

# Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 23.

## Walla Walla Statesman.

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

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**JOB PRINTING** of every description done to order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:  
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NOTICES OF HAND, ORDER BOOKS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, RAIL TICKETS, STEAMBOAT CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF LADING, CERTIFICATES, BELLBOYS, SHOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, CHECK BOOKS, PROMISSORIES, BILLS RECEIVED, ADDRESS CARDS, DRAVTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

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

**Regular Democratic Nominations.**  
FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,  
**MARSHALL P. MOORE.**

**COUNTY TICKET.**

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

**CHINESE CLOVER.**—We have noticed several statements of late in respect to the appearance of clover and other grasses at the South, which some have supposed were introduced in the hay fed to the horses of the Northern troops during the late war. The following notice of a new clover is from the *Hickory Farmer*:

The Chinese Clover, which is also called "Japan Clover," "Little Wild Clover," and "Seedsman Clover," first attracted attention in 1852 on the Saluda river, near old "96," in South Carolina.  
It now overruns all the old fields in the northern portion of this State, and grows to some extent in the oak and hickory forests. It is rapidly spreading in the middle section of the State, and I have been informed, flourishes luxuriantly on the seacoast. Before it has fully taken possession of the land it is a creeping plant, and subsequently assumes an upright form.  
It makes its appearance and blooms early in the spring, remaining green till late in the fall. Seed very minute, and apparently extremely difficult to gather. Flowers white and red, and quite small. When it begins to appear in any region, it is first observed along the public roads, and afterward along those less traveled. On ordinary lands, if undisturbed, it will grow from eight to ten inches high. It will "eat out" broom seed in an old field, and will, it is claimed, "eat out" and replace Bermuda grass. It is readily destroyed by the plow, and therefore does not interfere with tillage. Stock of all kinds eat of it, and when plowing are extremely fond of it. The appearance of this clover in South Carolina is spontaneous, and no satisfactory theory as to its origin has been advanced.

**GOSSIPS.**—There are no public pests so detrimental to society or newsmongers. Tattlers have been abhorred in every age of the world, and should never be received into respectable society. There are no characters too honorable for them to assail, no natures too pure to escape from their poison, and no drudgery of the devil but what they delight in. With their *sirocco* breath they blast the most spotless fame; with their forked tongue they drive detraction's fangs into innocent hearts, and wring tears from eyes unused to weep. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, male and female are all alike subject to the poison as it is distilled from their polluting lips. See these long, gaunt messengers of the devil, as they go forth to devour the pure and chaste of earth; the malignity of hell beams from sunken, glaring eye-balls and the *upas* exhalations from the foetid carcasses fill the surrounding atmosphere with malarial pollution disease and death. The blood of their victims marks their path and the will of purity is heard above their demoniac laugh. Gossips, tattlers and slanderers, tripartite offspring of perdition, tripartite agents of the devil, how we loathe your calling, how we despise your mean, craven, contemptible souls.

An English judge lately instructed a jury to give moderate damages in a breach of promise case, because it was a most mischievous thing to frighten a man into marrying a woman he did not like by heavy damages. It is much better for the girl that she should find out his dislike before than after marriage.

## NOTHING AT ALL IN THE PAPER.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!  
Only a murder somewhere or other—  
A girl who has put her child away—  
Not being a wife as well as a mother.  
Or a drunken husband beating a wife,  
With the neighbors lying awake to listen;  
Scarcely aware he had taken a life,  
Till in at the window the dawn-rays glisten.  
But that is all in the regular way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.  
Nothing at all in the paper to-day!  
To be sure there's a woman died of starvation  
Fell down in the street—as so many may—  
In this very prosperous Christian nation.  
Or two young girls with some inward grief  
Madly, have plunged in the inkly waters,  
Or a father has learnt that his son's a thief—  
Or a mother been robbed of one of her daughters—  
Things that occur in the regular way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.  
There's nothing at all in paper to-day,  
Unless you care about things in the city—  
How great rich rogues for their crimes must pay.  
Though all Gentility cries out "pity!"  
Like the meanest shop boy that robs a till—  
There's a case to-day, if I'm not forgetting,  
The lad only "borrowed," as such lads will—  
To pay some money he lost in betting,  
But there's nothing in this that's out of the way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.  
Nothing at all in the paper to-day—  
But the Births and Bankruptcies, Deaths and Marriages,  
But Life's events in the old survey,  
With Virtue begging, and Vice in Carriages;  
And kindly hearts under ermine gowns,  
For wicked breasts under cloven gaws,  
For goodness belongs not only to doves,  
And o'er others than lords does sin bear sway.  
But what do I read?—"drowned! wrecked!"  
Did I say?

