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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.

Democratic Territorial Convention.

The Democratic Territorial Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Delegate to Congress, to be elected next June, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at Vancouver, Clark county, on Thursday, 22d day of April next.

All who are opposed to the so-called "Reconstruction measures" of Congress, including the universal extension of the right of suffrage to negroes, Chinese and other mongrel and inferior races, and in favor of an economical administration of the Federal, State and Territorial governments by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity, are cordially invited to participate in the primary meetings for the election of Delegates to said Convention.

Democratic County Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, held at the Court House, on Thursday, March 11, the following proceedings were had: The number of Delegates to each Convention was fixed at 34, apportioned as follows:

Table showing apportionment of delegates to various precincts: Walla Walla Precinct (10), Cappel (3), Patit (1), Touchet (1), Russell Creek (3), Frenchtown (3), Dry Creek (3), Mill Creek (3), Palaha (1), Snake River (1), Wallula (1).

Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republicans of Walla Walla county are requested to meet in their respective precincts on SATURDAY, April 3d, 1899, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Walla Walla, on SATURDAY, April 10, 1899, at 12 o'clock, m.

Table showing apportionment of delegates to various precincts: Walla Walla (12), Dry Creek (1), Mill Creek (1), Russell Creek (1), Patit (1), Palaha (1), Cappel (1), Touchet (1), Wallula (1), Frenchtown (2).

STRAIN THE BUTTERMILK.

Place a common wire sieve over a milk-pail, and pour the buttermilk into it; with a spoon move the strainings gently from one side of the sieve to the other, until the buttermilk is drained off. What is left in the sieve is called fancy butter, and makes excellent shortening.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom; he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he who thinks himself the wisest man is generally the greatest fool.

An exchange says that the Grecian bend is achieved by throwing the chest forward and the trunk backward. What is done with the rest of the baggage?

WILLIE WENT A WOOLING.

Young Willie went a wooling One pleasant Sunday night; Went wooling Jennie Gilbert— Pray who had a better right?

The dew was on the flowers, The stars were shining bright, When Willie went a wooling, One pleasant Sunday night.

The path led through the meadow, To farmer Gilbert's house, And Willie trod as gently, And "shilly as a mouse."

But his heart it grew tumultuous, When first he saw the light In farmer Gilbert's parlor, That pleasant Sunday night.

Jennie Gilbert was the mistress Of farmer Gilbert's farm, And many fond admirers Had offered her their arm;

And told her how they loved her, But it wasn't told aright, Until Willie went a wooling, One pleasant Sunday night.

She was her father's all on earth; Her mother, years ago, Went down the darkened valley, And crossed the river's flow;

And Jennie grew to womanhood— Of her father's home the light, Where Willie went a wooling, One pleasant Sunday night.

'Twas never known what Willie said, Nor how his love he told, For—Jennie let him hold her hand, (Perhaps that made him bold);

But he kissed her on her burning cheek, Her little hand held tight— Did Willie, while a wooling, One pleasant Sunday night.

The farmer in the kitchen lone, Sat by himself apart, The wooing in the parlor Made sorrowful his heart.

The hour hand on the kitchen clock Was winking bold and bright, Ere Willie left of wooling, That pleasant Sunday night.

To breakfast on the morrow Jennie came a little late; Her father gazed into her eyes, And sought to read his fate;

But she kept her secret nobly, Her father's gaze despite, Said not a word of Willie, Or the pleasant Sunday night.

Dark looked sat farmer Gilbert, And with a lengthened face, He thought of all the empty rooms Within that pleasant place;

So sad was his demeanor, That Jennie pale with fright Thought Willie sure was aboated, From coming Sunday night.

But Willie Gray was seen for That very blessed day, And everything was settled Before he went away,

For Will, and Jane, and "Father" "Put everything to rights," And Willie came a wooling The coming Sunday night.

Blithe Will and gentle Jennie Now journey side by side, A worthy, happy husband, A loved and loving bride.

Farmer Gilbert rocks the cradle, The farm looks trim and bright, And Willie woos his Jennie Now every Sunday night.

The Lost Jewel.

I have never seen so perfect a specimen of female beauty as that of Delia Howard.

She was just on the verge of her young womanhood when I knew her first. Petite it form, yet with a physical development so singularly lovely that even in a fashionable theatre, crowded with the beauty and refinement of a city, she would have been singled out as an object of peculiar admiration.

Her blonde features and golden hair were made brilliant and noticeable by the large black eyes that were fatuous in their intense light. Large and lustrous they were indeed, full of a beauty that fascinated while it maddened you.

She was an orphan niece of Howard, whom he had reared as his child. "Until recently," said Mr. E., "she had repaid his kindness with affection, and even up to the event which drove her out into the world alone, she had shown to him a love which owed none of its fervor and sincerity to pretension."

brow, and the great black eyes flashed out a fierce, bitter scorn. "I am innocent!"

The young head was thrown back; the form draws up, with a dignity almost regal as she looked upon her cousin. "How dare you asperse me so?"

"It is true!" "It is not. Oh! Uncle, believe me; I am innocent. I could not stain my soul with such treachery. I could not do such a deed?"

And she knelt at the feet of the stern old man, who felt only the disgrace. I could have sworn to her innocence as she knelt there in her passionate grief.

Mr. Howard was the only one who doubted it. He motioned us to leave the room, and we did. What passed between the niece and uncle I do not know, but she quitted the house that day. Refusing all offers of assistance, she went out alone. She was heard of in the city no more.

Two years afterwards I was in New York. The city was wild over a new actress that had just appeared. I went as every one else did, to see her. The play was "Fazio."

The vast audience was spell-bound from the rise to the fall of the curtain. I had never seen such acting before—I never expect to again.

From the first the face of the artist haunted me. I had surely seen it before. It lingered in my memory like a regret. As the curtain was descending on the third act, she raised her eyes to my box, and I saw her turn pale and shudder.

In a few moments a messenger entered and handed me a card. It bore the address of the young tragedienne, and appointed an interview. It is needless to say I kept the appointment. She met me calmly, and seemed to wait for a recognition. I could not tell where I had seen her.

She went to an escortor and took from it a copy of the Picayune. "Read that," she pointed to a paragraph detailing the circumstances of the missing diamond, but asserting a belief in her innocence.

I knew her then for the young girl whose unhappy fate had always been a regret to me. "That paragraph," she said, "has been my only consolation in all my trouble. It seemed that there was yet a memory somewhere that linked my name with virtue; and the consciousness of that has dwelt in my heart like a sweet memorial of a time when a single thought lingered like a ray of light in the darkness of life."

I saw you to night, and the old scene of horror rose before me dizzily. I could not refrain from sending you that card. I wanted to hear from my old home and know if my innocence was confessed. "You have not heard from New Orleans then since you left?" I asked.

"No!" "And you do not know what has occurred?" "Not a syllable." "Your cousin is dead, but not even in death did she confess the great injury she had done you?"

"Poor girl!" "Don't you know it was she who had it?" "Yes." "And you do not hate her memory?"

