

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

(OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.)

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Walla Walla Statesman.

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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.

GARFIELD'S TREASON.

It will be recalled that at the meeting in Roberts' Grove, the editor of the STATESMAN charged the radical candidate with having sympathized with the rebellion, and read letters to show that during his (Garfield's) residence in British Columbia, he was a notorious rebel. The "distinguished orator" contented himself with a simple denial of the charge. As proof of Garfield's treason, we give place to the following, copied from the Olympia Standard:

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—By reference to the Territorial Republican of the 10th of May, you will see a column headed "Falshood Unmasked—A Loyal Man Vindicated."

The first of these communications I shall notice is the statement of McDonald, relative to the oath taken by Garfield to the British Crown. When Garfield was ruled from the legal bar in British Columbia, he went to Hon. M. B. Bigbee, the Supreme Judge of the Colony, and offered to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown, if he, by so doing, would be allowed to practice in the Courts. This I have from Judge Bigbee himself.

To the third specification, Mr. McDonald says that Garfield delivered but one political speech while in British Columbia. If Mr. McDonald will brighten his memory, (as he says he was in that country during Garfield's stay), he will remember that Garfield made more than one speech while there—one of which was on the favorite theme of the orator: "Progress," and those who have been in the country long enough to have heard him often, will recognize the theme.

I will now notice the letter of W. E. Boone, and see how far his statement is to be relied on.

Boone says in his letter to Garfield: "I was present during your conversation with Mr. Reeder in regard to the war, but do not now call to mind the particular expressions made use of by you at that time." He also says, "that during your whole stay in California, I had the pleasure of being your constant companion—that we occupied the same cabin and even the same bunk—that we had frequent conversations about the war." &c. Now I will undertake to show that the assertions of W. E. Boone are, in part at least, false. To do this I will have to tell you where Mr. Garfield was at that time, and also, that I had a better chance to know Garfield's sentiments than almost any man in Cariboo. Garfield was taken sick while on Williams creek, and his friends, Boone included, came to me and begged me to take "his honor" to my house and take care of him, for, said they, if he cannot have better treatment he will certainly die. I told them at once to bring him along. They carried him to my house and my wife and I gave him our bed, while we slept on the floor, and we waited on him, day and night, for seven weeks. During this time Boone was absent frequently, and at one time for more than two weeks, so you will see that Mr. Boone has stated a falsehood in this instance at least. I believe, if the truth were known, that Garfield wrote the letter for Boone to sign, which he did without reflection upon the facts or knowledge of its entire purport.

Now with regard to Mr. Garfield's principles, both political and moral, and I am compelled to say that I think he has as little as any man living. The only kind that he practices are those that answer his purposes best. During his sickness at my house he claimed to be a Kentuckian, and frequently avowed his sympathy for the South, and I was never more surprised in my life than when I read his speech at Victoria on Mr. Lincoln's death, for I had heard him often say that "Lincoln was an old fool, not fit for Governor of a State, much less for President of the United States." So much for Mr. Garfield's political principles.

Now about his moral principles. With his dissolute habits you are all perhaps as well informed as I am, but I will take this opportunity to state some additional facts known to myself by sad experience:

In the year 1863 I was agent for a mining claim in Cariboo, belonging to a man by the name of Prindle. This claim I sold to Garfield, and agreed to take the money as it was taken out of the claim. During his sickness I paid assessments on that claim for him amounting to \$963; I also went to considerable expense to furnish him all the delicacies that could be procured in that country. For all of these things I ever received a cent in money or a word of thanks. After Garfield got well he sold this claim or transferred it to this W. E. Boone, from whom I could recover nothing. Garfield then slipped out of the country as though he was afraid justice would overtake him if he remained longer. After I found he had gone, I wrote him a letter, from a copy of which I herewith subjoin a few extracts. This letter was conveyed to him by the hands of Capt. B. L. Hennessy, who has since assured me that it was delivered as directed, and to which I received no reply. The letter was as follows:

RICHFIELD, October 12, 1863.
MR. GARFIELD—
Sir: I shall not say "friend," for as such you have not treated me and my wife; but I am just going to write a few lines to let you know how I feel with regard to the treatment I have had from you. I want you to understand that it is not the amount of your indebtedness to me that I care for, but to think that I took you home to my house, and that myself and wife waited on you and attended to your every want in the way we did, and after all this you would go away without even coming to see us. I think you might have known enough of my nature from my treatment of you to have been satisfied that all I wanted of you was that you would call and see me, and if you could not pay me, say that you were in straitened circumstances, and that you would pay at some future time; but no, you went away as though you had done something wrong. You have been represented to me as a Mason; if such is the case I think you have made a wide step from the path of virtue that is taught in Masonry, and I would never sit in Lodge with you until you by some means, repaired to me in the manner in which you have treated me and mine. I remain, etc.,
H. N. STEELE.

