

Walla Walla Statesman.

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

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To City Sufferers.
On and after this date the STATESMAN will be sent to City Sufferers at 50 cents a month, payable in advance. Those who receive the paper by mail will have their names continued until the time expires.

LINES.
Written after reading "O! that I had the wings of a dove, then would I fly and be at rest." "Should I fly away, would I be at rest, Though my soul with wings like a dove were dressed?"
"I would not my heart, like that loving bird, With the thought of my 'little ones' be stirred, Till the shining space where the white clouds roam,
Which yet seem less bright than my nest-like home.
Where through the day can be heard a song; And the sun-time comes with each day along— Where the ivies twine, and bright flowers come, And their sweet breathe blow through this happy home—
Where the daisies color the roses' cheeks, As they dance along in their golden freaks, Till even the shades'neath each leafy stem Turn to sunshine too, as they dance by them.
If my feet should tread on the 'golden street,' Would I hear the patter of little feet,
That I hear to-day on the walks below, Where the tireless children come and go,
Like a band of hope that are searching for joy, Or like hopes which flutter a moment here,
Looking bright and fresh in their golden sphere, Then, with broken wing, flutter down to die, Like our 'broken dreams' in 'Reality'!
Could I fly away, would I be at rest, Through my soul with wings like a dove were dressed?
No, no, no, think I would hover near My nest-like home, and my 'birdlings' dear!

Virtues, like essences, lose their fragrance when exposed. They are sensitive plants, and will not bear too familiar approaches.
The improvement of the understanding is for two ends: first, our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make plain that knowledge to others.
Men are stuck with form and character, women with intellect, perhaps it should be said with attainments. But, happily, after marriage, sense comes to make weight for us.
Contentment produces, in some measure, all the good effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire for them. If it cannot remove the disquiet arising from a man's mind, body or fortune, it makes him easy under them.

TOM CORWIN, the celebrated Ohio lawyer and politician, was notorious for invariably borrowing money from every one of his friends, and seldom paying them. Having been fined \$30 by a Judge one day for disorderly behavior in court, Tom looked all around the court room, and then addressed the Judge: "May it please your honor, I see no one present of whom I can borrow \$30 with which to pay the fine just inflicted on me, but yourself. Will you be kind enough to lend the amount?" The Judge, for seeing the probable result of making the loan requested, addressed his reply to the clerk: "You may remit that fine, Mr. Clerk. The State of Ohio can better afford to lose \$30 than I can."

THE POOR BOY.—Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket, than hear one profane or vulgar word escape your lips. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companions; and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing, but my lad, walk on. We know many a rich and good man who was once as you. There is our next door neighbor, in particular, who told us a short time since that when a child he was glad to receive cold potatoes from his neighbor's table.

Mrs. Mary Ann Reynolds, of Chicago, was disgusted to find, on applying for a summons to compel her husband to leave the woman with whom he was living, that he was married to that woman and divorced from herself. Such is Chicago.

WILL MURDER OUT?

The Buckson Case.

In the year 1851, Captain John Buckson lived, with his wife Nancy, in a handsome cottage in the village of Seakook, near Providence, Rhode Island, in the enjoyment of competence acquired by many years of frugal industry. He was, however, often absent from home, as he still pursued his vocation, and was master of the sloop "Oregon" lying between Providence and Norfolk Virginia.

He had then reached his fiftieth year, and his hard seafaring life had not made him look younger than he was. He was tall, gaunt and angular, weather-stained and stern looking. His hair, which was grizzled, and his long, narrow face was furrowed by deep lines, but his physical powers appeared to be unimpaired, and he seemed assured of a long continuance of active life.

His temper was favorable to a lusty longevity. He was patient, and apparently so pastidious, that he stared at the cares and troubles of life as at strangers with whom he could not possibly have dealings. He avoided quarrels and all unseemly with scrupulous care, and was known on his vessel and in his village, as a polite, God-fearing man, kind hearted and even tempered.

But he had positive points in the character, and the requisite friction would produce the natural glow. As in all capable men, his anger burned with dim light, but intense heat, and he knew with him, a knitting of the brows or twitching of the hands meant more than the wildest signs of passion in other men, and his word of wrath was weightier than the brewer's bow. But he so loved peace and so sedulously courted it, that his most intimate associates remembered as memorable epochs the rare occasions when his temper had given way.

The only trouble of his life brooded over his own hearthstone. Mrs. Nancy Buckson was many years his junior in age, and in important respects his opposite in character. To her youth, she added comeliness of person. Though a thorough good woman at heart, she yet embittered her life and his by constant efforts to do more than her duty. Nervous and irritable, she became fretful, voluble in her assertions of her own merits and his short-comings. So in the summer of 1851, the neighbors began to pity poor Capt. John as a henpecked husband, and the intruders of the wife upon the domestic quietude were noticed as of constantly increasing frequency and bitterness. Capt. John, however, bore the infliction with his accustomed patience.

But the end was near. One evening, in the last week of July, a neighbor, James Pauls, in passing the house, heard Nancy's tongue going at an unusual rate, and glancing through the windows, saw Buckson standing before her. He seemed roused and at last, and although Pauls could not hear his words, he saw the knitted brows and twitching hands, in one of which a stout whipcord was convulsively grasped. The scene was indelibly stamped by after events upon the memory of the accidental witness, and he could always see, even to the most remote details, the enraged woman, confronted by that quiet, concentrated man, struggling with his passion and fidgeting with a whipcord. At the time however, Pauls gave no especial weight to the circumstances, and stopping at the village inn on his way home only casually remarked to the inevitable loungers that he reckoned Nancy would kick him a "raggin'" of Capt. John until she tired him.

The next morning the cottage was closed and deserted, but the circumstances did not excite remark. Buckson, it was presumed, had gone to Providence to prepare his sloop for sea, and Nancy had a habit of making sudden pilgrimages to the adjacent towns. The event, then, was so from being suspicious that it was not even unusual.

In these days a magnificent forest stretched to the northward from the live town, the blackberry grew in great abundance. This wonder and delight of the American glades had fully ripened under the July sun, and the children of the village were busy in gathering the fruit. That afternoon the patches were unusually crowded: One group of children started home just before sundown, taking their way direct through the wood, without regard to beaten paths. They had gone but a short distance when the little dog that was with them stopped and began to sniff eagerly at a spot of ground which appeared to have been recently disturbed. Giving a long, mournful howl, the dog scratched anxiously with his paws in the sand, and in a moment had uncovered a human hand. Howling again mournfully than before, he bounded off a couple of feet and betore at the ground with a doubtful energy. He soon completed his task, and the children saw a woman's face, pale and rigid, imbedded in the moist clayey earth. With but one glance at the horror, they dropped their pails and fled to the village. The dog detestable remained yelping over the crime he had unearthed.

Every village, probably, has its sensation at some time, and that of Seakook came at the spot the story of the children. As the tidings spread from house to house, the people gathered at the inn and eagerly discussed what should be done and who should do it. At last all the male inhabitants, headed by the "Squire" bearing a lantern, and piloted by the children, started out to investigate the matter. But pilots were not needed, as the dog maintained his watch and with his mournful howlings echoing the dim woods, the party could not go astray. Reaching the spot they gathered around it, and the "Squire" advanced and kneeling down, wiped the dirt from the face of the dead woman with the skirt of his coat.