**THE GREAT LESSON.**—The first great lesson a young man should learn is, that he knows nothing. The earlier and more thoroughly this lesson is learnt the better. A home-bred youth, growing up in the light of parental admiration, with everything to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compelled to learn his own insignificance; his airs are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a sorry figure, until his self-conceit is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing. When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the facts that he knows nothing, and that intrinsically he is but of little value, the next lesson is that the world cares nothing about him. He is not the subject of one man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex nor envied by the other. He has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is some use to society. No recommendations or introductions will give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody. The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait as well as to work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which he may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results. Let this, then, be understood at starting, that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise, is not only essential also to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when gained. It is the general rule in all the world, and in all time, unearned success is a curse.

**ADVICE TO THE MARRIED.**—Zehokko, in one of his tales, gives the following excellent advice: In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him and give him a vow in return. Promise each other, sorely, never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other—never to bandy words or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never—I say, never! Wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever excuse it might be. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it. And as you keep nothing from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world. Every third or fourth one you draw into it will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, to each other, and at last will become as one. Ah, if many a pair had, on their marriage day, known this secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas, they are?

A GOVERNOR of one of the western states being in the rural districts called at an inferior looking hotel for refreshments, and after partaking sparingly of very coarse food, asked what were the charges and was informed it would be three dollars. Being a little astonished at the bill, remarked, "Provisions must be scarce about here." "No," replied the landlord, (a dutchman) "the provision prices plenty but dese Coovernor pees scarce here."

A CAPTIOUS laboring man, ungrateful for Jay Cooke's 'national blessing,' complains that he has to get up at five-thirty in the morning and work till seven-thirty at night, in order that the bondholder may breakfast at ten forty, dine at seven-thirty, and enjoy himself generally till ten forty at night.

## THE TEXAS INDEMNITY BOND CASE.

Chief Justice, April 12th, rendered the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Texas against George M. White, John Childs, John A. Hardinburg and others. The original suit was brought by the State of Texas to restrain defendants from receiving payment from the National Government for certain five per cent. indemnity bonds of the United States, which plaintiff claims as belonging to the State. These bonds, it is alleged, were sold in 1865 and 1866 by the insurgent legislature of Texas, and the reconstructed government of the State now seeks to prevent the payment to the value of the bonds to the holders deriving title through said insurgent legislature. Various interests and important collateral questions were also raised relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, the ability of the plaintiff to sue, etc. The opinion of the Court, which is very long and able, concludes as follows:

"Our conclusion is that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by her bill, and a decree must be made accordingly." Associate Justice Grier dissented as to the jurisdiction and merits of the cause, holding that Texas is not a State in point of fact, and therefore could not bring a suit in this Court any more than it could the District of Columbia.

Associate Justice Swaine and Miller dissented as to the question of jurisdiction only. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case, after relating to the facts of the alleged secession of that State in 1861, says:

