

Walla Walla Statesman.

\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1868.

NUMBER 21.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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To insure insertion, advertisements must be handed in as early as Thursday, and the number of insertions 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, PAMPHLETS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, ORDER BOOKS, BALL TICKETS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, CIRCULARS, REVENUE ORDERS, RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING, BUSINESS CARDS, CERTIFICATES, BILLIARDS, CHECK BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BIRTH RECORDS, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAFTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Job Work must be paid for before being taken from the office.

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

E. SHEIL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has removed the Practice of his Profession, and may be found at his Office, on Main Street, Walla Walla, 40-41.

DR. W. S. MINEER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.
Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla Walla. Office next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store. 15-16.

DR. STEVENSON,
HOMOEOPATHIST, HAS REMOVED two doors above his old residence.
TEN YEARS' practical experience in this system. The average Homoeopathic mortality is now known. Dr. Steven's success is over fifty per cent.
Walla Walla, March 25, 1868. 15-3m

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S
MEDICAL OFFICE.
MAIN STREET, SECOND STORY OF HELMUTH'S BUILDING.
44-45.

DR. A. J. HOGG,
OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.
DR. HOGG'S BROTHERS' DRUGS, A. M. TO 12 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

JAS. H. LASATER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, and Oregon.
Office on Main Street, between Kuyper and Rees's Brick Store. Walla Walla, W. T. 12-13.

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 the 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 24, 1867. 10-4f

NOTICE.
I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., so that parties having CLAIMS against the Government or promptly attended to, by applying at my office.
H. PARKER.
13-4f

N. T. CATON,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS IN HELMUTH'S NEW
Building. 41-42.

FRANK P. DUGAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Tompkins' Saloon, Walla Walla, W. T. Will practice in the Courts of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon. 36-1f

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

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Will attend to collection of debts, acknowledgments, acknowledgment of debts, powers of attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc.
Office on Main Street, directly opposite the Post Office. 28-1y

JOE HELMUTH,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer for
LAGER BEER AND ALE.
WALLA WALLA,
Washington Territory, [424f.

UNDERBARTER
Hears Free of Charge!
PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder Streets, Walla Walla.
14-4f

New Firm! New Goods!!

P. LIPPITT & CO.,
Successors to
Brown Bro's. & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM SAN FRANCISCO a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS.

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS,

Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

HATS AND CAPS,

All of the very

LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

GROCERIES AND TOBACCO,

CROCKERY & HARDWARE.

WILL SELL FOR CASH AT

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE BRICK CORNER.

P. LIPPITT & CO.

Walla Walla, May 1, 1868. 20-1f

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 Ore, Assayed Correctly and RETURNS MADE IN 6 HOURS.

Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

Undertaking.
At Greatly Reduced Prices. My HEARSE.

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

COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE
At place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-4f CAL. WINEST.

Pioneer Dentist.

ESTABLISHED, : : : 1861.

DR. CHARLES HERLOG,
DENTIST. OFFICE UP STAIRS, OVER THE Bank Exchange, Main Street, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE June 7th, 1867. 25-4f

FOR THE KOOTENAI MINES,

VIA
LIBBEY CREEK!

MR. KELLY, THE EXPRESSMAN, will have on Monday next, and at stated periods during the season for the KOOTENAI MINES

ALL PACKAGES, LETTERS, & C.,

designed for that country will be carried through with the UTMOST DISPATCH. Letters and other articles entrusted to the care of the Postmaster at Walla Walla will be promptly taken charge of by Mr. Kelly. 18-4f

Tom. Tierney's
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and plenty of Feed for animals. Also,
Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. 29-1y, 1868. 41y

JOB PRINTING.

HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, & C., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

TWO BRIDES.

Under the splendor of Fashion's fan,
Through the world's wealthy, the vain,
An ocean of gems in a soft lace mist,
Archbishop, two bishops, a dean to "assist,"
Flowers and feathers, and jewels and lace,
An "ivory" and a "rose-bud" face,
Gossamer white 'o'er a forest of gold,
Beauty (and money) in every fold!

Bound together for good and for ill,
With a cop of wealth 'twould be hard to fill;
The already full of golden more—
So full that a few of its drops run o'er.

A fearful power for weal or for woe—
A power that only few eyes can know;
The power to help mark to good,
Who use it well as a Christian should.

Al! proud young noble and lady fair,
Life's race beginning—glorious pair!
Behold ye well of gold's grey might:
Two paths are open—choose the right!

Under a moss-covered ivied dome,
Within the sight of her childhood's home,
Sorely a music, scarcely a sound,
Saw the half-breathed sigh of her friends around:

Grey silk, gaitheers of flounces and bows,
White bonnet adorned with a single rose;
Soft, tender dove eyes, looking down,
With a world of trust in their half-veiled brow!