"Nancy Buckson!"

He fell back a few paces with the exclamation, and his companions started to imitate the conduct of the children shortly before. They rallied, however, at his summons, and fell vigorously to work to exhume the body. A few shovels-full of earth, and the body of a woman, without shroud or coffin, but full dressed in the ordinary garments of life, was exposed. About the body was a white substance plentifully sprinkled, and was found to be chloride of lime, doubtless placed there to insure speedy decomposition.

Every one recognized poor Nancy Buckson, and saw the rigid and livid mark on the neck, pointed out by the "Squire." It was plain that she had been murdered by strangulation, and indeed, as she was at the moment of her violent death, into the ridge where the dog had found her.

The neighbor, Pauls, now recalled the quarrel of the preceding day, and told how Captain John had stood before the angry woman, playing with the whipcord. The cottage was searched, and a cord was found lying on the floor of the room, which when tried upon the woman's neck fitted exactly the ridged and livid circle. In the cellar was a quantity of white substance precisely similar to that found in the grave, and these articles belonging to Mrs. Buckson found upon the corpse were missing from the house. There could be no more doubt as to the criminal than the crime.

Captain John Buckson was not found in the village nor in Providence; but it was a certainty that he had sailed with his sloop and the presumption was raised that he intended to touch at New York, and there leaving the vessel seek to elude the officers of the law in the labyrinth of the great city. A messenger was therefore dispatched in great haste to reach the city before him, with a requisition for his arrest.

This authority was placed in the hands of Police Captain Leonard—the officer referred to in my preamble—who searched diligently among the shipping until he found the sloop "Oregon" moored at an East River pier. Calling on board Captain Leonard greeted Buckson who was seated on the deck.

"Good day sir."
The sailor scarcely looked up as he returned the salutation.
"I am sorry to trouble you but I have a warrant for your arrest."
"Arrest! For what?"
The exclamation and succeeding question were those of a phlegmatic man slightly astonished.

"For the murder of your wife."
"Murder of my wife! 'Squire, that can not be. Nancy isn't dead."
"Yes she is—strangled with a cord."
Buckson rose to his feet, and looking the officer steadily in the face, said slowly and solemnly:
"Squire, if Nancy's dead I don't know it. I had a quarrel with her the night I left, and gave her a piece of my mind; but God is my witness that I didn't put a hand upon her."

The officer looked looked with some interest upon a man who could thus deny a crime with which he was so clearly linked by circumstantial evidence, but without further parley took him from the sloop and placed him in the cell of the station house. He made no resistance, and did not trouble himself to gain volunteer any protestation of his innocence. While in the station house, and during the journey to Providence, whenever the question was directly put to him, he always denied his guilt in the game emphatic terms, but he was never the first to broach the subject, and it was especially noticed that never made any inquiry for the details of the murder.

When the officer and his charge arrived at Seakook, the latter seemed amazed to find himself the object of universal execration. When he reached the village and while he walked beside his captor through the street toward the jail, he was surrounded by a howling mob that pelted him with opprobrious epithets and with difficulty was restrained from doing violence to his person. He bore himself bravely and undismayed through it all. But his conduct was noted only to his discredit, and the citizens could not remember any hardened wretch who had ever so flouted his crime in the face of an outraged people.

In due time the grand jury was convened and his case considered. There was no more doubt of his guilt in that official body than in the community at large, and he was formally indicted for the murder of Nancy Buckson.

When the news was taken to him in his cell he only said: "God's will be done!" His perfect resignation had, by this time, won slightly on the jailer's heart, and he inquired if he did not wish to engage counsel to defend him at the approaching trial. Buckson's face brightened with the first faint sign of sympathy, but he answered:
"I thank you friend, but I don't need a lawyer. God knows I am innocent of this crime, and He will prove it in his own good time."

The day appointed for the trial of the prisoner was close at hand, when the quiet village was startled by a new terror. One pleasant September morning a ghost descended from the Eastern coach and walked leisurely, with every semblance of life, up the street to the long deserted cottage. It was a horrible ghost, for it nodded familiar greetings to several persons it met on the way, and once tried to pat a shrieking child. It almost seemed endowed with human passions, for many were ready to make oath that they saw its cheek flush with anger when it found the entire town avoiding it in unbecoming terror. But it was a persistent ghost, for it walked steadily on until it reached the gate of the cottage garden, which it found nailed up, and it became a talkative ghost when it found the pigs running riot in the garden. In the very voice of the dead Nancy Buckson it said, in a peevish tone:
"That John Buckson'll be the death of me yet! just see how he lets these pesky hogs root up things!"
It was, indeed, Nancy Buckson herself. It is needless to prolong the story. On the night of the quarrel Capt. John had left, as usual, to take out his sloop, and Nancy, smarting under the severity he had for the first time expressed, had gone off on foot during the night to a neighboring town, where she was unknown, and had there taken a coach to begin a journey to Maine, to visit a sister. Her absence from the city was not known until after the finding of the body, and its identification was so absolute that of course no search was made for a woman known to be dead. On the other hand, she had heard nothing in a retired spot of a distant State, of her supposed death and the subsequent events, and her return timely as it was, had been purely accidental. She was horrified when confronted with the result of her thoughtless freak, and although she made no noisy demonstrations of regret, and was not prone to promises of amendment in the future, it is pleasant to know that this terrible experience was not without fruit. Buckson was, of course, immediately released, the legal proceedings against him at once dismissed, and thereafter he found in his home a haven of rest that was a recompense for the suffering by which it had been purchased.
But a mystery has always brooded over the cottage, and the murder always remained an insoluble enigma. Fifteen years have elapsed without any second identification of the body unearthed by the little dog, and as a consequence, without any detection of the murderer. The clothes in which the body was dressed, and the earrings and articles of jewelry upon it, were undoubtedly the property of Mrs. Buckson, for upon her return she found those articles missing from the house. A close scrutiny of the cottage showed that the woman had not only been there but probably been murdered there during the night, after Buckson and his wife had left. The cord found in the room had fitted the neck, and the chloride of lime in the cellar had evidently been disturbed. Many articles of value, too, were gone, and the house generally disarranged. Upon these circumstances a theory was founded that the woman was one of a party of burglars that had entered the cottage, and finding it deserted, had leisurely ransacked it. The woman had arrayed herself in the property of the absent mistress; and afterward some quarrel had arisen and she had been murdered by the other members of the party. Subsequently this theory was in part thoroughly established, when a complete female outfit, of course material, was accidentally fished out of an old unused well in the cottage garden.
Detectives are apt to attach the names of noted criminals to extraordinary crimes, and many years after the events narrated, a rumor was prevalent among the police of Providence that the murdered woman had been the wife of an English burglar named Collins, then living in Providence, and celebrated all over the Union for his success and recklessness. The rumor had no better foundation than that Collins and his wife disappeared about the time of the murder, and it only lived because theories always thrive when facts are impossible to obtain.
The case yet remains among unfinished police business. No human effort has ever learned more than was discovered by the brute instincts of the dog when he pawed the secret of the murder from the shallow grave in the dark forest.