"In all respects, so far as the object could be accomplished by ordinances of the convention, by Acts of the legislature, and by votes of the citizens, the relations of Texas to the Union were broken up, and new relations to the new government were substituted for them. The position thus assumed could only be maintained by arms, and Texas accordingly took part with the other Confederate States in the war of the rebellion which these events made inevitable. During the whole of the war there was no Governor or Judge, or any other State officer in Texas who recognized the national authority, nor was any officer of the United States permitted to exercise any authority whatever under that National Government within the limits of the State, except under the immediate protection of the national military forces. Did Texas, in consequence of the acts, cease to be a State? or, if not, did the State cease to be a member of the Union? It is needless to discuss at length the question whether the right of a State to withdraw from the Union for any cause regarded by herself sufficient is consistent with the Constitution of the United States. The union of the States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the colonies and grew out of the common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of the war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared to be perpetual, and when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the constitution was ordained to form a more perfect Union. It is difficult to convey the idea of indissoluble unity, more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual union made perfect is not? But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means implies the loss of district and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the articles of confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States under the constitution. Though the powers of the States were much restricted, still all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, and we have already had occasion to remark at this term that 'the people of each State compose a State having its own government, endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence,' and 'that without the States in the Union there could be no such political body as the United States.' Not only therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States under the constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said that the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States. When, therefore, Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indestructible Union. All the obligations of perpetual, and all the guarantees of a Republican Government in the Union attached at once to the State. The act which consummated her admission was more than a compact. It was the incorporation of a new member into the political body, and it was final. Texas and the other States was as complete, as perpetual and indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration except through revolution or through the consent of the States. Considered, therefore, as a transaction under the Constitution, the ordinance adopted by the Convention and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the Acts of her Legislature, intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligation of the State as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State as a member of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily fol-

## THE FRUIT GARDENS.

The *Gardener's Monthly* discusses very discreetly as follows:  
Whatever may be said of birds and their evils when the fruit is ripe, there can be but one opinion about them now. They having nothing but insects to live on, and they eat them by the millions. Insects are a far greater scourge to the fruit grower than birds—it will be wise to encourage them. We see the English sparrow is getting naturalized in various parts of the country. We expect to hear in time great complaints from its gregarious propensities, but this can be better guarded against than the attacks of insects.  
It seems as if we are again to have plums and cherries, for the plum knot is readily kept down now that its true nature is understood. The erucic is now the only formidable enemy left, and he falls back before "eternal vigilance." Our markets were loaded with plums last year. Somebody grows them.  
In planting fruit trees aim to have them so that the hot dry sun will not have full effect on the ground about the roots. The great heat in this way injures the trees. Many who have trees in gardens plant raspberries under them. The partial shade seems to be good for the raspberries, and helps the trees. Blackberries would no doubt do well in the same situation; and strawberries it is well known do not do badly, grown in the same way.  
It has been noted that the grapevine thrives amazingly well when it gets into an asparagus bed. These are generally elevated, and are thus dry, while the rich soil necessary for asparagus is also good for grapes.  
The gooseberry and currant also do well in partial shade. In fact if you would have the gooseberry and currant in great perfection, get a lot of old brushwood and cover the rows closely, so that the plants will have to push through and you will be astonished at the growth and helpfulness of the bushes. The decaying wood also furnishes an excellent manure for them. The finest currants ever grown can be had by mulching with old chestnut burs, or even saw dust.  
In fruit growing remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops, in this, that they must have manure to keep up fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or road sides, spread half an inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, we do not know but that for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is one of the best manures. We have seen apples thrive amazingly with a coat of coal ashes.

Whitewashing the stems of orchard trees has a very beneficial effect in clearing away old bark and destroying the eggs of innumerable insects. The white color is bad; throw in a little soot or some other matter to make it brown. In greenhouses sulphur has been found of benefit in keeping down mildew. Possibly if mixed with whitewash in tree dressing, it might do good against fire-blight and such like fungoid troubles.

**HORSES.**—Never strike an animal upon the head. Never touch a spirited horse with a whip, until he has been told to move faster, by voice or sign. Balking horses are generally made so, by ill-treatment when young, or bad handling of an animal, if of a nervous temperament—and no horse was ever cured of it by excessive whipping. It comes of a spirited temper, and is ugly—or from nervousness, which confuses the animal and it stops on the road from excessive fear. Careless application of the whip has blinded many horses. More horses are lamed from bad shoeing than from all other causes together. Never kick or scaram at a horse, nor jerk the bit in his mouth. Many horses are made vicious from cruel treatment. More horses fall from weariness than from any other cause. When a horse falls, he is more frightened than his rider. A frightened animal cannot use his senses aright, it must first be assured by gentle treatment. It is speed that kills the horse.

