeon to his dispensary on the berth deck, and as the ship was rolling heavily, he steadied himself against the side of the ship, and waited until a sudden roll brought a swinging body against him, and then he heard a groan. There were three young men, for some small offence, wearing about the darkness in that place, bumping against each other, with their faces so distorted by agony that none of them were recognized, even on close inspection.'

'The newest definition of "hard times" is—sitting on a grindstone, and reading a politician's speech.'

A Connecticut Funeral.

Father Hawley, city missionary, is sometimes called upon to attend funerals in the capacity of clergyman, pall-bearer and gravedigger. On Sunday evening he gave an account to the audience in the Pearl-street church of his experience in that line of duty, which is worth publishing. We will let him tell his own story:

A man, who had been sick, died. He lived—well, no matter where. The First Selectman came to me and said: "Mr. Hawley, that man is dead; can you see to the funeral?" I told him I would, and I did.

It was on Thursday; a rainy, cold, disagreeable day, and I started in my buggy for the house. On arriving there I found the wife of the dead man and her boy. The corpse had been put in a coffin furnished by the town. This was in the room, and I sat down on one side of it and the woman on the other. I thought I would talk with her about the loss she had met with, and so I commenced to speak of her husband.

"Yes," she interrupted, "he was a smart feller; he was the best man I ever see to raise nice potatoes."

This was somewhat ludicrous, but I kept on trying to get her attention on the subject of the death, but every now and then she would have something to say about the potatoes, or about the skill of her husband as a farmer and producer of crops.

Finally, the man engaged by the town came to take the body to the grave. I proposed that we should have prayers before leaving the house, but just then I heard a big bull dog, that had been eyeing us pretty sharply, commence growling, and told the woman the boy must tie up the dog. I was satisfied that he would make a strike for me or the other man before the ceremony was over. The boy tied him up, and we went on with the exercises.

When we were ready to start for the grave there was only the man and myself to load up the coffin, and it was a heavy load, I assure you. Finally we got it in the wagon and were ready to go. I told the woman that she could ride with me in my buggy. She said she didn't believe she would go, as she was afraid she would soil her dress! The rain was then coming down in torrents and the mud was quite deep. She consented at last to go, and after she was seated in the buggy I tucked the blanket all around her, at her request, as she was very anxious not to get her dress wet or muddy. I asked the boy if he wouldn't ride, and he said he guessed not; he would run over cross lots, and thought he would get there first. All the way over the woman talked of nothing but her dress—if she should spoil that it would be all day with her.

In due time the burial took place and I got the woman back home again. The next Monday she came into my office and showed me a marriage certificate; she had got married that day!

A PEN PORTRAIT OF BISMARCK.

George Alfred Townsend, in a recent lecture, gave the following pen picture of Bismarck: Three times within three months I sat in the presence of Count Bismarck. A reactionist—in other words, an enemy of every idea on which American Republicanism is based—by sheer boldness he precipitated the great war of 1866, and made himself a name in spite of his arrogance and unscrupulousness. Almost a giant, both in height and industry, measuring six feet two, huge and homely in feature, a creased skin, and an ear big enough for a railroad depot, a month wide and so cruel that it could bite a State in two, a neck into which you might turn a river—of any thing but water; his powers of mind are profound, his speech resolute; but with you and me, common people who demand a chance and influence, Count Bismarck has no more sympathy than with so many horses.

There is nothing more delightful, while traveling through romantic regions, than to meet by accident with some soul kindred to your own, who is like yourself, inspired by the picturesque prospects. An artist on a recent visit to Catskill was contemplating with rapture a rare sunset. The heavens were flooded with golden and purple light and field and mountain glittered with the reflecting glories of the sky. Suddenly he perceived a person standing by his side, and, turning to him, said: "What a magnificent picture you have here, my dear sir!" "Whereabouts?" was the very indifferent inquiry of the stranger. "Look all around—the mountains, the heavens, the setting sun. What picture can surpass such a view?" "Why, yes," replied the stranger, in a deliberate way, "I have often thought that if I could only raise money enough to set up a cake and beer stand in this location it wouldn't pay bad, because lots of folks travel along in this neighborhood."

GOOD HAMS.

After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground or powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its egg, for after that is done nothing will stop its ravages.

TO MAKE A BALKY HORSE DRAW.

In India where a horse can and will not draw, instead of whipping, spurring or burning him, as is frequently the practice in more civilized countries, they quietly get a rope and attaching it to one of the fore feet, one or two men take hold of it, and advancing a few paces ahead of the horse, pull their best. No matter how stubborn the animal may be, a few doses of such treatment effects a perfect cure.

