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

TO ONE IN HEAVEN.

Pale star, that with thy soft and light, Came out upon my bridal eve, I have a song to sing to thee, Before thou tak'st thy mournful leave. Since thou so softly time hath sturr'd, That months have almost seem'd like hours, And I am like a little bird, That slept too long among the flowers, And, waking, sits with woe-worn wing, Soft singing 'mid the shades of even; But, oh, with sadder heart I sing— I sing of one who dwells in heaven.

The winds are soft, the clouds are few, And tenderest thoughts my heart beguile, As floating up through mist and dew, The pale young moon comes out and smiles; And to the green resounding shore, In silvery troops the ripples crowd, Till all the ocean dimpled o'er, Lifts up its voice and laughs aloud; And start no star, all soft and calm, Flows up yon arch serenely bright; And, lost to earth and steeped in balm, My spirit floats in ether too. Loved one! I thought lost to human sight, I feel my spirit lingering near, As softly as I feel the light That trembles through the atmosphere; As in some temple, hush and hush'd the prayer, A solemn awe the hymn pervades, Which tells that worship had been there— A breath of incense, left alone Where many a censer swung around, Will thrill the wanderer like a tone, Who trends on consecrated ground. I know thy seal, from worlds of bliss, That stamps and seals the words with me, Hath caught the prayer I breathed in this, That I at last might dwell with thee. I hear a murmur from the seas, That thrills me like thy spirit's sight; I hear a voice in every breeze, That makes to mine its low replies; I know all love and sweet like this; It gives an answer to my prayer, And brings my soul from heaven a sign That I shall know and meet thee there. I'll know thee there by that sweet face, Round which a tender halo plays, Still touched with that expressive grace That made thee lovely all thy days; By that sweet smile that lights the shade A beauty like the light of even, Whose soft expression never fled, Even when his soul had flown to heaven. I'll know thee by the starry crown That glitters in thy raven hair; Oh! by these blessed signs I'll know thee there. I'll know thee there by those eyes sphere For all I think eye, within whose sphere The sweetest of youth and beauty meet, That swim in love and softness here, Must swim in love and softness yet. For all I think and liquid beams, Though saddened by a thousand sighs, Were brighter than the light that streams Down from the gates of Paradise— Were bright and radiant as the morn, Yet soft and dewy as the eye; Too sad for eyes where smiles are born, Too young for ears that learn to grieve. I wonder if this cool sweet breeze Hath touched thy lips and fan'd thy brow, For all my spirit's heart and eyes Recall thee to my memory now; For every hour we breathe apart, Will but increase, if that can be, The love that fills this little heart, Already filled so full of thee. Yet many a tear these eyes must weep, And many a sigh shall seek to sleep— Ere thou and I shall meet in heaven.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is stated, is contemplating an immense undertaking in the enlargement of the canal extending from the town of Agde, on the Mediterranean, to Bordeaux, on the Gironde. The cost of the work, it is estimated, will reach the sum of \$90,000,000, and the name of the improvement will be "Maritime Canal of the Two Seas."

WHEELS, like men, are often tired, and very frequently from a kindred cause—going round so much.

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she is too young to show much reflection.

The question is raised whether the grief of a mulatto can be considered yellow pine. Good men to attend auctions—men whose faces are forbidding.—Yankee Notions.

The Dead Sea of Mono.

There are many things in the Great Basin, or along its rim, which excite the interest of travellers. A correspondent asks us to tell him "whether Mono Lake is actually the dead sea it is represented to be. I am told that its bitter waters are fatal to all living things. If you can, will you please say something about that singular body of water." We gather from the "Report on the Mineral Resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains," that Mono Lake lies ten miles south west of the division line between California and Nevada, and is fourteen miles long and nine wide. It has never been sounded, but a trial is said to have been made with a line of three hundred feet, which failed to reach the bottom. By chemical analysis a gallon of the water weighing eight pounds was found to contain 1,200 grains of solid matter, consisting principally of chloride of soda, borax and silica. These substances render the water so acrid and nauseating that it is unfit for drinking or even bathing. Leather immersed in it is soon destroyed by its corrosive properties, and no animal, not even a frog or a fish, can exist in the water for more than a short time. The only thing able to live with or upon the waters of this lake, is a species of fly, which springs from larvae bred in its bosom, after an ephemeral life, dies, and collecting on the surface, is drifted to the shore, where the remains collect in vast quantities, and are fed upon by the ducks or gathered by the Indians, with whom they are a staple article of food. Nestling under the eastern watershed of the Sierra, Mono Lake receives several considerable tributaries; and although destitute of any outlet, such is the aridity of the atmosphere, that it is always kept at nearly a uniform level by the process of evaporation. So dense and sluggish is the water rendered through super-saturation with various salts and other foreign matters, that only the strongest winds raise a ripple on its surface. As the Sierra in this neighborhood reaches nearly its greatest altitude, the scenery about Mono Lake is varied and majestic, some parts of it being at the same time marked by a most cheerless and desolate aspect. The bitter and fatal waters of this lake render it literally a dead sea, and all its surroundings—wild, gloomy and forbidding—are suggestive of sterility and death. The decomposing action of the water is shown by its effect on the bodies of a company of Indians, twenty or thirty in number, who, while seeking to escape from their white pursuers, took refuge in the lake, where they were shot by their enemies, who left them in the water. In the course of a few weeks not a vestige of their bodies was to be seen, even the bones having been decomposed by this powerful solvent. Mineral curiosities abound in the neighborhood of Mono Lake, among which are numberless deposits in the shape of pine trees.—Reveille.

A Noted Desperado Caught.

The Louisville Democrat in chronicling the death of Ed. Terrell, a noted bushwacker, in the city hospital of Louisville, from a wound received in a conflict with a brother-in-law, thus chronicles some of his desperate adventures: At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Dixie Guards, a company commanded by Jack Thompson, of Owensboro, which was mustered into the First Kentucky (Confederate) Regiment. He afterwards joined General Morgan's command, from which he deserted in 1863, and turned up as Captain of a company of independent (Federal) scouts. It was Captain Ed. Terrell who murdered Hercules Walker in 1864 on his farm, a few miles from the city, on the Preston street road. Terrell rode up to the house of Walker, and inquired for him. Walker's wife called him from his work in the field, and upon his coming up to the door, Terrell deliberately shot him down without uttering a word. He gave Hercules Walker the hundredth part of a show for his life, Terrell would have ended his murderous career then and there; but he knew the man too well, and took the cowardly advantage of shooting him down on sight. He also murdered Eunis Wood, an industrious and worthy blacksmith, at Taylorville, in Spencer county. Terrell had got a number of horses shot, and upon being asked by Wood who was to pay for the work, he became enraged and shot the poor man down in cold blood. In 1864 he murdered Mr. Johnson, a worthy citizen of Indiana, who came to Kentucky with a drove of cattle, which he had sold, and for which he had received the money. Terrell decoyed the unsuspecting drover out a few miles from Shelbyville, when he knocked him in the head, stripped the body of what money was upon it, and then threw it in Clear creek, where it was discovered, and the crime traced to Terrell. He was indicted and lay in jail for a long time, until he broke out, and shortly afterwards visited Shelbyville with his gang. He was attacked by a posse of citizens and fairly riddled with bullets, yet his time had not come for death. He lived in a very crippled condition. He was afterwards captured, but by some machination got released on his own bond. On one occasion, we are told, he was courting a beautiful girl. Her brother had come into the parlor, and was introduced to Terrell. The young man had on a fine pair of new boots. Terrell set his affections on them, and that same night shot and killed the young man for the sole purpose of getting his boots. Terrell afterwards boasted of this exploit. His trail was marked with the blood of his innocent victims throughout the war, and long after its close. He was outlawed by all Confederate forces, and bushwhacked on his own hook for plunder until he got into the Federal camp. He then obtained a roving commission and commenced his bloody career anew, killing the friends with whom he had camped and fought in a common cause.

A Thilling Adventure.