I have not given the letter entire, but enough to show my opinion of him then, which I have had no cause to change. So much for his moral principles. With regard to Mr. W. H. Moore's communication, all I have to say is, that he is a man with whom I have no acquaintance. If he has been as intimate with Garfield as he says he has in Cariboo, I think I should have certainly known him. With this I leave the subject with you.
H. N. STEELE.

In addition to the above, we publish below the affidavit of C. H. Jones, Esq., of Port Townsend, in regard to Garfield's Cariboo sentiments:
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,)
JEFFERSON COUNTY,) ss.
Chas. H. Jones, being duly sworn says that he is now a resident of Port Townsend, and has been a resident of Washington Territory for some thirteen years; has known S. Garfield, radical candidate for Congress, more than ten years; saw him in Cariboo, B. C., nearly every day from about the first part of May, 1863, to following August, and during that period, from time to time, when news of any success of the Confederate arms would reach him, he (Garfield) with other secession sympathizers, was jubilant, and from all I heard him say during said period in B. C., I have no hesitation in saying he was one of the warmest sympathizers with the rebellion with whom I was acquainted.

Sometime about the middle of August, 1863, I left B. C. to come to Port Townsend and upon leaving called upon Garfield, who was sick, and took a letter from him to his wife, who was then residing upon Whity Island. Upon leaving him I wished him well, and that he might return to the Territory and remain. He replied that he did not think he would ever go back to the damned country again, and that the black abolitionists had ruined the country and that the country was gone.
C. H. JONES.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1869.
Jno. P. JUDSON,
Notary Public.

THE buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairies—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company; and there, indeed, was the rub, for the bison shook down miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the brass nails that could be procured, and these were driven into the poles with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in the thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a brass nail. They fought huge battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of rump and hump of the fallen and scratch himself into bliss until the brass nail broke or pole came down. There has been no demand for brass nails from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

Young women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them.
The largest ants in the world are called elephants.

[From the Washington Standard.]

A Loyal Witness Against Garfield. We this week produce a witness who will "certainly be disposed of by Garfield's organs as a "copperhead hireling," and whose statements Watson will hardly characterize as "to be dashed with the mirriable scoundrel who utter them." We now set up Charles Prosch of the Tribune, as a loyal and truthful man.

In 1861, when Garfield was running on the democratic side, Prosch, as editor of the Herald, approved his election to the knife. In looking over the files of that paper, we find securely an allusion to "prosch's views." In fact it was about that time that they were lost sight of by all parties in the country. His opposition to Garfield was based almost exclusively upon his personal antipathy for the position, upon his alleged dishonesty and total want of reliability. In reproducing some of the evidences which were published in the Herald, to sustain these charges, we will do Mr. Prosch the justice to say that he has not yet gone back to them in the Tribune. We now present the dish just as we find it. If Watson can growl savage enough to make Prosch eat it, it will be none of our business:

"It will be remembered that, during last winter, Mr. Isaac W. Smith, late Register of the Land office at Olympia, published a statement which had been called for by the head of the Department at Washington, which statement exhibited Mr. Garfield in very enviable colors; establishing the fact, as it did, that he was defaulter to the settlers of the country to the amount of \$1600. Since then, other receipts have come in, one of them from California, showing his delinquency to be much greater than was first stated; and it is not known how many more may yet be outstanding.

In compliance with the second requisition from the head of the Department, Mr. Register Smith has forwarded another statement, a copy of which has been furnished to us by a friend in Olympia, as follows:—
LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.,
June 7, 1861.
Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: In your letter of Sept. 27, 1860, the Register and Receiver at this office are ordered to report on certain payments not accounted for by Mr. Garfield, late Register of public moneys. The enclosed printed statement comprises a full statement of the whole matter, so far as it is known to me, with the answer made by Mr. Garfield.

Since the date of the printed statement, I have ascertained that a payment of \$200 was made by Putnam Hays, in 1857. Mr. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of the money, but I have no means of ascertaining the date.