**ATTRIBUTES OF THE SEXES.**—Men have more strength. Women more flexibility.—Men listen, arrange, compare, and deduct. Women combine, vary, and reproduce. Men have more force. Women more grace. Men overcome. Women subdue. Man thinks. Woman speaks. Man is noble. Woman beautiful. Man was formed to conquer the whole creation. Woman to approach that conquerer. All things living shall keep their distance from man, it is the privilege of woman alone to be divested of such fear. Man is never so much lord of all nature as when he completes all other triumphs by protecting women.

**HOW TO COLOR A FINE BLACK ON WOOL, SILK AND COTTON.**—For every pound of cloth it will require one ounce of the extract of logwood and half an ounce of blue vitriol. Prepare an iron kettle with sufficient quantity of water to admit the yarn, or cloth to be worked in the dye without being crowded; bring the water to a scalding heat, then put in the yarn or cloth a few minutes; when it is thoroughly wet take it out and drain it. In the next place add the vitriol, and when dissolved and the water skimmed and let it put in the material to be colored and let it remain half an hour at a scalding heat, airing it occasionally; then take it out and drain it. Add the vitriol water to the dye and put it in again, and let it remain for fifteen minutes, airing it as before. Cleanse it well.

**LOVE OF APPROPRIATION.**—An Irish Orator, speaking of an opponent's love of praise, described him so vain in that respect that he would be content to give up the ghost if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's puff on his grave.

## ANSWER TO PRAYER.

A correspondent of the *New York Independent*, writing from Andersonville, the locality made infamously immortal by the great prison pen of forty-four thousand of the boys in blue, in a stockade where the space allowed to each man was one foot by six feet, says:  
"Many wells still remain, which were dug by the prisoners, varying from 17 to 75 feet in depth, now dry, and said never to contain much water. At one time they were famishing with thirst. All means had failed to supply them. What could they do? They had a great and earnest prayer meeting. To God did they try for water. Now mark the result. That very night a terrible rain storm came on, such as this country sometimes witnesses. The wind howled among the trees, and the rain poured down in torrents. Amid the darkness of that terrible night, to the rebels, many of our prisoners escaped. The torrents of water gullied deep down yonder hillside in the stockade. In the morning a pure spring of water was running from the excavation; and it continued to run while the prisoners abode there. And still this 'Providential Spring' gives forth its pure, ever flowing water. I have just tasted of that sacred water. Let skeptics laugh, if they will; but I choose to believe that God heard their prayer."

**PAPER COFFINS.**—To the various paper productions of this paper age—paper collars, paper shirts, and even paper waistcoats, bonnets and hats—must now be added paper coffins. M. Szerelmezy, their inventor, seems to have a belief in the universal adaptability of paper to all the needs of civilized life. He undertakes to coat ships with it, and make them impervious to shot. He employs it in the manufacture or construction of rocket cases, powder canisters, railway carriages, drain pipes and party-walls. He claims that it is at once lighter, stronger, harder, and cheaper than any other material hitherto in use for these purposes, not excepting iron and steel and stone. His object, in introducing in the manufacture of coffins is to obtain what so many people rather absurdly consider a desideratum—a perfectly air-tight, water-proof and damp-defying shell, which nothing from without can penetrate, and nothing from within can escape. The Zopissa paper coffin, in which these conditions are said to be fulfilled is a solid-looking structure, very much resembling, in building and thickness, the ancient mummy cases preserved in the British Museum.