One dull day in August, just afternoon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Clout Hills, on the western edge of the central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce, and it rose with amazing velocity. A mile up it entered a stratum of cloud more than a thousand feet thick. Emerging from this, the sun shone brightly on the air ship; the sky overhead was of the clearest and deepest blue; and below lay cloud-land—an immeasurable cloud whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth, not wholly lost to view. Lofty mountains and deep dark ravines, appeared below the peaks and sides of these cloud-mountains next the sun, glittered like snow, but casting shadows as if they were solid rock. Up rose the balloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above the earth a pigeon was let loose; it dropped down through the air as though it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a bark laden to the deck were to pass from the heavy waters of the sea into an inland unsaline lake; the bark would sink at once into the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! What a silence profound! The heights of the sky were as still as the deepest depths of the ocean, where, as was found during the search for the lost Atlantic cable, the fine mud that lay quitted from year to year as the dust which imperceptibly gathers on the furniture of a deserted house. No sound, no life—only the bright sunshine falling through a skyl which it could not warm. Up—five miles above the earth! higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dawangiri. Despite the sunshine everything freezes. The air grows too thin to support life, even for a few minutes. Two men only are in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air-ship, the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity bred of long practice. Suddenly as the latter looks at his instruments, his sight grows dim; he takes a lens to help his sight, and only marks from his falling barometer that they are rising rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tried to reach it but his arm refused to obey his will. He tries to call on his comrade, who has gone up into the ring above; a whisper in that deep silence would suffice—but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. The steersman comes down into the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him. He saw at once that life and death hung upon a few moments. He seized or tried to seize the valve, in order to open it and let out the gas. His hands are purple with intense cold—they are paralyzed—they will not respond to his will. He seized the valve with teeth, it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the swooned markman returned to his consciousness, and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instrument; but now the barometer was raising rapidly; the balloon was descending. Brady was used. They had been higher above the earth than mortal man or any living thing had ever been before. One minute more of action—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air-ship, with its intensely rarefied gas, would have been floating unattended, with two corpses, in the wide realms of space.

MAKING SAUERKRAUT.

As several ladies within the past two weeks have desired us to publish our recipe for making this muchesteemed dish by many persons, we herewith comply with their request, in order that it may be in time for this year's crop of cabbages. It is this: In the first place let your stand, holding from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the outer, the tab and the stamper also well scalded. Take off the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of the cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead and Flat Dutch.

APPLE ROLL OR APPLE PUDDING.

Make a paste with one-fourth of a pound of butter to one of flour mixed with water, not very stiff. Peel and slice rather thick, tart apples; roll the paste very thin, or as thin as the bottom crust of a pie, spread the apples on a crust so as to cover it, dredge on a little flour and roll it as tightly as possible. Cut the ends even and put it in the steamer, or wrap it in a thick cloth and boil it. It will take one hour steady cooking. Serve with butter and sugar. Cut it in thin slices from the end when serving.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

An excellent remedy for bleeding at the nose, never known to fail: Take a piece of brown paper, fold it several times until it is the size of a small penny, then wet it in cold water and apply it to the little string under the upper lip, holding it there until the blood ceases to flow, which will be almost immediately.

A BORE.

The man who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

The world indulges in more stews than

being. The most common is a domestic stew.

The Humble Grave.

The last rays of the setting sun linger as if loth to depart, and clothe in golden tints the tree-tops and the cold marble pillars. The clouds float in the heavens here and there relieved by patches of blue, and the gentle evening breeze plays with the fallen leaves, and sighs through the leafless trees a dying dirge for the lost season.

We tread our way carefully among the many little mounds, humble monuments to the sleepers, and pause a moment to read the inscriptions on pillars and shafts erected to the memory of the dead. Varied are the thoughts that crowd upon us as we wend our way through the silent city of the sleeping. How many bright hopes have here found a burial; how many weary hearts have yearned for rest; how many dreams of life here seek their answer!

Here is death a common leveler. The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, peer and beggar, priest and soldier, the joys of household and the friendless outcast, here rest side by side, and mingle their mouldering dust together. Death is no respecter of persons, is the one lesson which all this teaches us.

We have come to the object of our search—a little grave marked by a marble headstone. A single ray of golden light illumines it as we read the simple inscription which it bears: "Our Minnie, Aged eight years." The grass and flowering vine lie withered, and the fallen leaves carpet the little mound. Everything denotes the parting season, except a lonely evergreen at the head of the grave. It lives, and, ah, do we not know that she, too, lives, but in the better world?

When the earth was freed from its icy fetters, and the flowers put forth their tender petals, and the robins returned to their old familiar perch to twitter their notes of praise, we folded her little hands over her lifeless breast. The sunken eyes told how deep her suffering had been, but her pale lips gave back no complaint. Through the solemn hours of that last night we watched by her bedside, pressing her fevered head to our bosom, and wetting the parched lips, listening with tear-wet eyes and cheeks to her childish prattle, as in her fevered imagination she was playing by the pebbly stream, or romping in the garden with doll and kitten. Ah, too well we saw the coming of the dreaded messenger, yet feared his arrival.

He came at last, and with him came peace to one troubled spirit. We saw the change coming on and gathered around the bedside. She opened her eyes, and looking around, saw our dear wet face. "Don't cry," she said, "Minnie won't be sick any more; she's going away, but you'll come and see her after a while. Kiss Minnie."

A happy smile illumined her face, the loving eyes closed, and quietly, peacefully, she passed to the other side. Yes, our little one was at rest. The grave-digger with his pick and spade made a home for the dead. "Neath the protecting shade of a friendly tree we laid her, where the winds gently sigh a requiem, and where the birds sing all day long. In this quiet spot she rests in peace; and when far distant, we love to dream of that little mound of affection in the humble village graveyard. CHERRY BLOSSOM.

THE PULSE.—The pulse of a healthy grown person beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse also exceeds seventy there is a disease, the machine is working too fast; it is wearing itself out. There is fever and inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, where the pulse is always quick, that is over seventy, gradually increasing with decreasing chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten, or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is all the time over seventy for months, and there is no sign of cough, the lungs are affected. Every intelligent person owes it to himself to learn from his family physician how to ascertain the pulse in health, that by comparing it with what it is when ailing he may have some idea of the urgency of his own case, and it will be an important guide to the physician. Parents ought to know the health pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the case in hand may be that peculiarly. An infant pulse is one hundred and thirty; a child of seven years about eighty; from twenty to thirty years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at four-score. There are pulses all over the body; but where there is only skin and bone, as at the temples, it is more easily felt; the wrist is the most convenient point. The feebleness or strength of the beats is not material, being modified by the finger's pressure. Comparative rapidity is the great point, near death it is one hundred and forty and over. A healthy pulse imparts to the finger a feeling as of a wolen string; in fever it feels harder, like a silk thread; if there is inflammation, which is always dangerous, it beats fast, spateful and hard, as if a fine wire was throbbing against the finger. When the pulse beats irregularly as if it lost a beat, then hurried to make up, there is something the matter with the heart. But however unnatural you may think the pulse is, do not worry about it, do nothing, take nothing, except by the advice of an intelligent physician.—Hall's Journal of Health.

In the depths of the sea the waters are still; the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and cheek; the purest joy is unspoken; the most impressive prayer at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

Mr. BLYWOOD says there is no danger in being appeased if you only go to the hat store.

A Wedding Night Shirt.

It wasn't hardly the fair thing that the boys did to Joe Thompson, the night he was married, but the temptation was irresistible. They could not have helped it to save their lives. I'll tell you how it was.

Joe was about the most fancy dressed buck in town—over nice and particular—a perfect Miss Nancy in manners, always putting on airs, and more dainty and modest than a girl. Well, when his wedding day came, he was dressed trunk empty, and his pants, especially, fitted him as candle moulds, and his legs caddled ran into them. Tight was no name for them. Their set was immense, and he was prouder than half a dozen peacocks.

"Aren't they nice, boys?" he asked of the two boys who were to be groomsmen and saw that he threw himself away after the most approved manner. "Stunning! Gorgeous!" replied Tom Bennet. "Never saw equal to them. But I say Joe, aren't they the least bit too tight? It strikes me that you will have some difficulty in bending, won't you?" "Fshaw, no; they are as easy as an old glove. See!"

To prove the matter, he bent down so as to touch his patent leathers, when crack, crack, followed like twin reports of a revolver. "Thunder!" exclaimed Joe, as he put his hand behind and found a rent in the cassimere from stem to stern. "Thunder! the pants have burst and what shall I do?"

"I should rather think they had," answered Tom, getting purple in the face, as he endeavored to control his laughter; "but there is no time to get another pair. It only wants half an hour to the standing up time, and we have got a mile to go—carriage waiting too."

"What shall I do, oh! what shall I do?" "I'll tell you what, if mine would fit, you should have them and welcome, but they are about a mile too big; and would set like a shirt on a bean pole. I see no way but to have them mended."

"Who can I get to do it, Tom?" "Well, I am something of a tailor, and can fix them so they won't show. Hold on a minute, and I'll get a needle and thread."

"Can you? May heaven bless you!" "Of with your coat," commanded Tom, as he came back.

"Now lay yourself over on the bed and I'll fix you in short order." The command was obeyed; the pants mended; the coat tails carefully pinned over, so as to conceal the "distress rent," and all went merry as a marriage bell until Joe followed the bride to the nuptial couch.

There was only a dim light in the room, but it enabled Joe, as he glanced bashfully around, to see the sweetest face in the world, the rosy cheeks and bright lips, the lovely and loving blue eyes, and the golden curls just peeping from out the snowy sheets, and being distinguished it altogether, and hastened to disrobe himself. Off came coat, vest, fancy necktie and collar, boots and socks in a hurry, but somehow the pants stuck. The more he tried the more they wouldn't come, and he tugged vainly for half an hour.

