

Walla Walla Statesman

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. [OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1868. NUMBER 16.

Walla Walla Statesman.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, BY
WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Office Statesman Building, Third Street.
U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.
TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
BY THE SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.75
Single Copies.....25

Rates of Advertising.
One square (ten lines or less) four insertions.....\$6.00
For each additional insertion.....1.00
One square per year.....30.00
Two squares of more per square.....20.00
Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.
To insure insertion, advertisements must be handed in as early as Thursday; and the number of insertions desired should be noted on the margin, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden.

JOB PRINTING of every description done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:
BOOKS, BLANK CHECKS, RECEIPTS, NOTES OF HAND, AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY, Materials for Self-Rising Flour, DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &C., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, &C.

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

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S
MEDICAL OFFICE.
MAIN STREET, SECOND STORY OF HELMUTH BUILDING.
44-1/2

E. SHEIL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has resumed the practice of his profession, and may be found at his office, on Main Street, Walla Walla. 44-1/2

DR. A. J. HOGG,
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

DR. J. E. MOORES,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
OFFICE AT THE "CITY HOTEL," WAITS, W. T., where he may be found at all hours, unless absent on professional business. 44-1/2

DR. J. W. HUNTER,
OFFICE OF DALLAS CITY, TEXAS.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity. Office and Residence, east end of Third Street, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

J. A. H. LASATER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
OFFICE ONE DOOR WEST OF KYGER & REESE'S BICK STORE.
Walla Walla, W. T. 12-1/2

H. PARKER,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CIVIL and Criminal Cases in all the Courts of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Land Business in all its various departments, promptly attended to.
Collections made without delay.
Office in the Rooms of the New Book and Variety Store.
Walla Walla, W. T., February 23d, 1867. 10-1/2

NOTICE.
I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., that parties having CLAIMS against the Government or business with the Dept. of Army, can have the same promptly attended to, by applying at my office.
H. PARKER.
12-1/2

N. T. CATON,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN HELMUTH'S NEW BUILDING.
44-1/2

FRANK P. DUGAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Tompkins' Saloon, Walla Walla, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon.
36-1/2

J. H. BLEWETT,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same.
Instruments for any part of the United States recorded or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.
Will also pay particular attention the sale, renting and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent.
Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1865. 29-1/2

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.
Office on Main Street, directly opposite the Post Office. 38-1/2

JOE HELMUTH,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE.
WALLA WALLA.
Washington Territory. 142-1/2

DENTISTRY.
Taken Equally well in all Kind of Weather
Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (31-1/2)
P. T. SHUPE.

Notice to Creditors.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor and Executor of the estate of EMIL MEYER, deceased, to the creditors of, and to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within twelve months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T.
JOHN MILLER, Executor.
EMIL MEYER.
Executor of the Estate of Emil Meyer, dec'd.
Dated March 13th, 1868. 14-1/2

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

AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES,
OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY,
Materials for Self-Rising Flour,
Everything kept in a first class drug store.

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

—ALSO—
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
COLORS, &C.

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

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

WALLA WALLA
BEAUBERRY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!
Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BRECHTEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,
—AND—
Crackers of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Family Groceries, Confectioneries,
Wines Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere. As I will sell them
Cheaper than they can be imported!
As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on short notice. As supply keeps constantly on hand.
Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the city.
Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left.
The wagon will go 'round the city every morning and afternoon.
Sep. 29, 1865

WALLA WALLA
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!
Is now in operation and ready to
MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING
in the line of
CASTINGS, MACHINERY
&c., that can be made in
Any Shop on the Pacific Coast,
and to
Compete with any Foundry
in the country in
PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!
Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.
Our Motto is
"PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!"
Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron.
(13-1/2) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Shupe's Photograph Gallery,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
WHERE ARTISTIC AND LIFE-LIKE PICTURES are being taken by all the various processes of the art, infinite durability, and the greatest boldness of outline and beauty of finish.
SUN PEARLS—Exceeded for beauty and brilliancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of tone, by nothing known to the art.
ENAMELED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest and greatest discovery in photography, rendering imperishable and giving the most beautiful and complete finish to the pictures.
Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes,
Melainotypes
Stereoscopic Pictures,
Taken Equally well in all Kind of Weather
Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (31-1/2)
P. T. SHUPE.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.
In the season of darkness and sorrow,
When hope has fled far, far away,
When we know of no joy for to-morrow,
And feel the despair of to-day—
When your friends of the past have deserted,
And at you your hatred is hurled,
Just because you have fallen in station—
Never care—'tis the way of the world!
When death at the last would be welcome,
And you think, with a heart-broken sigh,
"Ah! soon will life's battle be over,
How sweet it will then be to die!"
When the flowers of love have all withered,
And the shaft of black malice is hurled,
When your heart is all sad and forsaken—
Never mind—'tis the way of the world!
When fortune again smiles upon you,
And the frowns of your "friends" disappear,
And the parasites flock all around you,
With words of false welcome to cheer—
'Tis best to receive them as ever,
And not with the lip of scorn curled,
For they merely have followed their instincts,
And show you the way of the world!

MANNERS AND MORALS.—What is the difference between good manners and good morals? Will good manners make a man? or must he be possessed of good morals also. If good manners be genuine they are good morals, for they are founded on the law of justice and kindness. But there is to this, the coin in circulation in the sphere of manners, and there are pretensions to goodness therein which cannot be admitted. There is not a thing so offensive as a false heart retusing in a polite manner, to do a simple and easy act of kindness. It reminds us of one lady abusing another in the most ceremoniously, currying with great dignity, but at the same time, with a contemptuous sneer upon the lips, and most reverential "madam" upon the tongue. Most ladies would prefer a corporal cast. But they know one another's feelings and that this mock civility is the most galling and effectual vengeance they can take. The good manners of many people are somewhat of this sort; heartless, clothing itself in the garb of kindness, and pretending to feel deeply for you, when it wishes you to Coventry or Jericho. Now, this we call bad manners, and yet men, who can ply this sort well, and "bow you out," as they say at court, are supposed to be very accomplished, finished gentlemen. After all, it amounts to this: that good manners are good manners. You will find no better standard of manners than this. But still, there are degrees of goodness; there is a more or less graceful manner of showing it; and the more graceful is better than the less graceful. The best manners therefore, are the more graceful good morals. There is no such thing as a false and heartless manner. The man who is in the habit of invariably degrading himself, however pure they may seem, how graceful soever the air which they employ, or the dress they put on.

AIDS TO LEGISLATION.—According to the published report of the Senate, the following articles were furnished Senators, during the last Congress, in large numbers, at the people's expense: Fine damask towels, bathing towels, alcohol, feather dusters, hair brushes, combs, English and American Magazines, scrap books, pocket-books, portfolios, knives, scissors, gold pens, cork-scrubs, tooth picks, sponges, 321 stands, pin cushions, medicated paper, cloth brushes, flesh brushes, fans, kid gloves, soap, bay rum, olive oil, cologne, shaving soap, pure camphor, toilet powder, razors, pomade, marble clocks, lemons, buckets, bathing tubs, sugar, curry-combs, and various other like "aids to legislation!"

Let tax payers read over this brief list of articles, says the N. H. Patriot, and consider how many of them are proper to be supplied to members of the Senate; or, rather, whether it is not theft for a Senator to take a single one of them. Yet more than a hundred thousand dollars were paid, during the last Congress, for such articles furnished to about fifty men; and all to be paid for by the over-taxed people! Indeed, members of Congress have everything they want, the public expense; and it is known that some of them steal thousands of dollars. Old Thad Stevens admitted this the other day. In the debate upon the subject of supplying members with stationery, he said "some members procured under the name of stationery, pantaloons, shirts and shaving soap enough to last them for years. Some members had run up their account for stationery to nearly a thousand dollars."

THE TERTH OF A HORSE.—At five years of age a horse has forty teeth—twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisors or front teeth, between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare. At birth only the upper or middle incisors appear. At six the lower or middle incisors appear. At a year the upper or middle incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been complete. At six, the hollow under the nippers called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth or corners, are level, though showing the mark. At eight the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time, indeed good authorities say after five years, the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors being round, oval, and then triangular. Dealers sometimes bisulph the teeth of old horses; that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which ways surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth and other marks of age about the animal.—Rural Gentlemen.