HARD WORK—playing the deuce.

SAD RESULT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

A young man lately employed by Samuel Bent of Portchester (N. Y.) as coachman, has become insane, because of a practical joke played on him by some companions in his sleeping room a short time ago. It seems that on the night of a democratic procession recently in the town the young man felt very unwell and retired to bed. His companions took advantage of his slumbers and lighted up his room brilliantly to honor the processionists. As the procession moved past the house, the noise awakened the young man, who, on seeing the lights, which he had not expected, was thrown into a violent fit, out of which he emerged, as the physicians think, a hopeless lunatic. The young man, from his ravings, seems to have regarded the lights as part of the 'wake' which his friends were holding over his dead body.

POOR PILLICODDY was very ill indeed, and had run down to mere shadow. Receiving the condolences of his friends, which made him worse, and medicines that didn't do him any good, his feelings were of a very dismal character. He didn't care much about living, and yet was not very anxious to die—a state of bewilderment, so to speak—and his lips gave expression to many Jeremiahs, some of which were dimly funny. 'This world,' said he to one who was sympathizing with him, 'is, to me, just like a sucked orange, or a lemon that has served for a dozen on the half shell. It has no attractions for me. I have nothing to care for now, but my daughter and a cursed old dog, and I wish to heaven somebody would kill him.'

A gentleman planting not far from Charleston, a few days ago, after hearing the report of his 'driver,' who said that the caterpillars were going ahead in their destruction, suggested some plan for ridding his fields from this curse, which plan he had heard of or read somewhere, when 'Jake,' looking unusually solemn and earnest, remarked: 'It's no use, masses, we's gwine to ave de cattapilla jes as long as de Yankee stay 'ere. De Yankee mak de nigra free, an de nigra be lazy on good for nuñin; kill de cattle, kill de hog, kill de sheep, kill de turkey, kill de fowl, and kill de bird, an de cattapilla be eat all de cotton.' I tell you, 'ere as long as de Yankee stay 'ere, De cattapilla can breed—nuñin to stop 'em.'

APPLE SNOW.—Put twelve good, tart apples in cold soda water, and set them over the fire; when soft, drain the water, strip the skins off the apples, core them, and lay them in a deep dish. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth; put half a pound of finely-powdered white sugar to the apples; beat them to a stiff froth, and add the beaten eggs. Beat the whole to a stiff snow; then turn it into a dessert dish.

The vices of Americans are brief: First—An inordinate passion for riches. Second—Overwork of the mind and body in the pursuit of business. Third—Undue hurry and excitement in all the affairs of life. Fourth—Intemperance in eating, drinking and smoking. Fifth—A general disregard of the true laws of life and health.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says: 'The summer is over, the harvest ending. The earth, like a decorated temple, stands heaped with the treasures of the field; and now, like a Roman conqueror returning with the spoils of victory to the capital, comes the farmer to his festival with all the fruits of his triumphant year.'

MEMORY and hope are as different as corned beef and men. To most people memory is interspersed with much that is unpleasant and unsatisfactory; while we hope only that which is attractive, pleasing and bright. We often wish to blot out memory, but never hope.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO.—Eight thousand houses of all sorts—including twenty-five churches, which cost an average of \$80,000, were built in Chicago during the present year. The entire cost of these buildings was \$25,000,000, or an average of \$3,125.

'WIFE,' said a man, looking for his book-jack, 'I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it.' 'Yes,' said she, 'I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't.'

A WESTERN editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons apply to doctors who carry pills in their pockets?

THE New York State In-briate Asylum has eighty inmates—forty-two males and thirty-eight females.

WHAT a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would the news get around?

THERE will be 50,000 miles of completed railroad in this country before the end of 1870.

NAPOLION is a good horseman, a poor marksman and a worse workman.

A MEXICAN child lately born has the face of an old man of sixty.

FRANCE tests her Chassepot rifles on living horses.

The lay of the mistral is getting to be a golden egg.

The population of the British Empire is 200,000,000.

How does a horse regard a man? As the source of all his woes.

A SCHOOL of whales usually learn to spout.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....73@74
New York Gold Quotations.....135%

PHOTOGRAPHS—Read the photograph advertisement in another column, and then go have your picture taken.

THE WEATHER.—We vary the usual "weather item," by saying that we are favored with clear and cloudless days, and that the temperature is mild enough for spring.

S. H. McLaughlin is requested to call at this office and settle his subscription account. All others in arrears will understand that they are invited to call and settle.

MON. J. M. CANADY, formerly a representative of this county in the Legislature, but for several years a distinguished citizen of Idaho Territory, is at present sojourning at Walla Walla.

