



\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VIII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1869.

NUMBER 5.

Walla Walla Statesman.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY
WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year.....\$5.00

Three Months.....1.75

Single Copies.....25

Rates of Advertising:

One square (ten lines or less) four insertions.....1.00

Two squares or more per square.....30.00

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DREAMS OF THE PAST.

It is midnight, and I'm thinking
Of the time long-ago,
Rusted chains together linking
As the life tide ebb and flow;
Very painful to remember
Is the sad, long buried past,
For a stern and chill December
Reaches to my heart at last!

Yet, 'tis still like Hecla burning
Ever with a strange glow;
All the Arctic ice sparring
That may have above its brow;
So, to-night, I'm dreaming, dreaming;
Though without the wild winds rave;
And the ghosts of thought seem teeming
With the mists of the grave.

When a youth—like simple maiden—
Knowing naught of care or strife,
Heart and brain with fancy laden,
Sat by the stream of life;
Now above the heading surge
Love looks downward, weary-eyed,
Chanting low and plaintive dirges
To a love that early died!

Years have passed, and keenest sorrow
Leaves its impress on the brow—
We are older with each morning,
What we were, we are not now;
Frosts are where the scented roses
Blossomed in the olden time,
And a shroud of snow encloses
All our summer's glorious prime!

Yes, I'm dreaming, so believe it,
Of my far off youthful past,
Clinging geraniums to relieve it
Of a shadow o'er its cast;
And throughout life's painful durance
Passing on beneath the Rod,
I will bear the glad assurance
Of acceptance by my God.

SUNDAY.—In a prize essay on Sunday, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for a singular power of language and beauty of expression has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if Sunday were blotted out from our calculation:

"Yoke fellow! think how the abstraction of Sunday would hopelessly enslave the working classes, with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one unobscured and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature it would crush, of the sick wreck of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves that it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and mulling, sweating and grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, strewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, crugging in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth in the days of brightness and of gloom. What a sad picture would the world present if we had no Sunday!"

M. L. SCHNEIDER is publishing her memoirs, two volumes of which are already in press. It is said that people who like their food highly seasoned with Cayenne pepper will find this work altogether to their taste.

The dentists of the United States have been holding a Convention, for the purpose, as the Chairman said, of devising some means whereby they can pull together.

The friends of Miss Alice Cary deny with indignation the inference from her 'Lines to an Early Swallow,' that she habitually takes a matin cocktail.

NAPOLEON has forbidden Eugene to gamble in stocks.

Radical Aspirations—Radical Corruption.

The Olympia Republican has a Walla Walla correspondent who has the rare quality of telling the truth when referring to men of his own party. We give a couple of specimens, and first,

THE DELEGATESHIP.

I have not heard recently what the public feeling is in the ranks of the republican party on the Sound in regard to the candidate, but we have "good men and true" whose claims must not be overlooked, among whom I might name our faithful, able, enterprising and upright fellow-citizen, Dr. D. S. Baker, as well as Anderson Cox and A. H. Reynolds—all good, steadfast republicans, and honest men. One thing is certain, that we have no sympathy with the attitude of Flanders' organ—the Olympia Transcript—which openly declares for defeat if it can't have its choice for a candidate, thus boldly avowing the "rule or ruin" policy. The general course and tone of the Transcript is sufficiently characteristic of Flanders, for us to suspect him of dictating, at least the spirit of its editorials. The people, however, will not submit to such nonsense. No. give us a candidate, an honest, able republican, and the people will triumphantly elect him.

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

But, I did not set out to write a political epistle, my object being to obtain information in regard to a matter that several of my friends have been making, in a quiet way, inquiries in regard to. It is in regard to a certain Revenue officer we have here, that we are creditably informed had grave charges made to the Treasury Department against him, last summer, which charges were well substantiated, and his removal asked. Why has no action been had in regard to the matter, and he is allowed to continue in his office? I have been told that our Delegate has busied himself very much to get the matter deferred and temporarily silenced. What about it? Is that the way our Representative exhibits his industry, by shielding and defending a corrupt and unprincipled officer—a man whose reputation here is decidedly unenviable? In fact, it was reported that his conduct had been of such a character as to require the attention of the Grand Jury at the last term, but it was not brought before them. I wonder whether the presence of the Revenue Assessor here, at that time, had anything to do with keeping him from being indicted? If you can throw any light on this dark subject, you will do us a great favor.

THE EDITOR'S REPLY.

Adult is hereby informed that there are a large number of documents accessible to us which may throw considerable light on the subject matter of his query, should events make their publication necessary. We don't pretend to know, but think it possible the Assessor's visit to Walla Walla some months ago may have had something to do with the matter. The Deputy Assessor alluded to was an open copperhead until he received the aforesaid Deputyship, and has doubtless been a secret one ever since. Nevertheless he is a protégé of that "school of freedom" which swears "by the Eternal" it will never support any but "reliable" republicans—"men of honor, integrity and ability" for office, and whose motto is, there is only one "honest man" in the party, and him it will have "for Delegate or a square defeat." How far our Delegate may have busied himself in deferring the matter and keeping a corrupt man in office, we don't know, but might easily ascertain; however, it is our opinion he is in the same boat with the rest of the bolting crew.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.—A writer in the last number of Macmillan's Magazine pleads for the study and practice of medicine. He argues against all the objections commonly made to such a course, and contends that the opening of this line of life to women would be of great advantage to them, by heightening the standard of their education, and relieving the tedium of purposeless existences. "No one knows," says the writer, "how many women there are whose physical and mental health is now destroyed by the dreary vacuity of the lives they are compelled to lead. It is not true that enforced idleness—a life empty of any keen interest, empty of invigorating moral and intellectual discipline—is merely 'withering dull.' It is terribly demoralizing. It is the immediate parent of hysteria, insanity and vice."

WHOLE MEAL BREAD.—Chemists and physiologists maintain that the very finely bolted and white flour which is so much sought after, is far less nutritious than what is termed middlings, or unbolted flour. The most nutritious ingredients of the grain—the wheat phosphates and gluten—are removed to obtain the desired whiteness. Dr. Henry McCormick, an eminent physician of Belfast, Ireland, in some interesting remarks on the subject, says: "What I want to see everywhere is the preparation of whole meal bread—bread including the brain-phosphates, so all-essential to good bread and the nurture of our flesh and bones. But I do not think that the working classes, to whom it is so important, will ever take to it fully until set the example by the more instructed classes."

SWAPPING HORSES while crossing the stream—or its principle—is sometimes witnessed. Recently, on one of the European steamers, a couple exchanged hearts, and were married. They began wedded life on the more.

The stoppage of the annual subsidy from Spain, in consequence of the revolution, has so crippled the Papal exchequer that the Holy Father is said to meditate a reduction of his army.

Drones in the Hive.

The increasing number of drones in the national hive is among the most important economical facts of the times. In his letter to the merchants of Boston, a year or two ago, Mr. McCulloch said that the thing most needed in the present condition of the country was, that this whole population should return to work. A great many journals took it on themselves at the time to ridicule this statement of the Secretary. They referred to the traditional activity of the American mind, to the hot haste to be rich, and to the signs of industry on every hand; and concluded that there was no fault here; that lack of industry could not be predicated as among the causes of existing evils. And yet Mr. McCulloch was every way right. Among the worst features of the times is a disinclination, among large classes, to honest, hard work; a preference of easy of partial employments, which barely afford subsistence, without promising promotion or advancement; a lowering of that industrial and social ambition which is the spring of all beneficent activity; and reliance on speculation, on short cuts, on sharp practice, on luck, on anything, to attain the ends which once were sought by frugality and patient toil.

There is not one of our readers who does not daily observe this does not appeal. Was there ever a time when young men were so ready to take up with positions which secure a living after a certain fashion, but which look forward to nothing and condemn their occupants to hopeless mediocrity through life? Was there ever a time when employments not strictly reputable, though perhaps not criminal, were so crowded? Or, to rise a step higher, when the whole class of employments, which are reputable enough, but not useful or beneficial, were so much sought after? Are there not other classes of employments, both useful and honorable when in proper proportion to the wants of the community, which are filled to positive repletion and disgust because they afford an escape from pains-taking and self-denying labor?

Every possible opening connected with trade, which dispenses with thorough training and long preparation, attracts a swarm of young men not one of whom but could do better—take ten or twenty years together—than to accept it, yet all but one of whom will be disappointed and driven off to something still poorer, or to wait for another chance. The number of expectants, that most melancholy class, was never so large as now. The very excess of applicants on every hand cheapens their price and so creates new positions of an increasingly lower order. The pressure for appointments to Washington clerkships is an example of this. For every place there are a score of eager contestants. Yet these positions have no outlook whatever, afford no reasonable opportunity for promotion or for social improvement, and yield a precarious and at the best an insufficient livelihood. A more miserable lot could hardly be invoked upon an enemy.