"No!" She needs the love of her enemy. Unconsciously I stood in her way, and her fierce resentment could not forgive me. It is bitter to think of it, for the wrong was cruel; but I do not hate her. I am alone in the world; divorced from kindred and friends—wedded to my art. You alone know me for whom I am; I shall try to forget that I was ever other than I now appear."

And so I left her. Many a time I have heard of her since. The world has grown familiar with her name; but there are few who imagine that the famous queen of the drama was once a belle in New Orleans. Yet it is so, and living, she may read these lines.

SWINDLED.—This is how Geo. F. Train in a recent speech in Ireland, said he was swindled by his grandmother. A good many others have been similarly treated with similar results so far as the truthfulness of teachings are concerned: My old grandmother wished me to become a great man. In order to become a great man, she said to me: You can't drink. I said yes. She said I must not swear. I said yes. She said I was not to lie. I said yes. I found out, I assure you that there is about thirteen commandments. [Laughter.] She told me that the great men practiced all the virtues which she enjoined me to observe. I was ambitious to see great men. You can imagine how anxious I was, after what I had been told about those great men, to see them. When I was about eighteen years of age, I went to Washington, and I saw Clay, Calhoun, and all the others and imagine my astonishment when all the great men of the world were drinking, smoking, cheating, chewing, snuffing, lying, swearing and gambling. Then, of course, I found out that my grandmother had made a great mistake—that, in fact, she had swindled me out of my education.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A colored man met with an awful death in the neighborhood of New Paris, Ky., a few nights since. A neighbor, a white man, had been killing his hogs and had left them out at night. The negro undertook to steal one, and was in such a hurry to secure the pork that he forgot to remove the gambrel stick. To reach his home it was necessary to cross a fence. In doing so he placed the hog on the top rail, and it is supposed that it slipped—at any rate the negro's head was caught in the opening of the hind legs, and his neck was broken by the stick. He was found next morning dead, the hog on one side of the fence and he on the other, with his head fast, as described.

The author of "Roll on Silver Moon," has opened a ball alley. Silver moon can't roll on his alley without paying for it.

TURKISH WOMEN.

THEIR CUSTOMS, TRAITS AND HABITS—THE BATH AND HAREM.

The most striking and painful-features of Mohammedan countries, says Edna Dean Proctor, is the degrading position of the women. The lower classes wear out their lives in the most menial drudgery; in proportion as they rise in the scale of rank and beauty (beauty makes rank here) they are petted and caressed, but are guarded with the most jealous care.

Any woman in the Sultan's dominions, no matter what her birth and circumstances, may aspire to become an inmate of his harem, provided she has the requisite perfection of face and figure; and, what is yet stranger, after remaining there for a time, she may anticipate being given in recognized marriage to some of his chief officers. Yet there is no respect for a woman because of her nature, her character, or her sphere. She is admirable only so far as she contributes to the pleasure of man; and, in all stations, whatever influence she has, is due to her fleeting personal charms.

Alas, for one who has no endowments of face or form! According to Moslem creed her heritage is doubtful, even in the world to come. It is a mistake to suppose that Mohammedan women never go abroad. You meet them in every street and bazaar, but always veiled according to the peculiar fashion of the place they inhabit, and watched and attended just in proportion as they are valued, so that the more restricted they are, the more complimented they feel. Their indoor dress is everywhere very much the same—loose, full trowsers, confined at the ankle, a flowing robe, with a girde about the waist, the jewels proportioned to the wealth of the wearer—a style much more graceful and desirable than many modes which Paris dictates.

At Cairo, the women of the better classes wear usually in the streets a black silk mantle, which envelops them from head to foot, and a thick veil which entirely conceals the face, except the eyes. The dress of the poor is similar, but the material is a coarse blue cotton. Hundreds of women of this latter class in Cairo, sit all day upon the ground with a little pile of bread, or fruit, or vegetables by their side for sale; and through all the oppressive heat never lift their veils, considering it a disgrace which only the lowest will incur, to have their faces exposed to view, while at the same time, perhaps, neck and bosom are wholly bare.

The young girls at eight or nine years of age assume this veil. In Damascus a thin bright figured handkerchief of silk or cotton is drawn over the face and fastened behind. The shrouding mantle here is of white cloth, sometimes of embroidered muslin; and with the wealthy, of those rich silk fabrics for which Damascus is renowned. Nowhere, except in sea-shell and sunset skies, have I seen such tints as there—yellow pinks, rose purples, orange blues, crimson greens, maroon browns, all shot through with gold and silver threads, a blinding that pleases and yet bewilders the eye. The native dyers of Cashmere boast of having more than forty distinct and peculiar hues. I think there cannot be less at Damascus. In Constantinople the veil gives place to the yachman, a scarf of the finest and most delicate white muslin, which is folded across the head and face, leaving the eyes and a part of the forehead uncovered, and pinned or gathered into a knot at the back.

Nothing could be more becoming than this gauzy muslin, giving a transparent look to the complexion, enhancing the brilliancy of the soft black or brown eyes which glance from between its folds, and only half hiding the luxuriant hair. I noticed that the prettier the woman, the thinner was its texture; and there were some blooming faces to which it was only such drapery as the moss is to the rosebud. Often it was caught back with pearl-headed pins, while pearls hung in the ears, or gleamed in a bandan along the brow. The outer garment, the feridje, is more graceful in shape than those worn elsewhere, and falls from the shoulders like a cloak or shawl. Its common material is merino or poplin, of a plain, light color—gray, fawn, lilac, maize, and sometimes crimson or green. Rings set with turquoises and diamonds, sparkled upon the fingers; but gloves and black shoes are rarely seen, the slippers fed being increased for walking in loose boots of red or yellow morocco.

There is for me an irresistible charm in the Eastern countenance and manner. The people of the West throw themselves into life as if they feared the present were all; the Orientals take it as but a single phase of existence. They are in league with fate, and carry in their faces the serenity akin to adieu of those to whom all events are alike welcome. I have no desire to see the Asiatic tribes crushed and driven out before the advance of Europe. They spring from earth's primeval inhabitants in her first occupied lands. Many of their customs and modes of thought date back to the infancy of the race. They have some elements of character grander than ours, and they need only to be developed and enlightened in order to add immensely to the riches of civilization. It is a part of the West to seek to win them to prater faith and a nobler worship, and to show them that they can not reach their best estate until through all their realms, woman is elevated in the social scale, and made what she was meant to be—the equal and companion of man.

A LITTLE girl was very fond of preaching to her dolls. Her mother heard her one day reproving one for being so wicked. "Oh, you naughty, sinful child," she said, shaking the waxen limbs, "you will just go to that lake of brimstone and molasses, and you won't burn up—you'll just sizzle!"

A DRUNKEN man who had slipped down thought is singular that water always freezes with the slippery side up.

MANNERS.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behavior in the country is most mockable at the court.