**A DUTCHMAN IN HOT WATER.**—A Dutch man and his son, while on a peddling tour through Virginia, with a load of various commodities, found themselves far from any habitation; and being exceedingly thirsty, the old gentleman left his son in charge of the wagon while he went out in search of water. After roaming about for half an hour he saw, a short distance from him, a bubbling spring. Eager to slake his thirst, he ran towards it so rapidly that he stepped into the water before he could stop himself. With a yell of terror he roared, "Gott in Himmel, de water ish red hot!" He was not aware that there are such natural wonders as hot springs. As quickly as possible he made his way from the spring, and ran back to his son, to whom he said, "Show, let's get out o' dis place so quicker as never, 'fore we are, for de tufffuls only about a mile from here, and I stepped into his hot water kettle and scalded all mine toes!"

**RASH LOVE.**—A young couple, engaged to be married, were walking in the vicinity of Bristol, England, when some slight disagreement arose between them, and the young man walked hastily away. The young woman soon went in search of him, and found he had climbed a tree and hanged himself by his handkerchief. Nobody was near the spot, and the girl at once climbed the tree to cut her lover down, but she had no knife with her, and the only way by which she could effect her object was by biting through the knotted handkerchief. This with some difficulty she succeeded in doing, and the foolish boy fell on the ground insensible. The young woman then succeeded in getting assistance, and he was taken to the Bristol Infirmary, where he is lying in a very precarious condition.

**A REMARKABLE BIBLE CLASS.**—Probably the largest Bible class in the world is that conducted in London, by Mrs. Bartlett, of which an interesting account is given in a recent number of the *Sunday School Teacher*. It is stated that on the first Sunday of its organization, about eight years ago, three persons were present; and at the end of the first month there were fourteen regular attendants. The interest awakened increased until after several changes of location, made necessary for want of space, the average attendance became seven hundred, at which it now stands. More than seven hundred persons have been received into the church from this remarkable class.

**HOW TO PURIFY RANCID LARD.**—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "We had some forty pounds of rancid lard, which was valueless as it was. Knowing the antiseptic qualities of the chloride of soda, I procured three ounces, which was poured into about a pail-full of salt water, and when hot, the lard added. After boiling thoroughly together for an hour or two, it was set aside to cool. The lard was taken off when nearly cool, and it was subsequently boiled up. The color restored to an alabaster white and the lard was as sweet as a rose."

**THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE** has recently made a decision to the effect that cheese factories are manufacturers and liable to pay tax. Butter and cheese manufactured upon the farm where the milk is produced is held to be exempt from taxation.

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**LOVE OF APPROPRIATION.**—An Irish Orator, speaking of an opponent's love of praise, described him so vain in that respect that he would be content to give up the ghost if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's puff on his grave.

**ANSWER TO PRAYER.**—A correspondent of the *New York Independent*, writing from Andersonville, the locality made infamously immortal by the great prison pen of forty-four thousand of the boys in blue, in a stockade where the space allowed to each man was one foot by six feet, says:  
"Many wells still remain, which were dug by the prisoners, varying from 17 to 75 feet in depth, now dry, and said never to contain much water. At one time they were famishing with thirst. All means had failed to supply them. What could they do? They had a great and earnest prayer meeting. To God did they try for water. Now mark the result. That very night a terrible rain storm came on, such as this country sometimes witnesses. The wind howled among the trees, and the rain poured down in torrents. Amid the darkness of that terrible night, to the rebels, many of our prisoners escaped. The torrents of water gullied deep down yonder hillside in the stockade. In the morning a pure spring of water was running from the excavation; and it continued to run while the prisoners abode there. And still this 'Providential Spring' gives forth its pure, ever flowing water. I have just tasted of that sacred water. Let skeptics laugh, if they will; but I choose to believe that God heard their prayer."

**PAPER COFFINS.**—To the various paper productions of this paper age—paper collars, paper shirts, and even paper waistcoats, bonnets and hats—must now be added paper coffins. M. Szerelmezy, their inventor, seems to have a belief in the universal adaptability of paper to all the needs of civilized life. He undertakes to coat ships with it, and make them impervious to shot. He employs it in the manufacture or construction of rocket cases, powder canisters, railway carriages, drain pipes and party-walls. He claims that it is at once lighter, stronger, harder, and cheaper than any other material hitherto in use for these purposes, not excepting iron and steel and stone. His object, in introducing in the manufacture of coffins is to obtain what so many people rather absurdly consider a desideratum—a perfectly air-tight, water-proof and damp-defying shell, which nothing from without can penetrate, and nothing from within can escape. The Zopissa paper coffin, in which these conditions are said to be fulfilled is a solid-looking structure, very much resembling, in building and thickness, the ancient mummy cases preserved in the British Museum.