To earn a very poor living by a very little work now seems to content a class in our country which is every year growing larger. Agencies of every sort are being multiplied far beyond the legitimate wants of business. The increase in the number of clerks makes up only in part for the poorer quality. The swarms of hangers on at establishments of every kind perfectly astonish us as we travel from town to town, or state to state. Hotels, stables, saloons, are served more numerous and less satisfactorily every day. The wants of this class are very small. They must eat and they must drink; but they make no demands for a family, for a secured support, or even for social decencies. They are idle and they are idle in the way of nothing, and only ask a mere animal subsistence. Being Yankees, they are not afraid of hardship—thank heaven, that cannot be bred out in a generation,—nor even of sweating or straining, provided it does not take the form of regular steady work. No matter what the call from the farm or the shop, it is never heard by these men. They would rather hang round their accustomed haunts, and do just enough to get long from day to day.

How strongly do the young men who enter stores, the present day, remind one of the same class fifty or twenty five years ago? What part of them set out with the determination to raise through all the grades, willing to begin low, if only they find a chance to climb high, carefully economizing their earnings in order to be able to command something better when the time comes? We intend no disrespect to the class, as a whole; but we mean that there is in it a great and increasing number of those who settle down content with an easy berth, instead of planning and saving and working for an advance. To start with, they give up all idea of marrying, which is the only guaranty society has—with very few and marked exceptions—that a man means to be anybody. That condition accepted, they can easily make an account of what they will require to dress daintily, fare so, and be seen at places of amusement and fashion. Give them this and their life is complete; no toiling, no sparing, no climbing for them.

This miserable tendency to take up with any position which escapes hard and continuous labor is getting to be a melancholy feature of American life. The generation gone had its dissipated and idle and vagrant and pauper classes; but all who did not belong distinctly to one of them, were emphatically men of work, of patience, enterprise and ambition. They took in the whole of life. They forebore and sacrificed and underwent. They did not try to live cheap. But the America of the present swarms with men of another race, content with the day, basking in the sun and hiding from the rain, satisfied with an irregular and scanty subsistence, shunning hard and patient labor—drones in the hive of national industry.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Texas Ferryman.

It took two hours of very hard struggling to get through to the bank of the river. There we found a small ferry-boat, but no ferryman. He had probably gone out hunting, after putting the cotton wagon across. At all events, all the shouting we could do failed to bring him to light, so we were compelled to take possession of the boat, which was on our side of the river, and to put ourselves across.

By some miscalculation of the force of the current, which was very rapid, we had not proceeded much more than half the way across the river, when the water began to run over the upper gunwale of the boat. The rope kept us from drifting down, but the horses becoming frightened at the noise of the water, began to plunge and run off. Every effort to pacify them was unavailing, and in a few seconds the ambulance had run half way off, the boat rapidly filled, and we were all floundering in the river. Those of us who could swim struck for the bank, which we gained with considerable difficulty. The Yankee trader clung to the boat, crying out with all his might for help. Col. Wash got hold of the reins and attempted to swim ahead of the horses, which were frantically struggling to free themselves from the ambulance. The doctor, Johnson, and I gained the bank, and ran along trying to get hold of the driver, who showed signs of giving out. They drifted down about three hundred yards in this way, the horses, wagon and driver sometimes buried under the current and sometimes struggling on its surface, when, by good fortune, they struck the bottom, and succeeded in getting a foothold. By the united efforts of the doctor, Johnson and myself, we got them out on dry land, rather the worse for the adventure, but not seriously damaged. Col. Wash sat down a good deal blown, and complained of a faintness. The flask of brandy, together with everything else, had been washed from the ambulance, so that nothing could be done for him. When this discovery was made, he seemed to lose all control of himself, and began to swear in such a manner that it was frightful to hear him. In the meantime the boat had worked itself along the rope to the landing, and the Yankee made good his escape on shore.

Whilst we were consulting what was to be done next, I chanced to look across the river, where I descried a man sitting upon the bank—I might almost say an apparition. It was certainly the most uncouth looking object I had ever laid my eyes upon—a long gaunt, yellow man, with yellow hair, a red shirt, big boots, with the breeches thrust in them, a long corncob pipe in his mouth, and a long rifle in his hand. His long face was so dreadfully cadaverous and his form so long and lean that he might well be the embodiment of the fevers and agues that are said to lurk in these bays. Seeing that we kept looking at him, he ceased puffing his pipe for a moment, and observed in a nasal tone:

"Gentlemen, I'll trouble you for your fare—just lay it out on the bank; four bits for the wagon and two bits apiece for the men."

"Say, gu'nner," cried Col. Wash, in a voice of suppressed passion, "be you the ferryman?"

"I be," replied the man, giving another puff at his pipe.

"And you want a dollar and a half for putting us over?" shouted the Colonel.

"I do."

"Well, then, just draw a check for it on your own bank!" roared Col. Wash in a perfect fury, "and if it ain't paid by the time I get back, I'll settle with you then."

The gaunt ferryman laid down his corncob pipe, opened himself up like a tall pen-knife, raised his rifle, examined the priming, set the trigger, and then quietly observed:

"Gentlemen, the man that und-r-takes to leave them premises without payin' of his fare, I'll drop him, sure!"

There was no mistaking the sincerity of his threat. The tall ferryman was evidently not the kind of person to be trifled with. There was a fixed look about him, and a deliberate coolness in his manner that sufficiently indicated his determined character.

Now, it was evident that our fire arms were of no present value, being thoroughly saturated with water—a fact that was probably known to our friend across the river, for he gave himself no apparent concern about the matter. To say that Col. Wash raved would but faintly express his condition in this mortifying emergency. I had not seen him in such a fine vein of profanity from the very beginning of our journey. All this time the ferryman stood quietly watching us from the other side, manifesting neither impatience nor resentment at the duration or violence of the investive bestowed upon him. For my part, I was quite willing to pay him. I felt convinced he would kill me if I failed to do so, and considered my life worth more than two bits to the public, it not to myself; so I held up the money that he might see it, and then deposited it on a chip, which I had upon the bank.

"That's all right, stranger," said the gaunt ferryman, "you're out; just step on one side."

The Yankee trader had evidently indulged in the hope of escaping this tax, but seeing no alternative now, he deposited his money on a chip, and stood off according to order.

Next followed the old doctor, who took it like a philosopher. Johnson seemed composed and powerless from the beginning. A hopeless melancholy was upon him. With a most profound sigh he placed his two bits on the chip, remarking, in a dejected tone: "My God! if I only had my rifle!" and then passed over. Col. Wash was the last. He was perfectly convulsed with rage, and declared with many extraordinary oaths, that he would have satisfaction for this out-

rage. But what was the use of talking? We were all shivering with cold, and the money must be paid. Col. Wash, with all his bloodthirstiness, was evidently no fool. That clause of the ferryman's address—"I'll drop him, sure!" was wonderfully impressive. So Col. Wash put his money upon the chip, promising to settle on his return.

"That's all right, stranger," said the gaunt ferryman. "Gen'rally speakin', I'm on hand here." Then he sat down and resumed his corncob pipe, apparently quite indifferent to our future movements, or any projects of vengeance that might enter our heads.

The Dutch Race of Cattle.

An enthusiastic correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman, has this to say of the Dutch race of cattle:

The antiquity of the Dutch race of cattle may be inferred from the fact stated by a French historian, who, writing in 1350, says that at a certain siege the besieged could only receive their supply of butter from Holland, which had been famous for its dairy products for five hundred years; and a description of Holland in the last volume of "Mottley's History of the United Netherlands" gives an interesting account of the thrifty condition of cattle husbandry in that province, during the 17th century. He says, "on that strip of solid ground rescued by human energy from the ocean, were the most fertile pastures in the world. On those pastures grazed the most famous cattle in the world. An ox often weighed more than two thousand pounds. The cows produced two and three calves at a time, and the sheep four and five lambs. In a single village four thousand kine were counted. Butter and cheese were exported to the annual value of a million. Salted provisions to an incredible extent."

English cattle writers have uniformly ignored the existence of any race or breed of cattle except those known as the 'British breeds,' and American authors have in general, blindly followed the English; we are therefore, left to learn incidentally such facts as may be thus obtained in regard to the modern Dutch or Holstein cattle, and present condition of the dairy interest in Holland, and we find that at this time there is probably no community of equal extent in the world that exhibits a more uniform appearance of contentment, thrift and wealth than the population of Holland, and this prosperity and wealth being the direct result of their dairy husbandry, it may be readily understood why the Dutch dairy farmer is a person of the highest respectability; and moreover, his success in his calling depending altogether upon his judgment in breeding, or selection and care of milk cows, it is easy to comprehend how it has come to pass that the dairy stock of Holland has attained pre-eminence over any other race or breed.

In view of the superiority of the Dutch race of cattle, it is much to be regretted that American breeders, in their efforts at improvement, have not extensively imported and bred them in this country. In the continental countries of Europe they are appreciated, and have been widely disseminated.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of an infusion of blood into these dairy districts in this country where these factories have been established, and cheese making has become a specialty. In proof of this, we have only to compare the average quantity of a little over three hundred pounds of cheese per cow, as shown by the cheese factory reports of New England and New York, with the result of a recent experiment in Europe, showing the average quantity made from the best class of Dutch cows, to be over eight hundred and forty pounds.

In this connection, it may be well to refer to a well known principle in breeding, viz: That blood exerts an influence in direct ratio with the antiquity of a race or breed, and to state that the Holstein bulls possess the power (when crossed upon cows of other breeds), of transmitting to their progeny the peculiar characteristics of the Dutch race, to a very extraordinary extent.