So spoke the great interpreter of nature—the grand delineator of human character—the heroic exhorter of fools and madmen. The largest proportion of life is consumed in the study of style. How to appear well seems to be the chief thing. Outside show is the great show of this world. Costumes and cosmetics—high heads and high heels—hand-box belles and tight-skinned gentlemen—perfumed gowns and blackened boots—Grecian bends on the streets and cat backs in the parlor—plaintive girls at the piano and back bending mothers at the tub—boys spending money that they never earned, and fathers growing gray in footing-up accounts and meeting bills,—in a circle like this the world of fashion whirl in giddy mazes down to death. The whole circle of life consists in the constant act of conforming to this world. What a vast amount of this life is wasted on the observation of meaningless details, and on foolish and sickening conventionalities. The sweetest fragrance of the human heart is lost, and that which might be considered the richest dregs of Christian love, is frittered away on mere parade, on gaudy attire, on insipid objects, on mere mocking pleasures.

There is a cheap estimate put on those rare jewels of character, goodness, gentleness, integrity, purity, humility, if invested in a gray suit of coarse cloth, or if habited in a dress of cheap calico. These must all sink away in solemn fear from the presence of envy, malice, caprice, hypercricy, and glotted selfishness; which servitors of the devil, appear in an atmosphere of perfumed sweetness—attired in shining suits, and are decked with unpaid jewels—soft in voice, but hard in heart—complaisant in manners, but murderous in thought—pretensions in offices of love, but clandestine in deeds of malice—sympathetic in semblance, but most selfish in the sordid soul.

The verdict has passed the court of the beau monde, possibly we should say the demi monde—that the person who can not appear in current style, must be eschewed—must be set in the back rows of society. Gentle men and gentle ladies pass current; but gentle men and gentle women, though sweet in temper and pure in heart, if they come not up to the style of the thing, cannot pass in review before the connoisseurs of public manners. Even Christian women whirl along in the dance of fashion and flirtation. See them pass along to the sanctuary of God in full regalia—chignonned, or furiously frizzed, flounced, fringed, ribboned, buttoned, studded, padded, dragging a dirty trail over dirt! "Be not conformed to this world," is a divine injunction that has become almost obsolete. Simplicity of manners stands at a ruinous discount. We respect the term aristocracy. Its meaning is that the best rule, that is, the best people of society (in the true sense of that term), rule the world. Such a state of things may have existed once, but its purifying presence is seldom seen now. The aping of the so-called aristocracy is the principal thing now. Common things are all set aside. The great strife is to become uncommon; not ordinary, but extraordinary; not to be of the people, but to belong to a clan of patricians. The royal blood of hereditary descent is sought after with greater zeal than the pure blood of honesty and manly toil. We have literary clans, where no untaught rustic dare show his shaggy looks, and were he to obtrude his uncouth presence, maledictions would fall upon him thick and fast. We have college clans, the elite members of which while they are quite willing to receive patronage and support from the rank and file of the toiling masses, are, at the same time, very reluctant to descend to the low level of common fraternity. We have political clans, the astute members of which, while, before the time of election, they spend much time and breath in stealing the hearts of the honest masses, by the various arts of flattery and palaver and diplomacy, yet afterward, when once they have attained the high position sought after, draw around them their official gowns, and with a patrician sniff, walk beyond the foal touch of their boorish constituents. How soon a rustic representative of the people is metamorphosed into a glossy nabob of senatorial sanctity. Blessed is the man that pushes beyond the reach of the common herd. See how the wives of senatorial dignitaries, and the daughters of diplomatic duels, sweep away from the presence of their rural friends, and float into the redolent region of spiced breezes and aromatic breathings. With many such the great consummation of life is to follow a Saratoga trunk and fondle a poodle pup! O the simplicity of republican manners! O the charms of democratic equality!—Christian Review.

EVERY intelligent person in the United States knows that the Government is shamefully and shamelessly plundered, right and left, by friends and enemies; but how it is done is not so well understood. Here is a done is not so well understood. Here is a done is not so well understood. Here is a done is not so well understood.

A SERVANT girl out West recently tried whisky to kill rats. She made it sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread and set it in the cellar. A few hours afterwards she went down and found several rats, gloriously fuddled, engaged in throwing potato paring and hauling one another up to drink.

A GENTLEMAN who owns a country seat nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flowed through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, wrote: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

'Well, my boy,' said a lady to a member of a prison reform association, to a youngster who was under discipline for the theft of a coat, 'you will try to do better next time?' 'Yes um,' was the hopeful reply, 'I'll steal two!'

A LADY said to her husband in Jerrold's presence: 'My dear, you certainly want some new trousers.' 'No, I think not,' replied the husband. 'Well,' said Jerrold, 'I think the lady who always wears them ought to know.'

The hopping around of a Grecian bend in a ball-room reminds one forcibly of a kangaroo trying to escape the attacks of sand fleas.

AN EMEUTE IN A CUBAN THEATRE.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG CUBAN LADY KILLED.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times, dated Havana, January 23d, says: A most brutal and cowardly assassination of a young Cuban girl occurred last night at the theatre, while the Cuban revolutionary song was being sung, and the Spanish authorities here are endeavoring to remove the damnable stain of the transaction by circulating various wild accounts of it; one of which I have just heard, is that the fighting first commenced outside of the theatre. I was present, and so were several other Americans, and I must say I never saw anything so mean and cowardly before in my life. The facts are these: A very handsome young lady, the daughter of Aldama, one of the wealthiest and most noble of all Cubans, wore upon her left breast the American flag, with the inscription, "Long live the Republic of Cuba" upon it. When that stirring song was being sung the whole audience rose and cheered this young lady, and as she rose to acknowledge the salute—all eyes were now bent upon her—a low, mean, cowardly Spaniard shot her with a revolver, killing her instantly.

Two American gentlemen occupied the box adjoining Senorita Aldama, whose names I do not know, but one of these, seeing the pistol pointed at the young lady's breast, drew his revolver, and a second after the Spaniard had fired, blew the top of the head off the cowardly assassin. Instantly, the theatre was the scene of the greatest confusion, and the Spanish troops, who had been placed outside in great numbers, now rushed in at this signal, and commenced firing upon the masses of huddled, unarmed, innocent men and women. The Spanish troops were bragging this morning that they had killed two hundred persons. I am pretty sure there were at least half that number killed and wounded. Intense excitement has prevailed all day, and business is almost suspended. Proclamations by the Captain General, ordering the citizens to stay at home, are posted up, at the same time saying that the leaders have been arrested, which is not so, but on the other hand, they have arrested some ten or twelve Cubans who were the innocent occupants of the theatre, and not one Spaniard has been arrested. The Liberals are forming a camp and fortifying to the south-west part of the city, as it is rumored, and hundreds of Spanish troops are hurrying hither and thither through the streets. It seems that they have already had a fight, as about fifty Spanish troops have just passed my window, bearing upon their shoulders the corpse of a man whose body was literally riddled with bullets. I have been down and attempted to learn the particulars, but cannot learn anything but that "he was a traitor." The excitement is looming up, and I shall not be surprised to find martial law proclaimed before night.