GRANT AN EQUINEAN.—The father of General Grant, who is attempting the life of his son in the New York Ledger, gives the following anecdote illustrative of the equestrian powers of the General when a boy:
Once, when he was a boy, a show came along, in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him. "Will any boy come forward and ride this pony?" shouted the ring master. Ulysses stepped forward and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to pony's back. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people sat up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran, but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ringmaster made the monkey jump on to Ulysses's shoulders, and with hands holding on to his hair. At this there was another and still louder shout, but not a muscle a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds and the ringmaster gave up—he had come a cross a boy the pony and the monkey both could not dismount."

It is justly said of woman that she divides our sorrows and doubles our joys. But she quadruples our expenses.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.
Dates to March 24.
[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

Chicago, March 22.—A Republican special says great interest is felt over the proceedings in the impeachment trial. To-morrow, it is believed, the President's counsel will ask for further delay, which will not be granted. The House managers will have their replication ready to be presented on Tuesday, so as to proceed with the trial on Wednesday. The impression gains ground that after using all dilatory measures possible, when the Senate refuses to grant further delay, the President will tender his resignation, claiming that he cannot have a fair trial.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.
Chicago, March 24.—After the organization of the Senate as a court of impeachment, Davis submitted a resolution to suspend the trial till all States shall be represented; lost—Davis only voting in its favor.
Stanbery stated that himself and brother counsel had been engaged every hour since the court last met, preparing the answer, and he regretted that a longer time had not been granted, but submitted the answer which they had prepared.

Judge Curtis read the answer to the first article of the bill, and the President quotes the original act establishing the office of Secretary of War, and says Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and not by him after becoming President; and becoming satisfied that said Stanton was doing the public service great injury, he removed him under the Constitution. He denies that Stanton, when he removed him, was in legal possession of the office, but claims that he ever contemplated action contrary to law. He denies that his act in removing Stanton constituted high crime and misdemeanor in office. The remainder of the answer to the last article consists of a long argument against the Tenure of Office Bill, and the President dwells on this at length. Stanbery then took Curtis's place, and read the answer to the 2d article. He denies all the charges in this article, and says that at the time he issued the order appointing Lorenzo Thomas, there was a vacancy in the War Office. For answer to the 3d article, respondent denies that he made any appointment of the President, but simply authorized General Thomas to act ad interim. For answer to the 4th article, he denies that he ever conspired with General Thomas, or other persons, to prevent Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War. He further denies having authorized any force to be used in removing Stanton, and that he was not at all length. He denies all the allegations. For answer to the 5th article, respondent denies having hindered the execution of the Tenure of Office act, either in the city of Washington or elsewhere, and in his reply to the 4th article he denies the sufficiency of the charge. In answer to the 6th article, respondent denies that he attempted to possess himself of any of the property of the United States. For answer to the 7th article, he denies all the charges therein, and states that the allegations are insufficient. For answer to the 8th article, he denies all intention of violence, and says he simply wanted to get the matter before the Senate.

In answer to the 9th article, he proceeds to detail the interview between himself and General Emery, and denies having requested Gen. Emery or any other officer to violate or disobey the law, or any rule for the regulation of the army. He denies having said or done anything at any interview with Gen. Emery which can be construed as a high crime or misdemeanor.

Mr. Evans then proceeded to answer the 10th article. It starts out with an allusion to the Philadelphia Convention. The President goes on to say that the Convention adopted a declaration of principles, and appointed a delegation to wait upon the President, and present and declare the same. He then details the interview which took place in the White House between himself and the delegation. He says his speech on that occasion was incorrectly reported, and that extracts quoted in the article in question, by the House of Representatives, are not parts of his speech. He makes the same statement with reference to the Cleveland Convention, and the correctness of passages quoted in the article from his St. Louis speech. In a further answer to this article he protests that he has not been unfaithful of the high duties of his office. He denies having endeavored to bring Congress into contempt, and asserts that during his official career he has never acknowledged the authority and legality of Congress. He claims that all his speeches were delivered in the exercise of his right as an American citizen, for which he cannot be questioned.

In answer to Article 11, he denies that in a public speech in Washington he said Congress was a lawful Congress, and that he was a member of the Southern States were represented. He insists on being permitted to use freedom of speech and opinion.

At 3 P. M. the reading of the President's answer was concluded. This document makes about five newspaper columns. Boutwell, from the managers, requested that the managers be allowed a copy of the President's answer. He said the Board will be ready with its replication at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

After consultation with the House managers, Evans then rose and said that if the Court would allow he would request that the President and counsel be allowed thirty days in which to prepare their trial.

Senator Howard moved that this motion lie on the table till the managers have filed their replication. Bingham said the managers were ready to argue the question now, whereupon Howard withdrew his motion, and General Logan followed Logan and argued at length in favor of further length of time. Wilson, of Massachusetts, argued against granting the motion. Stanbery closed the argument with a strong appeal for further time.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.
One o'clock having arrived, the high Court of impeachment was organized in the usual form. The members of the House entered and took their seats. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Boutwell presented the replication adopted by the House to Johnson's answer, which simply denies each and every averment in the several answers of the President, or in either of them which deny or traverse the acts, crimes or misdemeanors charged against Andrew Johnson in said articles of impeachment, or either of them, and for replication the Managers do say that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in said articles, and that the House is ready to prove the same. Reverdy Johnson moved that authenticated copies of the replication be presented to the President's counsel.

The Senate then considered the motion, pending adjournment, allowing ten days' time for preparation by the President's counsel. Sumner moved to amend, by ordering that, in accordance with the rules, the trial is to proceed from day to day, Sundays excepted, unless otherwise ordered, except for cause shown by the counsel for the President. Edmonds moved that the Senate retire for consultation. Conkling demanded the yeas and nays, which demand was carried by 29 yeas to 23 nays. The following Republicans voted with the democrats: Anthony, Corbett, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fowler, Freling-

A Ride in the Sewers of Paris.
But a few of the Americans who visit Paris know of the opportunity which may be offered them to visit the very extensive sewerage of Paris, and examine the system. Receiving cards of invitation, we stationed ourselves near the tower of St. Jacques, at an iron trap door, and the party were soon called upon to descend. Not knowing of the *modus operandi* of getting into these dark regions below, we all felt as if we were going to "take a leap in the dark." But what was our surprise to find elegantly fitted up carriages on cars, lighted by four large globe lamps on each corner. These cars contained 12 persons each, and there were five of them, making 60 persons, which is the limit to the number invited at one time. Of course our ride was limited to 20 feet high and 15 feet wide. The cars run on a six-foot gauge track, and are pushed on a down-grade by two men for each car.

The water sewer or drain is below, and is from six to eight feet deep, so that small boats can be towed all the way, and let down under the whole length of Rue Royale, coming out by the side of Church of the Madeleine, and along this main channel, are openings or trap doors, covered with gratings at the head of each cross streets, which are marked by the names of the streets on the side of the tunnel. By this means complete ventilation is secured. On the top of the tunnel are two large iron pipes in which pass through the fresh water and artesian wells, the other from the water pumped up from the river Seine.

There are also three lines of telegraph wires enclosed in lead pipes. It is well known that these great sewers are built for a double purpose, and one is for the underground transportation of troops in the time of an insurrection or war. By this means Napoleon can transport, secretly, troops from one part of the city to the other, suddenly appearing from the ground at almost any point. The telegraph would also be serviceable on such occasions. Besides this navigable sewer, which is fitted up especially for pleasure trips, there are smaller sewers running under 25 of the principal streets, and the whole length of the sewerage of Paris, large and small, including that under construction, I was informed, is over 200 miles in length, and by these means the drainage of Paris is effected on a magnificent scale, and far surpasses the subterranean wonders of ancient Rome.—Paris Correspondent.