PERSONAL.—Our talented and esteemed friend, Frank Henry, who has so frequently represented Thurston county in the Legislature, is at present sojourning at Walla Walla, where he has been warmly welcomed.

AT HOME.—Judge J. S. Wyche, after an absence of several weeks in attendance on the Supreme Court at Olympia, is again at home, and speaks hopefully of the prospects of the "clam" country.

DISTRICT SCHOOL, No. 34, will re-open in the new Catholic School room, on Monday next, in charge of B. F. Cross, the District teacher. Parents of pupils and friends of education are invited to visit the school.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.—Our friend Brechtel always remembers the Printing Office on Christmas day, and this time his remembrance came in the shape of a huge fruit cake, most beautifully iced and elaborately ornamented. Many thanks.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—It will be noticed that the Walla Walla County Democratic Club meets at the Court House, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Democrats generally throughout the county, and especially those who signed the constitution, are invited to attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An infant child of Mr. Deere, the packer, met with an accident on Wednesday last, which resulted in its death. It seems that the lid of a heavy trunk had been left raised, and by some means or other came down on the little one's head, crushing it so as to cause death.

NEWS FAVORS.—Major Jack Stratman, the San Francisco News Dealer, sends us a package of late publications, including pictorials, magazines, and nearly all the leading weekly newspapers, for which he has our thanks. Persons desiring to subscribe for any of the many popular Eastern publications, should send their orders to Major Stratman.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A meeting of the trustees of the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company will be held on Friday, January 8th, for the purpose of electing officers.

CARRIAGES have been provided for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the Firemen's Ball. By leaving word with either of the managers ladies will be called for at their residences.

RAFFLE.—The whole of the splendid stock of holiday goods in Dr. Day's store, will be raffled at one dollar a chance, commencing this (Friday) morning, and continuing until the whole are disposed of. Many of these articles are valuable, and well worth the attention of those who have a taste for the beautiful as well as the useful.

THE RAILROAD.—In the early part of the week a letter was addressed to Hon. Alvan Flanders, urging him to use every exertion to secure the passage of the bill granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company. This letter was signed by a number of our leading citizens, and it is hoped that it will have the effect to stir up our Delegate to renewed exertions.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The pupils attending Public School, No. 1, in charge of Chas. Moore, gave an exhibition on Christmas eve, which had the effect to draw out a very full attendance of the parents of the scholars and friends of the school. The exercises consisted of recitations on the part of the scholars, and as a whole was creditable to the youths and their teachers. The school, since it has been under the charge of Mr. Moore, has been eminently prosperous, and we regret to learn that he contemplates resigning the position he so acceptably fills. The School Directors will find it difficult to supply his place.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The most extensive arrangements are being made for the Firemen's Ball, to come off on this (Friday) night. It will be recollected that the proceeds of this ball will be appropriated toward paying for the new steam fire engine, and hence property holders and all those who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the town should feel it a duty to lend their aid in making the ball a success. Our more wealthy citizens should buy eight or ten tickets each, and if they only use one of them, the balance will go toward paying for the steam machine. For a purpose like this every citizen can afford to be liberal, and it is in this spirit we commend the Firemen's Ball to the liberal patronage of the public.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.—A Washington special says: It is certain that the question of a postal telegraph will be vigorously pushed in Congress this winter. The bill of E. B. Washburne, now in the Postoffice Committee of the House, provides for the building of new telegraph lines by the Government. He says he has no particular partiality for this measure, and is entirely ready to co-operate in urging the adoption of the other bill looking to contracts with existing lines, which Gardner Hubbard is now advocating before the Western Boards of Trade, if it shall be found on further consideration that this has more friends than his bill.