DRUNK.—Young man, did you ever stop to think how terrible that word sounds? Did you ever think what misery and woe you brought upon your kind friends when you degraded your manhood by getting drunk? Oh, it is a fearful thing to trample under foot the high claims that God and man have upon you. Drunk! How it rings in the ear of the loving wife! How it makes the heart of a fond mother bleed! How it crushes out the hopes of a dotting father, and brings reproach and shame upon loving sisters. Drunk! See him as he leans against some friendly house. He stands ready to fall into the open jaws of hell, unconscious of his approaching fate. The wife, with tearful eyes and aching heart, sits at the window to hear her husband's footsteps, but alas, they come not! He is drunk! The husband, the parent is drunk, spending his time and money, when he should be at home enjoying the pleasures and comfort of the family circle. Drunk! Spending the means of support for liquor, while his family is starving for bread, his children suffering for clothing. Drunk! His reputation is gone! His friends, one by one, are reluctantly leaving him to his miserable fate. He goes down to his grave "unhonored and untouched." Drunk!

THE Des Moines (Iowa) Register says there is a family living near that city, in which there are thirteen children, all of whom are deaf and dumb. The family is a good one, and are much respected in the community. We doubt whether there is another family on earth with as much stillness in it as this!

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GEN. GEO. W. CASS, of Pittsburg, Pa., is prominently urged as a democratic candidate for Governor at the next election.

S. WELDY, a fourth rate lawyer, is in Washington, endeavoring to procure the appointment of Associate Justice for Washington Territory. A correspondent advises us that he is likely to succeed.

THE PIG DRIVER.—A private letter from Washington, dated March 12th, states that an effort is being made to have "old Anderson Cox," appointed Governor of Washington Territory. The principal obstacle in the way is Philip Ritz, who claims that on the score of decency the "old pig driver" is entirely unfit for the place. Ritz's head is level on that question.

THE TOBACCO TAX.—A provision of the amended revenue law imposes an additional tax of thirty-two cents a pound on manufactured tobacco. This with the tax previously paid makes a total of 42 cents a pound! Those who indulge in the use of the weed will have the satisfaction of knowing that they contribute their full share toward paying the national debt—that is, if the money is not stolen by thieves in office. What a blessing it is to have radical rulers!

NEW TERRITORY.—A project is now being agitated at Washington for the creation of a new Territory, the boundaries of which will include all that part of Washington Territory east of the mountains, Northern Idaho, and all that part of Montana west of the Rocky Mountain range. The project is favored by Senators Williams and Corbett, and the opinion is expressed that the measure will be consummated. The people of the great central region are decidedly democratic, and hence they are to be segregated.

GOT THE INSIDE.—As far as heard from, the republican conventions in all the counties in the Territory have instructed in favor of Garfield for Congress. The Olympia Tribune, heretofore a bitter opponent, concedes his nomination, and says that it now becomes the duty of republicans to cease opposition and do all in their power to strengthen the man who is to be their candidate. The Vancouver Register follows suit, and gives in its adherence to the "silver-tongued" orator. It now seems as though neither Flanders or Baker will be named at the Claqueto Convention. We sympathize with these distinguished radicals in their disappointment. Those who know Garfield will regard it as somewhat strange that the most inveterate "poker player" in the Territory is selected to represent the "party of high moral ideas."

THE Democratic State Committee of Connecticut has issued an address to the people which has the true ring of patriotism. Proudly referring to the past record of the candidates which they present, they ask the freemen of the State to join with them in preserving intact the integrity of their institutions. To do this, say the committee, it is not only necessary to elect your gubernatorial candidate, but it is a duty which you owe to him to provide a fair working majority in the General Assembly. The committee allude to the disgraceful conduct which has ever characterized the proceedings of the radical Congress, and trust that the people will stamp that body with the seal of popular condemnation. The address concludes as follows: "It is four years since the war was terminated—since a hand was lifted against the authority of the Federal Government. It is time, then, that the attention of the people was turned from the dead past to the living present—from issues that are no longer vital, to those that come home to every man's door. First of all, our national debt must be paid. The honor of the country demands it—the people demands it. And to this end they demand an honest and economical administration of our affairs. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people—nothing short of it should satisfy them."

THE radical dignitaries at Nashville, Tenn., are having lively sport. There is fighting all along the line. On the 4th ult., a resolution was offered to expel the reporter of the Banner, for alleged partiality in reporting. The resolution was voted down by a vote of fifty to nine. For commenting on the matter and indulging in a bit of satire on the pious ignorance of the aggrieved members, the reporter of the Press and Times was attacked in the House by one of the members, named Cogel, and felled to the ground before he was aware who struck him. Recovering himself, the man of the quill seized a chair, and banged away at the Representative, who weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. The latter again charged on his opponent, a small and wiry Hibernian, who grabbed an iron paper weight and hurled it at the head of the able-bodied legislator, leaving a bump not contemplated by the phenologist. Friends now interfered, but before the hubbub had ceased Mr. Blackburn, State Comptroller, entered the Chamber, and going up to Representative Brown, hauled off and struck him a stunning blow on the face. This latter episode was caused by a resolution offered by Brown looking to the impeachment of the Comptroller. The next day Secretary of State Fletcher came out in a card denouncing the editor of Brownlow's paper as a liar and scoundrel. "Let us have peace."

The Present Demoralization.

At no period in the history of the country, says an exchange, has there been such a general and utter depravation of public morals as now exists. The rights of property and of person, the obligations of truth and the sacredness of social virtue, appear to be losing their wonted hold upon the public mind; and as a people we are rushing into a condition of social anarchy and casting away all the bonds that hold society in healthy cohesion. The evidences of this deplorable tendency are apparent on every hand. Crime abounds every-where. Shooting has become a common method of avenging the most trivial wrongs; and every day brings its list of brutal murders, committed for the sordid object of acquiring a paltry amount of pelf or to satisfy an unbridled passion for revenge. In the South, crime is prevalent owing to the disorders of the war and subsequent misgovernment of those States. In the North we have voters corrupted by the tens of thousands to carry the elections by fraud. The young men of the country are corrupted by the inordinate thirst of wealth and the extravagance of private expenditure, and as the consequence, are resorting to forgery and defrauding their employers to an alarming extent. The revenue officers of the Government are shown, by constantly occurring revelations, to be little better than an array of plunderers, enriching themselves by collusions with fraud, and robbing the tax payers to the extent of untold millions every year. Even our large capitalists, who from their great wealth might be assumed to be above any dishonorable expeditions, are found using their positions in the management of large corporations for the purpose of augmenting their private fortunes, at the expense of the stockholders and of the interests they hold in trust. Wrongs of this character have now become so common, that transactions which ten years ago would have been regarded as shrewd financiering, and excite but a passing remark; a fact which strikingly shows how the general moral sentiment of the public has deteriorated. Worse than all this, the law has come to be but a nominal protection against wrongs. The common corruption has vitiated the administration of justice as much as any other department of social life; so that the general opinion is that we have scarcely a judge who, in cases involving pecuniary interest, cannot be bought, and who, in the hearing of ordinary criminal cases, cannot be swayed by political influence.