GREATNESS.—There is no greatness that is ignominious, and no character that has not its blemish. Peter and Paul fell to upbraiding, and Paul and Barnabas parted with not the most heavenly dispositions. It seldom happens but the weakest find some sort of comfort in the follies of or the faults of the wisest, and readily become their imitators. Philip, of Macedonia, was stoop shouldered. The followers of the Court soon were attacked with a like infirmity. Lord Byron drank gin and wrote Don Juan. There has been a host who drank the gin but none to write Don Juan. Dr. Johnson wrote the Rambler in a style full of rolling and well balanced periods. For the next half century all writers were John-sonian. Queen Elizabeth put a patch on her face to cover a blemish. Soon every lady of the Court had her cheeks dotted with court-plaster. Sir Wm. Johnson wore a red coat. Red Jacket, the savage, put on the same. It were to be wished that the contagion of virtue was as great as the contaminations of vice, but the world is so constituted that sin in state makes spots in the multitude; and the infirmities of excellence makes fools of flatterers, while virtue is a thing of such exalted merit and superior qualifications, that, like the sun, though it shines on all, yet it shines from itself, and not from borrowed effulgence.

DEATH.—We have never read anything more beautiful than the following from the pen of George D. Prentice:
"There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless, and the all powerful, and the faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter, we feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that the earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficent provision to soften its intensity. When the good and lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, light up our darkened hearts and leads to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it."

CROSSING WITH THE BUFFALO.—Mr. R. Wickliff, of Lexington Ky., crossed his stock with the buffalo. Having obtained a fine three-quarter buffalo bull, he bred his cows to him for several years. He found the quarter bloods to be larger than either parent—made excellent beef, hardy long-lived oxen, with great strength and activity; and, though he did not test the milking qualities of the cows, he found that their calves that run with the cows were fatter than those of the common stock. Mr. J. P. Swain, of Bronville, N. Y., had a half-bred cow, which he lately killed, and the breed cow, which the Agriculturalist dined upon the beef, and pronounced it superior to the common beef. Mr. Swain has a quarter buffalo heifer which so far resembles the buffalo that he thinks the breed must have originated from a cross with the buffalo. Buffaloes have been taken to England. The animal is thoroughly domestic and the surprise is that no persistent efforts have been made to improve our stock by admixture of buffalo blood.

The New York Coroners report that in the city, during 1867, there were forty-two homicides and eighty-two suicides. Of the persons included in the list of homicides, thirty-two were males and ten were females; and of those included in the list of suicides, sixty-two were males and twenty were females.

THE FLY.—The fly has his uses. He serves to keep bald-headed sinners awake at church on a warm day, so that their unregenerate hearts may be touched by the preached word. It also encourages the spirit of invention, inducing the inventive to tax their brains in constructing fly-traps.

A North Carolina farmer writes the Agriculturalist that he cures hog-cholera by pushing down the throat of the hog a lump of tar about as large as a hickorynut, and making him swallow it. At the same time he bleeds the patient, but he thinks it is the tar that cures.

A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions: "Shylocks have no pockets."

Oregon Union State Convention.
Salem, March 26.—Dispatches to the Oregonian say, the Union State Convention has made the following nominations: David Logan, nominated for Congress on the second ballot. The nominee came forward and accepted. For Presidential Electors, O. Jacobs, Wilson Bowby and A. B. Meacham; for Judge of the Second District, W. Upton; for District Attorney for the Second District, D. M. Risdon; for the Third District, J. C. Powell; Fourth District, A. C. Gibbs; for Fifth District, C. M. Foster. The Convention instructed for U. S. Grant for President. Convention adjourned.

UNION PLATFORM.
1. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against the enemies of the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and to preserve at the utmost the fruits of the late war.

2. Resolved, That the work of reconstruction of the Southern States belongs to the legislative department of the government and that we endorse the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution and the acts of Congress commonly called the reconstruction acts, as the best plan yet proposed for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their former relations to the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of admitting the rebel States to representation in Congress at the earliest practicable moment which the public safety will permit.

4. Resolved, That the national debt was necessarily contracted to save the national life and ought to be honestly paid, and we condemn every device devised for the repudiation of the whole or any part of the debt as disgraceful to the republic and unjust to its citizens, and that the proposition to pay in legal tender notes those debts contracted to be paid in specie, is only a mild term for repudiation.

5. Resolved, That, under the Constitution, the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the elective franchise in any State having representation in Congress and where civil government is not overturned by rebellion.

6. Resolved, That the right of expatriation is the natural and inherent right of all people and indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that while the citizen owes allegiance to the Government, the Government owes protection to the citizen, and that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all its citizens, native born and naturalized, in the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens of the United States, whether or not the citizen's color or religion; and that those rights may be invaded or protected by intruding into the concerns of others.

7. Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy; and that we sympathize with all people everywhere who are struggling for civil and religious liberty.

8. Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have perilled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; and that the Government should make permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

9. Resolved, That we are in favor of liberal appropriations of land and money, by the Government, to aid in the construction of railroads.

POLITENESS.—It is impossible to be polite without being discreet. Discretion renders a man master of himself, of his words, of his actions, of his looks, and of the motions of his countenance; so that nothing can escape him to break through decorum, or to give offence. A discreet man distinguishes perfectly the rank character, and genius of others, and the bent of their inclination and interest; and by their discoverers in what particular he may safely confide, and in what he should never confide. It is prudent to be mysterious. He is particularly careful never to enter into their secrets or meddle in their concerns without being solicited to do so, which is an excellent precaution to live peacefully, and to avoid those inconveniences to which indiscreet persons subject themselves, by intruding into the concerns of others.

THE FLY.—The fly has his uses. He serves to keep bald-headed sinners awake at church on a warm day, so that their unregenerate hearts may be touched by the preached word. It also encourages the spirit of invention, inducing the inventive to tax their brains in constructing fly-traps.

A North Carolina farmer writes the Agriculturalist that he cures hog-cholera by pushing down the throat of the hog a lump of tar about as large as a hickorynut, and making him swallow it. At the same time he bleeds the patient, but he thinks it is the tar that cures.

A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions: "Shylocks have no pockets."

CHEAP FARES.—The North American Steamship company are selling tickets for passage on their new and elegant vessels, from San Francisco to New York, via Nicaragua, for \$50, first cabin.

FOR GRANT.—The radicals of Maryland have declared for Grant as their first choice for President. The friends of Judge Chase bolted the convention.

WALLA WALLA FLOUR.—In conversation with a baker at the Dalles, he informed us that the flour sent from this market is equal, if not better for baker's use than any other brand made on the coast.

STARTED FOR WASHINGTON.—Indian agent O'Neil of the Nez Perce reservation, left last week for Washington in compliance with orders from the Indian department. He is accompanied by head chief Lawyer, and other chiefs of the tribe of lesser note.

A RADICAL PAPER.—We have received several numbers of the State Journal, a radical paper of the blackest stripe, published at Jackson, Mississippi. The Journal is edited by James Dugan, a brother of F. P. Dugan, of Walla Walla.

POLITICAL.—The democrats of Umatilla county meet in convention to-day for the purpose of nominating a ticket for legislative and county officers. The democratic majority in the county is so large that a nomination is considered equivalent to an election. We trust that our democratic friends will nominate a good ticket, and thus add strength to the party.

WILL NOT ACCEPT.—Col. Gates, the democratic nominee for Senator from Wasco county, publishes a card in the last issue of the Mountaineer, in which he declines the nomination. We are sorry that Col. G. has taken this step, as it was by the aid of such men that we hoped our friends in Oregon would be able to defeat the radicals. No one, as yet, has been selected to fill his place on the ticket.

THE RAILROAD.—Parties from below inform us that the merchants are very much interested in the Walla Walla railroad. They are in hopes that it will be built at an early day. When this railroad is completed it is expected that this Valley will furnish the towns above Portland with all their flour and other produce. They say that these articles can then be laid down in those places at a much lower figure than they can be purchased for in Portland. On with the work, let none stand idle, but all lend a helping hand to this enterprise.