Dolly—A Western Drover's Story.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover, and I live a mile and a half away upon the western prairie. There wasn't a home within sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we haven't many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—some creatures as ever I raw, I was to buy some groceries and dry goods before I came back, and above all, a dol for our youngster Dolly, she had never had a store doll of her own, on y the rag babies her mother had made her.

Dolly could talk of nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to "buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing, I hurried off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. It then, late as it was, I started for home. I might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolly's prattle about the doll.

I was mounted on a ready going old horse of mine, and pretty well loaded. Eight or ten miles I rode in a quiet way, and settled down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way, through, I remembered it so well, and it was almost that when the storm that had been brewing, broke, and pelted the rain in torrents, five miles, or maybe six, from home yet, too.

I rode on as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice! I stopped short and listened—I heard it again. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was dark as pitch. I got down and felt about in the grass—called again and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me.

The Lawyer and the Thief.

We have lately heard a capital story connected with a prominent lawyer of a neighboring village, who distinguished himself in the defence of criminals, as well as in connection with other trials, having frequently, through his skill, aided the most hardened criminals to escape justice. Some time ago, while our friend was attending court in an adjoining county, he was applied to by a singular piece of humanity, charged with grand larceny, to defend him. The lawyer very naturally inquired what crime he was accused of. The party accused replied that somebody had been mean enough to accuse him of stealing one hundred and fifty dollars in bank notes, and had got him indicted.

"Are you guilty?" asked the lawyer.
"That's none of your business," replied the accused. "They say that makes no difference with you, whether a man is guilty or not. You will contrive to dig him out some way. So don't talk any more about guilt till you hear what the jury says."
"Well, what about the pay," said the lawyer.

"You just hold on till the trial is over. Give—(the complainant,) five on the cross examination, and that other fellow he has got to back him up, and you'll have no trouble about the pay."
The trial commenced, and proved to be a somewhat protracted and exciting one. The District Attorney proved that the money was composed of two fifty dollar bills on a certain bank and the remainder in ten dollar bills all of which were wrapped up in a piece of oil silk. The jury, after listening to the counsel in the case, and receiving the charge of the judge, retired, and soon returned with a verdict of not guilty. The accused, who was greatly elated with the result of the trial and the effort of his counsel, invited the latter into one of the vacant jury rooms. As soon as they were alone, he slapped his counsel on the shoulder, and exclaimed:
"Free as water, ain't I? What's the use of trying a man for stealing when you're around? Now I suppose you want pay?"
"Yes; have you got anything to pay with?" said the lawyer.

"Lend me your knife and we'll see about that."
The lawyer, rather startled at such a proposition, rather reluctantly complied.
The accused immediately commenced ripping and cutting away at the waist-band of his pantaloons, and soon produced the roll of bills for the stealing of which he had just been tried, wrapped up in the identical piece of oil silk described by the witness for the prosecution, and throwing it down on the table before the astonished lawyer, exclaimed:
"There, take your pay out of that, I guess there is enough to pay you tolerably well."
"Why, you villain, you stole that money after all," said the lawyer. "Do you expect I can take any of that money?"
"Stole that money? Why, what are you talking about? Didn't them twelve men up stairs say I didn't steal it? What is the use of your trying to raise a question of conscience, after twelve respectable men have given their opinion upon the subject? Take your pay out of that and ask no questions. Don't be modest in talking; I got it easy enough, and you've worked hard enough for it."
Our informant did not state how much the lawyer took, but we presume the chap did not have much change left after our friend had satisfied his "conscience" in the premises.

PATENT LOVE LETTER.—The following "Patent Love Letter" may be of some use to our readers, as well as to others similarly situated:
DEAR MISS:—After long consideration and much meditation upon the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. If this obligation is worthy of observation and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of Peter H. Potation.

P. S.—I solicit your acceptance of the love and approbation, and propose the annexation of the lives and destination of Peter H. Potation and Maria Moderation.

THE ANSWER.
DEAR PETER:—I have perused your oration with great deliberation and a little consideration of the great infatuation of your weak imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. After much deliberation and serious consideration I fear liberation and serious consideration I fear your proclamation is filled with adulation, and springs from ostentation or rather education by an old enunciation of the same mind multiplication of words of the same mind though different in signification. But as I admire association and am in favor of annexation, I acknowledge my approbation and inclination to accept with perpetuation, and remain with respect and joy in the appellation of Peter H. Potation.

Mrs. Peter H. Potation.
P. S.—I suggest the information that we meet in consultation and make some preparation for the final consummation of the annexation, when I will have the same relation to your home and occupation that Mrs. H. Potation would then bare to myself.
Maria Moderation.

GEMS.—I would rather my daughter should have a man without money than money without a man.—Themistocles.
Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wings wherewith to fly to heaven.—Shakespeare.
The history of the world tells us that immoral means will never intercept good ends. Coleridge.
I had rather have newspapers without a government than a government without newspapers.—Jefferson.

Boys.—There is certain species of young animal held by many mothers as, at best, a doubtful blessing; by many sisters of slightly superior years as an irrepressible nuisance; by settled spinsters and contemplative old ladies as a sort of small Apache skirmishing on the outskirts of civilization, and, specifically, of which these good people would voluntarily invite into a drawing-room or flower garden no sooner than wild horses. This creature is a boy.

Success in life depends upon the heroic self with which one sets out in life.—Lowell.
He is a fool who will not yield to reason. Shakespeare.

Regular Democratic Nominations.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, MARSHALL F. MOORE.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representatives.—N. T. CATON, THOS. P. PAGE, FRED. STINE, H. D. O'BRYAN, J. D. MIX, J. H. LASATER. Sheriff.—JAMES McAULIFF. Treasurer.—A. KYGER. Auditor.—H. M. CHASE. Probate Judge.—R. GUICHARD. Assessor.—M. C. McBRIDE. Coroner.—D. L. GOODWIN. Supt. of Schools.—WM. McMECHEN. Commissioners.—W. T. BARNES, DANIEL STEWART, C. C. CRAM. Pros. Attorney.—A. J. CAIN.

Umatilla County Indebtedness.

RESOLUTIONS, OREGON, May 1, 1869.

ED. STATESMAN.

As erroneous statements have been published in regard to the indebtedness of Umatilla county, I thought, it would not be out of place to inform your readers, and the public generally, how the matter stands. After a close inspection of the clerk's books of record, at this place, I find the debt of the county to be \$10,180 26 and no more. You will discover that this is less than one third the amount of indebtedness, which the radicals paraded as the result of democratic rule in this county. It has been published and peddled here and elsewhere, that this county was \$31,000 00 in debt, and that the same was increasing annually, as the result of mismanagement, incompetency, and the corruption of democratic officials. The affairs of this county look as bright as could be expected under the circumstances, in which she is placed. Her records compare favorably with any other, and her county board guard as vigilantly the treasury and finances as any set of men whose transactions I have examined. There is one fact in relation to the incompetency of officers which seems to be overlooked that is, that out of a delinquent tax list, of \$21,000 00 turned over to the sheriff of Umatilla county for collection, he collected by the 1st day of April, of the present year, all of said delinquent tax except, \$3,700 00, which certainly does not show any great want of competency, or yet the presence of corruption.