The father, rector, godly, wise,
With faltering words, with dew wet eyes,
Speaking the words in a solemn tone
That shall give his daughter to one alone.

One! till together the pair shall lie
Near the daisied growth of the surf close by!
One! till the trials of life shall cease,
And the twin-hearts rest in the sleep of peace!

WALLA WALLA COUNTY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the County Auditor of Walla Walla County, W. T., being an Exhibit of the Financial Operations of the County from January 1st to May 1st, A. D. 1868.

Amount of funds in County Treasury, January 1st, 1868:

In hands of J. D. Cook, \$7,268 62

In hands of James McAuliff, 1,098 53

Total in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1868, \$8,367 15

Receipts:

From Taxes, \$4,109 17

From Liquor and Ferry Licenses, 375 00

From Fines and forfeited bonds, 375 00

Total Receipts, \$5,144 17

Disbursements:

For Territorial Taxes, \$4,258 73

For Common Schools, 1,372 54

For Redemption of Scrip, 3,393 99

For Redemption of Scrip, 124 16

For Redemption of Road Supervisors' Certificates, 262 09

For County Treasurer's per centage, 345 23

For amount repaid District Clerk, 50 00

Total disbursements, \$9,806 76

AMOUNT OF SCRIP ISSUED.

For Fees and Salaries of District, County, and Precinct officers, \$1,381 35

For fees of jurors and witnesses, 124 00

For Rent, Fuel, Books and Stationery, 561 31

For Roads and Bridges, 918 70

Total amount issued, \$3,985 76

FUNDS ON HAND.

In hands of J. D. Cook, May 1, 1868, \$3,226 28

In hands of James McAuliff, May 1, 1868, 418 78

Total in Treasury, May 1, 1868, \$3,645 06

The above amount is distributed among different funds, as follows:

To Territorial Fund, \$803 05

To School Fund, 1,468 44

Current Expense Fund overdrawn, 105 15

To County Fund, 98 33

To Road Fund, 1,381 69

To U. S. direct tax, 74

Total, \$3,645 06

Amount of Scrip outstanding Jan. 1, 1868, \$6,091 11

Amount issued since Jan. 1, to date, 2,985 76

Total, \$9,076 87

Amount of Scrip redeemed from Jan. 1st to May 1st, 1868, \$3,393 99

Total Scrip outstanding, May 1, 1868, \$6,282 88

I certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the financial condition of the county of Walla Walla, W. T. J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—To find out how much any sum of gold is worth in greenbacks, multiply the amount of gold by its price. If you have \$700 in gold and gold is quoted at \$1 40, it gives you \$980 00, which is the value of your gold in currency. To find out what a certain amount of greenbacks are worth in gold, you must divide it by the price of gold. If you have \$1000 in greenbacks, and wish to buy gold with it at \$1 35, you divide the \$1000 by \$1 35 and the result, (\$740.74) is what you should receive for your \$1000 in greenbacks. To find the price of greenbacks or coin, when the price of one is known, divide 10 000 by the price you know, and the quotient will be the amount you want to know.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that some people never think of a revenue stamp when writing a letter; yet some letters require stamping as much as a note or deed. Under the internal revenue laws, letters acknowledging the receipt of either drafts, checks or money, exceeding twenty dollars, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents, the same as if a formal receipt had been given for so much money. This fact is sometimes forgotten, or is not known even by good business men.

THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED.—A Philadelphia life insurance company, whose advertised capital was \$200,000, has failed, and the assets of the concern returned through the sheriff were as follows: One long counter with two desks thereon, one counting, horse desk, one office table, four chairs, one stool, one water cooler, one small safe, \$4 worth of old papers, one medicine bottle, two pen racks, one bottle of red ink, 20 canceled revenue stamps, one door mat and two signs.

GOOD HUSBANDS.—The President of the Montreal Typographical Union said in a speech at the anniversary of that society, the other day, that "printers form most obedient, indulgent and loving husbands." This gratifying and touching tribute to the domestic virtues of the printer struck a chord in many tender hearts, and the type of men thus praised will be set up in the world's estimation henceforth.

The Lapwai Mission Claim.