REPUBLICAN DISSATISFACTION.—Grant has been in office less than three months, and already leading republicans manifest unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction with his management of public affairs.

It is rather unrecognizable, however, to look for experience in civil life when none was claimed, and from a purely military man.

The New York Sun, original Grant paper, also continues a raking fire on the President personally, taking exception especially to his having "installed among his constitutional advisers individuals who were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions."

The Sun goes on to specify, and says: "Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had sense and decency enough to refuse the present of a carriage and horses with the presidential seal upon his lips.

THE CANVASS.—From all sections of the Territory we receive cheering news in regard to the canvass. On the Sound the democracy are thoroughly aroused and working as one man for the election of Moore and Clark.

THE IMPERIALIST.—The new paper lately established in New York for the avowed purpose of overthrowing our republican form of government and establishing an empire, with Grant at its head, is said to have originated with Stewart Grant's ex Secretary of the Treasury, who furnishes the funds to keep the paper alive.

LIBERAL.—Just previous to the adjournment of the late Board of County Commissioners, one of the members suggested that the "STATESMAN" had published the proceedings long enough, and they would now give them to the other paper."

MENAGE.—Port Madison, with one exception the largest mill owner on Puget Sound, and hitherto an active and influential member of the legislature, is now in the hands of a man named Moore, who is exerting all his great influence in favor of the election of the democratic nominee.

AN OLD LANDMARK.—The old frame building that has long stood at the north west corner of Main and Third streets, has at length given way to the march of improvement.

THE MURDER.—It is reported on good authority that Chief Justice Demmon recently endorsed the nomination of Marshal F. Moore for Congress, and will cast his ballot in favor of the election of the gallant soldier, Judge D. is well acquainted with Garfield, having had him at one time for a law partner, and in that capacity learned to appreciate him as a consummate accountant.

THE MURDER.—At the late convention, on Saturday last, we were pleased to notice that Governor Clark appeared disguised in a clean shirt. If the old fellow could not be induced to take a bath, we think he would be measurably rid of the odor of the pig sty.

THE MURDER.—The speaker who is indebted to this office in the sum of \$20.50, for subscription and advertising, is notified that unless he pays up on or before Friday next, he will have a public notice. We are tired of "bills."

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

On Monday evening last Judge Wyche addressed a crowded house on the political issues of the day. He said on a previous evening he had discussed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and to-night the proposed 15th amendment together with the financial policy of the government, and the general extravagance and corruption of the republican party would be examined.

The adoption of the 15th amendment would work a change in the character of our government, national and State, and the opinion of Hamilton, who was the incarnation of Federalism, was read showing that placing the power in the general government to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, would be destructive of State governments.

The public debt and the financial policy of the government were then examined. The debt was about \$2,500,000,000—a debt so vast that if in one dollar bills and piled up, it would reach some 298 miles, and if each man should carry forty pounds, it would take a million men marching at the rate of three miles an hour would require about forty days to pass a given point.

THE MURDER.—The speaker then read from official tables showing the first year of the government on a single year, the speaker showed from tables the expenditures of the government down to 1891, when the republican party came into power. He said since the close of the war over \$2,000,000,000 had been wrung out of the people, and yet, the debt was just about what it was.

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The Poor Man's Tribute to the Rich Man.

The people of the United States of men, nevertheless differ from all other nations in one particular, and that is, in subservience of the poor man to the rich man—in the willingness and magnanimity of the tribute paid by the former to the latter—in the humbleness and humility with which we toil ceaselessly to aggrandize the lord of the domain, to enrich the banker, contractor and speculator, and to impoverish himself.