THE PROFITS OF FARMING.—For a man who is thoroughly in earnest, farming offers a grand field for effort; but the man who is only half in earnest, who thinks costly barns, improved stock and a nicely rolled lawn are the great objects of attainment, may accomplish pretty results, but they will be small ones. So the dilettanti farmer, who has a smattering of science, whose head is filled with nostrums, who thinks his salt will do it all, who doses his crops now to feebleness and now to an unnatural exuberance, who dawdles over his fermentations while the neighbor's oxen are breaking into his rye field, who has no managing capacity, no breadth of vision, who sends two men to accomplish the work of one—let such a man give up all hope of making farming a lucrative pursuit. But if a man, as we said, be thoroughly in earnest, if he has the sagacity to see all over his farm, to systematize his labor, to carry out his plans, punctually and thoroughly; if he is not above economies, nor heedless of the teachings of science, nor unobservant of progress elsewhere—let him work, for he will have his reward. But even such a one will never come to his 'four-in-hand,' except they be coists of his own raising or to private concerns in his own grounds, except what the birds make.

THE Viceroy of Egypt is said to have offered Mlle. Schneider one hundred thousand francs for three performances of 'The Grande Duchesse.'

ABYSSINIA rejoices in a new Emperor, named Cobazzi.

A pestilence is reported among the hogs of California.

Smallpox—Some Facts All Ought to Remember.

PREVENTIVES.

There is no preventive of smallpox except vaccination. Smallpox may be made to run a milder course by preventives, so called, and disinfectants. Disinfectants cannot supply the place of cleanliness, ventilation, and drainage. They are artificial, and used for exceptional purposes, the great natural disinfectant being fresh air, and abundantly and uninterruptedly supplied. "No dependence must be placed on viscegr, camphor, or other supposed preventives, which, without attention to cleanliness and admission of fresh air, are not only useless, but, by their strong smells, render it impossible to perceive when the room is filled with bad air or noxious vapors." There is every probability that measles, scarlatina, and smallpox have now no other mode of communication than from one person to another, either mediately or immediately. There is every reason to infer that the disease (smallpox) is perpetuated by its own specific poison, viam, effluvium, or virus, which spread it about by the media of impalpable substances, technically called fumes, and which are capable of receiving, preserving and carrying the germs of the disease. By such impalpable means the disease has been propagated since its first appearance in the world. On this point all the well read physicians are in perfect accord. The poisonous material of smallpox is given out from the mucous lining of the mouth, lungs, intestines, and cutaneous surfaces of a patient, especially from the lungs and skin, from the exhalations, the secretions, the excretions, the matter in the vesicles and pustules, and scabs—these all contain the noxious germs of the disease, which may attach themselves to bed-clothes, body clothes, and especially woolen, cotton, and felted articles. Such stuff retain the specific poison for a very long but undetermined period—any number of years so far as is known.

It is not determined at what period (in the disease) the poison is first generated by the patient's person, whether during the primary fever, or not till after the eruption has appeared, but probably it begins to form and multiply during the primary fever, (that is from the commencement of the attack). Generally, it may be stated that the poison is most powerful when it is most manifest to the sense of smell.

WHO ARE SAFE?

It is unsafe for a susceptible person, that is a person who has not been vaccinated, or has not had the smallpox, (no matter how much he is disinfected,) to be in the same room, or in the same house, with a patient with the smallpox. It has been caught by passing a child, ill of smallpox, in the street; so that "to expose a person in the public highway, infected with this contagion, is considered a common nuisance, and indictable as such." The dead body of a variolated person is equally infectious.

INFECTING DISTANCE.

The infecting distance must be many yards around the patient's person; indeed, with every precaution there is great difficulty in preventing its spreading from ward to ward in large hospitals. "There is no contagion so strong and sure as that of smallpox; none that operates at so great a distance."

WEIGHT OF PEOPLE.—The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first appearance in public, weighs about six pounds, and a half; a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten or eleven pounds.

When Shylock asked for his "pound of flesh," he asked for an equivalent to little less than the sixth of a baby. How the tiny one grows during childhood we need not trace here; but it may be interesting to know that girls and boys of twelve years of age are nearly equal in weight; after which limit males are heavier than females of the same age. Young men of twenty average a hundred and forty three pounds each, while the young women of twenty average a hundred and twenty pounds. Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty five, when their average weight is about a hundred and fifty-two pounds; but the women slowly fatten until fifty, when their average weight is a hundred and twenty nine pounds. Men and women together, their weight at full grown averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Of course, averages are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hundred and eight to two hundred and twenty pounds, and women from eighty pounds to two hundred and seven pounds.

MARY WALTERS, an English woman, better known by her sobriquet of "Skittles," died recently in Paris. She was of that notorious circle in the demi monde to which Cora Pearl and Therese belonged at one time and another, and was the favorite of a good many titled and untitled men of wealth. Once, dining in the Bois de Boulogne, she made a bet that she would bow to the Emperor while passing in his carriage. She did so, and thereby a kiss at His Majesty, which, it is hardly necessary to say, was not returned. Next day her carriage was excluded from the park, and an agent of the police visited her with the suggestion that the air of Paris was not suited to her complexion, and that her passport was ready, with the official visa partur. There is a story that a young English Lord, on leaving her one morning, presented her with a fifty pound note, and apologized for the slender donation. "My father," he said, "allows me a mere pittance; when he dies I shall have more opportunity to be liberal" (turning to her servant) "show out Lord —, and admit him again when his father is dead."

The name of but one revolutionary soldier now appears on the pension list. There still remains on the list the names of over eight hundred widows of revolutionary soldiers, from which it appears that these brave men were partial to young women.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company propose to commence laying track upon their road between Sacramento and Stockton in a few days. Cars for the accommodation of the track layers are now standing upon the track in the vicinity of Brighton.

At White Pine, board is \$1 a meal, lodging \$1 per night, and mining tools, etc., in sweet proportion. A drifting pick costs \$5, a shovel \$2.50, and 40 cents a pound for steel. It costs about \$25 to locate a claim, including the necessary work to hold it for a year.

THE RAILROADS.—Both the Central and Union Pacific Railroads are being graded west and north of Ogden City, Utah. Some places the grading parties of the two roads are half a mile apart, while at other points they come within five rods of each other—running parallel.

MORE BONDS.—During the year ending June, 1868, according to the report of the Register of the Treasury, there were issued bonds to the amount of \$375,879,900. Of this amount \$373,201,600 were direct issues, \$2,335,300 were issues on transfers, and \$340,000 on extras.

MUTUAL DEPENDENCY.—Some niggers down in Georgia have memorialized Congress, upon which occasion they say "Our only hope of deliverance is in Congress." The niggers can reciprocate, and should reply to the Georgia gentlemen and say, "Our only hope of deliverance is in the nigger."

ATTACHED.—Rumor has it that the printing material lately used in the publication of the Blue Mountain Times has been attached. This account for the delay in the appearance of Cox, Stone & Co.'s *Orion*. Let the radicals cultivate patience, and in due time they will be furnished their regular allowance of garlic.

CHARLES WESTMORELAND, one of the California Presidential electors, died at Panama of small pox. Deceased formerly resided at the Dalles, at which time he figured rather prominently in Oregon politics. He was a gentleman of fine talents, but his habits were such as to unfit him for a life of usefulness.

WHITE PINE.—W. C. Child, formerly Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Walla Walla, is at present in the White Pine country, and sends us favorable reports in regard to the mines. Treasure City, the trading point for the mines, is situated at an elevation of nine thousand feet, and as a matter of course is a cold place to live in.

PRIVATE ADVICES from the Sound state that Judge O. B. McFadden is very generally spoken of by the democrats of that section as their first choice for the position of Delegate in Congress. The River counties undoubtedly will claim the candidate, but if this claim is disallowed we know of no one who would be more acceptable to the democracy of this county.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The first of this month about \$27,000,000 in coin were taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881, and the five-twenties. It is estimated that there would be about \$100,000,000 in coin in the Treasury on the 1st. After deducting the interest to be paid it would leave a balance of seventy-three million, of which about twenty-five million is in gold certificates, thus leaving only about \$50,000,000 in the vaults of the Treasury.

GEN. L. F. CARTEE, Surveyor General of Idaho Territory, is now at Walla Walla, and has paid us the compliment of a call. Mr. C. speaks hopefully in regard to the railroad, and is sanguine that the branch road will reach the Columbia inside of two years. He states that the Company desires to run their road through Walla Walla Valley, and have instructed their engineers to find a pass through the mountains pointing this way. It is believed that at or near the head of the Walla Walla a practical route will be found, and it so we may safely calculate upon the road passing this way.

THE SENATE ROLLS.—The roll of the Senate now in session contains the names of sixty six members, including Messrs. Hill and Miller, of Georgia, and Messrs. Spencer and Warner, of Alabama—being an increase of thirteen since the vote on impeachment. Of this number the terms of office of twenty-two will expire on the 4th of March next, namely: Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware; Beckwith, of Pennsylvania; Chandler, of Michigan; Conness, of California; Dixon, of Connecticut; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Edmunds, of Vermont (re-elected); Freligh-husen, N. J.; Henderson, of Missouri; Hendricks, of Indiana; Morgan, of New York; Morrill, of Maine; Patterson, of Tennessee; Ransom, of Minnesota; Sprague, of Rhode Island (re-elected); Stewart, of Nevada; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Tipton, of Nebraska; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Welch, of Florida; Whyte, of Maryland; Wade, of Ohio.