"Thunder!" muttered Joe. "What's the matter, dear?" came in the softest of accents from the bed, where somebody was wondering if he was ever coming, and, forgetting his accustomed bashfulness, he blurted out: "Moll, that cursed Tom Bennet has sewed my pants, drawers, shirt and undershirt all together!"

"It is too bad! wait a moment, my dear." A little stockinged foot peeped out first then a ruffled night dress, the lamp was lighted, a pair of scissors found, Joe released; and although he denies it, Tom Bennet swears that his wedding shirt was of the shortest possible extent, reasoning a posteriori.

TREADING TO ONE SIDE.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter attributes the cause of persons treading on one side of the foot, to the injudicious practice of parents encouraging their children to walk too early, or to stand and walk for too long a time when they are making their first attempts at balancing and locomotion in infancy. It is, at first, an effort to relieve the weariness occasioned by a continued strain on certain muscles of the foot. The bones, ligatures, and muscles being, at this time, very soft and yielding, it is plain that a deformity of the foot is likely to result from this temporary unnatural position, which no subsequent treatment can ever entirely correct. Bow legs, knock knees, and one-sided feet are among the legitimate fruits of too early teaching the art of walking; to which we may add bumped heads, and stubbed toes, by way of variety. All this is usually done to please grand ma, or to convince some near neighbor that our baby is a little smarter and more forward than the common run of babies. The child, however, to compensate for this pleasure afforded to admiring parents, suffers all its life the mortification of having deformed feet, an ungraceful carriage, crooked limbs, and not infrequently a curved spine. Nature determines the period at which children can walk with safety to their present and future welfare; and Dame Nature is much less liable to be mistaken in matters pertaining to the care of children than modern nurses are.

ONE of the French papers publishes an exact description of the present style of veiled, taken from a paper published ninety years ago.

A CANDIDATE for a seat in the British Parliament proposes to abolish anonymous writing in newspapers.

IN San Francisco, a city of possibly 150,000 inhabitants, there are verging on 700 lawyers.

OLIVE LOGAN thinks that any woman who can protect herself in a horse-car is qualified to vote, and exclaims, "now, girls, be men!" This the Boston Post thinks is rather a difficult command to obey.

THE conscience fund of the United States Treasury amounts to over \$100,000.

The Josh Billings' Papers.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

A chronick old bachelor is invariably of the neuter gender, I don't care how much he may offer to bet that it aint so.

They are like dried apples on a string, want a good deal of soaking before they will do to use. I suppose there is sum of them who have a good excuse for their unattractiveness; many of them are too stingy to marry; this is one of the best excuses I know of, for a stingy man aint fit to have a nice woman.

Sum old bachelors git after a flirt, and can't travel as fast as she dur, and then konclude awl the female group are hard to ketch, and good for nothing when they are ketched.

A flirt is a tuff thing tew overhaul, unless the right dog gits after her, and then they are the easiest or awl tew ketch, and often make the very best of wives. When a flirt really falls in love, she is as powerless as a mown dairy.

Her impudence then chances into modesty, her cunning into fear, her spurs into a halter, her prancing hook into a cradle. The best way tew ketch a flirt is tew travel the other way from which they are going, or set down on the grass and whissel sum lively tune till the flirt comes round.

Old bachelors make the flirts, and then the flirts git more than even, by making the old bachelors. A majority of the flirts git married finally, for they have a grate quantity of the most dainty titbits of woman's natur, and ains hav shrewdness to back up their sweetness.

Flirts don't deal in poetry and water greuel; they hav got tew hav brains, or else somebody would trade them out or their capital at the fast awop. There is sich a thing (I have been told bi those who kno sum more of these things than I do,) az old bachelors being manufactured out of disappointed love.

This is a good deal az sensible az a man's staying out in the cold all night, on the wrong side of a river, because he haz made up his mind tew ford it, in-ist sich a place where he knos the water iz over hiz bed, when if he would go a little further up or down the creek, he would find the crossing eazy, and a sweet little critter, with outstretched hands to beckon him across.

Disappointed luv must or course be all on one side, and ains't it enny more excuse for being an old bachelor than it iz for a man tew quit all kind of manual labor, just out ov spite, and jine a poor horse, because he knot lift a ton at one pop.

Old bachelors, others tell us, are made so because they fear the burden of a family. This would be a good excuse if there waz enny truth in it, the fact iz, if such men had a family, they would be the grasshoppers themselves that the bible speaks ov, az weighing so much to the pound.

An old bachelor will brag about his freedom to you, his relief from anxiety, his independence. This is a dead beat past recreation, for everybody knos there aint a more anxious dupe on earth than he iz. All his dreams are charcole sketches or boarding school misses; he dresses, greases his hair, paints his grizzly mustash, cultivates bunyons and horns, tew pleaz his captains, the wimmin, and only gits larfed at for biz pants.

I tried being an old bachelor till I waz about twenty years old, and cum very near dying a dozen times. I had more sharp pain in one year than I hav had since, put it all in a heap; I waz in a lively fever all the time.

If a man haint got ennything in his natur but vanity and self-love, he iz very apt tew want to be an old bachelor, and generally makes a good specimen of the critters; but what more disgusting traits can a man hav than these?—and there iz no stronger argument in favor of getting married than the fact that there aint nothing that will cure these complaints so thurly as a wife and fifteen or twenty babes.

There iz only one person who has inhabited this world, thus far, that think could hav bin an old bachelor and done the subject justice, and he waz Adam; but since Adam saw fit to open the ball, I hold it iz every man's duty to selekt a partner, and keep the dance hot.

IN A BAD WAY.—Would I were a Mormon with four-and-twenty wives, with twice a hundred children, and twice ten human lives; I'd raise me up a kingdom, all of my kith and kin, and make me a little paradise for all that dwell therein. And is it well, O Brigham Young, or is it rightly done, that you have forty wives, and I have never one? And is it well your children count above five score and three, and not a single child can trace his virtues down from me? You're but an ordinary man, your merits are but small, and what a fractional poor part to each your children fall; while I perchance on two or three my genius could bestow, and thus prove a parent to a Newton—or a Poe. No sewing buttons on for you, no rents are wanting stitches; you have a sponse for everything—one for each pair of breeches; and then, when weary day is over, each evening of your life, you have a home to visit, and a new and blooming wife. My love is boundless as the sea, as certain to endure, enough for four young loving wives I'm feeling very sure; then what a shame, O Brigham Young, you've one for every day, while I in single, sad estate must mourn my life away.

OLIVE LOGAN thinks that any woman who can protect herself in a horse-car is qualified to vote, and exclaims, "now, girls, be men!" This the Boston Post thinks is rather a difficult command to obey.

THE conscience fund of the United States Treasury amounts to over \$100,000.

The Supreme Court has decided that certificates of indebtedness and greenbacks, are exempt from State taxation.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have now in use 180 locomotives, 2,000 platform and 700 box freight cars, besides a large number of express and passenger cars.

The Methodist University at Santa Clara, California, has had there, clear of debt, worth \$75,000. There is to be an immediate effort for college buildings.

L. H. WAKFIELD has been appointed Postmaster at Portland, vice E. G. Randall, convicted of robbing the mails. Mr. W. is an ultra radical, but otherwise respectable, and we think will fill the office creditably.

The California Academy of Natural Sciences, San Francisco, has a rattlesnake's tail containing thirty rattles. The snake to which the tail once belonged was captured in Arizona, and was eight feet long.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—During the month of December there was shipped from San Francisco 497,924 cents of wheat, valued at \$920,774. There was also shipped during the same time 45,991 barrels of flour worth \$1,187,685.

FOUND THEM OUT.—A young woman in San Francisco thought to test the veracity of her many admirers by giving out that she had the small-pox, and hanging a yellow flag from her house. She succeeded admirably, not one of her devotees coming near her.

WHEN THEY WILL BE COUNTED.—The electoral votes for President will be opened and counted before both Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday of February next. According to the returns, Seymour will have eighty votes, and Grant two hundred and fourteen.

JUST SO.—Radical organs are now boasting that Grant will reduce the expenses of the Government \$1,000,000 a year. This is an admission, says the New Hampshire Patriot, that the radicals have been recklessly squandering or wickedly stealing that amount. In either case it proves that they are unfit to administer the Government.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The Secretary of the Interior, in his recent report, makes the following exhibit of land sales for the past year: Cash sales, 914,941.33 acres; located with military warrants, 512,533.42; taken for homesteads, 2,328,923.25; approved to States as swamp land, 259,187.85; grants to railroads, 697,257.57; located with college scrip, 1,942,880.05. Total, 6,655,742.50 acres.

Go Slow.—Many of the radical papers are getting alarmed at the rapid strides, this country is making towards despotism. The Somerset Herald, a leading republican paper in Pennsylvania, advises its friends in Congress to "go slow" on the suffrage question. It thinks it quite doubtful whether the people, in their present frame of mind, would endorse the proposed amendment to the Constitution conferring suffrage upon "all men without distinction of race or color."