ROTOR STATESMAN.—At the late term of the District Court, held at Lewiston, I. T., one of the most important cases heard was that of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions vs. James O'Neil, Indian Agent at the Lapwai Agency. The plaintiffs at an early day as 1837, sent out missionaries to the Indian tribes of Oregon, and the missionaries so sent located at several points on the Nez Perce Reservation in Walla Walla Valley; another by Rev. E. Walker, at Oleville Valley, and Rev. H. H. Spaulding located one on Lapwai creek, Clearwater River, then in Oregon, now the land in contest. The Indian war of 1846 and 1847, was instigated by the Whitesman massacre, and with much difficulty and danger the missionaries were their escape from the country to the Willamette Valley. In 1848, Oregon was organized, and the first section of the organic act provided, "That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied by missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to whom they respectively belong." In this country at that time there was no missionaries, as they had fled for their lives. Feeling that some question might arise as to the terms used in the organic act, "now occupied," because at that date the missionaries were not really in person upon any of these stations, Congress in the organic act of Washington Territory, passed March 2d, 1853, provided, "That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied by missionary stations among the Indian tribes of said Territory; or that may have been so occupied as missionary stations prior to the passage of the act establishing the Territorial Government, be confirmed and established to the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong." In 1856, Gov. Stevens made a treaty with the Nez Perce Indians whereby the land upon which the Lapwai station was situated was reserved for the Nez Perce Indians. The Hale treaty confirmed to the Indians the same reservation. In 1859, the Indian agent located their agency upon this missionary station, moved into the missionary's houses, and occupied the missionary's cultivated fields and gardens. The missionaries have since that time been kept out of possession and the protestations of the missionaries, the Indian agents have kept forcible possession of the premises, denying that the society had any right thereto. This suit was instituted by the missionary society to obtain possession of their station. The Indian agent claims that the District Court has no jurisdiction to try the right to this land because it is on an Indian reservation. They rely in support of this proposition upon the last section of the organic act of Idaho Territory. This section provides that all that part of the territory of the United States included in certain lines, (describing the lines) should be created into Idaho Territory. These lines embrace all the reservations and this land. Then in a provision of the same section it is provided that the title to the land shall be reserved to the Indians, to persons or property, or to the rights of Indians, to persons or property, or to include any territory which has not been treated for with the Indians, but that the same is excluded from said Territory and every other State and Territory. This last clause, it is claimed, is the title to the land. Reservations from Idaho Territory, and consequently from the jurisdiction of the territorial courts. It is claimed that the acts of 1848, and 1853, organizing the territories of Oregon and Washington did not convey to plaintiffs the title to this land, for the reason that upon this possession of the land, upon this date, was in the Indian title in the United States, and that for this reason the United States had not the power to grant the right of possession. That she treaties with the Nez Perces still reserved the right of possession to the Indians, where it remains until the Indians choose to sell, and the United States to purchase the same, and in the meantime the Missionary Society's title would remain in abeyance. The plaintiffs claim that the United States at the time the said organic acts were passed, was the absolute owner of the fee simple title to this land, and that the title to this land, in every respect, among which rights was the absolute right of possession. That the Indian right of occupancy was only a right which the United States could extinguish at will. There are the following authorities which the plaintiff referred to in support of this position: First, Story's Constitution. He had not the authority in court. I suppose his reference was to Sec. 7, of said authority, which says that notwithstanding the Indian right of occupancy, the "European discoverers claimed and exercised the right to grant the land, while yet in possession of the Indians, subject to the Indian right of occupancy; and the title so granted was universally admitted to convey a sufficient title in the soil to the grantee in perfect dominion, or it is sometimes expressed in treaties on public law it was a transfer of the absolute title to the grantee, which means a right to the soil forever and a right to the actual possession and use thereof. Again, 29th section, same authority says, "It has never been doubted that either the United States or the several States had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the absolute right of occupancy, and the exclusive power to extinguish that right, was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it." Sec. 38. The validity of the title given by either the United States or States, has been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any which may conflict therewith or control it. An absolute title to land can not at the same time exist in different persons or in different governments. An absolute title is the exclusive title of all others incompatible therewith. All of our institutions recognize the absolute title in the Crown (or government) subject only to the Indian right of occupancy and recognize the absolute title to the land that brutes who rambled over it. These authorities appear clear enough. For it is evident that if the Indians have a right of occupancy until they choose to sell it, then they have in effect an absolute title in fee, for this is all the title which any one can have. If this were true, then Government, instead of having an absolute title, would have no title at all. All appropriations of land before purchase from the Indians would be void. The United States would be a trespasser when it established a fort or station, and its grants for railroads would be nullities. Yet Atty. Gen. Bates has declared that the organic acts were absolute grants of these Mission Stations in the Indian country and other lands, and that the title to the same kind of lands have been always considered valid, and the highest title known to the law.

This appears to be conclusive, as early as 1853, plaintiffs had the absolute title to this land, with the right of occupancy vested in the Missionary Society at that date. Then plaintiffs claimed that this land could not be taken after this grant for public use, without compensation. This is declared to be one of the most sacred rights of the citizen under the Constitution, and the power of taking private property for public use, without compensation, as absolutely antagonistic of all just government, and that the overthrow of this one principal to be the destruction of the Government, and the citizen a slave.