It is well known to political economists, that in no other country, of the globe, not excepting the absolute monarchies of the old world, are the industrial classes—the producing and consuming elements—so heavily laden with taxes and tributes for the support of the aristocracy, as in these States.

Workingmen, look into your shabby homes, and count the enjoyments and comforts that are foregone that the rich may become richer, and the poor poorer. Your target is threaded bare, if you have one; but you cannot renew it, for carpeting is very high now.

So let him examine each article about his home, the clothes upon his back and the food in his cupboard. In each and every article he pays tribute to the bondholder, land-robbler, and tariff-thieving manufacturer.

And yet, there are those who unashingly proclaim that papers do not pay taxes. By "papers" the republican "lied" aristocrats mean you, workman. You are the pauper, and from the sweat of your brow these lords lay tribute upon your toil just as long as you will bear it—no longer. How long shall it be?—Democratic Workman.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The following items are copied from the Portland dailies:

New York, May 18.—One man who had enlisted on the Cuban schooner Popplet, returned from Beaufort last night. He reports the vessels till at Beaufort, detained by the United States authorities at the request of Miguel Roberts, and by order of Secretary Fish. There were 50 men who enlisted here on the Grapshot who are now wandering about the streets of Beaufort to whom the Cuban Junta will send relief.

New York, May 18.—The event in financial circles to day was the failure of the General Banking firm of Schaepler & Co. Their operations were very extensive. They were large shippers of petroleum and provisions besides dealers in gold, stocks, and bonds. Their transactions generally extended into millions. The cause of the failure was heavy sales of gold on speculative account to the amount probably of eight to ten million. The effect in Europe is awaited with considerable anxiety. There will certainly be an increased caution among brokers.

New Orleans, May 18.—Gov. Varnouth has just issued a proclamation instituting ten days quarantine against Nicaragua and Central American ports and Vera Cruz. The crevasse is becoming worse. It is stated that a channel is washed through the levee to the depth of 15 feet and several hundred feet wide. The new work has been washed out as far as it was made. The distance at this point from the river to the lake is but eight or ten miles, and it is supposed the large number of canals and bayous will carry off water enough to prevent it spreading over a width of more than three or four of the finest plantations.

San Francisco, May 18.—A Mrs. Myers was seriously injured last night by being struck on the head with a heavy balance pole, which fell from the hands of a tight rope performer while giving a street exhibition in front of the Olympia Theater. She was severely cut and it is feared her skull is fractured. Ross Fox, the land jumper, who was arrested on the 15th inst., on charges of assault and battery, carrying a deadly weapon and participating in the land riot near San Jose Railroad Depot, was fined by Judge Provinces, to-day, three dollars for carrying a pistol and fifty dollars for assault and battery. A supposed incendiary fire occurred in C. C. Keene's music store, on Montgomery street, at two o'clock this morning.

Oregon City, May 18.—Aman named Ed. Larkins was shot and killed yesterday by one Frank Vaughn, both parties living in the eastern part of this county. Vaughn immediately came to town and gave himself up to the authorities. Dr. Barclay held a coroner's inquest on the body of Larkins yesterday. Vaughn's preliminary examination is now going on before Recorder Smith.

A LUNY individual has been making himself ridiculous of late by his feeble attempts to reply to Judge Wyche's able and conclusive arguments. Radicalsism must be on its last legs when such a man as George is trotted out as its defender.

"When the Wicked Rule, the People Mourn."

It has been true in all times of the world's history, that the wickedness of those who are set up as rulers and governors is the chief and great, if not really the only cause of the sufferings of the people. And it was to avoid the permanency of wicked rulers, more than for any other thing, that the idea of government by the people was successfully established in the Western world.

It was to place the power in the hands of the people as a protection of the people against power, that our patriot fathers conceived the American system of "government by the consent of the governed." It was to protect the people that it was ordained that a wicked ruler might be spared the people his perpetual rule, and that they might be permitted to choose often and to hold power. But with all their wisdom, with all the guarantees, with all the checks and balances, with all the protective bulwarks set about the temple of popular liberty, the principle has been overridden, and democratic government virtually set at naught, and we are to-day, as a people, as closely hedged in by power wrong from us, and held by usurpation, as are the people of any of the unhappy despotisms of the Eastern world.