CORRUPTION.—The New York Tribune charges that \$2,200,000 of the money agreed to be paid to Russia for Alaska passed into the hands of certain public men and leading journals of this country. It is, perhaps, true. Sumner, the immaculate, was the chief engineer of the treaty in the Senate, and doubtless knows all about the matter. Will he not, says an exchange, divulge the particulars, and let the people know what Senators and newspapers were bought?

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.—We have already noticed the death of Col. Parker, a gentleman who was very generally known and greatly esteemed in the Oro Fino country. We now learn that deceased had been deranged of mind for several months, and that his friends in Oro Fino had made arrangements to send him to San Francisco in order that he might have the very best medical treatment. On his arrival at Walla Walla it was found impossible for him to proceed further, and accordingly arrangements were made for him to remain at this place. He was placed under the care of Dr. Steinberger, who after consultation with Dr. Shell, agreed as to the course of treatment to be pursued. From the first his disease was of the brain, and although at times he seemed to improve, still there was no hope of permanent recovery. After his death, Dr. Steinberger made a post mortem examination, and found that an abscess had formed at the base of the brain, from which paralysis had resulted and death followed. The deceased was a gentleman who in life had many friends, and it is for their information and satisfaction that we have been thus particular in setting forth the causes that led to his death. His disease was such as to place him beyond medical relief, and all that was possible was done to smooth his passage to the grave.

UMATILLA COUNTY SEAT.—It will be noticed that the county seat of Umatilla county has been removed to the town of Pendleton, and that in future the offices of the county officials will be kept at that place. We learn that the lumber has been secured for the new county buildings, and it is expected to have the court house completed and ready for occupancy previous to the next term of the District Court. The new county seat is on the Upper Umatilla, about two miles above Swift's Station, and is located on Goodwin's claim. Two lots have already been laid off, and in a few months Pendleton promises to become a thriving place and the center of a large trade.

GOLDEN CHARIOT.—Work is progressing rapidly on this mine, and huge piles of glittering ore are the results. The Owyhee Mill will be employed on it next week.—Owyhee Avalanche.

Hopeful.
Mr. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, who is regarded as the confident of General Grant, has lately been making a speech in Congress, which is thought to foreshadow the policy of the in-coming administration. It was referred to at the time on the floors of Congress by Mr. Wood, (democrat) as "an introductory message, laying the foundations for the policy of the next administration," and of which he said, "so far as General Grant would faithfully, and in good faith, either initiate or carry out any reform, the minority would give to it its feeble support." To the promise of retrenchment and reform, we cry amen, and feel glad to see evidences that the in-coming administration recognizes the necessity of such a promise. We are not prepared to accept the situation in regard to reconstruction and "manhood suffrage, secured by legislation or constitutional amendment," as Mr. Washburn puts it up, but we endorse the truthfulness of all that he says in regard to "the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest office-holders," and entirely agree with him that it is time the representatives of the people were admonished "that their position and power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit, and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers, and the speculators who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury." This is pretty much what the democrats have been talking up for the last five or six years, and there is not one of that persuasion in the land who will not endorse Mr. Washburn's statement that "The statute books are loaded with legislation which will impose burdens on future generations. Public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railroad corporations; subsidies of untold millions of bonds for the same purposes have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public."

Mr. W. considers the subject of receipts and expenditures somewhat in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that there should be a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870, of \$150,000,000, over and above the expenses of the government. "With an exhibit of this character," he says in conclusion, "which is an exhibit that can be made if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go far in Europe, greenbacks will approximate gold in value; taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a course of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations."

The nob of these good things is in the proviso, and we confess our doubts of its coming about, for we can see no reason why the Congress should harmonize with this administration upon questions of retrenchment, economy and reform, that did not exist four years ago. And whilst we are disposed to receive the speech of Mr. Washburn as really the expression of General Grant, we can see nothing in it but a promise that the struggle which has been going on between the Legislative and Executive departments for the last four years is to still continue. It does not matter that in the programme laid down—General Grant concedes the entire radical platform of reconstruction and negro equality—simply for the reason that these things never had any value in the estimation of Congress, except as the means of obtaining power to be used for the purposes set forth by Mr. Washburn, of robbing and plundering the Treasury. This is to be the next battle ground, and the struggle in our opinion is to be harder than any through which we have yet passed. If the General fights it out on the line of retrenchment and reform, his main backing must come from the democratic party, and though it has had no hand in bringing him into the ring, and can afford but little more than moral support, it will be ready, as it was with Johnson, to pat him on the shoulder and stand by his back until his belly is knocked in.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BALL, given by the ladies to the Walla Walla packers, came off on Tuesday evening, and certainly was a pleasant affair. A gentleman who kept count, informs us that about eleven o'clock there was 108 ladies on the floor. The gentlemen outnumbered the ladies, and swelled the actual attendance to about two hundred and fifty. Mrs. J. H. Biewert and Mrs. Dr. Steinberger, assisted by Messrs. McAuliffe, Madigan and Ryan, acted as floor managers, and succeeded in preserving admirable order. The music was furnished by the Walla Walla String Band, led by Prof. Huson. The supper was got up and served under the direction of Mrs. G. F. Thomas, Mrs. Col. Cook, Mrs. N. T. Catoe, and Mrs. W. H. Newell, and presided over by these ladies it is faint praise to say that it was excellent. In the early part of the evening, Judge J. D. Mix, on behalf of the packers, returned thanks to the ladies for their generous entertainment, and neatly and eloquently complimented them on the success of their effort. Mr. W. H. Newell responded on behalf of the ladies, and assured the packers that their services and sacrifices were fully appreciated by the ladies of Walla Walla. The remarks of both gentlemen were received with applause. The Bank Exchange Hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and what with dancing and feasting, the ladies and their packer friends passed an evening of rare enjoyment.

BAXTER.—A shaft is being sunk on this lode, and occasionally extremely rich ore is disclosed. The indications are that it will in time develop well. We wish the persevering owners the success they merit.—Owyhee Avalanche.

Portland Correspondence.
PORTLAND, JANUARY 23, 1869.
FRIEND NEWELL.—I have spent some time in walking about over this little Metropolis of Oregon, and if the erection of fine buildings is evidence of the prosperity of a city, it can be said with truth some of the merchants and bankers here "have fared accumulated," even if "they may soon decay." There is not, perhaps, another city on the Pacific coast of the same age, where so many fortunes have been made within so few years, as there has been in Portland, Oregon. In this little city there is to be found more than a dozen of men, who are worth from two hundred and fifty thousand to a half a million of dollars each, while there is a few men here reported to be worth a much larger sum, all of which has been made here within the last ten or twelve years.

LADD'S NEW BANK.
In this city is to be seen some of the finest buildings on the Pacific coast; one in particular, Mr. W. S. Ladd's New Bank, at the corner of First and Stark streets, which has cost, with the lot, \$75,000 in gold. There is but few, if any, finer buildings on Broadway, New York, or Chestnut street, Philadelphia, than "Ladd's Bank," now being finished. It is an ornament to the city that has already many fine buildings, and will stand as a monument of the industry and prosperity of its founder, when we shall have passed away, and the keys to its strong vaults are held by his sons.

CONVICTION OF RANDALL.
The much talked of trial of Ex-Postmaster, E. G. (not A. W.) Randall, which has occupied the attention of many persons here, as well as throughout Oregon, (particularly the postmasters), has at last been brought to a close in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Deady. Mr. Randall was indicted at the November term of the Court, on the charge of breaking open a registered letter, containing gold dust, and stealing its contents. At the first trial the jury disagreed; a new jury was summoned; he was tried a second time, when some of the ablest lawyers in the State were engaged, both for the prosecution and defence—Judge Strong for the defendant, and Logan for the United States. He was ably defended, but far more ably prosecuted, for every one admits that Logan made the ablest speech ever delivered at an Oregon bar. The result was that Randall was convicted of a grave crime—violation of his oath of office, and stealing from the U. S. mails. His attorney, during the trial, took exception to the ruling of the Court, in relation to the exclusion of some immaterial evidence and acceptance of one of the jurors, and made a motion for a new trial, which was ably argued by Judge Strong. The Court took the matter under advisement for a week. The 23d of this month was set for the final disposition of the case. At an early hour the court room was filled, all anxious to know the fate of Randall. At the appointed hour the Court was opened, and Judge Deady read a carefully prepared resume of the evidence, and gave his opinion in a clear, distinct manner, supported by several decisions of the United States Courts in similar cases. Randall was asked by the Court if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced upon him, whereupon he arose and said a few words. He denied his guilt, but trusted that the guilty parties would get justice. This closed the trial of a man who has had twelve years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The opinion of the Court was given in a clear, calm, comprehensive and impartial manner, which must have carried conviction to the mind of every one present, that E. G. Randall was guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.