GEN. LONGSTREET, says the S. F. Dispatch, is making himself ridiculous, and earning the contempt of the South and the North alike. If he were to associate until doomsday that he was in favor of negro suffrage, no one would believe him, and yet he has the assurance to tell the Southern people that all that is required for perfect peace is their hearty cooperation in Congressional reconstruction. Such officious and unasked-for advice is impertinent and insulting. The idea of a people giving a hearty support to that which is not approved by their hearts or their heads, is too absurd for serious consideration. The most that could be expected of them would be to peaceably acquiesce in a state of affairs which they are powerless to change. They might follow the example of Longstreet, and hypocritically pretend to approve what in the innermost recesses of their hearts they utterly despise but that is a condition of dishonor to which honest people, who value self-respect, cannot descend. What Longstreet is after we do not know. His attempt to carry favor with the radical party will at least secure him the omniscient contempt of all honest men among them. They will make him useful to them if they can, and all the while, loathe him for his baseness.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.—It is generally understood that Congress, at the present session, will make a new apportionment under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It will be remembered that the amendment deprives any State of representation in proportion to the number of citizens within its borders who are denied the right of suffrage. Under the new apportionment, the delegations from Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri will be considerably reduced, as in those States the negroes (who are held to be citizens now) are excluded from the suffrage. The "reconstructed" States will gain slightly, as two fifths of the negro population, as shown by the last census, and which were not counted under the old regime, will now be added. This coast will not be affected. Oregon and Nevada cannot be deprived of their single representative, and, as the Chinese are not citizens, they will be counted as heretofore in California. It is probable that, if a census were taken, California would be entitled to an additional representative; but, as the present apportionment is to be based upon the census of 1860, she cannot reap the benefit of the increase in our population until a new reckoning is had in 1870.

A MYSTERIOUS TRANSACTION.—BOGUS BONDS.—We clip the following from an exchange, which speaks for itself: "It is reported by a Washington correspondent that about a month ago it was considered necessary to have the plates from which the \$1,000 bonds were printed, retouched by an engraver, and for this purpose these plates were sent to Philadelphia, where they remained twelve days, although it was supposed that they would not occupy as many hours. Where these plates were during these twelve days' absence, or who had them in special keeping, is perhaps known to the officers of the treasury building; but the belief of many is that during that time \$80,000,000 worth of bonds were printed, many of which have been redeemed, as shown by the duplicate numbers." Who will say anything about repudiating the debt after this? The public faith must be preserved, and we must pay these bonds in gold or be classed as scoundrels. There is no doubt that nearly half of the public debt was created in as fraudulent a manner as the above, and yet there are men who insist we should pay the whole without question. We don't say so.

TIMBER ON HOMESTEAD LOCATIONS CANNOT BE SOLD.—In answer to calls for information as to the rights of persons to use timber of Homestead entries, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied as follows: "A homestead settler has the privilege of using the timber upon the land settled on by him for the improvement of the premises, but not for sale or speculation. There is an erroneous impression that the Homestead law regulates the matter. The general law for the protection of public timber and punishment of trespassers thereon, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and department regulations thereunder, control in the premises. Until the homestead claimant shall have resided upon the land claimed for five years, and made final proof according to law, and obtained his patent, the fee simple title to the land is in the United States, and the timber growing thereon must be protected the same as other public timber, subject only to the privilege of the actual settler, to use the same to the extent already stated, but no further."

REPUTATION.—The New York World, commenting on the wise, honest and economical administration of the finances and taxes in Great Britain, uses the following language: "Unless we, too, can manage our debt with some approximation to wisdom, it would be better to repudiate the whole of it at once (disgraceful as that would be,) rather than have our public service and business circles fester with chronic moral rotteness. By repudiating the debt and abolishing high taxes, we should be delivered from the gauntlet of thieves that fatten upon the public revenue." The foregoing shows that, in a certain contingency, that paper and the element it represents will favor repudiation. Will the bond-holders and their allies be warned in time?

THE RAIN FALL in California this winter has been very light, and as a consequence the papers predict short crops.

The Ball of the Season.—The social party given by the packers at the Bank Exchange Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., was decidedly one of the most successful as well as pleasant affairs of the kind it has ever been our fortune to attend. The arrangements were perfect, and under the direction of James Madigan, Esq., the chief manager, all the details were carried out with almost military precision. The packers, numbering 60, were all dressed in blue shirts and black pants, and certainly were as fine a looking body of hearty, robust men, as could be gathered out of the same number of men anywhere. They were all assembled at the Hall, at an early hour in the evening, and by 7 o'clock their guests began to arrive, and continued to pour in until the Hall was densely packed with the elite and fashion of our Valley. At one time there was fully five hundred persons in the Hall, and a gentleman who kept count reported two hundred and eleven couple in attendance. As many as thirteen sets were on the floor at one time, but even then not half of those who desired to dance could obtain the opportunity. As it was, they danced by turns, and so all enjoyed themselves, and mirth and good humor prevailed. Thus much of the dancing, and we now proceed to sketch THE DECORATIONS.

On the left of the room as you entered, the first thing that attracted attention was a full length picture of Washington taking leave of his mother, previous to joining the revolutionary army. Over this picture was the date, 1774, and the inscription "Hope of our Country." Passing down, on the same side of the room, was an illustration of the mode of transportation at the time of the first gold discovery in California, with the date of 1849, illustrated by a loaded train of pack mules. Still passing on, another decade was illustrated by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express wagon, bearing packages of goods. Filling up the spaces between the decades were pictures of ocean steamers bound from Boston and New York to Washington Territory. Also a picture of the steamer *Col. Wright*, the pioneer steamer on the Upper Columbia, and the barbing of the magnificent fleet of steamboats that now ply between the Dalles and Wallula. The next illustration anticipated 1870, and was indicated by a locomotive and train of cars passing over the Walla Walla and Wallula Railroad, the cars loaded with packages of merchandise, addressed to all the leading mercantile houses in the upper country. The next was a full length likeness of Washington, as President of the United States. Immediately opposite the main entrance, and worked in accordance with the word "Welcome," and over the main door similarly worked was the word "Packers," indicating that the packers welcomed their guests.

THE CAMP.—The up-stairs rooms of the Hall were fitted up, to answer the purpose of a magnificent dining saloon. The walls of the room were covered with evergreens, and made as nearly as possible to represent a "packer's camp." Here the tables were spread with the utmost profusion, and the work of feeding the immense throng kept up from ten o'clock to the wee small hours in the morning. To give an idea of the preparations for the supper, we may state that one hundred and fifty chickens were sacrificed for the occasion, thirty turkeys went to complete the feast, and we know not how many pigs were brought to grief. The cakes and confectionery were furnished by Mr. O. Brechtel, and embraced several very happy designs. One of the cakes was surmounted by an apparatus, and bore the date "1849," in allusion to the early days of the gold discovery. Another was surmounted by a pack mule, with the packs on its back, and all ready for the trip to the mines. Here, as in the dancing hall, the utmost good taste was exhibited, and the arrangements were all that could be desired. The tables were arranged so as to seat sixty persons at a time, and as already stated, were almost constantly occupied from 10 o'clock at night to an early hour in the morning. A feature of the supper was "pork and beans," got up in packer's style, and greatly relished. In their victualing department the packers certainly were fortunate, and not a single one of their guests left the table without being filled to repletion.

In conclusion, we have only to say that the floor managers, the committee of reception, and all who were connected with the management, were untiring in their exertions for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and succeeded in making every body happy. In all its details the affair was a success, and eminently creditable to the liberality and public spirit of the packers who thus devoted their time and means to the entertainment of their fellow citizens.

"COOLIE SLAVERY."—A joke, perpetrated by a Galveston paper, has thrown the radical press into spasms. The Texas paper stated, in substance, that several Coolies had arrived on some vessel, and it was likely they would be subjected to sale, to pay freight and charges. Straightway a howl went up from all Abolitionists about the revival of slavery, in a different form, in the South, which the North would never submit to—no, never. It turns out that the pretended Coolies are signs for tobacco stores, similar to the wooden Indians we see on the streets every day. The Texas editor has had his laugh at the fools, many of whom are still preaching about the poor Coolie slaves in Texas.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—On the 22d of December the little town of Chillicothe, in Missouri, voted by nearly a unanimous vote to subscribe \$400,000 toward the construction of the Chillicothe and Des Moines Railroad. The vote stood three hundred and three for the subscription, and five against it. If a town in Missouri, with a voting population of less than four hundred, can subscribe \$400,000 toward a railroad, what is to hinder a county like Walla Walla from voting a million dollars toward a like enterprise, if necessary?

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, states that in the month of November last 40,941 acres of Government land were disposed of, the greater portion to actual settlers.

NEWMAN, the silk weaver of San Jose, intends to manufacture wholly of California material, a splendid silk flag, to be presented to the State, to wave over the new Capitol at the next session of the Legislature.