A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM.—The details of a terrible deed of blood reached us yesterday from Hawkins county, says a Nashville exchange of the 20th ult. The victim was J. C. Willis, himself the murderer of a man named Sizmore, who fell by a bullet from his pistol, about a year ago, in the same county. Between this Willis and one Barton a bad feeling had been growing for some time, and they thirsted for each other's blood. At length the devil favored their wish, and they met on Sunday last on the banks of the Clinch river, a few miles east of Rogersville. Willis was half drunk, and was on his way home from a distillery in the hills, where he had been drinking and gambling for three or four days. The other man, it is said, was just leaving a religious gathering in the woods. They met in a lonely place; both were mounted. The moment they came in sight of each other, at a sharp bend in the road, they were not more than twenty yards apart, and their horses were going at a good trot. When they pulled up, the animals heads touched each other. They halted and let their bridle lines drop. Willis' belt came loose, and his pistol fell down on his horse's back. He hastily turned round to pick it up, and while in this act, his assailant fired and struck Willis in the side. The man fell, and when he came to the ground the horse which he was riding turned round and galloped off, dragging him a considerable distance. His foot caught in a projecting root, while the other remained fixed in the stirrup. The violence of the jerk literally wrenched his thigh bone from its socket, while the saddle girth broke and he was left on the ground groaning. When the enemy rode up and dismounted, Willis saw the evil design in his eye, and begged of him to give him a respite to see his wife. But no; the black-hearted man was inexorable. He would allow no respite, not even to utter a short prayer, but solemnly told the man that he should die. Willis implored mercy, the blood streaming from his side, and the agony of his torn limb working his face into fearful contortions. He clasped his hands together and begged mercy, mercy, but there was none. The monster deliberately put his pistol to the almost dying man's forehead, and shot his brains out. He then mounted his horse and rode to a friend's house, to whom he detailed the particulars of the murder, took three or four drinks of whiskey and left. He has not been heard of since.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 8.]

[CONTINUED FROM THE FOURTH PAGE.]

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, (to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.) forty thousand dollars.
CONSTRUCTION BRANCH OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
For constructing the custom house at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.
For constructing the court-house at Portland, Maine, fifty thousand dollars.
For constructing appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For remodeling the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand dollars.
To complete the building used for court-house and post office at Springfield, Illinois, thirty thousand dollars.
For constructing the United States court-house and post office at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.
For work on the public building now being erected at Cairo, Illinois, to be used as a post office, custom-house, and United States court-house, ten thousand dollars.
For necessary repairs of the roof and alterations in the building used for a custom-house and post office, in Chicago, Illinois, twenty thousand dollars.
To meet outstanding liabilities and complete the repairs to the custom-house building at New York city, forty-five thousand dollars.
To repair or replace corrugated galvanized iron roofs of buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, thirty thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items in the office of the Paymaster General, eleven thousand dollars.
For the repair, preservation, extension, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, one million five hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That said expenditures shall not be applied to any works not mentioned in the bill making appropriations for repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, and for other purposes, which passed the House of Representatives June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.
One hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship "Scotland," now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York: Provided, That the Secretary of War shall, after notice given in one or more newspapers in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans, cause to be published a notice of said wreck, and make contract for the same with the lowest bidder thereof. Said contract will in no case exceed in amount the sum herein appropriated.
For the removal of a sunken rock in the channel of the harbor at the port of New York, fifteen hundred and thirty dollars.
To facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties under act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as follows:
For fuel and gas, seven hundred dollars.
For carpentering, two thousand dollars.
For fitting house, cases, and so forth, five hundred dollars.
For rent, twelve hundred dollars.
For fifty chairs, three hundred dollars.
For salary of assistant engineers, and two night watchmen, four thousand six hundred dollars.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.
To meet a deficiency in the cost of completing certain portions of the Washington aqueduct, comprising the Potomac dam, repairs of temporary dam, catchment at Great Falls, and the connecting conduit at the receiving reservoir, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That the sum shall be in full of all claims against the government for work done or damages incurred on the Washington aqueduct.
For salary of assistant engineer, superintendent, and repairs, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the immediate direction of the officer detailed to act as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

For the erection of a bridge to connect Rock Island arsenal with the city of Rock Island, Illinois, one hundred thousand dollars, said bridge to be constructed and completed for the sum hereby appropriated.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay the costs of interpretation at the consulate at Bangkok, in Siam, from the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of government during the late rebellion, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To supply a deficiency for reporting and printing the proceedings of the Senate in the Daily Globe, fifteen thousand dollars.

To repay to the judiciary fund the sum of five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, being amounts expended by order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of an act, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

To reappropriate an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to refund to the State of California expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities," said balance having lapsed and been covered into the treasury on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-three cents: Provided, That nothing shall be paid except subject to existing provisions of law and upon the finding and certificate of the Third Auditor that the same is actually due.

For the payment of the Territory of Colorado for the services of the first regiment of the Colorado mounted militia, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Colonel Thomas Moonlight; and for the services of any other militia forces of the said Territory which were employed in the service of the United States, on the call of the governor of the Territory, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, being the amount found to be justly due and recommended to be allowed on the account as presented by Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant general, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated Washington, October, thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: Provided, That said amount shall be taken and deemed to be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said Territory: And provided further, That no money shall be paid from the treasury on said account until the public property issued for the force shall have been properly accounted for to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the treasury.

For deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and other expenses of local and supervising inspectors, appointed under act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, twenty thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For overland mail and marine service between New York and California, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency for steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

RECONSTRUCTION.