On the claims of David Parker and Wm. and Jacob Probstel, he was sued and judgment rendered at the last term of Court, but still owes \$200 to the Probstels. He has promised to pay the whole amount and we have therefore deferred our report; but as I am about to retire from office I deem it necessary to report the amounts still due. They are—
To J. & W. Probstel, pre-emption claim \$200
"J. B. Knapp, donation 240
"—Murphy, un-surveyed 200
"Bennett Greely, pre-emption act 137
"Putnam Hays 200
\$937

With exception of the last, receipts signed by Mr. Garfield, show that they were paid, and he has acknowledged the receipt of the whole.

In our opinion he did not pay the above-mentioned sums for the reason that he did not intend to account for the money.
Respectfully, etc.,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC W. SMITH,
Register.

P. S.—Mr. Van. Cleve will make a separate report.
Here follow two suits instituted at the last term of Court in Olympia, for the recovery of these illegally received and unjustly retained sums of money, both of which, as will be perceived, were decided against him:
David Parker vs. Saluacious Garfield—Judgment rendered March 23d 1861, against the defendant for the sum of four hundred dollars, with legal interest from date of judgment.
Jacob and William Probstel vs. Saluacious Garfield—Judgment rendered March 23d, 1861, against defendant for the sum of two hundred and fifty eight dollars with legal interest from date of judgment.

Executions issued out of the Clerk's office in said cases on the 16th day of April, 1861, directed to the Sheriff of Thurston County, and afterwards (to-wit, on the 23d day of May, 1861), William Billings, Sheriff of Thurston County, returned said executions with the following return: "No property found."
WILLIAM BILLINGS,
Sheriff Thurston County.

This is copied from the Court record, and certified by Andrew J. Moses, Clerk. It appears that a few weeks since, however, a portion of the above executions was paid, still leaving two hundred dollars due.

Not the least interesting feature of this case is the fact that the Sheriff, after searching diligently from the 16th of April to the 23d of May, was totally unable to find any property belonging to Mr. Garfield. Though he has a family with him, he does not possess a single article of household furniture; having boarded at a hotel during the whole period of his temporary sojourn in the Territory. When our people bestow upon him the honor and emoluments he

enjoys through their suffrages, having no interest and no incumbency, he will be prepared to bid farewell alike to creditors and to Washington Territory. Upon this we will stake our existence.

Without further remark, we commend the matter and the man to the sober consideration of our citizens.—*Peget Sound Herald*, June 27, 1861.

His political antecedents can be summed up in a few words. In Kentucky, Mr. Garfield done some stamping for Mr. Breckinridge, for which he was rewarded with the Republicanship of Olympia. He continued to be a staunch Breckinridge democrat until Breckinridge finally cast him off, and refused to recommend his reappointment. Within a period of two years we find him stamping Washington Territory to elect a republican delegate, and stamping Oregon as a Douglas democrat. With such a record where are we to place him? He does not belong to any one party. He is "Everything by turns, and nothing long," as best suits his political interest for the time being. In short he is for sale. Who bids?—*P. S. Herald*, July 4, 1861.

CLIMAX OF HORRORS.—The Galveston Citizen of the 15th inst. copies from the Marshall Republican the following horrible narrative:

A young man by the name of Colonel—Green, who is said to have been a new settler in this county, left Henderson on Saturday evening last, in a state of intoxication, for home. When he got about seven miles from home, on the Marshall road, he stopped at widow Griffith's place, where a body of negroes were making a crop, and ordered his supper. While eating it, he was seized by five negroes, who tied his hands behind him, dragged him about a half mile, and hung him. They treated him very brutally, throwing him over fences as they reached them, bruising his face, and otherwise maltreated him. While he was hanging, they rolled back a log, dug a trench, and threw him into it before life was extinct, and then rolled the log back to its former place. Two of the negroes were preachers. The principal one engaged in the murder—Julius Jones—stood with a gun directing the others, and telling them he would kill the one that finished. The same negro went the next day to Henderson, preached a sermon, and baptized fourteen negroes.

Green is represented as a refined, intelligent, accomplished gentleman, but who occasionally, unfortunately, got intoxicated. His friends missing him, seems, found his horse at this plantation, and his hat on one of the cabins. On searching for him, they traced his footsteps upon the route he had been carried, and found a letter which had dropped out of his pocket.