Boise City Correspondence.
BOISE CITY, January 8, 1869.
EDITOR STATESMAN:—To day the Equestrian Statue of Washington was presented to Idaho Territory. This interesting occasion was conducted by the presentation of the statue and unveiling thereof by the sculptor, Mr. Charles Ostner, through His Excellency, Governor D. W. Ballard. The Legislative Houses, attended by Col. St. Clair, and the and the troops under his command, and on invitation of the Legislature, the Masonic lodge, in respect for the memory of that great and good man, who is so much revered by that order, attended the procession in full regalia. On the stand beside the statue were His Excellency, Mr. Ballard, the Judge of the Supreme Court, the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Hon. J. R. McBride, in an excellent speech, presented the statue, and Frank Ganahl, Esq., in his usual fluent style, and by his love of grace, showing how fully he entered into the subject, and his thorough knowledge of history, returned thanks on behalf of the Legislature. The soldiers presented arms, and amidst the shouts of the multitude and the booming of cannon, the affair passed off pleasantly in spite of the snow which began to fall this morning. This statue is the work of four years, and is made from the native wood of Idaho, and is presented to this Territory by the artist. The sword is an exact representation of that which the noble Pole, Kosciusko, presented to Washington, and the features of the Father of his Country are excellent. Idaho may feel proud to be the first of the Pacific States to have a statue of Washington to erect in the capitol square. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Ganahl referred to the memorable 25th of December, 1777, when amidst the cold and terrible snows, Washington exposed himself calm and unmoved, and suggested that it might be hoped, that as then the glory and triumph of the immortal victory of Trenton followed, so might now follow, on the expiring to the people the statue of Washington during the cold and snow of Idaho, be followed by the victory and triumph of the Gem of the Mountains. If the speeches are published, as I presume they will be, they shall be sent you. OBSERVER.

Walla Walla County Democratic Club.
EDITOR STATESMAN:—In response to several enquiries lately made, I am induced to furnish the following brief sketch of the objects and purposes of the "Walla Walla County Democratic Club," lately organized in our county. In the month of December last, several gentlemen met and organized this Club by appointing temporary officers. Executive and other committees were appointed, when after a free interchange of views, and a cordial concurrence in the objects proposed, it was resolved to all join until the first Saturday of January, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. On Saturday, the 2nd inst., the Club met at the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M., where there was a large assemblage of democrats, representing all portions of the county; when, on motion, the temporary officers were elected, and the officers of the Club. The Executive Committee reported near 300 names enrolled, and the deficit expressed that over 500 would be reported at the next meeting. Bylaws reported from the committee for that purpose were adopted, and the first regular meeting, with authority conferred on the President to call special meetings at his discretion. The Chair briefly explained that the purposes of the Club were for the thorough organization of the party upon the basis that the dissemination of principles and the regeneration of the party of democrats, who should, one and all, ignore personal feelings and animosities, and be actuated by a patriotic desire to further this important work, as the liberties of the people and safety of the country depends upon the success of the democratic party; and hoped that the unanimity of feeling prevailing upon that occasion would characterize and pervade, not only every precinct in this county, but every precinct and county organization in the Territory, to the end that success might attend our labors in the next canvass, which organization and harmony alone were necessary to secure. And concluded by stating that we know there is a large democratic majority in Walla Walla county, and all interested there was in the aggregate, a handsome majority in the Territory; and that it required but a united, harmonious and energetic effort to elect a full democratic ticket at the next June election, and thereby place Washington Territory where she ought to be—re-elected, regenerated and decentralized. These sentiments were heartily responded to by all present. Then followed speeches by Hon. Frank Henry, Judge Wyche and Wm. H. Newell, which were received with great approbation, and all gave assurance of the success of the cause. The Club then adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in November. Edw. Suzzell, Pres.

TOOTS HIS HORN.—We are a little later than usual in publishing this week's issue, for which we crave the pardon of our patrons. In explanation we would state the following fact: During our absence last week there appeared in the Register a very flattering notice of Hon. L. Holmes, U. S. Attorney, who is now on a political pilgrimage to Washington City. Inasmuch said notice did not echo our sentiments nor the sentiments of the community concerning L. Holmes and his qualities, and as the same had been written by Holmes himself, as we discovered by the original copy in his own handwriting now in our possession, we were unwilling that any politician should tout his own horn under cover of the editorial pen and without our knowledge or consent. We accordingly wrote a small item, removing any false impression that might have been created by the aforesaid indiscretions of Holmes, when, to our surprise, the hands in the office refused to publish it. As we intend to be the "captain" in the office and don't like to submit to the censorship of mere employees, we gave them their walking papers, and the trouble in securing new help explains the delay in getting out this issue.—Yanconver Register.

W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER AND JOINERS WORK promptly attended to. Also, KITCHENS FURNITURE, and attends to Jobbing generally. 3-1/2

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

OFFICIAL.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.
[PUBLISHED BY THE SENATE.]
[CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]
AN ACT to establish certain post roads.
[RECEIVED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]
OREGON.—From Portland, via Taylor's Ferry, Dayton, Amity, Rickard, and Mosworth, to Corvallis. From Dallas, via Salt Creek, and Halle, to Grand Ronde. From Astoria, via Clatsop, Summer House, Elk Creek, Nehalem, Miami Point, Chiches Point, and Netrach Landing, to Tillamook. From Fairfield, via Saint Louis, Wacanda, Packersville, and Monitor, to Needy, twenty miles.
PENNSYLVANIA.—From New Wilmington to Palaski. From New Wilmington, via Nesbannock Falls and Volant, to Leesburg. From Oley, via Yellow House and Amityville, to Douglassville. From Broadhead Station, via Hecktown to Nazareth. From London Grove to Tonghocken. From Oley, via Green Hill, New Jerusalem, and Drayville, to Lyon's Station. From Leagerstown to Blooming Valley. From Lancaster to Liberty Square. From Cullisville, via Sligo Furnace, to Colonsburg. From Mountgony Station, via Mount Zion, to Elmsport. From Greensburg, via Middletown, to New Stanton. From Leesville to Milroy. From Carrolltown, via Gladesville, Rider's Mills, and Saint Louis, to Mount Pleasant. From Rogersville, via Walnut Brush, Burt Mill, and Big Tree, to Cameron, in West Virginia. From Mill City to Falls. From Annyville, via Carpers, Kelly's Corner and Centreville, to Mount Joy. From Palmyra, Campbelltown, Bachmansville, and Mount Harrison, to Elizabethtown. From Bloody Run to Orleans, in Maryland. From Garrison to South West. From Newville to Bliserville. From Ashland, via Gordon, Taylorsville, and Wisampton, to Hegins. From Greensburg, via Middleton, to Madison. From York, via Dover, Rossville, Wellsville, and Mount Top, to Dillsburg. From Elizabethtown, via Siddonsburg, Lisburn, Lew Liberty, Newberry, and Yacoumpton, to Eifers. From Sabersville, in the county of Tioga, via Mixtown and Sanderlerville, to Ulysses, in the county of Potter. From English Centre, in the county of Lycoming, to Morris Post Office, at W. W. Babbs, in Morris township, in Tioga county. From Alton, in Bradford county, to Fall Brook, in the county of Tioga. From Fairview, in Tioga county, to Hill Top, in Luzerne county. From Black Bear Tavern, Oley turnpike road, and Mautausau Post Office, to Pike Post Office, in Pike township.
TENNESSEE.—From Belle Station to Dyersburg. From Taylorsville, via Stony Creek, to Elizabethtown.
WEST VIRGINIA.—From Glenary, via Shokers, to Unger's Store. From Kanawha Salines to Lizenore's.
WISCONSIN.—From Westfield, via Lawrence, to Spring Hill. From Freeman to Lower Lyax. From Muscoda to Reichenland Centre. From Chilton, via Bachelor Schumacher, to Eifers. From Duell's Mills, Brillion, and Holland, to Wrightstown. From La Crosse, via Chaseburg, Enterprise, and Springville, to Virgoque. From White Hill to Franklin. From Newville to Houghtonburg. From Garden Valley, via Augusta, to Eau Claire. From Pine Hill, via Hope Hollow, to the Saint Cruz railroad. From Goole to Hillsboro'. From Debligo, via Oaks and Ironton, to Baraboo.
UTAH TERRITORY.—From Eagle Valley to Panguitch. From Panguitch, via Hamblin and Paisley, to Panaca. Approved, July 25, 1868.

CARD OF THANKS.
The undersigned Committee of Arrangements of the "Packers Social Party," desire to express their sincere thanks to I. T. Reese, Schwaner Bros. & Co., and Adams Bros., for generous contributions of supplies and materials for decoration of the hall. Also to Messrs. Hartman & Cook, of the Oriental Hotel, for the splendid and satisfactory preparation of the supper furnished to our guests, and for the preparation of which they have generously refused to receive any compensation whatever, other than the good will and best wishes of the packers, which is hereby sincerely tendered to them. We also tender our remarks made in our behalf, in response to a vote of thanks, tendered us by our guests. We are also under obligations to Mr. J. F. Abbott and Mr. Thomas Tierney, for the use of carriages and other vehicles, generously furnished our guests, and for which they have refused compensation. Also to Mr. Cosgrove for use of the hall. We desire especially to extend our unanimous thanks to Mr. Hartman, for her invaluable services in arranging and supervising the camp tables during the entire night, and to whose excellent taste and untiring energy, we are mainly indebted for the many compliments bestowed upon the supper, by those who partook of the same.
JAMES MADIGAN, Committee.
FRANK LORDBEN, Committee.
FRANK LORDBEN, Committee.
GEO. HAYES, Arrangements.
CAPT. JULIUS, Arrangements.