For deficiency under the reconstruction act in the several military districts for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight:
For the first district, six thousand dollars.
For the second district, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents;
For the fourth district, fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars;
For the fifth district, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the following amounts estimated as necessary in carrying out the reconstruction act from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight:
For the first district, ninety-three thousand dollars;
For the second district, fifteen thousand dollars;
For the third district, fifteen thousand dollars;
For the fourth district, seventy-five thousand dollars;
For the fifth district, eighty thousand dollars;
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for public buildings and grounds, viz:
For additional labor cleaning the centre building of the Capitol, repairing the Washington statute on the east grounds of the Capitol, cleaning and repairing columns in the building, laying a new brick pavement on the west front, and repairing fountains, fifteen hundred dollars.
For continuing the filling and grading of the Capitol grounds, under the direction of the architect of the Capitol extension, ten thousand dollars.

For taking care and improvement of reservations number two and Lafayette square, five hundred dollars.
For care and improvement of grounds south of the President's House, one thousand dollars.
For continuing the grading of Virginia avenue, to pay cart hire—labor having been furnished by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the original appropriation was exhausted, to continue the work—the hire of carts to be paid by the officer in charge of public buildings, and grounds, two thousand dollars.

For cleaning sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue, five hundred dollars.
For repairs of water pipes, three hundred dollars.
For removing snow and ice from pavement [e] and public walks, two hundred dollars.
For repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, and keeping it clean and free from dirt, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For deficiencies in appropriations for feeding destitute friendly Indians, under act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in accordance with recommendations of the Indian peace commission, one hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and eleven cents; Provided, That no part of the money appropriated for this purpose shall be paid until the accounts for feeding such destitute friendly Indians shall be fully investigated by a commission to consist of Lieutenant General William T. Sherman, Major General P. H. Sheridan, and Major General C. C. Augur; and the said commission is hereby authorized, for the purpose of such investigation, to call and examine witnesses in this behalf, and only the costs of hire, traveling and incidental expenses of the commission, shall be paid. And said commission shall sit at Leavenworth, Kansas, and shall have power to appoint a clerk at a salary of five dollars per day for the time actually employed; and the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for clerk hire, traveling and incidental expenses of the commission, is hereby appropriated.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

PURELY MUTUAL.
ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS. Persons now insuring in this old and reliable Company will fully participate in the Dividends of February 1st, 1868. Dividends may be used in reduction of second payment, or to increase the Policy. The method adopted by this Company, the success of the institution, the character of the men managing the business, the promptness in paying losses, the mode of declaring Dividends, should all be taken into the account.

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

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

Largest Number Insured, 52,384.
The largest amount insured.....\$19,421,859 00
The largest amount assets, Feb. 1, 1868, 25,319,319 00
The largest annual income from premiums, 8,257,286 00
The largest annual income from interest, 1,213,761 00
The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash,".....10,173,047 00

IT HAS PAID
The largest annual cash dividend, 1867, \$ 2,217,114 00
Total dividend dividends..... 12,500,000 00
Cash value of all dividends, over..... 27,000,000 00
Additions for dividends, over..... 27,000,000 00

IT SHOWS
The lowest rate of mortality to income,..... 9.09 per cent.
The smallest ratio of total outgo to total income, only..... 22.76 per cent.

Receipts of the Pacific Coast Branch Office for year ending August 1, 1868, over \$833,000, being more than four times that of any other Company.

The attention of business men is called to the above statement of facts and figures, exhibiting the superior inducements and advantages offered by this sterling old Company, THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c., Apply to
R. W. HEATH, Jr.,
Agent for Oregon & the Territories,
Office—cor. Front and Stark Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

Attorneys' Cards.
D. L. SHARPSTEIN, J. B. JOHNSON,
SHARPSTEIN & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 52-5m

W. G. LANGFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.
Claims against the Government of every nature promptly attended to. 46-7

N. T. CATON, E. C. ROSS,
CATON & ROSS,
Attorneys at Law,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Office formerly occupied by J. H. Lasater. 28-4f

L. A. MULLAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO
Preempting, Homesteading and entering lands at the different land offices, and making Final Home-stead Proofs, Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly. 25-1f

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 certified or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.
Will also pay particular attention the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent.
Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T.
June 20, 1865. 29-3y

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Will attend to collection of debts, mortgages, acknowledgments of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, &c. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 35-7

WESTERN HOTEL,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.
THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.
Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.
This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.
DORCY & HOLMES, Proprietors. 13-1f