ASSAY OFFICE.—The following are the provisions of the bill locating an assay office at Boise city, Idaho: It provides for the appointment as soon as the public interest shall require their service, of a superintendent at a salary of \$2000; an assayer, at a salary of \$1,800; a melter and refiner at \$1,800; one clerk at \$1,800, and one at \$1,600. Subordinate workmen and laborers are to be employed by the superintendent at such wages and allowances as are customary according to their respective occupations. It appropriates \$75,000 for the construction of an assay office immediately after the passage of the act.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Our correspondent writing under the date of March 11th, gives us the following account of a rumor in circulation in Washington at that time. He says that reports have reached us from the north-eastern portion of Virginia, that Mosby is again marshalling his old troops, Residents from Loudon county, who have visited Washington within a few days, report that large numbers of men are congregating in that vicinity. They are represented as being well equipped, and making preparations for marching: It is said that Mosby boasts of his ability to march into Washington and clean out Congress with a thousand men. It is well known that a greater portion of the residents of Washington are opposed to Congress, Mosby will no doubt rely upon them to assist him in his daring undertaking. Our correspondent further states that the recent arrivals at the hotels, indicate that a majority are from the South. In fact, since the war there has not been as many Southerners here as now. This fact gives rise to considerable talk.

STATE OF AFFAIRS EAST.—We received a letter the other day from a distinguished gentleman, now residing East, in relation to the morals of some of the eastern cities. He writes that during the last few years a marked change has taken place in the moral atmosphere of the larger cities of the Union. A day scarcely passes that the papers are not called upon to chronicle a horrible murder, seduction or robbery. He argues that since the reaction in the monetary affairs of the country, and so many persons have been thrown out of employment, that to a certain extent, this demoralization is caused by want. Within the last few months, at least ten thousand persons have been thrown out of employment in the eastern cities. The unsettled condition of public affairs, prevents men of capital from investing their funds, thus keeping out of circulation large amounts of money that would otherwise be the means of keeping these men employed. Affairs at the South are in such a state that it would be akin to insanity for any one to attempt to do anything there. Thus we see the country daily going to ruin and rack, for the sole purpose of gratifying the ambition of designing men. In God's name how long will this state of affairs be allowed to exist?

The Railroad Demonstration.

Elsewhere we publish a full report of the proceedings had at the meeting, held at the Court House, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the Walla Walla Railroad. The attendance at the meeting was large, and embraced a full representation of the farmers—the bone and sinew of the country. As testing the sentiment of the meeting, a resolution was offered and adopted by a unanimous vote, pledging the aid of the county in building the road. One of the speakers presented a mass of facts and figures, all going to show that railroads have invariably proved beneficial to the communities in which they are located, and that towns and counties that have lent their assistance in aid of enterprises of this kind have invariably been gainers thereby. It was shown that railroads had built up the great States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and that under the impetus given by railroads the productions of these States had doubled and trebled. On this point the statistics are very full, and show conclusively that the prosperity of the western country dates from the inauguration of a railroad system. It was shown that the saving in freighting the grain crop of this Valley to the market for a single season would pay the interest on the cost of constructing the road, and leave a handsome surplus. The statement of facts and figures received marked attention, and the face of every man in the audience indicated a belief in the practicability of building the road, and unbounded confidence in the success of the enterprise. We never before witnessed such entire unanimity on any question, and we left the meeting thoroughly convinced that the road would be built, and that the people of Walla Walla will build it. In furtherance of the enterprise, a railroad meeting will be held at Watsburg, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at which it is expected there will be a full attendance of the farmers and settlers living in that part of the county. A general attendance is requested, and it is hoped that the meeting will prove a grand railroad demonstration.

Railroad Committee.

The Committee of Arrangements for the construction of a railroad from Walla Walla City, W. T., to the Columbia river, met in pursuance of appointment, and request of the public meeting, held at the Court House, on last Saturday.

Present, D. S. Baker, A. H. Reynolds, A. Kyger, I. T. Reese, B. Sheideman, J. H. Lasater and W. H. Newell. The Committee on being called to order by J. H. Lasater, Chairman, proceeded to business:

On motion of D. S. Baker, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee proceed to organize a corporation for the purpose of building a railroad from Walla Walla City to the most eligible point on the Columbia river.

On motion of A. Kyger, J. H. Lasater, J. D. Mix, and D. S. Baker were requested to ask the assistance of the attorneys of this place in drafting articles of incorporation.

On motion of I. T. Reese, W. H. Newell, J. D. Mix, J. H. Lasater and other public speakers of this county were requested to address the people of Touchet, at Watsburg, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the necessity and propriety of building said road, and to ask their co-operation in the work. Meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. J. H. LASATER, Chairman.

I. T. REESE, Secretary.

DR. ROBERT NEWELL, an early pioneer, passed through Walla Walla in the fore part of the week, on his way to Washington, where he goes to represent the interests of the Nez Perce Indians. Mr. N. originally came to this coast in the employ of the American Fur company, and was among the earliest white settlers in Oregon. He is familiar with the different Indian dialects spoken on this coast, and enjoys the confidence of the Indians in an unusual degree, as is evidenced by the fact that they have selected him to represent their interests. We wish our old friend abundant success in his mission.

THE IMPACHMENT TRIAL.—Dispatches state that Butler commenced the opening argument on the impeachment trial, on the 30th ult. He spoke for three hours, and characterized the trial as the most important in the history of this or any other country. Many of the radicals are indignant that a man of Butler's infamous character should be selected as a leader, but destitute as the party is of ability, it is best Butler or none. In the meantime the country is disgraced, and patriots hide their heads for shame.

THE MULLAN ROAD.—A bill is now before Congress appropriating a sum sufficient to open this road. The passage of the bill at this session of Congress, is rather doubtful. Parties writing from Washington, inform us that they regard it as only a question of time, before Congress will pass a bill of this description.

PARTIES are now in New York endeavoring to have a regular line of clippers placed on the route between that place and Portland. They represent that the trade will be sufficient to employ a line of vessels.

A WOMAN SHOT.—At Portland, on Sunday last, a woman named Celia Levy, was shot, and it is feared, fatally wounded. Her assailant, a man named Charley Star, is under arrest.

RAILROAD FEVER.—If evidence were wanting that the railroad excitement has reached its height, we think a reference to the poem entitled "Railroad on the Brain," would settle the question in the affirmative.

HORATIO SYMCOX declines to become a candidate for the nomination of President before the democratic convention. He will be a delegate to the convention from New York.

THE REJECTION OF THE MARYLAND SENATOR.

The "well trained, loyal telegraph" a few weeks since reported that Maryland was indignant over the rejection of a U. S. Senator from that State, and that as a means of redress it had been decided to refuse to pay the Federal tax. That the action of the Senate in rejecting Phillip P. Thomas from a seat to which he was rightfully and legally elected had called forth great indignation, is true, but instead of acting rashly or hastily, the Maryland Legislature calmly reviewed the whole procedure, and by a unanimous vote adopted the following report, in which the main features of the outrage upon the rights of a State are clearly set forth:

The committee on federal relations, pursuant to the order of the General Assembly, have had in consideration the executive communication which transmitted to the General Assembly the official notification from the Senate of the United States, that they have rejected the Senator elected from this State, Phillip Francis Thomas.

The cause assigned by the Senate is that Mr. Thomas had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, and was not entitled to take the oath of office. This oath of office is a denial of having given such aid and comfort. The act of Congress entitles and requires each Senator to take it. Mr. Thomas was certainly entitled to take it, if he could. He professed that he could take it in sincerity and truth. He offered to take it, and the Senate would not allow him.

The only specific act found by the committee of investigation was in giving one hundred dollars to a son going South during the war. The proof was clear that he gave it, not to induce him to go, but because he could not prevent it, after earnest and anxious effort to prevent it. On such grounds a majority of the Senate have undertaken to put aside and nullify the election of a State.

None of the rights of the States is more important to them than the right of representation in the Senate of the Union. It is a vital part of the constitution, and is secured by peculiar care; alone of all its provisions made irrevocable and perpetual. The qualifications of a Senator are ascertained by clear and precise definitions in the constitution.