MARRIED.
On the 7th inst., by Rev. S. Neal, Mr. ABRAHAM MCKENR to Miss LEBY B. BROOKS, all of Walla Walla county.

On the 14th inst., by H. M. Chase, Probate Judge, E. G. RIFFLES, to Miss. REBECCA MORRISON, both of Walla Walla county.

BIRTH.
On the 6th inst., the wife of B. GUICHARD, Esq., of a son.

[We tender the happy father and mother our congratulations, and trust that their innocent babe may ever enjoy as much happiness during his life as his parents have thus far.]

DIED.
On the 14th inst., Col. J. H. PARKER, a native of Maine, aged about 50 years.
[Deceased had been engaged in mining and other pursuits at Oro Fino for some six or seven years, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He started for San Francisco some two months since, but on reaching Walla Walla he was taken down with paralysis and was unable to continue his journey. Kind friends ministered to him throughout the whole period of his sickness, and done all in human power to alleviate his sufferings.]

GRAND RAFFLE.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW PIANO FORTE, the best property Mrs. Col. Cook, will be RAFFLED by the Bank Exchange Saloon, on WEDNESDAY, January 20th. Call and see it, and take a chance. 5-1w

DISTRICT SCHOOL.
SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED in the School House of District No. 1, Walla Walla city, on MONDAY next, the 18th inst., under the direction of J. M. GALE. The tuition fees will be as heretofore: fifty cents per week, or two dollars per month. The Directors are confident, that having secured the services of an experienced teacher as Principal, this school will continue to merit the confidence and patronage, and furnish a good opportunity for all children within its limits to enjoy the best facilities for an elementary education.

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

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY. W. PHILLIPS

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, &c.
DR. J. S. CHAIG has taken charge of the practice and 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. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1868

1868 (Holiday Goods) 1869
Books, Stationery, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY NOTIONS
For sale at the New Book and Variety Store.
CHEAP FOR CASH!

ALL WHO WISH DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Agreements, Homestead Papers, Pre-emption Proofs, and any other PAPERS, CAREFULLY DRAWN, & acknowledged before a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds.
Collections made Land Sales, &c., faithfully attended to by one who has had many years of SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE. AT THE TIME TO SUE THE (TIMES) will please call on H. PARKER, who can still and will be FOUND in Walla Walla, at his office in the NEW BOOK AND VARIETY STORE.

H. PARKER is a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for States and Territories. Also, Agent for the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, one of the oldest and most reliable Companies in the United States. THE DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the New Book and Variety Store, is for rent, with or without the furniture. Enquire of H. PARKER, 46-1/2

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands.
H. PARKER is on HAND AGAIN, with all his Plans and Records, prepared to render valuable services to.

Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired. Have full instructions from the Land Department, Washington City, which must be complied with, in order to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in us by our ability in attending to the interests of those who employ us to do their business. H. PARKER, 32-3m

LECTURES.—A SERIES OF LECTURES will be delivered in the NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, under the management of the School Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the building and incidental school expenses. Admission free 50 cents; Tickets for the whole course, \$2, to be obtained at Mr. Kohlhauf's.
First Lecture, on Thursday, January 14, at 7 P. M., by Judge J. E. Wyche. Subject—The Future of Washington Territory.
Second Lecture, on Thursday, January 21, at 7 P. M., by Judge J. E. Wyche. Subject—The Future of Washington Territory.
Third Lecture, on Thursday, January 28, at 7 P. M., by W. H. Newell.
Fourth Lecture, on Thursday, February 4, at 7 P. M., by Hon. Frank P. Dugan. Subject—The French Revolution.
Fifth Lecture, on Thursday, February 11, at 7 P. M., by Hon. Frank P. Dugan. Subject—The French Revolution.
Sixth Lecture, on Thursday, February 18, at 7 P. M., by N. T. Pison. Subject—Study of History. 46-1/2

L. B. ANDREWS, Real Estate and General Business AGENT. SEATTLE, W. T.

REFERENCES.—Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice Washington Territory; Hon. B. F. Denison, Associate Justice, Washington Territory; Jos. S. Garbelle, Surveyor General, Washington Territory; Hon. P. D. Moore, Ex Collector Internal Revenue, W. T. 46m

SWIFT'S NEW STOVE. ON THE UPPER UMATILLA. IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH A NEW STOCK OF GOODS. Go and See Him, Everybody! Oct. 30, 1868. 46-1/2

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED. THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap or Cash as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Lewis Mill. 46-1/2

SOAP! SOAP! THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY is now prepared to fill orders for their very superior FAMILY SOAP, which they sell at less than all other quality article can be had down for from below. Factory on Mill Creek, just below Lewis Standard Mill. 46-1/2

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to January 9th. (COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.) CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Senate resumed its session at noon to-day. Thirty-nine members were present.

The President presented a statement from the Secretary of War of the number of troops employed in the service against the Indians. Also a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Wells, and asking the attention of Congress to his recommendations.

Terry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late amnesty proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which it was issued.

Howard thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President has such a dispensing power as was implied in the issue of the proclamation. He believed the assumption by the Executive of such power, was unwarranted by precedent. The resolution was adopted.

Wilson introduced a bill to amend the national banking law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Stewart introduced a bill to enable the people of Georgia to form a State Government, republican in form. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Howard the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to transmit copies of the last annual reports of the Pacific Railroad Company.

After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

Windom, of Minnesota, made a speech in favor of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In the Senate, Williams offered a resolution looking to the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture, and providing for the election of one person in each State to look after its agricultural wants and interests, and occupy a semi-official position in the Department.

The Senate took up the bill to encourage and regulate commerce between States. It provides for the construction of air line railroads to New York, Cincinnati and the Southern States.

Stevens, of the Naval Committee, reported a bill to increase officers in the medical department of the navy.

Washburne reported the naval appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitted. It appropriates \$15,273,672, over \$2,000,000 less than for the present year.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the Senate, the President transmitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior; also, one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the recent Indian battle.

Corbett presented a petition for the extension of the Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound.

Nye introduced a bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continents.

The Senate discussed the bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by the military, until the morning hour expired.

In the House, the bill reported yesterday, fixing the rank and pay of medical officers in the navy, was discussed for some time and finally tabled by 53.

Washburne, from the Committee of Appropriation, reported a Military Academy bill.

Washburne offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to suspend further payments to Wells, Fargo & Co., until an investigation is had in regard to the manner of executing its contracts. Johnson objected, and the resolution went over.

The House then went into a Committee on the Whole. Coburn addressed the House at length on the subject of finances. The Committee rose, and Ashley introduced a bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the States and Territories and with foreign countries.

INDIAN POLICY ENDORSED. Denver, Jan. 7.—The Board of Trade last evening unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Sherman and Sheridan's Indian policy.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—In the Kentucky House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to take such steps as he may deem proper to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE. Nashville, Jan. 7.—A bill was introduced in the State Legislature to day providing for a State Convention to amend the constitution and extend the right of suffrage to those now disfranchised. An animated debate is expected to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA DISTURBANCES. Chicago, Jan. 7.—General Sibley's report of the Ogechee troubles says that upon his visit to the scene, after hearing that a large body of armed negroes were resisting the sheriff's posse, we arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intentions not to trouble them they became pacified and gave their side of the question. We found the newspaper account totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns one was on the stock were all the arms I saw. If they had others we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations further than to watch for their own safety. The negroes against whom the warrants were issued, were anxious to come in and surrender, and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. We remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the sheriff, under military escort. They will come in to night, as they were afraid to come in by daylight. The sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the laws, and called on the military to do it.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE. Washington, Jan. 7.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day, were H. E. Dunham, for Surveyor General of New Mexico, and John B. Church Receiver of public moneys at Central City.

The republican Senators held a caucus to-day to consider Morton's resignation bill. Edmonds offered a resolution declaring that \$5-20s should be paid in gold coin. No conclusion was reached by the caucus.

An official report was received at Grant's headquarters, from Col. Porter, relative to affairs in Arkansas. Porter relates the condition of affairs in Arkansas prior to the organization of the militia and the declaration of martial law. He says the state government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. He fully indorses Governor Clayton's action although many conservative republicans thought it unwise. He says the militia is under tolerable control, and that all the plundering, etc., reported by the press, is the taking of supplies under order, they being instructed to live off the country. He says the Governor's course accomplished much more, good than the most sanguine expected. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can be done with safety.

ELECTION FRAUDS. Chicago, Jan. 9.—The Post's New York special says that much indignation is felt among republicans at the outrageous conduct of democratic officials in suppressing evidence of the election frauds because it implicates prominent members of the democratic party.