Notice to Absent Defendant,
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, }
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST }
Judicial District, To JOHN QUINN: You are }
hereby notified that DENNIS WILLARD has filed a }
complaint against you in said Court, which }
is to be heard at the first term of the Court, which }
day of November, 1868; and unless you appear at }
said term and answer, the same will be taken as }
conceded, and the prayer thereof granted. The object }
of said complaint is to recover of you the sum of }
one hundred and fifty-two dollars, due on an }
account and your property has been attached in this }
count; and your property has been attached in this }
action to satisfy said claim. Complaint filed Septem- }
ber 26, 1868. B. L. SHARPSTEIN, }
Attorney for Plaintiff. 49-2m

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,
—ALSO—
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
COLORS, &c.
DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully com-pounded, 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 Re-
turns MADE IN 6 HOURS.
Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

ADAMS BRO'S,
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.
ADAMS BROTHERS,
Walla Walla, July 17, 1868. 31-1f

Phillips & O'Donnell.

WALLA 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
UNDERNOLD. 60-1f

BLACKSMITHING
AND
SHOEING SHOP.
MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF IN-
forming the public that he continues at his old
stand, the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH
Streets, and is prepared to do
All kinds of Blacksmithing,
At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on
hand a full assortment of
Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel
Vehicles of Every Class.
REPAIRING of all kinds executed with prompt-
ness and in a workmanlike manner.
Setting Tires, - - \$8 00
EASTERN TIMBER
Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establish-
ment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO
ORDER. HOUSING-SHOEING will be done at the
following low rates, FOR CASH:
Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50
Setting Shoes, each - - 50
FRED STINE,
Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. 16-1f

WM. KOHLHAUFF,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY,
HAIRDWARE,
MINERS' TOOLS,
AND SUPPLIES.
Please call and examine my stock, remem-
bering always that it is no trouble to show Goods.
WM. KOHLHAUFF,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
Walla Walla, W. T.

J. H. GROVESTEEN, founder of the old and
favorably known house of Grovesteen
& Co.
GROVESTEEN, FULLER & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSES,
55 Mercer Street, New York.
PIANO-FORTES.
THE GREAT INCREASE IN THE
DEMAND FOR OUR PIANO-FORTES
throughout the country, have compelled us to extend
our Manufacturing facilities to three times their
former size, and having added many new improve-
ments in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep
our prices the same as they always have been, the
lowest of any First-class Piano-Forte maker by at
least one-third, and we respectfully solicit by parties
about purchasing to a comparison with all other
makers. December 25, 1868—ly.

Blackfoot & Kootenai.
HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK!
PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND
for these mining camps can purchase
Provisions of All Kinds,
at very reasonable rates, at the unfurnished store
A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS,
&c., etc., always on hand.

Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity.
STABLING AND HOUSE RANCH.
Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate.
A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where
every description of work is executed at low figures.
HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade
or sale.

SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE,
opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House.
MANSELL & THEODORE.
O. S. SAVAGE,
House & Sign Painter.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,
VARNISHES, TURPENTINE,
PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.,
at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices.
Buller City, Oregon, February 22d, 1867. 16-1y

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
at Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage
Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla.
CAL. WINSETT. 11-1f

UNDERTAKING
Horse Free of Charge!
PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder
streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICARD. 4-1f

MILTON MILLS,
PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be su-
perior to all other brands in the market. Call and
examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at
WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG,
Milton Mills, Nov. 1, 1867. 46-1y

COUNTER FOR SALE.
A HANDSOMELY FINISHED COUNTER, suit-
able for a Store, Saloon, or any kind of busi-
ness, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 37-4f

COURTEOUS.—We copy the following as showing the chaste and courteous style in which the editor of the Oregonian indulges when referring to political opponents:
"BRICK POMEROY'S" ADMIRERS.—The noted obscurist, "Brick Pomeroy," has a number of admirers at Walla Walla, as will be seen by the following from his Dirty Democrat of the 1st December. We suppose "Old Newell's" name headed this list of the admirers of obscenity, bestiality and bed-rock democracy:
This morning, while seated in the sanctum writing, there came to us by the hands of the Messenger, forwarded by Well, Fargo Co.'s Express from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, a package to us directed. On opening the same, we found therein, in a beautiful velvet case, a massive, solid gold medal of exquisite design and elegant workmanship. On one side is represented a Sir Knight with drawn sword, mounted on a fine steed, with the following inscription:
"TO THE HON. 'BRICK' POMEROY,
'The Hero of Democracy, 1868."
"On the reverse side is a beautiful engraved eagle surmounting a shield, two national flags and a sword, with this inscription:
"Presented by the Democrats of Walla Walla, W. T., 1868."
"The medal is of pure virgin gold, two and a quarter inches across and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and is one of the finest specimens of work we ever saw."