This deplorable condition of things is to be regarded as one of the natural consequences of the late civil war. War, and especially civil war, is essential barbarism. It is a barbaric method of settling the questions of civilization. The same passions are called into operation and the same ascendancy of brute force over truth and right obtain as in the case of wars between barbaric races; and when hostilities cease, the lawless and violent habits of the public mind unconsciously run on in the same direction, producing just the state we are at present passing through. These barbaric tendencies are now running through every ramification of our social life, and are retarding much more than we are aware, the progress of civilization.

The Other Side of the Picture.

We would advise some of our citizens who are suffering so severely from the White Pine fever, to pause for a moment and take a peep at the dark side of the picture, before leaving their comfortable homes and breaking up their business, and we think they will come to the conclusion that the chances are not all in favor of stumbling upon a big fortune in that locality. There are plenty of good lands and resources right here at home for every one to make a comfortable and easy living, without taking any "desperate chances," if the proper amount of energy and industry is brought to bear, and we see no good reason for making such wild-goose chases after imaginary wealth until the fabulous reports from that section are better known and substantiated than they are at present. If White Pine is as rich as it is reported, there will be plenty of silver there for all hands a year or so hence, and if it is a humbug, you will be better off by keeping away altogether. Here is what a gentleman, now in White Pine, writes to a friend: "This is one of the roughest countries I have ever met in my travels; it does nothing but snow, freeze and blow perfect hurricanes all the time. I have not seen a warm or a fine day for the last six weeks. Good claims are few here and the population is large. There is already a great amount of suffering here because the mass of the population cannot get employment until the snow and ice thaws so as to allow prospecting. A great many San Francisco merchants have lost money here; the market is glutted with goods of all kinds although freights are enormous. Chicago has her drummers here and next summer will compete with California for the trade of this State. I cannot advise any one to come out here. Last Tuesday night, at Treasure City, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, tents, fences and buildings were carried away by the winds. I meet many poor cusses in the street on crutches, who have been disabled by the frost. The fact is, this is the roughest country I ever saw, but I am going to see it out in some way. There are very rich deposits of silver here, but so far no true defined fissure vein or lode has been discovered. These deposits lay on a limestone base, mixed with reddish cement, spar and quartz. The other productions of the country are Indians, sage brush, sand, high winds, snow, gamblers, blacklegs, loose women, sore throats and congestion of the lungs."

Mining Correspondence.

FLORENCE CITY, I. T., March 18, 1899. EDITOR STATESMAN:—As Florence appears to be without a correspondent, I thought that I would write and inform you that it still exists, and also add a few items.

The mill of the Florence Company has been in full blast since last December, and has been running since then without a single interruption, day and night. They have fine looking rock, which averages \$100 per ton, and a well defined ledge. Their shaft is seventy-two feet deep, and the vein widens as they proceed in depth. They employ 16 men. The mill is ably superintended by E. K. Patterson, Esq., who is always about the mill, and as jolly as an "old tar."

One of the mill boys lately captured a strange looking animal, which, for want of a better name, they have called the "Rackabobob"; they are of opinion that it is a cross between a mountain lion and a gray wolf. If it were sent to Barnum it would create a greater sensation than his famous "What-is-it." Messrs. Deasey, Merritt & Co. are busy putting in a bed rock flume in Gold Lake, and are running a tunnel through a hill of solid rock; they expect to be ready to take out the precious metal early next summer. They deserve great credit for their energy and perseverance, and it is to be hoped that they will reap a rich harvest for their industry.

The placers in this camp are by no means worked out; there is plenty of ground here that will pay from \$6 to \$8 per day to the head, and outsiders are beginning to find it out. Last winter only eight men wintered here; this winter we have thirty, so you see that we are steadily on the increase. The quartz proving a success here will induce others to open their ledges, and we will soon have other mills erected. Florence is looming up and will yet flourish, and in a few years will rank second to none in the Territory.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—The treaty made by Gen. Cushing, with the Government of Columbia, concedes to the United States the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Columbian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, one-half for its own benefit and the other half for the party undertaking the construction of the work. The Columbian Government is to receive 10 per cent. of the net revenue for the first 10 years, and after the canal is paid for 25 per cent. of the net profits. The treaty is to be ratified by the United States within ten months after the surveys to be made within two years, after the ratification; the canal began within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for one hundred years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress can fix the rates of toll. Navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, and closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost \$100,000,000.

CROW CREEK DIGGINGS.—These extensive placers will be the scene of much activity the coming summer. Springville, the chief trading town, between 35 and 40 miles south-east of Helena is one of the most lively villages of the Territory. It is destined to become a populous and wealthy city, the commercial center not only of the extensive gold placers in that direction—which will scarcely be exhausted in a generation—but also of the prosperous and progressing agricultural settlements of Crow and Willow creeks, two of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the Rocky Mountains. The quartz lodes there are also receiving considerable attention.—Montana News Letter.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS.—We learn from Judge Jackson, who has just returned from a three-day hunting excursion, that the farmers of the Prickly Pear and Missouri valleys were not idle during the past winter. He says he frequently saw lines of new fences two and three miles long—substantial structures, made with a view to permanency as well as strength, and many new dwelling houses, barns, stables, etc., have been erected, the general aspect being that of an old-settled Eastern farming district. Preparations are in progress for putting in the spring crops, which we are assured, will cover double the area of any previous year.—Montana News Letter.

THE MUSCLESHELL COPPER MINES.—An attempt will be made this spring to resume operations in the Muscleshell copper mines, suspended over a year ago in consequence of Indian hostilities. It is claimed that in many lodes the percentage of silver will pay the entire expense of smelting. There is no doubt they are among the richest copper deposits ever discovered. Messrs. Ames, Whitson and Critchfield have gone over to make preliminary arrangements.—Montana News Letter.

LAST Saturday Tennant's saw mill, near American Bar, 18 miles from Helena, caught fire. The most valuable portions of the machinery were saved by tearing away the frame-work. The damage will be immediately repaired.—At Sterling, last week, an Italian miner, named Emidee Nezerette, killed himself in a fit of mental depression by taking strychnine. He was industrious and respected when sober, but addicted to "spree." Must such lessons forever be lost?—Montana News Letter.

INDIANS AGAIN TROUBLESOME.—Parties just up from the Sun River report war parties of Blackfeet moving around in a very threatening manner. They chased a freighter not long ago, between the crossing of the Sun and Fort Benton, who made a narrow escape with his soap; ten shots were fired at him. One of the marauding bands was gravitating this way, intending, it was thought to make a raid on the stock of the Dearborn or Little Prickly Pear.—Montana News Letter.

As exchange says: "The surprising curative efficacy of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, in a great variety of chronic diseases, especially those which prove obstinate, and even incurable by the ordinary treatment, cannot be explained. Nature, aided by art, has here provided a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to all mankind."

On a child being told that he must be broken of a bad habit, he replied, "Papa, hadn't I better be mended?"

Democratic County Convention.