Five negroes were arrested who confessed the crime and were taken to Henderson and placed in jail. This was on Monday. On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a mob went to the jail, took them out and hung every one of them on the public square, fronting each side of the court house—the two preachers together.

It is stated that Mrs. Charles Sumner, formerly the widow Rantoul, and now residing somewhere in the Alps, as the widow of the Senator from Massachusetts, has sent a handsome cash present across the water to the relief of the late Preston S. Brooks. Mrs. Sumner declared that Brooks deserved the thanks of the public for having deserted her consort, and that during her brief stay with him as her matrimonial partner, she was only prevented from repeating the famous scene in the Senate by Charles' abject cowardice. The two widows—Mrs. B. and Mrs. S.—correspond regularly. In the meantime Charles, in his lonely bachelor's attic in Washington, is annotating his famous speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery," with reminiscences of his wedded weeks with widow Rantoul. He learned in suffering what he taught in "sins."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Roanoke (N. C.) Vindicator says: The following extraordinary marriage notice was furnished us yesterday evening, and positively occurred in this county yesterday morning: Married, on the morning of the 13th inst, at the poor house, in Halifax county, North Carolina, by N. Webb, Esq., Mr. David Johnson, of Halifax, North Carolina, to Miss Nellie Alkerson, formerly of Lunenburg county, Virginia. The happy bride was a youthful maiden of only ninety-two winters on the 26th of December last, and the groom was a blooming boy in his eighty-ninth year. We wish them a happy honeymoon, and trust they may live to a ripe old age.

COSTLY.—The Chicago papers say that General Phil Sheridan has rented suites of most gorgeously furnished rooms for his Military Headquarters in that city, at rental of *seventeen thousand dollars* per annum! As his salary is about as much more, the cost of this modern Seward to the Government is nearly *forty thousand dollars* a year. A much better man could be had for a much smaller sum.

SUMNER is a terrible savage fellow. He wants to send Minister Motley over with his fists doubled up, so as to scare the Britons. But then Sumner is only savage at a distance. He babbles forth well from Congress, but he doesn't babble as well as Brooks, we're told. According to Mrs. Sumner, the poor, old poli-head villain, is all mouth and nothing else! He isn't a man—only a mouthing bully.

PERRY, gloomy sods, that only mourn the past and dread the future, are not capable of seizing the boldest moments of life, or enjoying and making use of them as they should.
If you would not be forgotten, show kindness, love and mercy.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The question of how far republicans who regard right principle, above everything else, are in duty bound to be governed by party action, or by the action of a convention, is one that is now agitating the minds of a large number of the republicans of this territory. There are comparatively few of the old tried and true members of the party who are at all satisfied with the action of the convention that met at Vancouver to nominate a candidate for Congress. The causes of this discontent are so well known to all, that it is useless for us to reiterate them here.

A convention, like any other deliberative body, has certain delegated rights, and, to some extent at least, is the party it represents bound by its action; but how far, depends very much upon the harmony and unanimity with which the members of the convention were elected, what influences were brought to bear to elect certain men, and the probable motives that prompted their action in convention. Even minorities have rights which majorities may not trample under foot with impunity. When a convention is chosen to represent and advance the interests of one faction of a party by causing discord and inharmony, and by using foreign elements to secure their choice, we contend that the action of such convention is in no degree binding upon those who were thus crushed down.

A legislative body elected by the votes of the people, of a majority of the voters, that enacts unjust and unequal laws is recreant to the trust reposed in them, and should be held to a strict account for their actions, and on the first opportunity, the people should, through the ballot-box, rebuke those who proved recreant, and show them that they must act right if they desire to be sustained. So with a convention; if it proves recreant to the principles of the party it represents, the members of the party it are in no wise bound by it, but on the contrary should rebuke its action by a stern refusal to support its nominees.

The doctrine of forcing the voters of the republican party to vote for a nominee, right or wrong, is the same species of tyranny that has been practiced by the democratic party ever since conventions were resorted to. This doctrine is not one of the principles of republicanism; there is no independence, no liberty, no right in such a dogma. It is an atrocious relic of proslavery democracy, and was never introduced into or contended for by the party claiming freedom as its motto until rascals pro-slavery crept in among us for the sake of the spoils of office, which they could not obtain without resorting to their old pro-slavery exercise of arbitrary usurpation.