Thus closed the trial of a man who has had political rewards far beyond his merit, and has been favored with a position in the select circles of Portland society. It is expected by many that Senators Williams and Corbett will use their senatorial influence with the President, to obtain a pardon for Randall. Many persons are waiting to see what influence those Senators will have with a President that they labored hard to convict (but failed) of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mining Items.
IDA ELLMORE.—Richer ore than ever is now being taken out of this mine. The main or south shaft, which is being sunk on the lode, is down nearly 100 feet. A new level has been formed at a depth of 80 feet; a depth of about 60 feet has been attained in the north shaft, and we can safely assert, that at no time in the history of this celebrated mine have the indications been as brilliant as at present. The Ida Ellmore Mill is kept humming night and day on this ore, and of course there is no chance for bricks.

POORMAN.—This famous ledge is increasing daily, in quantity and quality; the yield now averages about 40 tons per day of excellent rock. The casing of the lode is, and always has been, very soft and easily worked, none but picking ground has been encountered, and the services of powder is hardly ever required. The Owyhee Mill is at work on the ore with good results.

MINNESOTA.—Work has been resumed on this lode. Several hands are employed sinking a shaft, and it looks exceedingly well. Some rich ore was ever extracted from any mine in the camp came from this lode; it was tested at one of the mills some time ago, but in such a blundering, bungling manner that a correct estimate could not be formed of its merits. We predict for the Minnesota a brilliant career yet.

WE have been informed of another rich strike not many miles from town, but owing to some complications we are not at liberty to give particulars at present.—Avalanche.

SMALL-POX ORDINANCE.
Ordinance No. 40.
To prevent the introduction and spread of small-pox in the city of Walla Walla, be people of the city of Walla Walla do ordain as follows, to wit:
Sec. 1. All persons residing within the limits of the city of Walla Walla, or engaged in business therein, are hereby required to be vaccinated within fifteen days after the passage of this Ordinance: Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to compel a person to be twice vaccinated, if in the opinion of a physician it is not deemed necessary.
Sec. 2. If the operation of vaccination is performed by a practicing physician, and physician is hereby required to keep a record of the names of all persons upon whom he shall have performed said operation, which record shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Board of Health of said city.
Sec. 3. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than five, nor more than fifteen dollars.
Passed the Council January 19, 1869.
WILLIAM KILMOUR, President Common Council.
Approved, January 27, 1869.
JAMES McADAM, Mayor.
L. DAT, City Clerk.

The Early Settlers.
WALLULA, JANUARY 25, 1869.
BORER STATESMAN.—Walla Walla Valley has a history that is peculiarly its own; by 1804, down to Col. Steptoe's defeat, in 1858, the history of Walla Walla Valley is one of marked incidents, and well worth the trouble of gathering together and preserving. There is a class of men still living in this Valley, who have assisted to make a portion of this history; they are the remnant of the pioneers. Tallude to the Canadians; yet, in all that I have read, or heard said about this Valley, this class has been left almost entirely out, when really, and in truth they formed the nucleus round which we now all revolve. Many of these old Canadian pioneers were forced to abandon their claims just previous to the war of '56, and some subsequently. Many left the Valley never to return, and many "Have gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." Still, there are some left, and some of these, and some of the dead, I propose to name here, and give the date of their arrival in the country, and settlement in the Valley. (By arrangement, I mean when they arrived in Oregon or Washington.)

Abadie, J. M. 1855, settled in the Valley 1856. Beauchamp, E. 1837, settled in the Valley 1837. Beauchamp, J. 1856, settled in the Valley 1857. Brabois, Oliver 1836, settled in the Valley 1835. Chartier, F. 1856, settled in the Valley 1857. O'neal, Lewis 1845, settled in the Valley 1835. McBean, Wm. 1833, settled in the Valley 1833. Loresque, Old 1823, settled in the Valley 1834. McDoughan, M. 1835, settled in the Valley 1837. Morrin, A. 1847, settled in the Valley 1856. Morrissette, T. 1849, settled in the Valley 1855. Pambrun, A. D. 1831, settled in the Valley 1833. La Courne, A. 1842, settled in the Valley 1837. Raymond, B. 1837, settled in the Valley 1837. Raymond, N. 1833, settled in the Valley 1833. T-lier, Old 1830, settled in the Valley 1855.

It is not expected that I could name all the Canadians that are entitled to the term of "pioneer," but I have named enough to give a starter and draw out the facts; it is facts I am after. I don't suppose that the sixteen I have named above cultivate one thousand acres of land in the Valley. There are various reasons why they are not in better circumstances; every one of them named above were sufferers by the Indian war of 1856-7; the government surveys were not spread over the Valley till 1860, and from that time down to the present a great deal of the land has been in litigation. But notwithstanding all this, they are all in fair circumstances, have enough to eat, drink, and to wear; pay their taxes regularly, and seem to enjoy life as highly, and are as good citizens as any part of our community. I claim that they are entitled to a little more consideration at the hands of our "writers up" of this Valley than they have as yet received. But more of this anon.

There are also some Americans, now residents of this Valley, who are old settlers, and are entitled to be mentioned in this connection. Their names are Henri M. Chase, Wm. Woodward and Charles Ward. Chase came to the country in 1848, and settled in this Valley in 1854. Woodward came to the country in 1849, and Ward in 1854, both settlers of the Valley in 1856.

I am aware of not having named all the old settlers, but if I have gained my object—to do some one who is knowing to all the details—I am satisfied; it is historical facts I am after. I don't consider myself a pioneer, although I landed at Portland with my family in the winter of 1856-7, and have been a permanent resident of this Valley for nine years. COMTEX.

BIRTH.
On the 27th inst., the wife of B. F. REGAN, Esq., of a son.
PERRAULT & BUTLER,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
LEWISTON, I. T.

WILL RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS to be forwarded to the Mines.
Matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Mark Goods care of "P. & B. Lewiston."
JOS. PERRAULT, Proprietor.
PERRAULT & BUTLER,
Wholesale & Retail
Dealers in Hardware, Groceries,
LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.
Lewiston, I. T., Jan 23, 1869 7-6m

NOTICE.
To the People of Umatilla County.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT of the Legislature, and Commission, we have caused the COUNTY RECORDS to be moved to PENDLETON, in the County Seat of said County, and from and after the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1869, all county business will be transacted at the town of PENDLETON.
O. F. THOMAS, Sheriff of Umatilla County.
J. M. McADAM, Clerk of Umatilla County.
January 25, 1869 7-4

The Most Successful Book
Yet published on the War, written from a Southern stand-point, is
ALEX. H. STEPHENS'
Official History of the
War Between the States,
Its Causes, Character, conduct, and Results.

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The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this Official History, and ready sale, combined with a very liberal commission, makes it one of the best Subscription Books published.
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San Francisco,
7-5w General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.
TO THE HEIRS AT LAW AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF WILLIAM H. WHITFAR, deceased. You are hereby notified that an affidavit has been filed in the office of DAVID WOOD, alleging that the Homestead Entry, No. 131, made by said W. H. WHITFAR, on the 11th day of July, 1863, and embracing the South-East quarter of the South-West quarter of Section No. 1, and the East half of the North-East quarter, and the North-East quarter of the South-East quarter of Section No. 12, in Township No. 9, North of Range No. 37 East, in Town No. 10, North of Range No. 37 East, has been returned to the United States, by reason of your failure to conform to the requirements of the said Homestead Act, and asking that the said entry may be canceled. You are further notified that depositions in relation to said alleged abandonment will be taken before O. P. LACY, Notary Public, at his office, in Walla Walla City, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1869, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and such evidence as may be taken will be forwarded to this office on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1869.
JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T.
Dated January 15, 1869. 7-6w

CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.
[CONCLUDED.]
ARTICLE XI.
Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following terms: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

ARTICLE XII.
The two post departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII.
Each office grants to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XIV.
The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire. The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV.
When in any part of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any express to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XVI.
Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of any accounts between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVII.
Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postage upon correspondence returned which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII.
In view of the possible desire of other German states to avail themselves of the advantages of postal association with the States now embraced in the North German Union, it is further agreed that the provisions of this convention shall be extended to and shall comprise them, whenever such other States shall declare their desire to join for this purpose, and notice thereof shall have been given to the United States Post Department.

ARTICLE XIX.
The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XX.
From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices and between the United States office on the part, and on the other part, of Bremen and also of Hamburg, shall cease to be in force, except for the settlement of accounts which shall have previously accrued thereunder.