The Walla Walla county Democratic Convention, in pursuance of a call of the Democratic Central Committee of the county, met at the Court House, in the city of Walla Walla, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1899, for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to the Territorial Convention, to nominate a Delegate to Congress.

The Convention made a temporary organization by the election of Fred Stine, Esq., Chairman, and A. Kyger, Esq., Secretary. Committees upon credentials, permanent organization and resolutions, were then appointed.

After a recess of two hours the Convention reassembled and went into permanent organization by the election of H. D. O'Bryant, Chairman, and A. Kyger, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.—The Committee on Credentials reported the following persons as entitled to seats in the Convention:

Walla Walla.—Jesse Drumheller, T. G. Lee, Dan Stewart, H. Howard, Mark Evans, Jos. Helmuth, Fred Stine, A. Kyger, Thos. Tierney, J. F. Abbott.

Coppee.—H. D. O'Bryant, Mr. Hull, Mr. McKinney, A. P. Phelps, A. Lloyd.

Frenchtown.—John Hancock, J. Dobson, Jos. Hebert.

Fruit.—E. Ping, T. W. Whetstone, A. Johnson.

Russell Creek.—C. Mayer, J. Scott, Mr. Howard.

Pataha.—Charles Addis, proxy for Mr. Reynolds.

Lower Touchet.—Jas. Cusker.

Snake River.—N. Dutton.

Walla Walla.—Geo. Warner.

Mill Creek.—John Tracy, M. C. McBride, James Gilkerson.

Dry Creek.—John Goodwin, B. F. Royal, W. T. Barnes.

The report was adopted, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported. The resolution instructing the Delegates to the Vancouver Convention, is as follows:

Resolved, That none but delegates chosen by this Convention shall hold the proxy of any delegate to the Vancouver Convention; and in case any delegate shall fail to attend said Convention, he may give his proxy to such members of the delegation as he may select; and further, if any delegate failing to attend the Convention, should fail also to give his proxy to any delegate, then the delegates, or a majority of them attending the Convention, shall cast the vote of such absent delegate.

A communication from Dr. Sheil, President of the Democratic Club, was read, and the thanks of the Convention tendered in return.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

A motion was made to proceed to elect twelve delegates to represent Walla Walla county in the Vancouver Democratic Convention. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Stewart and Whetstone appointed to act as tellers. The names of thirty gentlemen were then placed in nomination, when the Convention proceeded to elect by ballot. The following persons having received a clear majority of all the votes cast, were declared unanimously elected:

I. T. Reese, Wm. H. Newell, B. L. Sharpstein, T. P. Page, F. P. Dugan, J. Drumheller, D. Stewart, Fred Stine, T. G. Lee, J. D. Mix, E. Ping, J. H. Lassater.

A resolution was then adopted instructing the Delegates to the Vancouver Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of a candidate East of the Mountains.

Throughout the utmost harmony prevailed, the sentiment of every member of the Convention being everything for the cause, nothing for men.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered published in the STATESMAN.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

A. KYGER, H. D. O'BRYANT, Secretary, Chairman.

BIRTH.

At Walla Walla, March 29th, 1899, the wife of THOMAS QUINN, Esq., of a son.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh supplies of Garden, Flour, Grass & Clover Seeds, Just received, direct from S. W. MOORE & CO., Seed Warehouse, San Francisco.

All Seeds Warranted Fresh.

ALSO,

Books and Stationery, and 10,000 YANKEE NOTIONS, at REDUCED PRICES, at New Book and Variety Store, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

W. H. ANDREWS, Agent.

NOTICE.

M. R. A. B. ROBERTS has just returned from below with the finest lot of assorted FRUIT TREES, Vines and Shrubby.

Which, together with those of his own raising, constitute the FINEST STOCK ever offered in this market. Those having engaged trees will be supplied in a few days.

Blackfoot & Kootenai.

PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Supplies of All Kinds, at the undermentioned store, At Greatly Reduced Prices, A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF Provisions, Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc., Etc., always on hand.

Mills Flour, \$3 per sack. Oats and Wheat, \$2 1/2 per bushel. STABLES, AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored Free of Charge. A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale.

SPokane Prairie Store, North side of the River, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House. [16-17] MANSFIELD & THEODORE.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

I AM PREPARED TO SECURE LAND WARRANTS for all persons who served as Volunteers or Regular Soldiers in the United States Army, or in any of the Indian Wars, in California, Oregon, or Washington Territory, prior to the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1856, as provided by Act of Congress.

L. A. MULLAY, Attorney at Law.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!!

PLANNING MILL!! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory.

I DID NOT COMPETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have replaced lumber that had been planed by the so-called Premium Planing Machine.

For the truth of the above, I refer the public to Dr. Hunter.

As I am competing with competitors in this place, and NOT with San Francisco or Portland, I will do your work as CHEAP and BETTER than you can get it done in the Premium Sash and Door Factory.

I am now, and will continue, to 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, 8x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights.

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

DOORS—four panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8, 6-10x2-10, DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8.

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

Pioneer Washers For Sale at from \$10 to \$12.

UNDER TAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. Hearse Free of Charge.

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

WM. GILSFORD, 16-17 Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS

A CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE. DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS,

Manufactured from the Native Herbs and Roots of California.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND Life-Giving Principal.

PURIFY THE BLOOD and the health of the whole system will follow. Nothing has ever been offered which can compare with these BITTERS.

The Life of all Flesh is the Blood Thereof. Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. Are a true medicine, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take them according to directions, and remain long unwell.

They are a perfect Renovator of the System, as they carry off every particle of poisonous matter. Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters on hand. No sailor, soldier, mechanic, farmer, professional man, or traveler should ever be without it. Its timely application may often be the means of saving life.

For Female Complaints. Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

It is a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic. Depending, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. In this respect, these Bitters have no equal.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms. Lurking in the systems of so many thousands on this Coast are effectively destroyed and expelled.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. This disease, in a measure, is occasioned by the irregularity and want of action in the Liver, biliary ducts, gall bladder, etc. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the Face, Dropsy, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of the Dyspepsia. For these troubles take Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and quickly all painful symptoms will disappear. These Bitters stimulate and invigorate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, cleansing from the blood all its impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system, carrying off, without the aid of calomel or other mineral medicines, every particle of noxious matter wherein the old are made young, and the pale and feeble will become fresh and vigorous.

Morbid Condition of the Blood. This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Scabs, Eruptions, Pimples, and Swellings of all kinds. For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid condition of the blood, medical science and skill have not, as yet, discovered a Blood Purifier equal to Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder. It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind that Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is not a gilded pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy; it is a medical preparation, and not a beverage; it is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of nature furnishes, so far as discovery has yet extended. It will be considered so increasing in case of many cases considered hopelessly incurable, have been frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to the cure it has made.

JOSEPH WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists. General Agents, cor. Pine and Sansone streets, S. F. Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt St. New York.

STRAY ANIMALS. STRAYED AWAY FROM BLUE CREEK, ONE DEER-COLORED, SPOTTED MAKE MULE, no brands; one white CAYUSE HORSE, hair black, 12 on right hip, other brands indistinct—come or split; a red roan HORSE, four white legs and white face—same hair brand as white horse. Ten Dollars each will be paid for the return of these animals to T. W. PAGE'S STABLE, Walla Walla.