Congress has assumed to add others by legislative enactment, thereby to create disqualifications unknown to the constitution, and abridge the constitutional freedom of election by the States. The entire right is now imperiled. The proof which the statute prescribes is rejected, and a majority in the Senate, denied by the constitution any authority to expel a Senator, has assumed the power to do so. By such means a majority of small States may exclude from the Senate all the great States of the Union. A great wrong is done in this proceeding to the State of Maryland and the constitution of the United States. But it is a wrong against which the constitution has no defense, and for which it affords the State no remedy. The place of Senator Thomas is vacant in the Senate of the United States, and the law requires this General Assembly to go into an election to supply the vacancy on Tuesday, 3d of March of next.

The committee report that the General Assembly should enter the protest of the State against the proceeding of the Senate of the United States. They therefore propose the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland make this, their earnest and solemn protest, against the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, whereby a Senator elected from this State and duly qualified has been excluded from the Senate.

Resolved, That the foregoing statement and this protest be transmitted to the Legislatures of other States now in session, that they may judge what notice it merits from them in vindication of the laws, the constitution and the common rights of all the States.

Letter from Phillip Ritz.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 9, 1868. EDITOR STATESMAN:—We have just passed through one of the most terrible winters ever known. It has been considered the hardest winter experienced for thirty years. Up around Lake Michigan and Superior the thermometer has been as low as 43° and 48° below zero, and in the central part of New York last week the snow was four feet deep, and between this and New York City the trains were detained two nights in snow-drifts. This is a terrible climate; all our Pacific citizens are thoroughly disgusted with it. Last Monday the thermometer was 4° below zero; to-day it is warm enough for summer; next week it will probably be frozen up again. Our railroad matters look rather encouraging. This impediment business has been a serious drawback, but we are in hopes to have the matter brought up at an early day. I expect to sail on the steamer of the 21st, and will be glad to get back to the Pacific coast again. I think it would do some of our home-sick friends on the Pacific good to spend such a winter as this here; they would then appreciate our excellent climate and natural advantages.

Yours, &c., PHILLIP RITZ.

THE NEW KENTUCKY SENATOR.—The Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives a sketch of the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery that is of the most rare character. The following sentences give such a picture in themselves of Kentucky gentlemen, that we repeat them here:

"He is a rough old fellow, and always a little dirty in his personal appearance, but a cleverer man than Thomas C. McCreery does not live. He loves women; is a good judge of the pure article of Bourne, and goes to horse races. He keeps a fine stable of horses, and has a private track on his farm where he amuses himself with running his stock, or having little scrub races with his neighbors. Ask him where the prettiest women are raised, the bravest men live, the finest horses bred, or the best Bourbon to be had, and answer, with all the pride of a Logan, in Kentucky, sir, and no where else, sir." He is quiet, good natured man, but insult him and he will fight in a minute."

SENATE LEGISLATION.—The reckless and spiteful spirit which controls the action of men in Congress is well exemplified by the remark of a member of that body, that in order to spite Seward, the appropriation for the Alaska purchase will not be made. In order to "spite Seward" the national faith is to be broken, the Nation disgraced, one of the most friendly of European Powers insulted, and possibly a foreign war provoked! In order to "spite" Johnson and Seward, many bills have been passed by Congress, already! The aim of Congressmen is not to promote the public good, but to "spite" the President and his friends! What, but ruin and disgrace, can be expected from the action of such men? They are controlled by "spite," influenced by hatred, actuated by the meanest and basest passions which can influence the acts of men, and blind partisans call upon them when by dint of every means imaginable, they conduct! Under the control of such men, what, but a deplorable fate, awaits the Nation?—S. F. Call.

OFFICE SEEKERS.—The position for office is a distinct form of mania; it penetrates the deepest of life, and shapes the character. In the sphere of politics, it produces the "office-seeker," known to all legislative "lobbies," and is never wanting at the White House. In the man deeply smitten with this form of mental disease, the very blood and spirit seem to be congealed and toned by it. His aspirations bloom out in his every manner; his bow even is redolent of office; his smile, his postures, his voice, his look, are written all over with what he desires to become; and when, by dint of every means imaginable, he has obtained a position, he is henceforth too large or too lumber for a private position.—N. Y. Methodist.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

WALLA WALLA, March 25, 1868.

"Home again, home again, From a foreign shore, And O, it makes my heart rejoice, To meet my friends once more."

EDITOR STATESMAN:—After a long sojourn, I have finally come to anchor at the "Old Fort," now known as Walla Walla, and I can assure you, that I am not at all sorry to get back to the old corner of Sage and Brush streets. The old song comes to my rescue:

"Be it ever so humble, There is no place like home." I found our little "burg" chuck-a-block with flour and grain, en route for Portland, San Francisco and New York. The steamers Owyhee and Tenino, doing their level best to bring us the kind of goods we require, and also to relieve us of our surplus flour and grain. The steamer Owyhee arrived about ten o'clock last night, and left at five o'clock this morning. The steamer Tenino left at three o'clock this afternoon, carrying away 65 tons of flour and grain. The town is full of teams, delivering flour and grain. Within the last twenty-four hours, the following pack-trains have left this place for Montana and Boise:

Table listing pack-trains with names and quantities: Perry Kent, 76 packs; Joaquin, 50; Pat. McGraw, 43; James Madigan, 62; Frank Lowden, 80; John Bell, 40; Johnny Smith, (old train), 30; Phil McCannoo, 43; Small train, 18.

The following pack trains are here preparing their cargoes, and getting ready for an early start: Frank & Dave Freer, 40 packs; Walter Clark, 38; Alt. Banks, 31; Johnny Heru, 40; Theo. Painter, 40; Tom Rollins, 38; Andrew McNealey, 70; Ryley, 23; Charles Harter, 38; Buckley, 32; John Garton, 32; Buff Bros., 22; Jas. McAdill, 58.

There are other trains here that I don't know the names of the owners—perhaps 300 more animals. I understand there are three trains on their way up from Umatilla, that will be here to-night. I cannot give the number of packs. You can see by the above, that times are rather lively here. So well pleased are the teamsters and packers with the prospects before them for a fair season's work, that last night they must needs have a small dance; and they did have a dance—one of those affairs that are conducive to health and enjoyment—none of your paper-collar, patent-leather boot arrangements, but a jovial surprise party, where the bone and muscle of the country come together for a few hours' enjoyment; one of those parties where, when a gentleman is introduced to a lady, and asks her to dance, it is not required to give his pedigree or to show cause why his father or uncles are not exempt bond-holders. But notwithstanding all this, we went through the whole calendar of dances, from plain to fancy. Your humble servant and family, (of which I have a few) enjoyed themselves hugely. In fact, the whole thing passed off lovely; all enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent, and about a couple o'clock we retired to the shades of private life, better, if not wiser citizens. All is quiet on the "dark rolling Oregon."

The Columbia is raising, and Captain Stump, of the steamer Tenino, informs me that if the river continues to rise, he will be able to take about 75 tons of flour and grain each trip. At this rate the shippers of flour and grain will be enabled to get the surplus products of the Walla Walla Valley to a market; that is just what the valley wants, and so does CUMTUX.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to March 28.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.] Washington, March 27.—In the Supreme Court, Black asked for an argument on the preliminary injunction bill in the State of Georgia against General Grant, before each trip. All shall have been heard. The Court declined process not having been served on the counsel for the military authorities and the General.

The Senate Committee on Territories will have the Wyoming Territory bill called up at the earliest possible moment.

Bothwell offers a resolution that after Monday the House will postpone action on all matters except the question relating to impeachment. The resolution provoked much discussion, and elicited strong opposition. It was finally withdrawn and the House adjourned.

Washington, March 27.—The President has issued an order through Gen. Grant assigning Hancock to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Washington.

Chicago, March 28.—Specials say the Committee on Elections has virtually decided against the delegates from Utah, on the ground that the Mormons are organized into a community which is hostile to the Government. It was proven that Hooper was an Elder in the Mormon Church, all the officers of which are required to take what is termed the endowment oath. Affidavits of men who have taken it were read to the effect that all taking it swear hatred to the United States Government; so teach their children and impress it on their dying bed. An opportunity was given Hooper to deny that he had ever taken it, but he declined.

New Orleans, March 27.—Gen. Buchanan has ordered an election in Louisiana for a member of Congress, and such State municipal and judicial officers as are provided for by the Constitution. The election will be in all respect a part of the election heretofore ordered by the new Constitution, and will be held at the same time.