The Sun gives this important account of the Sheriff and his posse while a sub-committee of Congress were investigating the charges. The committee were in session at the United States Court building, yesterday afternoon. While several witnesses were under examination, whose testimony was supposed to be very damaging to the city police, Sheriff O'Brien, and a posse of deputies appeared at the door and demanded admission. The Sergeant-at-Arms demanded by what authority, but the Sheriff and his officers did not deign to exhibit any warrant for the action, but crashed in the doors and arrested every witness before the committee. The prisoners were borne away. The Sheriff stated three deputies at the door to arrest any witness that might appear.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Evening Telegram says that three or four witnesses taken before the Congressional Committee are notorious thieves, counterfeiters and burglars and they were arrested by order of the District Attorney. They were afterwards recognized by the police. The Telegram says three of them volunteered information that they were to receive fifty dollars for the information concerning election frauds.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP. New York, Jan. 9.—The Tribune to-day supports Marshall Roberts for the Senatorship. There is a movement on foot to bring forward Hon. Ransom Balcom, Judge of the Superior Court, as another competitor.

CONTEST FOR SENATOR IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Assinger says a general caucus of the Legislature was held on Saturday night to enable Schurz and Gen. Loan, candidates for Senatorship, to define their positions. General Loan being unwell was not present. The caucus turned out to be a mass meeting largely attended by citizens as well as members. Schurz defined his position on suffrage and amnesty. In the course of his remarks he severely criticised Henderson and Drake, and concluded by alluding to his world-wide reputation, saying the attention of Europe was directed to the contest. He believed his position would encourage immigration to this country.

Messrs. Drake and Henderson replied, the former bitterly and the latter ridiculing Schurz. The advocates of General Loan are still noisily boasting their strength, and claiming to have a majority pledged to him, and a call for a caucus tonight, at which both Loan and Schurz were invited to speak, has already received the signatures of many members. Henderson was reported as having said he would give more for his chances now than when he was first elected, and when the entire press of the State opposed him. The democratic strength in the joint ballot will be 54. In case all members are admitted in the present Senatorial contest they will stand aloof from combinations with radical factions affecting the result.

WASHINGTON NEWS. Washington, Jan. 8.—Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to regulate the price to encourage the growth of cotton in the United States; referred. Remaining business unimportant.

After considerable discussion, several private bills for the relief of certain postmasters passed. Also a bill relieving certain non-commissioned officers from disability.

On Monday the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Logan made a lengthy speech in opposition to Jenck's Tenure of Office bill, declaring that the bill created life tenure in office, which he considered opening the road to aristocracy.

Mr. Jenck replied, resenting the charges. The House passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

DEATH OF GEN. ROUSSEAU. New Orleans, Jan. 8.—General Rousseau died very calmly at 11 o'clock last night, having taken leave of his friends and staff a short time previously. Manifestations of grief are universal. Foreign Consul and American flags are displayed at half mast. He will be buried to-morrow. General Buchanan has assumed command by virtue of seniority.

DEATH OF J. MINOR BOTTS. Richmond, Jan. 8.—John Minor Botts died at his residence in Culpeper county this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS. Augusta, Me. Jan. 8.—Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day. The great Senatorial contest is virtually settled. Hamlin will receive the unanimous support of his party at the election.

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

MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 18 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOLDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand, and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do

Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done at my Mill, Gold Coin, Legal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT.

All work will be done as low as any other shop in town.

Remember Dovel's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek bridge, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T.

JOHN DOVELL.

S.T. 1860-X.

A Great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease."

Now, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the Stomach as

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order."

The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deluge and weaken and debilitate her creature, with poisonous drugs and fervid mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death.

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

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching." The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATWELL, Rochester, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing results." W. W. DUNTON & CO., Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted Nature's great restorer.

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

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNREPEATED over every cork.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the U. S.

F. H. DRAKE & CO., New York, Sole Proprietors. REDINGTON & CO., 415 and 418, Front St., San Francisco. Agents for California and Nevada.

FEARS. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Ants, etc.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and all domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent distinguished chemists that it is

FREE FROM POISON. No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each can. Beware of counterfeits.

The genuine has the signature of F. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will not be deceived.

Sold by all druggists and dealers on Pacific coast.

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

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

RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS, BRUISES, EARACHE, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SWELLINGS.

Or any other complaint requiring an external application.

FOR HORSES. It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Sore Shin, Split, Ring Bone, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Strains, etc.

It should be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westcott, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp 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 Dealers in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 25-ly

Physicians' Cards. E. SHIEL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. 51 WALLA WALLA. [11

DR. W. S. MINEER. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR (Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. 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. Kiger's Store. 15-ly

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PIONEER DENTIST. ESTABLISHED 1861. 18-ly

DR. CHARLES HERZOG. DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, next door to the Assay Office, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. 1-ly

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM. MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED 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, fixtures, etc. Terms, Cash. 29-ly

PUBLIC HALL. THE BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE BANK EXCHANGE, has been fitted up for the purpose of

PUBLIC HALL. and can be had for BALLS, PARTIES, EXHIBITIONS, etc., for all of which it is admirably adapted, being well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Persons wishing to use the Hall will apply on the premises. [2-1m] M. COBBERG.

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 "record" is this—it exceeds all other companies in the

Largest Number Insured. 52,384.

The largest amount insured.....\$191,321,859.00 The largest amount assets, Feb. 1, 1868.....\$2,319,319.00 The largest annual income from premiums.....\$8,527,256.00 The largest annual income from interest.....1,214,761.00 The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash".....10,172,047.00

IT HAS PAID The largest annual cash dividend, 1867-8.....\$2,117,114.00 The largest total dividends.....12,500,600.00 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.

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J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same.

Instruments for any part of the United States certified and acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.

Will also pay particular attention to 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, 1868. 29-ly

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of debts, Attorney's fees, acknowledgment of debts, powers of Attorney, transfer of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 35-ly

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Tom. Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE. MAIN STREET, opposite W. P. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1868. 42-ly

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory. [24-ly

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 13. A. M. holds its regular Communion on the 1st and 8th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. 19-ly

By order of W. M.

Phillips & O'Donnell.

WALLA WALLA. W. T.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON.

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WORK, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

—AND—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 60-ly

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEBING SHOPS. 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 stock of

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner.

Setting Tires, - 50 to 80 CENTS EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. SHOEBING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH:

Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50

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

Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to show Goods. W. M. KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

J. H. GROVSTEEN, founder of the old and ESTABLISHED house of Grovsteen & Co. GROVSTEEN, 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 improvements 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 23, 1868-ly.

Blackfoot & Kootenai. HOI FOR LIDY CREEK AND THE YACK! PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND by these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the unobstructed store

A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, 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 Leav's Bridge Toll House. MAN-FIELD & THEODORE.

O. S. SAVAGE. House & Sign Painter. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glazes, Brushes, VARNISHES, TUBS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c. at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. Walla Walla, Oregon. February 23, 1867. 10-ly

UNDERTAKING. A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. 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 of Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla, O. S. WINSBERG.

UNDERTAKER. Hearse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICARD.

MILTON MILLS. PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSANGIA ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be superior 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. 45-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-ly

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLES CITY, OREGON.

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

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with the large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the favor of his patrons for the last six years, hopes by his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the

Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An OMNIBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the house. FREE OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH. 33-ly

VALUABLE RANCH FOR SALE!! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS VALUABLE RANCH, situated six miles south-west of Walla Walla, for sale. The Ranch embraces 190 acres of improved land. There is an Orchard of 600 FRUIT TREES, mostly bearing, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House, an excellent Granary, capacity 5,000 bushels, good stables, and every other convenience. Also, a full stock of farming implements. The whole embracing one of the most desirable farms in Walla Walla Valley. For further particulars, enquire at the Ranch.

All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle. Positively the last call, except by costs. 34-ly THOMAS K. McEVY

FOR SALE. THIRTEEN COWS and THREE YEARLINGS, Choice Cattle, are offered for sale. Price of Cows, \$35; Yearlings, \$20;

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Public-36.]

An Act to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

ARKANSAS.—From Hot Springs to Mount Ida. From Dardanelle to Fort Smith. From California to Nevada City, via Oregon and Round Valley. From Capto to Round Valley. From Trosbe to Lone City. From Mendocino City to Noyo. From Cisco to Meadow Lake. From Summit, via Layton and Sardinia Valley, to Crystal Peak, in Nevada. From Westerville, via Trinity Centre, to Hay Fork, in Idaho. From Trinity Centre, via Sumnerville, Peterburg, Cecilville, Centreville, and Black Bear, to Sawyer's Bar. From Hevill to Independence, in the county of Inyo. From Stockton, via French Camp, Toulumne City, Hopeville, Welch's Store on Mariposa creek, Appleton on the Chowchilla, to Millerton. From Crystal Peak, State of Nevada, via Sardinia Valley, Straverville, and Layton, in Sierra county, State of California, to Summit post office, in Plumas county, California.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—From Platte City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to South Pass City.

DELAWARE.—From Georgetown, via Springfield and Hildville, to Angola.

IDAHO.—From Placerville, in Boise county, via Horse shoe Bend and Junction House, to Bliss Station.