The resolutions forced upon the primaries are an exact copy of those forced by Gorham and his corrie on the primaries of California in 1857. Republicans! pause for a moment and reflect. What is the object of passing resolutions to bind republicans to vote for the nominee whether they are pleased or not? If the actions were honest, just, and intended to consult the interests of the party, such resolutions would be wholly useless, for, under such circumstances, they would all vote the ticket cheerfully and from choice; but when a few men set out to rule the many, they must invent some unjust scheme by which they can force the people to sustain them or they have no hope of success. Such was the case in California, with Gorham, in 1857, such is the case in Washington Territory in 1860. Gorham was repudiated by the republicans of California who were too honest and independent to be made the dupes of a shameless swindle, and it is our earnest hope that the republicans of this territory will follow the noble example of California's true republicans, who were backed up in the right by such sterling journals as the Sacramento Union, the San Francisco Bulletin, the Alta California, the Marysville Appeal, the San Jose Mercury, and above all the republican county journals in the state. During the rebellion Gorham was a secession democrat, hence the republicans do not trust him, here you all know who is before you. Republicans, stand by your principles and teach corrupt demagogues a lesson by which they may profit. Let no republican vote a lie—vote against his convictions of right for the sake of a party record. The blackest record a man can make is to do what he feels and knows to be wrong. Far better not to vote at all.—*Olympia Transcript*.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—A man finds he cannot make his way in the world without honesty and industry, so that, although his father's example may do much, he has to depend upon his own exertions; he must work, he must be honest, or he cannot attain to any enviable rank. But the tender soothing of a mother, her sympathy, her devotedness, her forgiving temper—all this sinks deep into a child's heart; let him wander ever so wide, let him err, or let him lead a life of virtue, the remembrance of all this comes like a holy calm over his heart, and he weeps that he has offended her, or he rejoices that he has listened to her disinterested, gentle admonitions.

M. LOUIS ULBACH, an eminent French journalist, was recently fined 300 francs for stating that the name Napoleon was derived from two Greek words which signified haggard man. The Public Minister thought the sentence was light, and appealed against it to the Imperial Court. The result is that M. Ulbach's fine has been raised to 500 francs, and, in addition, he is to suffer six months imprisonment.

No person can be so feeble or so poor that he has not a duty to perform; which being performed, makes him one with the highest and greatest.
The most necessary part of learning is to be taught to direct our minds of prejudice.

AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

Hon. Thomas A. Jencks, member of Congress from Rhode Island, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th of April, in advocacy of a reform in the Civil Service, made the astounding statement that one hundred millions of dollars is lost annually by the Government by the incompetency and rascality of its officers. The following is the language used by him: "It has been demonstrated over and over again that our tax and tariff laws call for \$400,000,000 of revenue annually, and that but \$300,000,000 reach the Treasury. That this missing \$100,000,000 is lost by the incompetency and rascality in some branches of the Civil Service has also been fully proved."

We have seen the statement on former occasions, but it is solemnly asserted by Mr. Jencks, who declares that the fact has been demonstrated over and over again. So we may take it for granted that there is no doubt that the Government is robbed every year of one hundred millions of dollars. This is a pleasing state of affairs for the poor, overburdened tax-payers, and sufficiently accounts for the rapacity and number of radical office-seekers. A cool hundred millions is a very snug little sum to divide. Grant promised when he was inaugurated, that the revenues should be faithfully collected and accounted for, but he has made such bungling work of removals and appointments that everybody has lost confidence in his ability to effect a reform in the public service. He admits that some of his appointments were improper, but excuses himself by laying the blame on others, who, he says, deceived him. It is alarming to think that one-fourth of the revenue is stolen annually from the government, and that this state of affairs must continue four years longer. Mr. Jencks, who is radical, desires a long improvement under the present system, and proposes that a Commission consisting of four persons, selected for their integrity and capacity, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine thoroughly into the qualifications and fitness of all applicants for office, and that no appointments shall be made without the recommendations of said committee. He further proposes that officers thus appointed shall continue in office during good behavior. He believes that under such a system the service can be placed in the hands of honest and capable men. It must be confessed that the present system is greatly abused and is likely to continue so. Appointments to office are made on the recommendations of Senators and Congressmen, who select men, not so much on account of their fitness as their ability to serve them at a future time. Senator Cole, for example, wishes men in office who will, by their money and influence, assist in securing his re-election to office at the expiration of his term. The same consideration influences Sargent and all other Congressmen. If the people had acted wisely they would have changed the administration of public affairs at Washington by putting it into the hands of democrats, who would at least, have tried the experiment of putting a different, and, we believe, a better set of men, in office.