SIMON WALTERS.—We were present in the court room at Boise City on last Monday when this young man, who is accused of committing one of the most fiendish, foul and premeditated murders that has ever found a place in the annals of crime, was brought in to plead to the indictment. He is a large, sandy-complexioned man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, rather good looking and, with the exception of a pair of large, keen, restless, brown eyes, his features do not indicate a person of murderous instincts. He looked perfectly unconcerned, and did not betray the slightest emotion when confronting the crowd.—Avalanche.

JOSH BILLINGS thinks mos enny man will concede that it took vey foals to see a fly drag a heavy sly up a steep hill for the flectin' pleasur uv ridin' down again; but it appears to me that boy is a sage by the side of the yung man hoo works hard all the weeks and drinks his stumps up Saturday nite.

On the 14th of November two miles of track were laid in two hours on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Physicians' Cards.
E. SHIEL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
51] WALLA WALLA.
DR. W. S. MINEER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Phila-
delphia. Also, member of several State Medical
Associations, and has had several years' experience
in both Hospital and private practice.
Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla
Walla, Office, on Second street, in the rear of Mr.
A. Kyezer's Store. 15-1f

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 SHWA-
bachers' Store. 44-7f

PIONEER DENTIST,
ESTABLISHED, : : : 1861
DR. CHARLES HERZOG,
DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND
THIRD STREETS, next door to the Assay Office,
Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES
MODERATE. 1-1f

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 13.
A. M., holds its regular Communications
on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at
8 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing
are invited to attend.
By order of W. M. 19-1f

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation of the clerks of committees, the additional pay ordered by the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty-fifth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pay of additional messengers of the Senate for the month of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and four cents.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the second session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the second session of the fortieth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

A sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to pay the official reporters of the Globe in each house the amount which the Comptroller of the Treasury may justly severally due to them for services during the sessions of the fortieth Congress, under the eighteenth section of "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

To complete the botanical conservatory in accordance with the estimate of the architect of the Capitol extension, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners in said court, fifteen hundred dollars.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION BUREAU.

For rent of building from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the use of the bureau, two thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF PAYING.

For the purpose of paying the amount due to certain United States marshals and their assistants, for services rendered in taking the eighth census, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, in the State of West Virginia, five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and nine cents; Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to, or on account of, any claimant who participated in the late rebellion, or gave it any aid or comfort.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

For payment of the balance due the Architectural Iron Works Company of New York, for work done at enlargement of the congressional library in addition to their contract; such as increasing the length of the northern wing and furnishing four thousand six hundred and fifty-two lineal feet of iron shelving more than required by their contract, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars; Provided, That the said bills shall first be examined and approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

For the five thousand eight hundred feet of timber for the basement story of the Patent Office building, to complete pavement on the lower floor of the south wing, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistants engaged in the repair of heating apparatus, five thousand dollars.

For distribution of congressional journals and documents, two thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying for blank-books, binding, stationery, and other necessaries, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be bound, filed, and preserved for the use of the office, two thousand dollars.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

For the payment of outstanding liabilities incurred by the late Commissioner of Public Buildings for materials furnished and labor done in repairing the old portion of the Capitol building prior to and during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-two cents; Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid until the said accounts shall have been fully examined and approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

For the payment of the superintendent and foreman of the public garden and others employed in the public garden and Capitol building and grounds, the sum to which they are entitled under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department; Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their services—twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items of the Treasury Bureau, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, labor, lights, and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department building, twelve thousand dollars.

For this sum to refund to the appropriation for the treasury extension, for furniture furnished to the following offices from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to March twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, namely: For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-two cents.

For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States, and other frauds on the revenue, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand one hundred and three dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the office of the First Auditor, three hundred and three dollars and ninety-two cents.

For the office of the Third Auditor, four thousand and three dollars and thirty-one cents.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents.

For the office of the Sixth Auditor, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-four cents.

For the office of the Solicitor, four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twelve cents.

For the office of the first division of the national currency, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the office of the Light-house Board, two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and forty-one cents.

For the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand nine hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For the office of the Attorney General, two hundred and one dollar and eighty cents.

For the quarters of the treasury regiment, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixteen cents; making in all the sum of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty cents.

NOTICE

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, and 10x16, SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights.

DOORS—four panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x.

DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8.

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.

All orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted.