Let the facts be given, and let the honest men of the country judge and determine the character of the radical assaults, whether they are based upon truth or grow out of partizan malice. Let it also be known that the debt of the county has been reduced three thousand dollars in the past year. I am willing to condemn incompetency and corruption in any party, but when I see assaults made upon men whom I know personally, and have known to be good men, and true in whatever position they have been placed, I have a right in common with the rest of their friends, to demand the proof if any against. I have gone farther than could be required of me, and shown the other side of the question before the affirmative case was made out. Democrats can see from this simple statement, how much reliance is to be placed in radical assertions; concerning democratic office holders. It comes with very bad grace from men who uphold all manner of robbery, swindling and speculation in office to raise the cry of corruption. The democrats of this county are pleased with your nominee for Congress and will rejoice with you in his triumphant election.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—It is the custom, and a very good one, under our form of government, for those who aspire to the positions of law makers, to inform their constituents what line of policy they propose, if elected, to follow; what objectionable laws they will endeavor to change, and what new ones to enact; in short, to inform the people of their views in general on matters pertaining to their duty and course as legislators. The Congress of the United States have enacted that an election for delegate to Congress shall be held in 1870, and biennially thereafter. Now the object of this inquiry is to learn of the Councilmen elect, and candidates for the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, what course will be pursued by them in making our election laws conform to the laws of the United States? Will it be done by ordering an election in June, 1870, and curtail the official life of the successful candidates at the ensuing election year, or will it be done by prolonging the time one year and putting off the election for some other date till June, 1872?

Our late county convention held out the idea, that the officers elected this year would hold but one year, and such is the understanding of the people, but notwithstanding this conviction, it is asserted by some of the knowing ones that the Legislative ticket is put up for giving their friends in the county office a three years' term. Now, we appeal to you, and through you to your colleagues in the Council, and the candidates on the Legislative ticket, to know how you will arrange this matter at the coming session of the Legislature. Come out; let us hear from you, and let the people be posted upon this important subject. MANY DEMOCRATS. [The above communication was handed us by a highly respectable democrat, and as such we give it a place in our columns. At the proper time, we doubt not, the parties interrogated will fully and fairly define their positions on the question raised.—EDITOR.]

Judge Wyche's Address.

Judge Wyche delivered an address, on Monday evening last, to a large audience, on the political topics of the day. The Judge said he had always thought there was an impropriety in Judges engaging in the political canvasses of the times; and so for the last eight years, while he had been on the bench, he had made but one political speech. He engaged in the canvass now, because he was about to retire from the bench—both in accordance with his own purpose, and what was more to the point, the purpose of President Grant. However, he had no reason to complain, as he had enjoyed the confidence and favor of the Government far beyond his merits.

The Judge said he would say a few words in reference to the candidates, before he discussed any of the political questions. It was said that Moore was not sufficiently identified with the democratic party; and while there might be some force in the objection, no democrat would doubt about which of the two candidates was the more identified with the democratic party; and so, while there might be force in the objection that Moore had not resided a great while in the Territory, he thought it was a stand off at that point between the two candidates: as Moore had not lived long enough in the Territory, and Garfield had lived too long in it; or to express the idea in different words—Moore was not well enough known in the Territory, and Garfield was too well known.

The Judge then spoke briefly in reference to the characters of the candidates. He thought the characters of the men should not be overlooked, wood and true men could be elected, only by defeating bad men. Some said they would support a yellow dog, if nominated, but while he believed in party fealty, and in supporting the nominees of a party, yet, he wished it understood that he did not belong to the yellow dog wing of any party; and he never would use any influence he might have in impressing upon the public the belief, that bad men should command support equally with good men.

The Judge then said the claims of the republican party, to the confidence and support of the people would be examined under two general divisions. 1. The general course of the republican party in reference to the Southern States, since the close of the war, as evinced in the "reconstruction measures," as they are called. 2. The general finance policy of the government; the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the general depravity and corruption of the republican party. The speaker said he had only time to discuss the first general division of the subject, which discussion would embrace the merits of the fifth resolution of the democratic platform adopted at Vancouver. The Judge then proceeded to show that the late rebel States, are States in the Union, and always have been; and hence the legislation of Congress was subversive of their rights as States; and in support of this position, the speaker cited first, the history of the formation of the constitution; second, the debate in Congress, in 1829, in which the character of the government was discussed by Mr. Webster; and since the stately steps of that great argument in history it was impossible to establish secession, as it was with man's puny hand to turn back the waves of the advancing sea.

3. The declarations of President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, of March, 1861; his message of May, 1861; his different proclamations and messages during the war; the Citizens resolution of July 22d, 1861; and the various acts and votes of the republican party during the war, and after its close; and lastly, the decision made only last month by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the "Texas case," as it was called, where seven out of the eight judges held that Texas is one of the States of the Union, and has continued to be so ever since its incorporation in the Union of the States. Of the eight judges, five were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and were republicans; and so the decision has the greater weight. The Judge said these authorities overthrow the position advanced by Garfield, and sustained the resolution of the democratic platform.

The Judge then proceeded to show, at a late date the republican party abandoned their noble ground, and held that the late rebel States were territories, and no longer States of the Union; and a republican Congress proceeded to legislate for them. The Judge then proceeded to say that this change in the position of the republican party, was for the purpose of keeping the South disorganized, and preventing these States from having a voice in the Presidential election, and so perpetuate the party in power. To carry out this fixed purpose, a variety of impugnant measures were inaugurated. The speaker proceeded to show some of the fruits of this policy; such as the obnoxious provisions of many of the State constitutions; the giving of the ballot to all the uneducated and ignorant negroes, and the wholesale disfranchisement of the whites; so that while the whites in the rebel states had a majority of over a million and a quarter, yet under the impugnant disfranchisement laws, the negroes had a majority of some forty-five thousand votes.

The speaker then proceeded to show the impugnant of the act recently passed by Congress, requiring Georgia, Mississippi and Texas to ratify the fifteenth Constitutional amendment, before they should be admitted to representation, and the effort of the republicans to throw out the votes of Georgia and Louisiana, and solely because they voted for Seymour; and the attempt which was made, and successfully, in the case of Florida, where all the Southern States vote through their legislatures, was properly shown up. The Judge said all these measures pointed to one single object—party ascendancy. The republican party was charged with keeping the country disorganized; States unrepresented, and great interests prostrated, for party purposes. In conclusion, the Judge said on some future evening he would discuss the second general division of the subject.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

Board met in regular session, May 8th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Present, S. M. Wait and W. T. Barnes, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Resignation of A. H. Reynolds, county Commissioner in and for the county of Walla Walla, W. T., was presented and accepted, to take effect from date.

In the matter of a private road through the premises of Frank Shelton, on motion of J. H. Lasater, attorney for Lizenby, the report of the viewers appointed to locate said road and assess the damages incident to the same. B. L. Sharpstein, attorney for Shelton, appeared and resisted the adoption of the report. P. Shelton sworn to testify in the matter.