FRANK TOLLIER, 10-17

LAST CALL! MESSRS FRANK & WERTHEIMER NOTIFY MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS, who are now forwarding immediately and PAY UP. This is the LAST CALL, and those who fail to come to time will find costs added to their bills.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER and ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory, [24-25]

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

JOHN PICARD, 4-17

REMOVAL!

HAVING MOVED TO THE STORE LATELY occupied by MESSRS HAFFNER & CO., No. 43 FRONT STREET, I desire to call the attention of THE TRADE to the

Extensive and Complete Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Milinery and Straw Goods, WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c., Which I import

Direct from the Eastern Markets, Enabling me to Compete with any house

ON THE PACIFIC COAST. The Special Attention of

MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS

Is Solicited to my Late Importations

— OF — Dress Trimmings and Millinery.

NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS received by

Every Steamer from the East. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JACOB MAYER, (Saviers' Building,) 43 Front Street,

14-2nd FORTLAND, Ogn.

ADAMS BROS'S,

SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co.

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1898.

NOTICE. The Trotting Stallion BELLFOUNDER,

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON AT DR. MACK'S RANCH, on DRY CREEK. LIMITED TO TWENTY MARES.

Season to commence April 1st, closing July 1st, 1899, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not in foal will be bred next season free of charge.

DESCRIPTION: BELLFOUNDER is a dark bay, 15 hands high, weighs one thousand pounds, and for symmetry of form cannot be excelled. As a Trotter he is somewhat noted on the American Turf, having trotted against Pelling ran, on Long Island Course, in 20 minutes and twenty-eight and one-half seconds.

PEDIGREE: BELLFOUNDER was sired by "Trotter's" Bellfounder, by imp. Bellfounder, his dam by Adolph. Bellfounder's dam is by Engineer, her dam by Plato, Engineer and Plato are by imp. Messenger.

Mares sent from a distance Pastured Free, but no clients and no scope owners. For further particulars, address 15 1st W. S. WELLS, Walla Walla.

HO! FOR KOOTENAI!

CLARK & WITCHER'S EXPRESS Will leave WALLA WALLA every MONDAY for

Perry Creek, —OR— THE NEW KOOTENAI MINES,

Mail and Express matter can be left at the Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

OREGON & MONTANA TRANS. CO. NOTICE.

THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will commence her regular trips across PEN DOREILLE LAKE on or about the 23d of March.

RATES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: Man and horse, from Pen d'Oreille to Cabinet, \$7 00. Trains, round trip, per animal, 4 00. Freight, per ton, 10 00.

TO KOOTENAI: Man and horse, 48 00. Trains, round trip, per animal, 4 00. 14-3m SETH L. POPE, Agent.

J. BAUER, IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER,

Money Market. San Francisco Gold Tender rates..... 77 1/2 @ 77 3/4 New York Gold Quotations..... 131 1/2

The Democratic Club will meet at the Court House, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when Dr. C. M. Steinberger will address the meeting.

FRESH SEEDS.—Farmers, Gardeners and others will read the notice headed "Seeds," in another column. These seeds are warranted fresh and true to their kind.

CALICO PARTY.—A Calico Party will be given at the Bank Exchange Hall, on Friday evening, April 15th, 1899. The names of committee of arrangements, and full particulars will be announced in our next issue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Father Neal will preach at the McMecham School House, on Sunday next, at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, when he will be assisted by Lewis Lewellyn. A general invitation is extended.

COVERED FUNDS.—We understand that the County Treasurer has now on hand the sum of \$11,800, applicable to the redemption of county indebtedness. The whole of this sum is "greenbacks," and exclusive of county orders that may have been received in settlement of taxes.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the late meeting of the County Commissioners, Messrs. J. H. Blewett, James McAuliff, and H. M. Chase were appointed a Board of Health, to whom all applications for relief from the county must be made. Paupers and all others requiring assistance will govern themselves accordingly.

DETAINED.—The following letters are held for postage in the Walla Walla Postoffice: R. C. Swift, Forest Cove, Oregon; Margaret Willford, Spring Garden, Illinois; Archibald Wilson, Lancaster, Oregon; Frank Wright, Glenwood, Iowa; S. G. Henry, Ovid, Seneca Co., New York; John H. Ward, Belplasi, Oregon.

WALLA WALLA RAILROAD.—Hon. Alvan Flanders, writing to J. D. Laman, Esq., Walla Walla, says: "I suppose you know that the Walla Walla Railroad bill passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President."

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.—Mr. Porter, the Agent, has laid on our table a book with this title, which on examination we find to be intensely interesting. Treating exclusively of the great metropolis and its representative men, "Sunshine and Shadow" should be in the hands of every man who desires to understand the peculiarities of that wonderful city, New York.

NEW COOK HOUSE.—We learn that the new Court House, at Pendleton, in Umatilla county, is very nearly completed. The building is 50x40 feet, and is finished in the best manner. The first floor is fitted up for offices for the County Clerk, Sheriff, etc. The second story is 13 feet in the clear, and is to be used as a court room.

MERCHANT'S BALL.—A grand dress ball will be given at the new Court House, in the town of Pendleton, Umatilla county, on Friday evening, April 29th, for which the most extensive arrangements have been made. The ball will be given under the auspices of Messrs. Hamilton & Ripper, proprietors of Goodwin's Hotel. Prof. Huson has been engaged to furnish the music, and ample provision will be made for the comfort and enjoyment of ladies and gentlemen who feel disposed to join in the festive occasion.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. Bender has bought a half interest in the "Bank Exchange Saloon," and hereafter that popular place will be conducted by Messrs. Cosgrove & Bender. To keep pace with the times, the price of liquor has been reduced a bit. Keeping none but the best liquors, cigars, etc., and with Mike and Bill behind the bar, the Bank Exchange is sure to do a thriving business. To-morrow is the reopening of the red-top rates, when Mike and Bill invite their friends to "roll and smoke."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The County Commissioners met on Monday last, and remained in session three days. The principal business before the Board was the alleged defalcation of A. Steil, late Sheriff. Various efforts were made to compromise with the bondsman, but without effect, and finally an order was made directing the Prosecuting Attorney to commence suit for the amount claimed to be due the county. We understand that the books show a deficiency of \$1,083.36. To this is to be added the sum of \$20.98, and \$93.14, which the Sheriff had returned as delinquent, but for which the parties held his receipts. On this amount, the late Sheriff claims a credit of \$1,800, which he claims to have paid J. D. Cook, County Treasurer, but for which he has no acknowledgment. The whole subject will now come up before the court, for final adjudication. The bondsman are simply good for the amount, and it is altogether probable that in the end the county will be protected against loss.