Gov. Bates' Tour.—A week or so ago, we published an account of Sergeant Bates' tour from Vicksburg to Montgomery, Alabama, on his way to Washington. The reader will remember he made a wager that he could travel from Vicksburg to Washington, on foot and carrying a United States flag, without receiving any disrespectful treatment to himself or the flag during the entire journey. The telegraph announces that he has arrived at Washington, where he was warmly welcomed by the President. The Sergeant's tour of itself is of no special interest, but when taken in connection with the subject which prompted it, it is of vast importance. Radical newspapers and public speakers have systematically endeavored to prejudice the North against the people of the South, by falsely representing that the latter were still rebellious in disposition, and that Northern men could not live safely in their midst. This was necessary in order to create a popular impression that extreme measures must be adopted to crush all opposition in the South. Radical leaders did not dare to make the issue of negro suffrage honestly and squarely. They knew it was abhorrent to the white men of the country, and hence they resorted to the trick of false accusations against the Southern people, hoping thereby to influence the passions of the people and wring from them, in their angry mood, what they knew would be conceded if the truth were known. Sergeant Bates' having been one of these loud-mouthed disciples of Congress, who was justifying all the extreme measures of that body, upon the ground that the lives of Northern men were not safe in those States and that there was no respect for the flag among the people. The Sergeant, having been among the Southerners, knew the charges were false, and so pronounced them. Out of this grew the wager which he has just won. On his tour to Washington he passed through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and reached his destination without reporting a single mark of disrespect to himself or the flag he bore. He was received everywhere with the greatest cordiality and hospitality. He was met by vast numbers of citizens, who escorted him into the different towns and cities, and feasted and lodged at the public expense. This tour has demonstrated that all the stories of disaffection in the Southern States are absolutely false. It shows that the people have not only abandoned all idea of resistance to the authority of the Government, but that it is their earnest desire to live at peace and in harmony with their brethren in the other States. Why, then, must they be disfranchised while the ballot is placed in the hands of the negroes? Why does a radical Congress insist on making the negro element the ruling power of the Government, when they are shown to be destitute of foundation, and hence we must look elsewhere for the true motive. No body pretends that the negroes are capable of exercising the right of suffrage. It is too well known that they are an exceedingly ignorant race, and therefore disqualified to make laws or control the destinies of a State or Nation. Why then do the radicals insist upon bringing the States over to their control? The answer is easy. It is not to benefit the country, but to exercise the right of suffrage by those people who would be as dangerous to the Government as a deadly weapon in the hands of a maniac to the persons around him. The radicals neither think about, nor care what will be the effect upon the country. They need the negro vote to carry the next Presidential election, and they intend to have them, if we are all buried in one common ruin next year in consequence. The future they leave to take care of itself. So they can carry the election and keep among themselves the offices that enable them to rob the people and plunder the Government, and care they for the future? The more aggressive of them have a deeper design. They are carrying out their cherished purposes to make this a "strong government." Having made the government intolerable under mongrel rule, they hope to overturn it, and to establish a despotism in its place. There are thousands of them who pray to the people about the beatitudes of manhood suffrage, and privately express their utter disgust at a popular government. This class of men regard free government as a farce and think the sooner it is "played out" the better, because they advocate the most extreme measures for the purpose of hastening the downfall of the Republic.—Independent Dispatch.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14.]
Joint Resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to restore said bank to its owners under certain conditions.

As it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Currency be authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to revoke the order appointing a receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, New York, and to restore the said bank and the management thereof to the directors, for the purpose of enabling the association to continue the business of banking; Provided, That said banking association shall first present to the Comptroller satisfactory assurances that the public interest will be promoted thereby, and shall secure, in such manner as the Comptroller shall direct, the full payment of all the creditors of the association, and shall restore the capital stock to its original amount in case the capital has been impaired by losses.

Approved March 2, 1868.

DOESN'T SWEAR.—Gen. Grant's father says in the "biography" of the boy Ulysses, which the prosy old gentleman is writing for the New York Ledger, that he (the General) never learned how to swear with facility. Says the paternal biographer: "Although the General has served in the army, he was never known to utter a profane word—was never known to utter an oath under any circumstances." The editor of the Ledger adds that the General's repugnance to profanity will not prevent his taking the oath of office. If the General can't swear it seems pretty certain that he can smoke; and if the little anecdotes about him which our Democratic contemporaries are circulating so industriously have any truth in them, he can also drink "considerably."—Dramatic Chronicle.

Unhappy men as we are, we spend our days in unprofitable discussions and disputations intricate subtleties about moonshine in the water, leaving, in the meantime, those chief treasures of nature untouched where in the best medicines