Mr. H. Copeland sworn on behalf of Mr. Shelton. W. M. Shelton, D. W. Boan and Mr. Lizenby sworn. The further consideration of this matter is postponed till Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Change of road between the farms of D. K. Pearce and James Demaris. Petition read and D. K. Pearce, James Demaris and C. R. Frazier appointed viewers.

Road from a point on the Lewiston road to the Blue Mountains at or near Roundtop Hill. Petition read and S. G. Ellis, J. M. Porrence and P. Jennings, appointed viewers.

Tuesday, May 4th—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Officers present as yesterday. June Election.—Ordered that at the June Election to be held on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1869, there be elected the following Territorial, district, county and precinct officers: One Delegate to Congress for Washington Territory. One Prosecuting Attorney for First Judicial District, six members of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, one Sheriff, one Auditor, one Treasurer, one Superintendent of Common Schools, one Coroner, one county Surveyor, one county Assessor, three county Commissioners, one Probate Judge, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables for Walla Walla Precinct, and one Justice of the Peace and one Constable for each of the other Precincts in the county.

Coppel Precinct.—Ordered that the name of Coppel Precinct be changed to Waitsburg. Lower Touchet Precinct.—Ordered that a new Precinct, under the name of Lower Touchet, be formed to embrace the following territory, viz: Including the farm of W. C. Knight, on Lower Touchet river, and extending down said stream to, and including the stock ranch of Wm. O. Green, and extending five miles on each side of the Touchet river.

Inspectors and Judges of Election.—Ordered that the following named electors be, and they hereby are, appointed Inspectors and Judges of Election, to serve at the various places of voting in the county, at the ensuing June election. Walla Walla Precinct.—O. P. Lacy, Inspector; H. E. Johnson and D. S. Baldwin, Judges. Place of voting, south west corner of the Court House, first floor.

Russell River Precinct.—Stephen Maxson, Inspector; C. Maier and Wm. McGool, Judges. Place of voting, Maxson School House. Mill Creek Precinct.—Thomas Bryant, Inspector; S. M. Titus and Joshua Gilkerson, Judges. Place of voting, Hannan's School House.

Okuk Precinct.—Joseph Saunders, Inspector; W. S. Gilkerson and D. K. Pearce, Judges. Place of voting, Cornwall's new house. Waitsburg Precinct.—W. P. Bruce, Inspector; S. G. Simmons and S. S. Gilbreath, Judges. Place of voting, Crabtree's building.

Patoka Precinct.—J. M. Pomroy, Inspector; Walter Rigby and Thomas Rigby, Judges. Place of voting, Pomroy's residence. Snake River Precinct.—O. P. Plaster, Inspector; Louis Niece and Montgomery, Judges. Place of voting, O. P. Plaster's residence.

Touchet Precinct.—F. E. Walker, Inspector; W. A. Menefee and J. Pettibohn, Judges. Place of voting, Central School House. Lower Touchet Precinct.—J. B. Knight, Inspector; John Monnon and J. T. Parish, Judges. Place of voting, Wm. H. Reynolds' residence.

Walla Walla Precinct.—George Warner, Inspector; E. A. Linn and W. H. Barrett, Judges. Place of voting, Vansyckle's store house. French Town Precinct.—Wm. Green, Inspector; A. Blanchard and George S. Reser, Judges. Place of voting, M. Gagnon's residence.

Report and Bill of F. J. Morris, Supervisor of roads, allowed, showing a balance of \$28,28 due said Morris. Report and Bill of S. W. Adams, Supervisor of roads, allowed, showing a balance \$31,13 due said Adams.

Report and Bill of A. C. Dickinson, Supervisor of roads, allowed, showing a balance of \$44 00 due said Dickinson. Auditor directed to issue orders on Road Fund for the above balances.

Petition for a road from S. H. Ewin's residence on Touchet river, to intersect Colville road, between Touchet and Dry Creek, read and rejected for want of notice, and not being definite.

Petition for a road from J. Pettibohn's farm to intersect Mullala road, read and laid over for want of notice.

Petition for the continuation of the road leading from Walla Walla to Lewiston, from a point near Silcott's ferry on Snake river, to the ferry of T. Schank on the same stream. Petition read, whereupon B. L. Sharpstein, attorney for J. Schank and others, offered a remonstrance; and the matter being referred to a committee, ordered that the prayer of petitioner be hereby denied. And now comes T. Schank with his attorney, N. A. George, and files an affidavit and asks that the matter of the petition of T. Schank and others, for the continuation of the road up Snake river to Schank's ferry, and the remonstrance of J. E. Silcott and others, be referred to a committee, and that the motion for a new hearing be considered on to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, and that B. L. Sharpstein, Attorney for J. E. Silcott and others, be notified.

Wednesday, May 5th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. W. T. Barnes and S. M. Wait, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. In the matter of the petition of T. Silcott and others for the continuation of the county road up Snake river to Schank's ferry, and the remonstrance of J. E. Silcott and others against the same: Now the motion for a new hearing coming on to be heard, the parties appear, T. Schank by his attorney, N. A. George, and J. E. Silcott by his attorney, B. L. Sharpstein. And now it is submitted by Schank et al. for the purpose of trial in this matter, that the signatures of W. T. Cox, and seventeen others to the remonstrance are genuine, and that they signed said remonstrance. T. Schank sworn to testify in the matter, do now adjudge that the motion for a new hearing be denied. Road District No. 11.—Ordered that the board hereby declare the boundaries of road district No. 11 to include all that portion of the county lying between the streams of Snake river, all points in the payment of certain taxes collected on the tax lists of 1865 and 1866, amounting to three hundred and thirty two dollars, as determined by said Sheriff's receipts, and affidavits of taxpayers corrected by his successor in office, James McAliff, to this date. In consideration of a cash payment of said Sheriff, Sheriff, the sum of three hundred and thirty two dollars, and full satisfaction of said three hundred and thirty two dollars.

Walla County, W. T., vice A. H. Reynolds, resigned.

D. S. Baker having been duly qualified, appeared and took his seat as a member of the Board.

Report and Bill of F. F. Lochr, Supervisor of roads in Walla Walla and Frenchtown District, allowed, showing a balance of \$33 11 due said Lochr, allowed, and Auditor directed to issue an order on Road Fund for the sum of \$33 11.

Petition for aid and remonstrance against the location of a road from the S. E. corner of Stephen Maxson's farm to intersect county road at or near, Page's School House, laid over till next regular meeting. Bill, to the amount of \$320 00 allowed, and Auditor directed to issue orders accordingly.

Thursday, May 6th 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Insurance.—Ordered that the sum of eighty five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of Current Expense Fund, to the Pacific Insurance Company, for the insurance of the Court House, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the term of one year, ending on the fourth day of May, 1869, and that an order issue therefor, in favor of J. H. Blewett, Agent of said Company.