W. J. LAFORD, 34-1/2 Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Look at these Prices FOR GENUINE

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements, in a solid 3oz. Coin Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$27 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$30. In 5oz. case, \$33 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$33. In 5oz. case, \$36 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, Gold Joints, \$24 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$27. In 5oz. case, \$30 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett" Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$30 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$27 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$24 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per cwt., or \$30 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege of examining the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will promptly the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

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

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

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths, 519 Broadway, N. Y. One block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

Every one visiting New York is invited to call at our establishment.

In order that all may address us with confidence, we invite attention to the following:

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1868.

We can cheerfully commend Messrs. Howard & Co. No. 619 Broadway, New York, to our friends, as a reliable and trustworthy firm, with the assurance that all orders sent them will have faithful and prompt attention.

C. GODDARD, Treas. For Wells, Fargo & Co.

And we also refer to I. W. RAYMOND, Esq., San Francisco. R. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco. T. E. T. HUBBARD, Esq., U. S. Min., San Francisco. W. S. HOBART, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada.

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

Is now in operation and ready to

MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

in the line of

CASTINGS, MACHINERY

&c., that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

and to

Compete with any Foundry

in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line. Our motto is "PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!" Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, (13-17)

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District, To G. G. RICHARDSON: You are hereby notified that L. WHITE & COMPANY have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard before Hon. J. E. Wyche, Judge of said Court, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1869, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day. 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 of you the sum of eight hundred and eighty and 21-100 dollars, and interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1868, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by plaintiffs. Complaint filed September 28th, 1868.

W. T. PHANK P. DUGAN, Atty for Pls.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

W. T. PHANK P. DUGAN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING prepared to do all work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watch-making, feels confident of giving satisfaction. Especial care given to Fine Watches. All work sent by express will be promptly attended to. Shop next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main street. 42-1/2

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Sallow 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 best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overworked 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, Fever, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CALIFORNIA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDY.—For Inflammation of the lungs and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion. LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WYCKEN.—For Scrophulous Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snakeroot, &c.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

With this recipe before the community, and evidence of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. Drake's Bitters is beyond the reach of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

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

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on steel-plate label.

Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the United States.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

Sole Proprietors, 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. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

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

READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment, for its safe and infallible effects for Sprains, Sores, Scalds, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns and Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. H. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned by skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment." ED. SEELY, Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1867.

Quick and sure it certainly is! All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. seal of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists, and Stores, at 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER.

It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magneptic Powder will perfectly destroy everything of the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to human species and domestic animals.

Beings, ANTS, BOUGHS, &c., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death. It should be on every cupboard.

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

NEW YORK HOTEL PROPRIETORS say: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction."

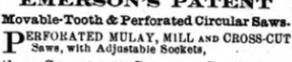
COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House, N. Y. COZZI, American Hotel, New York. ACKER & TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel, S. LEALAN & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

Testimony of the character might be added to any length. Wherever it is used it advances itself.

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

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

American Saw Company.



EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE-TOOTH CIRCULAR SAWS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET THE AMERICAN SAW COMPANY ADDRESS

Manufacturers of EMERSON'S PATENT Movable-Tooth & Perforated Circular Saws, PERFORATED MULAY, MILL and CROSS-CUT Saws, with Adjustable Sockets, Saw-Gummers, Swages, Cant Dogs, Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 35-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, SS. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM HIS HON. J. E. WYCHE, Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed in favor of CHARLES MOORE, and against G. G. RICHARDSON, commanding me to sell certain mortgaged property in said case. Therefore I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, the following described real estate, to wit: Fractions of lots 3 and 4 in block 12, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any way appertaining. Sale to take place in front of the Court House, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., on the 4th day of December, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day. Walla Walla, November 6, 1868. Sheriff of Walla Walla County, W. T. By JAMES McALLISTER, Deputy.

47-1/2 JOB PRINTING. HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

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 every where 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 from the fact that many might say that they proposed to cure everything. Additional evidence, also, which fully sustains all that is claimed for them, is found in the medical works of the day, recommendations from prominent Chemists, Druggists, &c., who have been personally acquainted with the proprietor for many years, as well as certificates in unlimited numbers.

A WORD OF

CAUTION.

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

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

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

General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head, Constipated 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,

CUT THIS OUT.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. September 25, 1868. 41-ly

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

\$390,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and intormation furnished. The highest prize paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y. 33-ly

UMATILLA HOUSE,

DALLES, OREGON. HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Proprietors.

This Popular House is Centrally Located Near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot,

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests!

AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL!

Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge.

Two Large Fire-proof Safes for the Deposit of Valuables.

In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM.

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

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

[15] FREE LUNCH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. [16]

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

D. R. W. K. DOHERTY

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Sacramento