This convention, being first approved, shall take effect not later than the 1st day of January next, and shall continue in force until cancelled by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year from the date when one party shall have given notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
[SEAL] JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c.
[SEAL] RICHARD V. PHILIPSBORN,
Director General of the Post Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.
Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the North German Union, agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berlin, the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this department, and Richard V. Philipsborn, Director General of the Post Department of the North German Union, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

I witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed hereto, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
[SEAL] ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

ESTATE OF JOHN SILVERTHORN.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF UMATILLA County, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of JOHN SILVERTHORN, deceased: MARY A. SILVERTHORN, Administratrix, having filed her final account of her administration of the estate of John Silvertorn, deceased, in this Court, and rendered the same for settlement, and having in due claim to the residue of the property on the ground that she is the only surviving heir of the deceased, it is ordered that the 4th day of April, 1869, being a day of term of this Court, be appointed for the settlement of said account, and the hearing of said claim, and that due notice thereof be given by publication in the Walla Walla Statesman once a week for four consecutive weeks.
G. W. BAILEY,
County Judge.
January 25, 1869. 7-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the foregoing order, the application of MARY A. SILVERTHORN, Administratrix of JOHN SILVERTHORN, deceased, for a final settlement of her account as Administratrix, and to have the property of the estate turned over to her as the heir of the deceased, will be heard before the County Court of Umatilla County, on the 6th day of April, 1869, when and where all persons interested may be heard.
D. M. MIX & L. A. MULLAN,
Attorneys for Administratrix.
January 25, 1869. 7-4w

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

DR. J. H. DAY,
—DEALER IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

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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.

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EXTRACTS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
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PATENT MEDICINES,
—ALSO—
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
COLORS, &c.

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully 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.

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Gold Dust and
Ores, Assayed Correctly and Re-
TURNED MADE IN 6 HOURS.
Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

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ADAMS BROTHERS,
Walla Walla, July 17, 1868.

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H. PARKER.

H. PARKER is a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for States and Territories. 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.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands.
H. PARKER is on HAND AGAIN, with all his Plans and Records, prepared by order of the Commissioner of Deeds.

Homestead Claimants,
whose files are of record, has expired. Have full instructions from the Land Department, Walla Walla City, which must be complied with, in order to merit a continuance of the conditions imposed on us as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business.
32-3m H. PARKER

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

NOTICE.
H. PARKER has REBUILT and FURNISHED the above house, SECOND TO NONE in the city, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having
Accommodations for Over 200 Guests,
with all the conveniences, well ventilated and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the patronage of the past six years, he begs his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the future. Strangers will find his advantages, and give him a call. The table will always be supplied with only the best.

Be on the Market.
PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An OMBUS is always in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the hotel.
FREE OF CHARGE.
THOMAS SMITH,
33 ly

L. B. ANDREWS,
Real Estate and General Business
AGENT.
SEATTLE, W. T.
REFERENCES:—Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice Washington Territory; Hon. H. F. Dunton, Associate Justice, Washington Territory; Hon. S. Garfield, Surgeon General, Washington Territory; Hon. P. D. Moore, Ex Collector Internal Revenue, W. T. 4-6m

SWIFT'S NEW STORE,
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.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL,
KEPT BY
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

Money Market.

San Francisco Local Tender rates.....74@74 1/2

S. H. McLaughlin is still in arrears to this office. We fear we shall have to write the word "bilk" after his name.

PROF. HUSON, the dancing master, is politely requested to call at this office and settle his account, and thereby save costs.

FOR WHITE PINE—Several parties have left Walla Walla for White Pine within the last week. Among them we notice Messrs. W. T. Aubrey and Jas. Chaney, both well known citizens and clever gentlemen.

MOOSE CREEK MINES.—By way of Lewiston, favorable reports reach us from the Moose Creek mines, near the head of the Clearwater. Men who are wintering in there are making from \$5 to \$50 a day to the hand, using rockers.

SCHOOL SUSPENDED.—Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases, the school in District No. 1, is temporarily suspended. It is hoped that the state and safety of the public health will soon admit of the reopening of the school.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to the apprehension of contagious disease it is deemed prudent to postpone the lecture announced for this evening. Due notice will be given of the time when the lecture will be delivered.

INFORMATION WANTED OF the whereabouts of one Webster S. Kellogg. When last heard from he was in Walla Walla, W. T., in May, 1867. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his brother, Horace A. Kellogg, Dayton, Nevada.

BE CLEANLY.—At a time when the small pox is all around us, common prudence dictates that back yards, alley-ways, and all other receptacles of filth be cleaned. Small pox flourishes in filth, and hence now more than ever it becomes property owners and all others to keep their premises cleanly.

PURE VACCINE MATTER.—Dr. Steinberger & Miner request us to say that they have just received a lot of pure vaccine matter direct from the cow. In vaccination it is of the first importance that the matter should be pure, otherwise the person operated on is liable to contract a disease quite as dangerous as the small pox.

COLLECTION.—On Thursday afternoon, Messrs. Percival and Duff took up a collection for the benefit of Frank Clement, the man who had his leg broken whilst assisting in removing the Express office, and in a short time succeeded in raising \$120. The resolutions with which our citizens respond to all charitable appeals is eminently creditable.

SMALL POX AT LEWISTON.—We learn that there has been three cases of well defined small pox at Lewiston. The disease was confined to a single family, just up from California. The father and two daughters were down at the same time. The girls got along finely and are now out of danger. The father, whose name we are unable to ascertain, died. The disease had not assumed the form of an epidemic, as no new cases are reported.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.—Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has declined to permit the use of any of the buildings at the military post for the purpose of a small pox hospital. The Council met on Wednesday evening, and having heard the decision read, at once determined to procure other quarters, where those who may be taken down with the disease can have all proper attention. The members of the Council are doing all that they can in this matter, and if the scourge comes on us it will find us not altogether unprepared.

JUDGE WYCHE'S LECTURE, at the Court House, on Friday night last, drew out a large and fashionable audience, including quite a number of ladies. The lecture was mainly devoted to a sketch of the life and public services of Dr. Whitman, and included many items of interest relating to the early settlement of this country. Like all of Judge Wyche's efforts, the lecture was able and eloquent and drew forth frequent expressions of approbation. The music by the Glee Club added materially to the interest of the occasion, and altogether we have rarely seen an audience better pleased.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—Commencing with the month of December, Sheriff McAuliff has collected and paid over the following sums on account of delinquent taxes:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. December, 1868, \$1,385 68; January, 1869, 3,295 74; Total, \$4,681 42.

THE FIRST CASE.—A man named Jos. Farquar, lately down from Lewiston, was taken sick at the Oriental Hotel, in the early part of the week. The symptoms clearly indicating the small-pox, it was deemed proper to have him removed, and accordingly quarters were procured for him at Dutch Joe's residence, on Alder street, near Second, where he has the attention his condition requires. Dr. Steinberger, his attending physician, informs us that the disease is of a mild type, and that there is little or no danger of its spreading.

PEST HOUSE.—Some objection having been urged against the locality selected for the pest house, we publish the following communication as justifying the action of the Council: To the Hon. Common Council of the City of Walla Walla:—Gentlemen: As requested by your honorable body, we inspected the premises purchased by the City Council for a Pest House; and in our opinion, under the circumstances, we consider that—with the necessary care which you have to guard against—the locality on which it is situated is a good one, and that there is no danger of communicating disease from it to any resident citizens.

L. H. GOODWIN, W. S. MINKER, J. DOBSON.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On the morning of the 27th, a painful accident happened to a man named Frank Clement, who was assisting to remove the fixtures of the express office. He was prying with a heavy crow-bar, and his hold giving way the bar came down with great force striking one of his legs, just above the ankle, breaking both bones. Drs. Steinberger and Miner were called to his assistance, and re-set the broken limb. The unfortunate man is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he has a wife and several children. He is a butcher by trade, and is spoken of by those who know him as a steady, industrious man. He was at once removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, under the care of the Sisters, where he will receive every care and attention.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to January 20th.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In the Senate a memorial was presented asking the removal of political disabilities from all Superintendents of Insane Asylums at the South.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to legalize coin contracts.

The second section appropriates a hundred and forty millions of dollars to be paid for the annual payment of interest and to reduce the principal of the public debt, said amount to be in lieu of the sinking fund provided in Act February 23rd, 1862. Sec. 3 provides for exchange of greenbacks in sums of not less than fifty dollars for bonds payable in coin, redeemable in ten years and payable in forty years, bearing 5 per cent. interest and exempt from taxation. Sec. 4 provides for issue of gold notes bearing interest and payable on demand. Sec. 5 authorizes National banks to issue any amount of notes without interest, payable in coin, not to exceed 65 per cent. of the amount in government bonds deposited as security for their circulation.

Williams and Cattel offered several amendments, which were ordered printed.

Harlan made a lengthy personal explanation in reply to charges by newspaper correspondents.

The Senate considered the bill to regulate duty on copper, and without final action adjourned.

In the House, among the bills introduced was one introduced by Poland, providing for the issue of United States bonds for a free system of national banking; by Van Horn, a bill for the construction of a line of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Post Office Department; by Banks, exempting manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax; by Bingham, to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress; by Garfield, fixing the number of Brigadier Generals at eight; by Lawrence, abolishing the franking privilege after March 4th next.