A communication from the City Council, endorsed by the County Board of Health, read in relation to the care and treatment of a small-pox patient, by the City authorities, showing the incident in this City, the name of said small-pox patient, to be \$601 53, and asking the County of County Commissioners to reimburse the City for said sum of \$601 53 expense as above; and the same being duly considered, it is ordered that the sum of \$601 53 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Current Expense Fund, to reimburse the City, and that an order therefor be issued in favor of Walla Walla City.

Report and Bill of R. P. Steen, Supervisor of roads, allowed, showing a balance of \$39 00 due said Steen, and the Auditor is hereby ordered to issue an order on Road Fund for the same.

In the matter of granting Wm Lizenby a private road through the premises of F. Shelton, M. White sworn on behalf of Mr. Shelton, J. Tausky sworn on behalf of Mr. Lizenby. And now, the court being duly advised, assessed the damages sustained by F. Shelton in the location of said private road, to be \$159 33, and that otherwise the report of the viewers is hereby adopted, and F. Shelton is hereby ordered, within sixty days from the payment of said sum of \$159 33 and costs in this case to be taken into the County Treasury, and that said Lizenby is hereby authorized to pass over said contemplated road in the mean time, after having paid into Court the amount of money above specified, he, said Lizenby, carefully putting up the fences after him; and that execution issue for costs in this case.

The Board of the following liquor dealers approved, and licenses ordered to issue from the expiration of their respective last licenses, viz: Jordan & Co., W. H. Barrett, J. Helmuth, H. C. Cogrove, J. G. Justice, Cogrove & Bender, H. C. Cogrove, F. Orselii, M. L. Eckinbiel and Bessette & Tetro. Bills allowed amounting to \$452 71, and Auditor directed to issue orders accordingly.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Friday, May 7th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Officers present as yesterday.

The Board has examined the books and vouchers of the County Auditor, and find them satisfactory, and showing the amount of funds in the County Treasury, May 1st, 1869, to be \$29,29 18, appropriated as follows: Territorial Fund, \$1,432 55; School Fund, \$2,910 95; County Fund, \$2,918 89; Current Expense Fund, \$15 79; Road Fund, \$1,413 84. They also examined the County Treasurer's books and found them to correspond with the Auditor's, and have examined and counted the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, and found the money as in his hands, except \$1,200 00 of county funds, paid on judgment of O. S. N. Co., for which he holds the receipt; and also \$1,000 00 paid to M. Chase out of Territorial Fund by order of the Territorial Treasurer, which order he holds as a voucher therefor; and the sum of \$382 65 paid A. Seitel, on account of boarding Territorial prisoners, on an account approved by J. E. Wylie, Deputy Assessor, Clerk. Ordered that the books also show the amount paid into the County Treasury since May 1st, 1869, to be \$984 00 belonging to the various funds, and the same is found in the Treasury. The Board also examined the County scrip, and other vouchers held over to County Auditor by County Treasurers since the last regular meeting, and find all correct.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Saturday, May 8th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Sunday, May 9th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Monday, May 10th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, May 11th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Wednesday, May 12th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Thursday, May 13th, 1869.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, S. M. Wait and D. S. Baker, Commissioners, James McAliff, Sheriff, and J. H. Blewett, Clerk. Ordered that the order made in relation to road district No. 11, on May 5th, 1869, is hereby revoked.

Ordered that a new road district numbered 14, be formed with the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on Snake river, one half mile above the mouth of Alpowai creek, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the meandering of the said Alpowai creek to a point opposite the source of said stream, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Oregon line, thence East along said line to Snake river, thence down Snake river to place of beginning.

The Democratic County Convention

At Walla Walla county, met at the Court House, in Walla Walla City, Saturday, May 8th, 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by J. M. Vansyckle, a member of the Central Committee of Washington, W. D. O'Bryant was elected temporary Chairman, and J. M. Vansyckle Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Sharpstein, a committee of seven on credentials, was appointed by the Chairman, composed of H. Howard, E. Ping, J. M. Lamb, W. F. Quinn, I. Crabtree, Geo. Warner, and M. McBride.

On motion of Mr. Stine, a committee of five was appointed by the Chairman on permanent organization, consisting of C. Meyer, B. L. Sharpstein, T. W. Whetstone, C. Finner, and C. R. Frazier.

On motion of B. L. Sharpstein, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, on Platform and Resolutions, consisting of B. L. Sharpstein, Wm. Freeman and Geo. Pollard.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 1 o'clock, p. m. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee on credentials reported that they found the following named persons entitled to seats in the Convention, to-wit:

Walla Walla Precinct.—I. T. Reese, D. Stuart, F. Stine, J. Drumheller, H. Howard, J. Helmuth, J. F. Abbott, T. Tierney, J. Justice and E. L. Sharpstein. Dry Creek Precinct.—C. R. Frazier, J. M. Lamb and J. Saunders.

Mill Creek Precinct.—J. Gilkerson, J. Tracy and M. C. McBride. Coppel Precinct.—H. D. O'Bryant, A. G. Lloyd G. Pollard, J. B. Phelps, [by Pollard proxy] and I. Crabtree.

Snake River Precinct.—N. H. Dugan. Patoka Precinct.—Wm. Freeman. Lower Touchet Precinct.—E. Ping, T. W. Whetstone and T. M. Eldredge.

Russell River Precinct.—B. F. Guinn, S. Ferrell and C. Meyers. Frenchtown Precinct.—J. Dabson, J. Driver and J. Forrest.

Lower Touchet Precinct.—J. D. Knight. On motion, the report was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business, submitted the following report: 1st. Election of permanent Chairman and Secretary of convention.

2d. Report of committee. 3d. Nomination of the following officers: Six Members of the Legislative Assembly, one Sheriff, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Probate Judge, one Auditor, one Coroner, one Surveyor, three Commissioners, one Superintendent of Common Schools, and Justices of the Peace and Constables for each Precinct.

4th. Miscellaneous business, and also reported H. D. O'Brien, as permanent Chairman, and J. M. Vansyckle as permanent Secretary.

Report received and adopted, and the committee discharged. Mr. O'Bryant declined on account of ill health.

On motion of Mr. Stine, B. L. Sharpstein was elected permanent Chairman. On motion, M. C. McBride was elected assistant Secretary.

Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported the following, to-wit: Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report: 1st. Resolved, That the platform adopted at the Democratic Territorial Convention, held at Vancouver, on the 22d inst., meets with our hearty approval, and we will reaffirm the same.

2d. Resolved, That we fully endorse the nomination of Hon. Marshall F. Moore by said Vancouver convention, for Delegate to Congress, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Report received and adopted, and committee discharged. The following candidates were nominated by ballot, as the regular nominees of the Democratic party of Walla Walla county, to-wit:

For Territorial Legislature: J. D. Mix, N. T. Caton, J. H. Lasater, H. D. O'Bryant, Thomas Page and Fred Stine. For Sheriff, James McAliff, by acclamation. County Treasurer, A. Kyger. Auditor, H. M. Chase, by acclamation. Probate Judge, R. Guichard. Assessor, M. C. McBride. Coroner, Dr. L. H. Goodwin. County Surveyor, J. A. Harrison. County Commissioners, Daniel Stewart, W. T. Barnes, and C. C. Cram. School Superintendent, Wm. McMechen, by acclamation.