PERCY CREEK MINES.—We are allowed to make the following extract from a letter written to a resident of this city, from the new mining camp on Percy Creek, dated February 25th, but accidentally omitted to publish it in our last issue: "Our boys have been in high glee of late over some fine prospects obtained from five different claims, below the falls. Eighteen buckets of clay dirt from the Half breed claim panned out \$14; the other claims prospected about the same. This was considered good when you take into consideration the fact that the prospecting was done when everything was closed tight with ice. Up to the present time, no one knows what the dirt is below the clay, or what the bed rock will pay, but all are satisfied so far. This will be a good camp, and afford employment for a very large number of good miners. It is now a settled fact that good prospects have been obtained from the right hand fork of this creek, and if they are extensive, will nearly double the size of our new mining district." We were also shown a letter dated February 28th, from Missoula City, Montana, which states that a miner had just returned from Percy Creek, confirming the news of the richness of these new mines, and in consequence of which over one hundred men were preparing to leave for the new camp early in April.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FAIR.—None but the brave can live with some of them.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, qualified and took his seat today.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to enforce the 14th Amendment and the laws of the United States in Georgia, and to restore the republican Government elected under the new Constitution.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill granting lands to the San Diego branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Sherman objected and moved to take up the bill for the distribution of currency. Mr. Sherman's motion carried. Several amendments were offered. A debate ensued on the general features of the bill. Without action the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the West Cascade mountains. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

A special Committee on the causes of the reduction of the American tonnage was appointed.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The House took up the bill to provide for the organization of a provisional Government in Mississippi. Wood addressed the House in opposition to the bill, which was laid aside.

The House took up the Senate amendment to House bill repealing the tenure of office act. Mr. Butler moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Judiciary.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to March 27th.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.)

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Mr. Farnsworth offered a motion to concur in the Senate's amendment. Mr. Bingham arose for the same purpose.

Mr. Butler declined to yield, but yielded to Mr. Logan, who moved that an amendment to the bill be provided, that all civil officers except Judges of the United States Courts, filled by appointment of the President with the advice and consent of the Senate before March 4, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th of June, 1869.

Mr. Logan spoke at length in advocacy of his amendment, insisting that the Senate amendment to the bill was worse than the original form, and declaring that it was simply a struggle for power between the Executive and the Senate. The bill was originally passed for a special purpose. Now the Senate determined to hold power in its hands. He appealed to the friends of the President to stand by the repealing bill or adopt his amendment.

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The Senate to-day confirmed one nomination only, that of Henry D. Moore, as Collector of Customs of Philadelphia.

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Howard submitted a substitute for the House joint resolution in regard to meetings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It allows the stockholders to meet in the Washington on March 31st, and elect a Board of Directors. It also authorizes the Company to establish a general office at such places in the United States as they may select.

The Financial bill was taken up. Kellogg withdrew his pending amendments. Wilson moved his amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, when the greenbacks and the national bank circulation exceed \$350,000,000, to fund the United States notes into 10-40's till the amount of notes outstanding is reduced to \$350,000,000. Cushing argued generally against the bill. He opposed any legislation for the reduction of the bank circulation in any part of the country. Williams said the withdrawal of circulation from certain States proposed by the Finance Committee would be a breach of faith. Sherman defended the bill, denying that it proposed injury to any portion of the country. He objected to the amendments of Williams and Wilson, because they involved the question of funding greenbacks which implied a return to specie payment. Sprague opposed the bill, claiming that it would not afford the promised relief to the South.

Morton spoke at length in defence of the bill, opposing the amendment of Wilson, which he characterized as substantially a proposition for the Treasury to disburse \$1,500,000,000 annually to allow New England the undisturbed enjoyment of an unjustly large proportion of the banking circulation, and it proposed this also in direct violation of the act to strengthen the public credit.

Chicago, March 27.—The Republican's special says Fessenden thinks the day of adjournment cannot be fixed until the Indian appropriation bill is disposed of.

The Tribune's special says the House Military Committee has agreed to report favorably on a joint resolution extending for a year the law allowing soldiers sixteen dollars a month. Unless this is passed, the pay of soldiers will be reduced in August to the amount before the war.

The recent order mustering out twenty infantry regiments will save the Government \$16,000,000 annually.

Secretary Fish declines to receive Lennes, the Minister of the Cuban Insurgent government, in an official capacity. Lennes will appeal to Congress.

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At an interview to-night between the President and delegation of Missourians, representing the Conservative and republican parties, the President said he thought the best plan to quiet opposing parties in Mississippi would be for Congress to authorize the resubmitting of the Constitution to the people, a separate vote to be taken on the features objected to by the Conservatives, meantime the present military commander to control the State.

The mail service has been extended on the Central Pacific. Five hundred and ninety seven miles of track have been laid, and six hundred and twenty miles of grading finished to Ogden.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to the motion to refer by adding an instruction to the committee to report provisionally till the constitutionality of the tenure act could be determined by the Supreme Court. Butler moved the previous question and the House seconded it by 90 to 5. Several dilatory motions were voted down. The main question was ordered on Mr. Davis' amendment which was rejected. The bill and Mr. Logan's amendment were referred by 95 to 59. Only ten democrats voted in the negative.

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Morton was followed by Fessenden, in opposition to Williams' amendment which was then rejected.

In the House, Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, declaring the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Cuba, and that Congress will sustain the President when he deems it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the republican Government.

Pomeroy introduced a bill to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public domain.

Butler called up his motion to reconsider the vote referring the Tenure of Office Repeal Bill to the Judiciary Committee, suggested to add to the House bill section requiring the President to return all nominations to Congress within thirty days after being made. Considerable sparring ensued. Garfield and Farnsworth, speaking of Butler, Logan and others, as having allied themselves with the democrats on this measure, which charge Logan refuted. After considerable discussion back and forth in which a slight passage at arms occurred between Butler and Bingham, Butler moved the previous question, which the House refused to second, the democrats voting in the negative, a circumstance to which Butler called attention, asking "where are our allies now?" Bingham made one hour's speech in favor of concurring in the Senate amendment, arguing that it was substantially a repeal of the law. The debate was continued by Davis, Garfield, Schenck, Blair and others, finally at five o'clock the debates closed. The vote of reference was reconsidered and the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, by ayes 70, noes 99. So the bill goes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the law.

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DR. J. H. DAY,

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Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

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

PHYSICIANS' 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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WALLA WALLA, W. T. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho.

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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.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Lassiter.

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.

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WALTHAM WATCHES!

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More than 400,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every inventor in watchmaking originating in this country, or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which were tested by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize: The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs; an original with the American Watch Company, which having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Pogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

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To prevent imposition, buyers should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness. The trade supplied by Messrs. R. B. Gray & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and generally for sale by all respectable dealers.

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THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

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Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An omnibus will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

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PAIN KILLER.

At this season, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, an effective remedy, and one easily obtained, is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is no new nostrum, vendible by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over twenty years, and those who use the article, internally or externally, will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor.—Hastings' Chronicle, C. W.

PAIN KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction in every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, sores, pains, sprains, etc., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all.—St. John News.

We are glad to learn that the "Pain Killer" is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and a medicine that no family should be without.—Montreal Pilot.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST Judicial District. To RACHEL