BLOODY WORK.—A messenger came to this city late on Thursday night, direct from Owyhee, with information that the hostile parties engaged in holding armed possession of portions of the Ida Elmore and Golden Chariot ledges, in that region, had come to active, bloody encounter. As we learn the facts, a man employed as guard by the Ida Elmore party betrayed his trust, and allowed the Golden Chariot party to take possession of a portion of the ground held by the former. The invading force was soon met by a force of the aggrieved party, and a collision ensued, which resulted in the death of one Holgate, of the invaders, and the wounding, mortally, it was feared, of one of the resisting party. This occurred on the night of Tuesday last. Wednesday night again hostilities were renewed and four or more persons were killed or severely wounded on the side of the invaders. The casualties on the part of the aggrieved were not known when the messenger arrived. He was raging at that time, with little prospect of a cessation until further bloody work should be the unhappy consequence. This is the report of the terrible difficulty, as we have received it from disinterested persons, who obtained their information from the streets that a man named Grayson, an owner of the Golden Chariot ledge, and another named Miller, were killed; but we cannot trace these rumors to any definite source. While we hope for all taking it swear hatred to the United States Government; so teach their children and impress it on their dying bed. An opportunity was given Hooper to deny that he had ever taken it, but he declined.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given by a Committee of Arrangements, appointed at a meeting held in Walla Walla City, on the 28th day of March, 1868, a large number of the citizens of Walla Walla County assembled at the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M. The meeting was called to order by I. T. Reese, Esq., and organized by the election of A. J. Gregory, Chairman, and J. H. Blewett, Secretary. The Committee of Arrangements made a verbal report, stating that Messrs. Vansyckle, Newell, Lasater and Mix had consented to address the meeting upon the subject of constructing a railroad from Walla Walla City to the Columbia river, which report was received and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

P. B. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the probable cost of constructing different kinds of railroads, read the following report:

Ma. CHAIRMAN:—The Committee to whom was referred, generally, the subject of strap, flat, bar iron, wooden, or T railroad, would report that they have given the subject all the investigation that the limited time and means of information would admit of. From all the information the committee have been able to obtain, they have been led to the conclusions:

1. That the cost of grading, bridging, and necessary crossings for the road, would be the same, no matter what kind of rail was laid down.

2. That the same expenditure for necessary rolling stock, stations, warehouses, machine shops, etc., would be required.

The cost of grading is estimated at an average of fifteen hundred dollars per mile. Say forty-five thousand dollars for the whole road, thirty miles in length. The necessary crossings would cost an average of two or five cents each. Say \$500 per mile, or \$15,000 for the whole road. As there would be only one or two large bridges, the cost could not be very great. Say twenty thousand dollars for bridges and culverts.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion that the whole road could be completed, and ready for laying the track, could be constructed for eighty thousand dollars.

The Committee have been unable to obtain data on which to base an estimate of the cost of the various kinds of track. This information cannot be obtained without communication with Portland or San Francisco. All of which is respectfully submitted. P. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.

On motion the report was accepted and the Committee discharged. An invitation was extended to parties desiring to offer resolutions to the meeting, to have the same read prior to the delivery of addresses for the occasion; whereupon the Secretary read the following, offered by A. Kyger:

The citizens of Walla Walla County, W. T., in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of adopting measures for the building of a railroad from the Columbia river to Walla Walla City, being fully impressed with the immense necessity of such work for the following reasons:

1. The agricultural resources of this Valley, are only partially developed; its superior climate; cheapness of living and facilities for stock raising and grazing, and its close proximity to a large and extensive mining region, renders it the most advantageous point for the concentration of the land transportation interests of the surrounding country, which makes it the most available over any other point, or near the Columbia river, as a general supply point.

2. This Valley can, with the present development of its business resources, furnish sufficient employment for such road, to make the investment in the cost of its construction a profitable one.

3. The taxable property of the county, now being valued at about \$2,000,000, which would be increased 50 per cent., with the commencement of the work by a responsible company, and employment from two to three hundred per cent. in one year from its completion, would increase the county in its corporate capacity, to render such aid as would ensure its being built without any increase of taxation over the present rate, or working any hardship to the tax-paying interests.

4. By direct communication with Portland and San Francisco, by which through bills of lading and passing tickets could be obtained at the expense to this place, new and important business interests would be built up, facilitating the development of important mining and agricultural interests in adjacent districts.

5. The certainty of a branch road from some point on and near the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Columbia river, and Puget Sound; with the fact that the road pass through the Blue Mountains, is by the way of the Walla Walla river; the building of a road from this place to the Columbia, would in a short time, make it a part of this main branch, and give us direct communication with New York and the South. Therefore, be it the expressed points to this place, new and important business interests would be built up, facilitating the development of important mining and agricultural interests in adjacent districts.

Resolved, That the County of Walla Walla, in its corporate capacity, can, and will aid the construction of this road, by taking stock to the amount of ————, and issuing bonds therefor payable in ———— years, and bearing interest at the rate of ———— per cent. per annum, payable in gold, and will guarantee the interest on the same amount of bonds to be issued by a responsible company who will undertake to complete the work, the county and company each reserving the right to liquidate the bonds at any time, and hold stock in the road in lieu thereof for the amount of the same.

The following was offered by J. H. Blewett: WHEREAS, The universal history of railroads is, that they develop the resources of a country, and promote prosperity in every department of business, by the introduction of capital and the building of the material interests thereof; and whereas, there is a vast extent of productive land, now unoccupied in Walla Walla Valley, which the building of a railroad would bring into cultivation, and thus double, in a short space of time, the resources of the country, therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That it is expedient and subservient to the best interest of the people, that aid be given by the county, in the construction of a railroad from Walla Walla City to the most eligible point on the Columbia river.

2. Resolved, That the Board of County Commissioners of Walla Walla County, W. T., be, and they are hereby requested to order a special election, submitting to the people, the question of authorizing the said Board of County Commissioners to guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds to be issued, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, (and bonds to be redeemable in 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, as deemed most expedient) the Board reserving the right to redeem such bonds at pleasure, and become stock-holders to the amount of bonds redeemed; or in case the Company shall prefer to further liability on account of the interest of said bonds, it shall be their privilege to do so.

3. Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting, to open books for the subscription of stock and the incorporation of a company, for the construction of a railroad from Walla Walla City to the Columbia River.

On motion, all the foregoing resolutions, &c., were temporarily laid on the table.

Mr. Vansyckle, being called for from various quarters, took the stand and entertained the audience in an eloquent and instructive address, greeted with frequent applause. Mr. V. took occasion to review the past history of the Territory, its present and future prospects, showing by contrast and comparison the importance of a railroad, the benefits to be derived from its construction, and the facilities for accomplishing the same.

Mr. Newell next mounted the rostrum and presented facts and figures upon the subject of railroads, that completely silenced all objections to the practicability of the construction of a railroad from this point to the Columbia river. Mr. N. convinced all, that while the people of the other side of the continent have been wide awake to their interest in the construction of railroads to all parts of the compass, he had not been asleep, and urged the people to take advantage of the lessons thus taught them, to reach forth their hands and grasp the fruit that is within their reach, by the construction of the contemplated railroad. The verdict of the audience was, that Newell's speech was "the right thing in the right place."

Messrs. Lasater and Mix being successively called upon, excused themselves in a few pertinent and instructive remarks.

A motion was now made and carried by a unanimous vote, "That we are in favor of constructing a railroad from Walla Walla City to the Columbia river."

On motion, the resolutions, &c., temporarily laid on the table were taken up.

It was moved that the resolutions of Mr. Kyger be adopted. The resolutions, &c., of Mr. Blewett were offered as a substitute and adopted, with the exception of the 3d resolution.

On motion, the former Committee of Arrangements were instructed to provide for the holding of a meeting at Watsburg, on Saturday, April 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and to procure speakers to address the same.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish the Walla Walla STATESMAN with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication. On motion, adjourned. J. H. BLEWETT, A. J. GREGORY, Secretary, Chairman.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Stephen B. Hodgdon, an old and widely respected citizen, who has resided and served as Justice of the Peace at Buena Vista for several years, died very suddenly, from disease of the heart, in the 55th year of his age. We learn that he leaves a wife and family in New York.—Idaho World.