Walla Walla Precinct delegates nominated O. P. Lacy and Charles Fush for Justices of the Peace, and W. F. Horton and Wm. Kelley for Constables of Walla Walla Precinct. On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons to act as a Central Committee for Walla Walla county, to-wit:

Wm. H. Newell, A. Blanchard, J. M. Lamb, John Maxson and E. Ping. On motion the Central Committee was instructed within thirty days after the next election, to apportion the county on the basis of the vote for the Democratic Delegate for Congress, and that they allow one delegate to each Precinct, as a Precinct, and such other delegates as each Precinct may be entitled to on the basis of apportionment.

The committee was further instructed to request the Territorial Central Committee to apply this rule by counties in apportioning the Territory for delegates to the Territorial Convention. The business of the convention being finished, Frank P. Dugan was called upon for a special address, and excused himself on account of the serious illness of his wife. Wm. H. Newell was then called out, and made a few pertinent remarks, which were loudly cheered. Mr. Newell was followed by J. H. Lasater, who spoke at some length, and was warmly applauded. On motion, the committee adjourned.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Now on Exhibition at

ADAMS BROS,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Consisting, in part, of

Dress Goods,

STRAW GOODS!

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Groceries, Crockery, Lard,

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AND

MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES,

To all of which we call the attention of the public.

ADAMS BROTHERS,

Walla Walla, April 16, 1869.

NEW STORE!

JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. REESE'S WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

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CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

Window Glass,

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates. 72@73 New York Gold Quotations. 128 1/2

When you want a fashionable suit of clothes made to order, and a neat fit, patronize F. Vetter, merchant tailor, Main street, Walla Walla.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The gentlemen who had charge of the Fourth of July celebration last year, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening, May 15, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

FAILED TO QUALIFY.—Up to this writing, Philip Ritz, the newly appointed U. S. Marshal, has failed to qualify. The delay, as we are informed, is occasioned by a difficulty in filling up his bail bond.

AN OFFICE.—We trust that our radical friends in their convention to-morrow will not overlook the claims of Dr. Baker. The old man was victimized at Vancouver, and it will be hard indeed if his own county now refuses him the empty compliment of a place on the ticket.

JUDGE WYCHE, at the request of our citizens, will speak at the Court House, on Monday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on the merits of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution; the financial policy of the Government, and the profligacy and corruption of the republican party.

FOR MOOSE CREEK.—A company of miners, fourteen in number, left Walla Walla in the early part of the week, bound for the Moose Creek mines. The reports from this camp are highly favorable and Moose Creek promises to be one of the most important mining districts in the Northern country.

THE CANVASS.—Gov. Moore has visited all the principal settlements on the Sound, and at every point was greeted with great enthusiasm. Meigs, one of the largest mill owners on the Sound, and heretofore a leading republican, has come out strong for Gov. Moore. Other changes equally important are announced, all pointing to the election of the gallant soldier.

COMPLETED.—The last rail in the overhead road was put down on Monday, the 10th inst., making a continuous railroad communication between New York and San Francisco. The completion of this great enterprise was honored by demonstrations in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and all the great commercial centers. The fare by railroad across the continent is \$18.21 in legal tenders.

HON. FRANK P. DUGAN returned from below on Friday last. It was the intention of Mr. D. to canvass the lower counties with Mr. Garfield, but having received intelligence of the dangerous illness of his wife he was compelled to return. As Mrs. D. is now convalescent, he will enter into the campaign after the adjournment of Court, and assures us that he will use his best endeavors to secure the election of our gallant standard-bearer, Governor Moore.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court is in session, and has, up to the present time, disposed of some fifty four cases; and there are only some fourteen cases remaining to be heard. But as some of them may occupy a good deal of time, the court may not adjourn until the last of next week. In the case of the Territory vs. Edward Picheur, the defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to sixty days in the jail. In the case of the Territory vs. Thomas McGowan, charged with assault, with intent to kill the defendant was found guilty, but sentence has not yet been passed. In these two cases, the plea of insanity was entered, and a considerable showing made in both cases, but the plea was not sufficiently established to avail the defendants. In the case of the Territory vs. Thomas McGowan, charged with assault, with intent to kill the defendant was found guilty, but sentence has not yet been passed. In these two cases, the plea of insanity was entered, and a considerable showing made in both cases, but the plea was not sufficiently established to avail the defendants.

COUNTY TICKET.—The ticket placed in nomination by the democratic county convention meets with general approbation. As usual, disappointed aspirants grumble, but even those are becoming satisfied, and the universal determination on the part of good democrats is to give the ticket a cordial and hearty support. The only hope the radicals have in democratic dissensions, but instead of divisions they find the party thoroughly united and determined to achieve an overwhelming victory. For the two most important offices on the ticket—Sheriff and Auditor—the nominees are gentlemen who even their enemies will admit to be qualified in an unusual degree to fill the places for which they are named. During the few months Mr. McAuliff has held the office of Sheriff he has brought order out of chaos, and shown himself the best Sheriff any county ever had. Mr. Chase has had great experience in public offices; a thorough accountant and courteous gentleman, no better selection could be made, and of his election there is not the shadow of a doubt. These are the two offices for which the radicals intend to make their fight, and hence we deem them worthy of special notice. Of the merits of the other candidates we shall speak at length as the canvass progresses.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to May 8th. (COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.)

PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH. Washington, May 6.—Forney and party have returned from their Southern trip. They went as far as Florida, and they represent the industrial prospects much improved, negroes working better than before and the whites seem more industrious. The crops look well and the people are anxious for immigration. Millions of acres of land are for sale. Great inducements are offered to capitalists.

EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA. Chicago, May 6.—The Republican's Washington special says the sensation article in the New York World, regarding the departure of the steamer Arago with men, arms and munitions of war for the insurrectionary army in Cuba, is not credited by the President, Secretary of State nor the Attorney General. Secretary Fish thinks it possible a small force may have gotten off with clearance papers for peninsular ports, but he received no information on the subject. As for the statement in the World that the Administration must have been aware of the fitting out and departure of the Arago, and that Mr. Fish was appealed to have the vessel stopped, both the President and Secretary of State pronounced it wholly untrue. Neither letter nor telegram had been received at the time the article was printed. Many inquiries have been made since of the Department. The Administration thus far has taken no action in the matter.

GENERAL ITEMS. Alexandria, Va., May 6.—Gen. Lee was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen to-day. Yesterday he had an interview with John Janney, President of the Virginia Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and by whom he was presented with a sword in the name of the people of Virginia. Janney is now quite old and infirm.

St. Louis, May 7.—Tom Allen, pugilist, made a second deposit of \$200 for a match with McCoolle. He goes to Cincinnati to-morrow, where he will go into training. McCoolle has reduced himself twenty pounds in the last two weeks and is in good condition, doing well. It is expected he will go below 200 pounds. He now weighs 223 pounds. Bets are made on McCoolle \$100 to \$75.

New York, May 7.—Cable rates will positively be reduced on the 1st of June, to \$10 (gold) for ten words, with five words allowed for address and signature. The press pays half these rates for general news and full rates for special.