Holman offered a resolution that no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress in bonds or money to railroads or other corporations or to private local enterprises, but that the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to present necessities in such manner as will relieve the people from the burden of taxation; also, that grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever. Holman moved the previous question, which was seconded. The first resolution was adopted, yeas 90, nays 67. The second resolution was laid on the table, by yeas 110, nays 54, as it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill.

The appropriation bill passed with the amendments reported by the committee.

Huntwell gave notice that next Saturday he would call up the proposed Constitutional amendment in relation to suffrage in time to offer the amendments and take the vote on the following Tuesday.

Butler, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the Senate Corbett presented a memorial from the citizens of Washington Territory against the submission of the question of the ownership of San Juan Island to arbitration.

Corbett introduced a bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad through Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific.

Thayer offered a Constitutional amendment to prevent the disfranchisement of any citizen on account of color. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Cooper bill. Several amendments were offered and variously disposed of. The Cooper bill finally passed and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House Ely offered a resolution to print three hundred thousand copies of Commissioner Wells' report. Kelly opposed the resolution and denounced Wells' statements as false, delusive and damaging to the country. The debate was continued by Garfield, Jenks, Butler, Morehead and Ely, and the resolution was finally adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to preserve the purity of elections in the territories. Phelps offered an amendment providing for the representation of minors—rejected by 48 to 16. After considerable debate the bill was passed 61 to 56.

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill to grant land and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railroad was taken up. Price offered an amendment that a subsidy in bonds be issued for no more than fifty-four miles of the road. Maynard inquired whether the bill could be considered under the resolution adopted yesterday. The Speaker said that was a matter for the House to decide. Price remarked that the House might as well fight the battle as to subsidies on this bill as any other. Several other amendments were offered including two providing that the lands shall be sold only to actual settlers. Washburne, of Illinois, made an elaborate speech in opposition to the bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Senate took up Motion's bill to prohibit the collection by States of capitation taxes from railway passengers. Motion moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Frelinghuysen wished to be heard before the reference of the bill in defense of the interests of his State.

Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to promote commerce among the States, being Sherman's railroad bill. Williams gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the constitutional amendment in regard to suffrage reported by the Judiciary Committee giving Congress the power to abrogate any restrictions on the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill which makes the national currency set by which several changes. It provides the manner in which banks shall go into liquidation and for the payment of Receivers. It requires all banks selected as depositories to deposit bonds as security for such deposits. Whenever the money so deposited exceeds twenty per cent. the Treasurer

is required to reduce the amount to ninety per cent. It imposes a severe penalty on any officer for obtaining deposits. No bank shall make any loan on U. S. Notes or on the circulation of banker's collateral to loans. All contracts made upon such collateral are to be void.

The amendments reported by the committee to Sherman's railroad bill were read. Mr. Vickers made a lengthy speech against the bill. An amendment was offered and adopted providing that the Baltimore and Potomac road may be adopted as a portion of the line between Washington and Baltimore on satisfactory terms. Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the sections relating to the Cleveland and Cincinnati roads, so as to make the bill provide for a road between New York and Washington. Agreed to.

Mr. Wiley moved to amend by providing for a road from Washington to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near Staunton, Virginia. He said this road is only one hundred miles long and would open a direct railway communication with the valley of the Mississippi. Sherman preferred that the bill should simply provide for a road to New York. Pomeroy said they already had a good road to New York. There was a very great need for a new railroad from Washington to the West. He regarded Wiley's amendment as more important than the bill itself. Wiley finally withdrew the amendment.

Howard introduced a supplemental bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for a guarantee by the Government of payment of the interest on the company's bonds to the extent of forty thousand dollars in bonds per mile. It is secured by the retention of sums due for Government transportation and receipts of two per cent. of the road's gross earnings.

In the House a bill was passed, after some debate, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint midshipmen to the naval academy by the 4th of March next from any State in which the election of Congressmen will not occur before the 4th of July, on the nomination of the member of the House of the preceding Congress; providing that no appointment shall be made from States not entitled to representation.

Shelbarger introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disability.

The Pacific Railroads.—Referring to the competition between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, the Humboldt Register remarks: Should this bitter rivalry, how ever, continue to widen and deepen, and finally result in the building of two roads, instead of one, across the continent, the people will have great cause to be thankful, as competition is what they want, above all else, in these powerful railroad monopolies. The withholding of bonds for one hundred miles of the Union Pacific, by the Government, has not in the least, however, checked the progress of the road, as they are pushing ahead as if nothing had occurred, determined to pass Ogden, if possible, before the Central Pacific reaches that point, which should the weather confine mild, they probably do. This would diminish very much the chances of the Central Pacific continuing on toward St. Louis; but, in any event, should the Union Pacific attempt to pass on to the Pacific with an independent line, the Central Pacific will find the means of self-preservation in an independent line by the way of St. Louis.

TIERNEY & Co., on the south extension of the Oro Fino, are busy sinking their shaft and the hole looks well; the rock obtained is of a similar character to that of the Ida Billmore—Oregian Avalanche.

MARRIED.

On Dry Creek, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Sweeney, Mr. R. A. Eddy to Miss Eowina M. Abbott, both of Walla Walla county.

Ranche for Sale.

FOR SALE—One of the finest ranches in the Valley, situated three miles from town, on the Yellow Hook Creek. On this Ranch there is 120 acres of improved land, a comfortable Dwelling House, Frame Granary, and Stables. Also, 400 different varieties of Fruit Trees, and 400 Vines, all bearing the finest kind of Fruit. Inquire of J. M. ABADIE 617

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Fresh Supplies of GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, received by every steamer, also, Grass and Clover Seeds, of suitable varieties for this climate, comprising in all The Largest Collection of Seeds To be found on this Coast. Orders, by mail or express, promptly attended to. Address: GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedman, 614m 317 Washington Street, San Francisco.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

GEORGE SAVAGE, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING recently returned from Walla Walla, is prepared to do all work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watch work feels confident of giving satisfaction. Special care given to F. W. Watches. All work sent by express will be promptly attended to. Shop next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main Street. 42 1/2

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, (S. S. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST Judicial District, To G. G. RICHARDSON: You are hereby notified that L. WHITE & COMPANY have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard before Hon. J. E. Wyche, Judge of said Court, on Thursday, the 28th 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 21/100 dollars, and interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1868, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by plaintiffs. Complaint filed September 24th, 1868. 50 2m FRANK P. DUGAN, Atty for Plffs.

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED.

THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY is prepared to purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same to Soap or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Reese's Mill. 417

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 an equally good article can be had any where from below. Factory on Mill Creek, just below Reese's Standard Mill. 417

DR. W. S. MINKER,

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. Minker has permanently located at Walla Walla, Office, on Second street, in the rear of Mr. A. Eyer's Store. 15 1/2



A great French Physician says: "More than half 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.

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 defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupefy and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates.

"I love much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." Rev. W. H. Wagoner, Madrid, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our soldiers with the most astonishing effect." G. W. D. Anderson, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

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

It is perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS is departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of my signature on a deep blue 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 cheap bottles. See that our Private Stamp is on every cork.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers through out the world.

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

FLEAS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain in exterminating the insect species—Fleas, Boasches, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, 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 taken with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent distiller 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 flask. Beware of counterfeits.

The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you send us your name and address.

Sold by all druggists and dealers on Pacific coast.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs 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, BURNS, EAR ACHES, FEVER CUTS OR WOUNDS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, OR any other complaints requiring an external application.

FOR HORSES.

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, King Bone, Bruises, Wind Galls, Strains, &c.

It should be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness of efficacy.

All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 20 1/2 yew

Physicians' Carbs.

STEINBERGER & MINKER, Physicians and Surgeons, OFFICE ON Third Street, Opposite the Engine House, And near the Court House. C. M. STEINBERGER, M. D., W. MINKER, M. D.

VACCINATION! VACCINATION!!

DRS. STEINBERGER & MINKER are now vaccinated with the VACCINE MATTER, to Vaccinate every body, at one dollar a head. Come to the Court House, at any hour between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. 617

E. SHIEL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. 517 WALLA WALLA. [11

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S

MEDICAL OFFICE, MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SEWING MACHINES' STORE. PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED 1842. 1861

DR. CHARLES HERLOG,

DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Street, next door the Assay Office, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. 117

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDESIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE

of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING and 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, &c. Terms, Cash. 29 3m

PUBLIC HALL.

THE BUILDING formerly known as the BANK EXCHANGE, has been fitted up for the purpose of a PUBLIC HALL, and can be had for BALLS, PARTIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c., 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. [1-1m] M. OSGROVE.

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, 1869. 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 excels all other companies in the

Largest Number Insured, 52,384.