ILLINOIS.—From Plymouth, via Fountain Green, to New Britain. From Rockville, to Spring. From Seneca to Ottawa. From Auburn, via Waresville and Franklin, to Alexander. From Pezatom to Park Mills. From Clifton, via Eden and Rogers, to Pontiac. From Golconda, via Lusk, to Equality.

INDIANA.—From Saint Mary's to Newport. From Beck's Mills, via New Britain, to Salem. From Plainfield to Smoothfield. From North Grove to Santa Fe. From Webster to Richmond. From Nesbitt, via Pleasant Valley, to Lawrenceburg. From Grand View, via Georgetown, to Polk Patch, Pleasantville, and Winslow, to Petersburg. From Edwardsport, via Westfield and Nashville, to Lexington. From Washington, via Otwell, to Rockport.

IOWA.—From Unionville, via Moravia, to Iocum. From Buckingham to Waterloo. From Carroll City, via Grant City and Storm Lake, to Spirit Lake. From Williamstown, via New Hampton, North Washington, and Deerfield, to Cresco. From Newburg, via Bradford, Chaska, New Bedford, and Burlington, to Cresco. From Buckingham to Loretto City. From Ucola, via Saint Charles, to Greenleaf. From Afon, via Winter, Tracy, and Adel, to New Jefferson.

KANSAS.—From Louisa, via John Collins, to Irving. From Waterbury to Wichita. From Fort Scott, via Cato, Crawfordville, and Hamilton, to Manhattan.

KENTUCKY.—From Hillsboro, via Baggor, to West Liberty.

MAINE.—From Fort Fairfield to Limestone. From Lovell, via North Fryeburg, to Fryeburg Centre. From Acton to South Acton.

MARYLAND.—From Wulfsville to Sobillville. From Emmett, via Brandywine, to Spanglers. From Baltimore to Brooklyn. From Huntington to Pough Point. From Pittsville to Pottsville. From Onley, via Laytonville, to Goshen. From Taneytown to Harvey. From Oakington Switch to Oakington. From Havre de Grace to Hopewell Cross roads. From Aberdeen, via Churchville, to Trap. From Clifton, via Wilna, to Fallston.

MASSACHUSETTS.—From Stevenston, in New York, via Hauck, to Williamstown, in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN.—From Montague to Stanley. From Hesper to mouth of Cuipeppa creek. From Montague to Otis.

MINNESOTA.—From Houston, Minnesota, via Debuau, to Backhauser, Spring Grove, Prairie Grove, Locust Lake, and Conroy, in said State, to Decorah, Iowa. From Waseca, via Otisco, Woodville, and Richmond, to Albert Lea. From Jackson, via Lake Teicott, Lake Sikeek, Saratoga, and Lynde, to Redwood Falls. From Lime Springs, in Iowa, via Gaudin, to Green Lake. From Aetna, to Spring Valley, in Minnesota. From Paynesville, via Spring Hill and Bishop's Grove, to Sank Centre. From Saint Cloud to Rockville. From Twin Lakes, via Fond du Lac and Orono, to Du Luth. From Sank Rapids, via Princeton, to Taylor's Falls. From Moore's, from Mankato, via Red Jacket, to Grand Rapids. From Goodhue's, Ford, and Mapleton, to Minnesota Lake. From Waseca, via Josco, Jamesville, and Leroy, to Markota.

MISSOURI.—From Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, via Elmberg, Grubtown, and Bolton, to Belmont, in Harrison county, Missouri. From Finney's Grove, in Finney county, Missouri, to Union, in Livingston county, Missouri, to Riala to Jefferson. From Riala to Roleville, in Arkansas. From Salem, via Eminence, to Thomasville. From Breckenridge to Finney's Grove. From Carthage to Fort Scott in Kansas. From Riala, via Campbell Mill, Pugh Point, and Riala's Mill, to H. W. Knowlton. From New Haven, via Benaf Creek, and Spring Hill, to Drake. From Saint Charles, via Portage des Sioux, to Alton, in Illinois. From Riala to Forsythe. From Richeport, via O. Franklyn, Boonesboro', and Leaton, to Glasgow. From Patterson, via McKnight's Creek, and Monmouth Springs, to Lewis's creek in Illinois. From Pleasant Home to Whitworthville. From Chillicothe, via Schuylers creek, to Crofton. From Rockville, via West Point, Butler, and Johnston, to Clinton. From Richeport, via Harrison, Johnson City, and Cook Level, to Osceola. From Holden, via Hughes' Store, Nettlebarck, and Huntingdale, to Clinton. From Trenton, via Belmont, to New City, to Lamer. From Osceola, via Hudson, to Butler. From California, via Magnolia, High Point, Rocky Mount, and Mining, to Linn creek. From Cole Camp, via Lake Creek, Haw Creek, and Cyle's Mill, to Darce. From Blair, via Stockton, Mill City, and Nevada City, to Fort Scott, in Kansas. From Butler, via West Point, to Rockville, in Kansas. From Warrensburg, via Chick, via Linn and Chulhowe, to Wadesburg. From Versailles, via Tuckerville, to Roury. From Clinton, via Marshall Creek, Monegan, Taberville, Alton, and Elm Mounds, to Nevada City. From Boonville, via Randolph, Pilot Grove, Cold Neck, and Bascom, to Sedalia.

NEBRASKA.—From Columbus to Madison. From Lincoln to Columbus. From Grand Island City to Lincoln. From Elkhorn Station, via Lincoln, to Waterloo, in Kansas. From Dakota City, via Sig Edshure, Canton, and York City, to Madison. From Papillon, from South Bend, and E. Bala, on Stephenson creek, to Lincoln. From Nebraska City, via Lincoln, to Camden. From Cordean, via the west branch of M. River, West Mills, Beaver Crossing, and M. River, to Fort Kearney. From Swan City, via Monroe, to West Mills. From Lincoln, via Tenonish, Passaic City, and Pike Mills, to Albany. From Fremont to Lincoln. From Columbus to Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA.—From Fair Bluff to Conwayboro, thence to Bucksville and George town, South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—From Portsmouth to West Compton.

NEW JERSEY.—From Pomona to Post Rockburgh. From Sparta to Newton. From Bricksburgh to Point Pleasant.

NEW YORK.—From Austin to White Pine district. From Berkshires, via East Berk, from Monroe, via Glen Appleton, to Campville. From Hadley to Centre. From Rochester, via Hudson's Landing, Greece, and West Greece, to North Greece. From Spencer, via Paterson, to North Adams. From Parkers Lake View, via North Evans, Eden Valley, Eden

and Collins, to Shirley. From Springbrook, via East Elma, Manilla, to Williston. OHIO.—From Washington, via Bloomsburg, Midway, and Newport, to London. From Brown, via Newton, York Centre, West Mansfield, North Greenfield, and Walnut Grove, to Rushsylvania. From Richmond, via Parisburg, to Marysville. From East Liberty, via North Greenfield, to West Mansfield. From Tippecanoe City, via Ginghamburg and Fidelity, to Canton. From Genoa to Shadysville. From Lancaster, via West Rushville, to Rushville. From New Holland to Chillicothe. From Troy, via Alcoy to Christiansburg. From Craton to Johnston. From Palaski, in Pennsylvania, via New Bedford, to Youngstown, in Ohio.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

NEW JERSEY cider-makers have formed an association and called it a "press club."

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 planning, I will keep the following sizes on hand:

SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights.

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

DOORS—four panels, 6x8-6, 6x8-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x3.

DOORS—two panels, 6-8x-6, 6-8x-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 HEARNE, 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.

WM. GLASFORD, 344f 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 other fine improvements, in a solid 500-ct Silver Hunting Case, with Gold Joints, \$37 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$39. In 3oz. 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, \$40 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$33. In 6oz. case, \$36 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$34 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$37. In 6oz. case, \$40 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett" Watch in 3 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch in 2 1/2 oz 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per dwt., or \$20 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 prepare the Express charge 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, 51 Broadway, N. Y.

One block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

Every one visiting New York is vited 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. 419 Broadway, New York, to our friends, as a reliable and trustworthy firm, with the assurance that all orders sent them will have a prompt attention.

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

And we also refer to B. W. RAYMOND, Esq., San Francisco. J. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco. T. H. BITTLE, Esq., E. Mine, 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. (134f) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TO G. T. 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. Wyebe, Judge of said Court, on Thursday, the 26th 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 five and 31-100 dollars, and interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1868, for goods, wares, and merchandise sold and delivered to you by plaintiff. Complaint filed September 25th, 1868. 30-2m FRANK P. HUGAN, Att'y for P.D.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

GEORGE SAVAGE, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING recently listed himself in Walla Walla, is prepared to do all the work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watch work, feels confident of giving satisfaction. Especial care given to the watches. All work sent by express will be promptly attended to. Shop next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main street. 42-1f

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Red Breath, Sallow Complexion, &c., &c., are 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. Get all you wish, of the best and most nutritious 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.

S.T-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 the ounce weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Peeters, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CARCA ILLA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Dysentery.—For inflammation of the loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and sedative effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, and are used in the treatment of nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

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

With this recipe before the community, and evidence of its efficacy, meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. Drake's BARKS founded upon the rock 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 effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon in a swindler and a cheat, is hereby notified that we will prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

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