FINANCES. New York, May 7.—The excitement in Wall street continued to the close of the day. All the markets are untroubled and in a feverish condition. Private telegrams from London are of a gloomy character, and the unofficial announcement from Washington that the sinking fund will not be put in operation till June 30th, had a buoyant effect on money and a very depressive one on the government.

BONDS TO BE PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT. New York, May 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury will purchase five-twenty bonds to the amount of a million each week. He has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to receive proposals therefor. The Secretary has selected all the special agents to be appointed.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Cincinnati, May 8.—The ruling topic of interest is the Southern Railroad. Tomorrow a joint committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, meet the Southern delegates in reference to the proposed road.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. New York, May 8.—The New York Press Club at its monthly meeting, seventy members present, sent greetings to the journalists on the Pacific coast and hearty congratulations on the completion of the continental railway which leaves us no longer antipodes, but makes us next door neighbors. It begins a new era in American history. May American journalism grow like the country in dignity and ripeness and in influence. Signed: David G. Cray, Thos. W. Knox, Augustus Mayrick, Albert D. Richardson, Amos J. Cummings, J. W. Simonton, Committee MISCELLANEOUS.

Hartford, May 8.—The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, twelve republicans voting for it and five democrats against it.

Boston, May 8.—The Senate rejected the prohibitory liquor bill on the 23 inst, by 13 to 20. The opposition is composed of those who favor a stringent license clause and the ultra prohibitionists who objected to concessions made in the defeated bill.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CELEBRATION. Chicago, May 6.—Arrangements are being made by the Chicago citizens for the celebration when the last rail of the Pacific Railroad is laid. The demonstration will take place on Tuesday next. Business will be wholly suspended in the city for one hour. The bells will ring and cannon be fired, and all classes are expected to join in the celebration. The steamers, tugs and vessels in the harbor will make a display in the city front on Lake Michigan, while the procession passes. In the evening addresses will be made by Vice President Colfax, Governor Palmer, Mayor Rice and others. An illumination takes place in the evening.

LAND TROUBLES IN KANSAS. Chicago, May 6.—The troubles on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas have been brewing for a long time. Meetings have been held at which the most violent spirit was manifested. Senator Ross, at Fort Scott, recently attempted to address one of those meetings, but he was pelted with tobacco quids, sticks and stones, and finally fired on and driven away. The excitement culminated on Thursday when the engineers were met some miles south of the grade by a band of 35 armed men, who made the whole party prisoners, searched them, took possession of their outfit, and set the camp on fire, so that all note books and other valuable property were destroyed. All the engineers were driven to a fort northward over the prairie and warned never to return on the pain of death. Col. Chapman, Chief Engineer, and Rankin, in charge of the party, were held some time as prisoners, but finally released with violent threats.

The work of construction on the already surveyed portions of the roads has not been disturbed since. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine men were at work on Thursday, and others are rapidly arriving. It is thought they are strong enough to defend themselves; but it is not possible that United States troops will be sent to keep the peace.

To give brilliancy to the eyes—shut them early at night and open them early in the morning.

UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE PERMANENTLY located on May 1st, the 12th day of April, 1893, under charge of Professor J. H. HALL, as President, assisted by such Professors and Assistant Teachers as may be required. Its central and convenient location makes it easy of access to all; and no effort will be spared to increase its present advantages so as to make it second to none on the coast.

Tuition for term of eleven weeks: Scientific Department \$10.00 College \$12.00 Preparatory Department.

Tuition for term of eleven weeks: Primary Department \$5.00 Intermediate " 7.00 Academic " \$8 to 10.00

MODERN LANGUAGES. French \$5.00 German " 7.00 Spanish " 6.00

Attorneys' Cards. FRANK P. DUGAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government.

CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfer of real or personal property, etc.

Physicians' Cards. STEINBERGER & MINER, Physicians & Surgeons.

E. SHELL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACHER'S STORE.

PIONEER DENTIST. ESTABLISHED 1861.

DR. CHARLES HERLOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, NEXT DOOR TO THE ASSAY OFFICE.

COPP & DAY, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner.

Notice to Tax-Payers. THE CITY TAX LIST FOR 1893 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection. All taxes remaining unpaid for fifteen days from this date will be returned as delinquent, and ten per cent. added.

PAINTS & PAPER HANGINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, BURDELS,

English & American Paper & Borders, (All shades and prices.) GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING.

FURNITURE. At Prices to suit the Times. Those wishing anything in any line will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere as I intend to keep the best assortment and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

Extensive and Complete Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery and Straw Goods,

HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS, & C., Which I Import Direct from the Eastern Markets,

ON THE PACIFIC COAST. The Special Attention of MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS

Late Importations OF Dress Trimmings and Millinery.

NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS received by Every Steamer from the East.

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

SWIFT'S NEW STORE, ON THE UPPER UMATILLA. IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED.

NOTICE. HAVING received instructions from the Land Office department in relation to the purchase of the PUBLIC LANDS in this county, Oregon, I am now prepared to furnish all necessary information to parties wishing to purchase the same.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. GEORGE SAVAGE. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. HAVING recently fitted himself in Walla Walla, is prepared to do all work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watchwork feels confident of giving satisfaction.

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

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

LAST CALL! MESSRS FRANK & WERTHEIMER NOTIFY all persons indebted to them that they must come forward immediately and PAY UP. This is the LAST CALL, and those who fail to come to time will find costs added to their bills.

Executors Notice. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, In Probate Court. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the matter of the Estate of Eliza Harris, de'd.

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.

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED. THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap of Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Howe's Mill.

Schwabacher Brothers

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS and the public in general that they have just received their extensive

LADIES' DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, (Latest Styles.) LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING, GENTS AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c.

Wool. Wool! HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

NEW GOODS. A. FRANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CITY HOTEL. Main Street, Walla Walla. A. J. GREGORY, PROP'R.

THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN Thoroughly renovated and placed in the best possible condition will at all times be kept as a

UMATILLA HOUSE! Hurdley & Sinnott, Prop'rs, DALLES, OREGON.

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

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED my above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. LEWISTON, ID.

NOTICE. W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner.

NOTICE. THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY is now prepared to receive for their superior

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS HAVING FRIENDS OR RELATIVES buried in the OLD GRAVEYARD, south of the city, are hereby notified that I intend to call the land belonging to the same. Those interested in this matter are requested to remove the dead, or the pallings, before the 1st day of May, 1893.

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Phillips & O'Donnell,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WALLA WALLA

WHALESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORGE AND LIFT PUMPS,

Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

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

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP. MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he has commenced at his old stand, the South east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do

Setting Tires, - \$8 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HIRE SHEDS and Barns Fitted.

NOTICE. MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL

Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I DID NOT COMPETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have to re-planting that had been done by the so called Premium Planing Machine.

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

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

Premium Sash and Door Factory. HAVING RECEIVED THE PREMIUM AT THE FAIR, for the best SASH, MOULDINGS and PLANING, I wish more specially to call the attention of the public generally, that I am constantly adding on new machinery, and am now prepared to do any work in my line as low as any one else in this place; I care not how low they do it.

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED my above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having

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