Workingmen, look into your shabby homes, and count the enjoyments and comforts that are foregone that the rich may become richer, and the poor poorer. Your target is threaded bare, if you have one; but you cannot renew it, for carpeting is very high now.

And yet, there are those who unashingly proclaim that papers do not pay taxes. By "papers" the republican "lied" aristocrats mean you, workman. You are the pauper, and from the sweat of your brow these lords lay tribute upon your toil just as long as you will bear it—no longer. How long shall it be?—Democratic Workman.

COUNTY FINANCES.

An Exhibition of the Finances of Walla Walla County, W. T., from May 1st, 1898, to May 1st, 1899.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, listing various items like County Treasury, Taxes, Licenses, and Bonds.

By virtue of an order of sale from the Sheriff of Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, to me directed in favor of E. J. ARBETH BAKER and against J. S. TURNEY, on a mortgage of Mortgage in said county. Therefore, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for United States gold or silver coin, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter of section number eight, in Township number seven, north of Range number seven, north of the north-west quarter of section number twelve, in Township number seven, north of Range number thirty-five east and the north half of the south-east quarter of section number twelve, in Township number seven, north of Range number thirty-five east, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging in any way appertaining. Sale to take place at the Court House in Walla Walla City, W. T. on the 15th day of June, 1899, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to satisfy said Execution.

ENTERPRISE LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Grand Lodge, above Second. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order, N. G.

Grand Jury Report.—May Term, 1899.

To the Hon. District Court, First Judicial District.—We, the Grand Jury, having disposed of all the business that has been brought before us, beg leave, respectfully, to report, that we are gratified in being able to say that violations of law requiring investigation by Grand Jurors are becoming more and more infrequent in our county, as compared with the records of former years, and that our investigations during this term, have clearly shown a healthful improvement in public morals in our midst.

The only laws of which there appeared to us to have been frequent violations are the laws relating to the records of former years, and that our investigations during this term, have clearly shown a healthful improvement in public morals in our midst.

By order of the Grand Jury, JAMES MAULIFF, Sheriff.

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NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Now on Exhibition at

ADAMS BROS., AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Consisting, in part, of

Dress Goods, MILLINERY GOODS,

STRAW GOODS!

CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

NOTIONS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CARPETING

Groceries, Crockery, Lard, FLOUR

AND MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES,

To all of which we call the attention of the public, ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, April 15, 1899

NEW STORE!

JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. REESE'S WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

LIQUORS

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

Window Glass,

Paints, Oils,

Wall-Paper, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP, FOR CASH!

All Kinds of

PRODUCE.

Taken in Exchange for Goods, Walla Walla, April 16, 1899.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING

done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses

Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, STURGEON, &c. Terms, Cash. 2733

O. S. SAVAGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY, GLEU, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c. &c. No 88 FRONT STREET

Second Door from Corner of Washington, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OREGON & MONTANA TRANS. CO. NOTICE.

THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will commence her regular trips between PORTLAND, OREGON, and SEASIDE, CALIF. on or about the 23rd of March. RATES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: Man and horse, from Port of Oregon to Seaside, \$4.00; Freight, per animal, 10 cents. To KOOTENAI: Man and horse, \$5.00; Freight, per animal, 20 cents. SEITL L. POPE, Agent.

L. B. ANDREWS, Real Estate and General Business AGENT. SEATTLE, W. T.

RE-OPENING OF THE Walla Walla Meat Market.

R. J. STRINGER, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS OLD customers and the public generally that he has moved a meat market on Main Street, OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, where he will henceforth be found, ready to accommodate all who may give him their custom with all the BEST KINDS OF MEATS to be obtained in this valley, and at market prices. Walla Walla, May 7, 1899. R. J. STRINGER.

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory. (2424)