CITY TAXES.—Tax payers will save 10 per cent., by calling at the Treasurer's office and settling their tax accounts.

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!!

Those desirous of purchasing Staple Dry Goods, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hardware and Crockery,

Yankee Notions, CHEAP FOR CASH. ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO CALL upon the undersigned.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, (Opposite N. & E. Brown's).

Grain, Butter, Eggs and Bacon, Taken in exchange for merchandise.

G. G. RICHARDSON.

BLACKSMITHING

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

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a large assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class.

REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. BOOTS-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50

Walla Walla, April 3, 1868. FRED STINE 164

CITY TAXES. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE TAXPAYERS of the City of Walla Walla, that the TAX LIST for the year 1868, has been filed in the hands of the City Treasurer for Collection. All taxes remaining unpaid at the expiration of Fifteen Days, will become delinquent, and ten per cent. added. N. & E. BROWN'S STORE, Main street. Walla Walla, W. T., April 3, 1868. 165

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NEAT, COMMODIOUS HOUSE, centrally located, containing six rooms. FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP. For further particulars, enquire of N. & E. BROWN'S STORE, Main street. 164

W. FRANK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINT BRUSHES, BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Twines and Lines, Toys of all Descriptions, Fancy Goods, Children's Carriages, etc., etc.

406 & 408 Battery Street. SAN FRANCISCO. Would inform the public that having just received large reinforcements in the above articles, in addition to their already extensive stock, do offer to their customers, and public at large, advantage superior to any other house on the Pacific Coast. Call and inspect our Stock, and Examine our Prices. 16-38

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the District Court, Second Judicial District, W. T., and do directed, in favor of DANIEL STEWART, and against JOSEPH HANCOCK, real property, to wit: The South-west quarter of section number thirty-four East, and the North-east quarter and North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of the West half of the South-west quarter of Section No. thirteen (13), in Township No. seven (7), North Range number thirty-four East, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Also the South-east quarter of the North-east quarter of section number (13) of the North-east quarter of section number (13) of the South-east quarter of section number (13) of the North-east quarter of section number (13) of the North-east quarter of section number (13) of the North

A FAST PRINCE.—A lady friend translates for us from the French journals gossipy sketches, which we herewith present to our readers:

Mr. Ceyras relates a recent adventure of a royal prince, who left very agreeable memories at Paris, and took a prominent part in the international pleasures offered to Europe by the Exhibition. During three months he made penance at fox hunting and a little beside his young, sick spouse; then, he suddenly repassed the Ocean, under pretence of a journey to the Court of the King, his father-in-law, and the Cafe Anglais saw him back a gain at a joyous table this last week. A well-known jeweller, from the Rue de la Paix, also saw the brilliant lord come and buy of him several of his choicest caskets, and a certain lady, not less known, admired the charming effects produced by the lordly jewels on her white shoulders and plump arms. But when he wanted to set out again, the jeweler presented to him a bill amounting to 50,000 francs, and the great lord not being able to pay, was very near being detained as a hostage. Very luckily a banker interposed, who owed some gratitude to the young Prince's country, and the 50,000 francs were paid, and the imprudent traveller able to set out again, keeping, however, his incognito and swearing that he would never be thus caught again. It was the Prince of Wales.

THE EMPEROR.—The foreign papers amuse themselves spreading the rumor that the Emperor is going to abdicate as soon as the Imperial Prince is of age; that in five years, in which case the Emperor will appoint a council of regency and retire to Algeria, where he has always wished to live. We do not need to say how unfounded these tidings are; the activity of the Emperor, who works every day with his ministers, proves how little he thinks of retiring.

BADLY SHOT.—A singular event occasioned in Italy a controversy between the ministry of war and the one of justice. This is how a correspondent of the *Pescevanza* tells it: A few weeks ago, a deserter who had become a highwayman, was sentenced to be shot. All the formalities accomplished, the doomed man was led to the cemetery, where he was to be buried, and soon five balls struck him. The Sergeant who commanded the picket which fired, noticing that the man was not dead, his gun aimed at the unfortunate man's breast, he gave him the coup de grace. It was thought he had ceased suffering, for he lay still on the ground. The body was committed to the sexton. However, as it was already dark, the latter thought fit to wait till next day to dig the grave. The corpse remained at the same place where it had fallen; life had not quite left it. The cold of the night, irritating his wounds, brought the executed man to life. With great difficulty he crawled on his knees to the fence, to which he pulled a ladder that happened to lay near, and having passed over the fence, he went, all bloody and with his arms broken from the balls, to give himself up to the delegate of public surety at the nearest village. The ministry of war and that of justice now disagree upon the question to whom belongs this dead brought to life again. We think they will conclude by asking him to be pardoned, for his wounds are not mortal.

FROM SWEETWATER.—Mr. John Richardson, of Salmon River mines, who has been stopping in this city this winter, has received a letter from Mr. N. W. Earl, who left Salmon last fall for Sweetwater. After being there two months, he says, as to its being a mining camp, he "fails to see it in that light." He says the whole country was staked into leads, of which he does not entertain a very high opinion. There are no placer mines that have yet been discovered that will pay. Provisions of all kinds are \$1 per pound; flour \$35 per hundred. He sums up his opinion of the camp as follows: "To make a long story short, I wish I was back in Salmon diggings; I would then have some chance of making my board next season, and here, where I am, it looks rather slim."—*Montana Independent.*

HOW TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.—A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, and systematically carrying out for a time the principle of increase. Take for instance, a pea. Plant it in very rich ground. Allow it to bear the first year—say half a dozen pods only. Remove all others. Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain of the produce three pods only. Sow the largest only on the following year, and retain one pod. Again select the largest, and the next year sort will by this time have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed. By these means you will get peas (or anything else) of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

THREE hundred thousand people in Sweden are on the point of starvation. The crops have partially failed for the past five years, and this year's crop was entirely cut off by a single night's frost. For nearly a year the people in the district of Norland have subsisted on bark bread mixed with moss, which is not sufficient to sustain laboring men.

GENIUS, when employed in works whose tendency is to demoralize and degrade us, should be contemplated with abhorrence rather than admiration; such a monument of its power may indeed be stamped with immortality, but like the Coliseum at Rome we deplore its magnificence, because we detest the purposes for which it was designed.

INTO whose hands has General Grant fallen?—*Albany Argus.*

The hands into which he has fallen are so infernally dirty that we can't tell whose they are.—*Louisville Journal.*

The diameter of the earth, multiplied by 108 gives the diameter of the sun; the diameter of the sun, multiplied by 108, gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun, and the diameter of the moon, multiplied by 108, gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

GREAT BRITAIN pays twenty million dollars less interest on her public debt than the United States pays on hers.

We spend a great portion of our life in making blunders, and a great deal more in correcting them.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 12.]

A resolution directing that the Government of Great Britain be supplied with certain quantities of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be, and is hereby, directed to deliver to the Secretary of State a set of Dana's Cruise, No. 1, being volumes thirteen and fourteen of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes; and that the Secretary of State is hereby directed to deliver them to the Government of Great Britain.

Approved, February 28, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

An Act restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific coast and the railroad.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government at the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement and entry, under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws, the even-numbered sections along the route of the several roads therein mentioned which have been or may be hereafter located: Provided, That such sections shall be rated at two-dollars and fifty cents per acre, and subject only to entry under those laws, and the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to settlement, pre-emption, or entry, according to existing laws, all the even numbered sections of land belonging to the government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific railroad and branches, wherever said road and branches have been definitely located.

Approved, March 6, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

An Act for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation, in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers, who have duly filed their declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws with the register at the proper local office, upon the unsold land now included within the limits of the late Sioux Indian reservation, in the State of Minnesota, shall be allowed two years from and after the passage of this act within which to make proof and payment for their claims, in accordance with the provisions of the second and third sections of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, providing for the disposal of said reservation.

Approved, March 6, 1868.