The largest amount insured.....\$10,521,850 00

The largest amount assets, Feb. 1, 1868.....\$5,319,319 00

The largest annual income from premiums.....\$857,256 00

The largest annual income from interest.....1,814,761 00

The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash".....40,113,047 00

IT HAS PAID

The largest annual cash dividend, 1867.....\$2,117,114 00

The largest total dividends.....12,500,000 00

Additions for dividends, &c., &c.....27,000,000 00

IT SHOWS

The lowest rate of mortality to insure.....9.00 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 \$930,000, being more than four times that of any other Company.

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

For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c., Apply to

R. W. HEATH, Jr., Agent for Oregon & the Territories, Office—cor. Front and Stark Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

O. P. LACY, Local Agent, WALLA WALLA, W. T. 48 3m

Attorneys' Cards.

E. L. SHARPSTEIN, N. B. JOHNSON, SHARPSTEIN & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 22 3m

W. G. LANGFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government. Claims against the Government of every nature promptly attended to. 4 1/2 y

N. T. CATON, E. C. ROSS, CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Laster. 28 1/2

L. A. MULLAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO the superior understanding and entering lands &c. the different land offices, and making Final Homestead Proofs. Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bonuses and other claims collected from the United States promptly. 24 1/2

J. H. BLEWETT,

County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, &c., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States or for or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention to the sale, renting of care of real-estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1868. 29 1/2

W. PHORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Will attend to collection of debts, powers of attorney, transfer of real or personal property, &c. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 38 1/2

S. M. CUFF,

CUFF & DAY, PHOTOGRAPHERS, WALLA WALLA, W. T. We are now prepared to take PICTURES in Every style of Art, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at all times, and in all kinds of weather. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5 1/2

FERROTYPISTS,

OFFICIAL.

CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE POST DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the North German Union, by means of their respective post departments; and this correspondence shall embrace—

- 1st. Letters ordinary and registered. 2d. Newspapers, book packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries or destined for either, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

The offices for the exchange of mails shall be— (a) on the part of the United States:

- 1st. New York. 2d. Boston. 3d. Portland. 4th. Detroit. 5th. Chicago. (b) on the part of the North German Union: 1st. Aachen, (Aix la Chapelle). 2d. Bremen. 3d. Hamburg.

The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III.

Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and shall at no cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation.

The two offices, however, mutually agree that, in making contracts for the despatch of mails from American ports, or from European ports, those steamers and lines should always be employed, so far as consistent with the rates of postage, by which the mails despatched shall earliest arrive at their destination; and when the speed is substantially the same, that the most favorable pecuniary conditions should be preferred.

It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rate of progression, shall be— 1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

It is, however, understood that so long as the German office employs the 10g as its standard for the single weight of letters which it despatches, it shall also be accepted by the United States office as the equivalent of 15 grammes, in respect to the mails which it receives from the German office.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations shall be as follows: 1st. On letters from the United States via direct line of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, (conditioned that the sea rate in such case shall not exceed five cents for single letter rate and ten cents per kilogram for other correspondence.)

2d. On letters from the North German Union via said direct line, (subject to same condition,) four silver groschen.

3d. On letters from the United States via England, fifteen cents.

4th. On letters from the North German Union via England, six silver groschen.

5th. Of the international letter postage via England, the ocean single letter rate shall not exceed eight cents, nor shall the English and Belgian single letter transit rates exceed one cent each.

6th. It is further agreed, that whenever any other regular line of steamers is employed, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the North of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate five cents, and for each kilogram of other correspondence ten cents, in that case the international single rate of letter postage by such line shall be reduced to ten cents.

7th. On all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

The preparation of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII, mentioned; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ARTICLE VII.

If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, but charged with the deficient postage.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied in the United States a fine not exceeding five cents, and in the North German Union an additional charge not exceeding two silver groschen. This fine, or additional charge, as well as the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

ARTICLE VIII.

The correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following: First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension. Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Fourth. So long as any customs duty may be levied on any articles exchanged in the course of this exchange, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

It is further agreed, that except a small local carrier's charge, (so long as it shall exist in the rural districts of North Germany,) no charge whatever, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery of, or when miscarried, for the recovery of any registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

NOTICE

TO—

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!!

PLANING MILL!!

—AND—

Sash, Door, and Blind Factory.

I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand:

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

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

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

DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8.

And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes.

Pioneer Washer.

I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same.

UNDERTAKING.

I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable.

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

W. M. GLASFORD, 34-4f Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Look at these Prices

FOR GENUINE

WALTHAM WATCHES.

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

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

The 'Waltham Watch Co.' movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 3oz. case, with Gold Joints, \$29 coin.

The same in 4oz. case, \$32. In 5oz. case, \$36 coin.

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

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

'P. S. Bartlett' Watch in 2 1/2oz 13 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin.

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

Appleton, Tracy & Co.' Watch in 2 1/2oz 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 prepay the Express charges to San Francisco overland. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

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

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

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths, 519 Broadway, N. Y.

One block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

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

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

Office of WALLA, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

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

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

And we also refer to T. W. RAYMOND, Esq., San Francisco. B. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco. T. B. BUTLER, Esq., U. S. Min., San Francisco. W. S. HOBART, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada.

WALLA WALLA

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

Is now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

in the line of CASTINGS, MACHINERY

&c., that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,

and to Compete with any Foundry

in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.

Our Motto is "PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP."

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (12-4f) WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

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 8 inches thick and TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS.

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

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

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

Remember Dovell's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla.

JOHN DOVELL.

W. B. KELLY,

House Carpenter and Joiner, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK promptly attended to. Also, FURNITURE, and attends to Jobbing generally.

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Fevers, Lipo, Bad Breaths, Slow Completion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect.

No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an 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 it to you, and without the name of the present.

PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

ST-186-X.

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

DAZELION—For Inflammation of the joints and Dropsical Affections.

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

WINTERGREEN—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing Also clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, nutmeg &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 effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth, the most every family, and each case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

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

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

Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

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

REDDINGTON & CO. San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

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

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

READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Bites, Scalds, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns and Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. H. LEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo & Co. and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment. ED. SEAR, Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1861.

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

LYON'S FLEA POWDER.

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

Beetles, Ants, Roaches, &c., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death. It should be in every cupboard!

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

New York House. Pharmacist says: "We have used LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire success."

COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House. S. T. COZZENS, American Hotel.

ACKER & TRADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel. S. LELAND & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

The genuineness of this article is guaranteed by its length. Wherever it is used it advertises itself.

The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation of counterfeit.

Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

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

American Saw Company.

EMERSON'S PATENT TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, ADDRESS

EMERSON'S PATENT TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS, with Adjustable Sockets, Saw-Gummers, Swages, Cant Dogs, Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

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

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, ss. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST Judicial District. TO JOHN QUINN: You are hereby notified that DENNIS WILLARD has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 20th day of November, 1898; and unless you appear at said term 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 one hundred and fifty-two dollars, due on account of your property has been retained in this case to satisfy said claim. Complaint filed September 23, 1898.

B. L. SHARPEIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN COWS and THREE YEARLINGS Choice Cattle, are offered for sale. Price of Cows, \$25; Yearlings, \$20; Calves, \$12 1/2. The Cows are half Durham, and offer an excellent opportunity to persons desiring to raise good stock. For further particulars, apply to A. LAFAYE, Frenchtown, 3-2*

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

CONTINUES TO RECEIVE

The Unqualified Indorsement

OF THE MOST

PROMINENT

PHYSICIANS

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FACT THAT THE

Ingredients are Not Kept Secret;

AND ALSO, BECAUSE

Helmhold's

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

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

A WORD OF

CAUTION.

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

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

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

General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Power, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, AND IN FACT

All the Concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated State of the System.

TO INSURE TH GENUINE,

CUT THIS OUT.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. September 25, 1898. 41-ly

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT \$390,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest prize paid for Doubletons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

CUBA!

CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT \$390,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest prize paid for Doubletons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. 51-2m

French Medical Office.

Dr. JULIEN PERRELL, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Graduate of the United States Army, and Physician of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco.

Dr. PERRELL has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Armory Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 9, 10, 11, first floor, up stairs, entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento streets.

Dr. PERRELL's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various forms of Nervous and Physical Debility, the results of injurious habits acquired in youth, which usually terminate in impotence and sterility, and permanently induce all the concomitants of old age. Where a secret infirmity exists involving the happiness of a life and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal, for it is a fact that premature decline of the vigor of manhood, matrimonial unhappiness, compulsory single life, etc., have their sources in causes, the germ of which is planted in early life, and the latter fruit lasted long after patients laboring under this complaint will complain of one or more of the following symptoms: Nocturnal Emissions, Pains in the Back and Head, Patients suffering from venereal diseases in any stage, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Babo Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, etc. will be treated successfully. All Syphilitic and Mercurial taints entirely removed from the system.

Dr. PERRELL's diplomas are