DEBT.—Here is what Horace Greeley says about running into debt: "Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either of my sons to be the support and solace of my declining years, the lesson which I have most earnestly sought to impress upon them is—never to run into debt! Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live one bit, rather than owe a man a dollar."

STEPHEN GIRARD, than whom no shrewder business man ever lived, used to say: "I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule too, to advertise in the duldest times as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon the immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.

PACK your cares in as small space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

HAS LONG BEEN MANUFACTURED by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advance stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted. From the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout the entire country, in every State and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHESTNUT PECTORAL is known as the best of remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by the most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous effects of the longer field to it, we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business it is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefragably proven that this medicine does cure this class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the constant benefits conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, they have failed and been discarded, this has proved by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted which they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Dysentery, Cholera, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disorders of the Stomach, Pain of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and a Dinner Pill, are unequalled. They are safe, costed, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best prepared in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine every where.

SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Oregon.

49-2m Wholesale Agents.

WESTERN HOTEL,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

W. H. NEWELL, JOHN C. DORRIST, Proprietors.

13-1f

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT.

THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

THE PAIN KILLER—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.

THE PAIN KILLER is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.

THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.

THE PAIN KILLER is a favorite with all classes.

THE PAIN KILLER will cure Cholera Morbus.

THE PAIN KILLER will cure Dyspepsia.

THE PAIN KILLER is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

THE PAIN KILLER Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Painter's Colic.

THE PAIN KILLER is good for Scalds and Burns.

THE PAIN KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.

THE PAIN KILLER—Beware of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

THE PAIN KILLER is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skilful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

74 High street, Providence, R. I.

280 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East.

41, 17 Southampton Row, London, Eng. [2m

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer, The Great Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, Cures Sudden Colds, coughs, &c., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, patients colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Taken Externally, Cures Felons, Boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelling of the joints, ringworms and nettle rash, broken breasts, frost-burn and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism.

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous relief in the entire eradication and extinction of PAIN in all its various forms incidental to the human family, and the uncollected written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, are its own best advertisements.

The Ingredients which enter into the PAIN KILLER, being purely vegetable render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy internally as well as for external application, when used according to directions. The slight stain upon linen from its use in external applications, is readily removed by washing in a little alcohol.

This Medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of so many of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public over twenty years, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and whenever it is used, the same opinion is expressed of its real medicinal properties.

In any attack where prompt action upon the system is required the PAIN KILLER is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving pain is truly wonderful; and when used according to directions, it is true to its name.

A PAIN KILLER.

It is, in truth, a Family Medicine, and should be kept in every family for immediate use. Persons traveling should always have a bottle of this remedy with them. It is not unfrequently the case that persons are attacked with disease and before medical aid can be procured the patient is beyond the hope of recovery. Captains of vessels should always supply themselves with a few bottles of this remedy, before leaving port, as by doing so they will be in possession of an invaluable remedy to resort to in case of accident or sudden attacks of sickness. It has been used in SEVERE CASES OF CHOLERA.

It has been filled in a single case, where it was thoroughly applied on the first appearance of the symptoms.

To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article, we will say that we will continue to prepare our PAIN KILLER of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be in every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

25-1f

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } 88

In the District Court, First Judicial District.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plaintiff, vs. WM. C. GIBSON, Defendant.

TO WM. C. GIBSON, Defendant You are hereby notified that WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall become more than two months after the 20th day of December, 1867, and unless you appear at said term and answer the same will be taken as confessed and answer the same will be the object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of or one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, for labor done and money expended at your request. And you are hereby notified that your property has been attached in the premises. Feb. 21, 1867.

J. H. LASKER, Atty for PTF.

Undertaking, At Greatly Reduced Prices. My HEARSE, and FIVE COFFINS.

Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country, FREE OF CHARGE.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE at the lowest prices at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. CAL WINESET.

11-1f Pioneer Dentist.

ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1841.

DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST, OFFICE UP STAIRS, OVER THE CONSULTATION FREE, CHARGES MODERATE June 7th, 1867.

35-1f

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT POSTERS

THEY ARE

Only Creating False Alarms.

GET THE GENUINE!

FOLLOW THE CROWD

TO THE BRICK CORNER OF

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

Who are offering

Plain and Colored Silks,.....AT COST,

French Merinos,.....AT COST,

All Wool Delaines,.....AT COST,

Embroideries and Ribbons,.....AT COST,

Dress Goods of all Descriptions.....AT COST,

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes,.....AT COST.

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,.....AT COST.

Boots—Light and Heavy,.....AT COST.

With thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

WE MUST AND WILL SELL!

CALL EVERYBODY AND PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

REMEMBER THE BRICK CORNER.

BROWN BROS. & CO.

Our fire-proof Store, with fixtures, on the corner of Main and Third streets, the Dwelling of Mr. Sheidman, with or without furniture, also the two Lots opposite I. T. Reese's for sale cheap, for cash. Apply to BROWN BROS. & CO.

UMATILLA HOUSE,

DALLE, OREGON.

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Proprietors.

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

Has Accommodations for 200 Guests!

AND WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A FIRST CLASS HOTEL!

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

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

In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM.

The BAR will always be supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

Also, ALE and BEER, etc., etc,

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

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

The Richest Man in the World!

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

Paris, 8th April, 1864, 25 Rue Fanny, St. Honoré. Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indro Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account, I will forward you the amount through Messrs Belmont & Co., New York.

Baron Solomon Rothschild having recommended to many of his friends Major Lane's Liniment, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

The INDIAN LINIMENT, as a relief ever ready as a killer of pain, taken inwardly or applied outwardly, has no equal. For the relief and cure of Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sprains, Bruises, etc. it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious taken inwardly in the cure of Cholera, Cramps, and Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc., etc., and is without exception the Most Wonderful Panacea the World affords. No family should be without it. Every traveler by land or sea, should have a bottle. Minors and Farmers residing at a distance from physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of accidents and sudden attacks of stomach complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Enquire for

MAJOR LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Price Fifty Cents per Bottle. For sale at wholesale and retail by HUDSON & McCAERTY, 14 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

And by respectable druggists throughout the world. None genuine unless signed by John Thos. Lane, and countersigned by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors, 153 Broadway, New York.

Send for a circular. 50-3m

PRICES STILL LOWER!

I WISH TO NOTIFY MY CUSTOMERS AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK!

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Lower than any other Shop in town. I will receive GAIN from those who do not buy ready money. To those who prefer to do their own work, I will sell LINEN at reduced prices. Don't forget to give me a call. Remember, the RED SHOP, on your right as you cross the Bridge, going northward.

JOHN DOVELL,

14-1f

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

D. W. K. DOHERTY, PRIVATE

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTION,

Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, (Private entrance on Leidesdorff street), SAN FRANCISCO.

Established Expressly to Afford the Afflicted Prompt and Scientific Medical Aid, in the Treatment and Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and all Sexual Disorders.

To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.; Syphilis in all its forms and stages; Seminal Weakness and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, etc.; the Head, with its various symptoms, such as Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, etc.; the Stomach and Bowels, and all the affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to be a source of relief and cure to all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases. He is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against disease of all kinds, and uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a courteous and honorable way, and has reference of unquestionable veracity, and has reference to his respectability and high standing in society. All respectable consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and prompt relief.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness in the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, nervous symptoms, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases peculiar to females, they should go to the State of California to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about their troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in California, and he is not only a successful practitioner, but a successful business man. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful suffering and premature death. All married ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY reserves the opportunity of observing, that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and the letter as soon as possible. If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the receipt of the medicine) will be sent by mail, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Spermatorrhoea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experience in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on the intellect, and premature death. All the sexual organs. This little work contains information of great value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage. Consultations by letter or otherwise—FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., 45 1/2 San Francisco, Cal.

45 1/2

French Medical Office.

DR. JULIEN PERRELLAT, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Director of the University of Quebec College, and Physician of the St. John Baptist Society of San Francisco.

DR. PERRELLAT has pleasure in informing patients and others seeking confidential medical advice, that he can be consulted daily at his office, Army Hall building, North-East corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco. Rooms No. 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.