THE CARELESS GIRL.—The careless girl is always unfortunate. If she goes into the kitchen to assist about the work she splashes the water upon the wall; drops oil on the floor; spills fat in the fire; scorches her clothes; burns her cakes; breaks the crockery or cuts her fingers with the carving knife. If directed to sweep the kitchen, she oversets a lamp, or brags off a table cover, and sends bibles and hymn books sprawling on the floor. Or, if passing through the parlor she swings her dress against the table and brushes off costly books bruising the tiber lamy binding and soiling their gilt edges. Everywhere she goes something is found in ruin. The trouble is—she does not think, she does not observe, or else her thoughts and observations are on something besides what is before her. She does not mind what she is doing; she does not look to see what she steps on, or whether her hands have firm hold on the article she takes up. If she passes through a door she does not mind whether it was open on a warm summer's day, she will close it; but if she finds it carefully shut on a freezing day in midwinter she will leave it wide open. By indulging such habits as these, an amiable girl, who may otherwise be beloved, becomes the dread of all her acquaintances.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by them; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled; and so they perished. Their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? O man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name, by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands who come in contact with you year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.

THE ART OF BEING MISERABLE.—Kingsley says: "If you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose."

Walla Walla Statesman.

W. H. NEWELL, EDITOR. FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, 1869.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For Delegate to Congress, MARSHALL F. MOORE. Pros. Attorney—1st Jud. Dist. A. J. CAIN. Representatives, N. T. CATON, J. D. MIX, J. H. LASATEK, FRED. STINE, H. D. O'BRYAN, THOS. P. PAGE. Sheriff, JAMES McAULIFF. Auditor, H. M. CHASE. Treasurer, A. KYGER. Probate Judge, R. GUICHARD. Commissioners, W. T. BARNES, DAN STEWART, C. C. CRAM. Assessor, M. C. McBRIDE. Coroner, Dr. L. H. GOODWIN. School Superintendent, W. M. McMECHEN. Surveyor, J. ARRISSON. Justices of the Peace, O. P. LACY, CHAS. FRUSH. Constables, W. P. HORTON, W. B. KELLY.

VOTE AT HOME.—In future, apportionments in the County Conventions will be based upon the precinct vote. Let voters bear this in mind and vote in their own precincts.

MILKING, the largest mill owner on the Sound, is working with all his might for the election of Moore. Marshall Blinn, another leading mill man, is also out for Moore. Both these gentlemen have heretofore been radicals, but they revolted against Garfield, and go for the election of an honest man.

TO THEIR HOLES.—Our republican friends are already seeking their holes. Failing to create any dissensions in the democratic ranks, they have thrown up the sponge and admit the democrats will sweep everything in the county from 150 to 300 majority.

MOORE AND HAYDEN.—Our popular standard bearer and Ben. Hayden, of Oregon, will speak at Roberts' Grove on tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 p. m. Moore is carrying everything before him and our people have only to turn out and listen to his honest and straightforward speech to rally to him as the man to represent an honest people. Everybody has heard of Ben. Hayden, and it is worth traveling one hundred miles to hear the inimitable Ben. Let every democrat in the county come out to the love feast.

REPUDIATES GARFIELD.—A private letter from Seattle furnishes the following: "Hon. A. A. Denny and very many other leading republicans come out boldly and declare that they cannot and will not support a man of Garfield's character and antecedents. The democrats here are a unit in favor of Governor Moore, and having the support of the more respectable republicans, it is safe to set King county down for 75 majority for Moore and the whole democratic ticket."

STEVENS COUNTY.—A gentleman just down from Colville, informs us that Salucius Garfield will receive not to exceed 10 votes in Stevens county. His principal and only active supporter is a wheezy little fellow named Winans, whose influence amounts to just one vote! Oppenheimer & Co., and all the leading business men and settlers are all strong for Moore, and intend to roll up a democratic majority of not less than 50, and may possibly run it up to 60. The Northern lights begin to flash.

YAKIMA COUNTY.—A democratic friend sends us cheering accounts from Yakima county. He says that the old democratic fires are burning, and that all over the beautiful Valley of the Yakima the settlers are fully aroused and determined to vote as a unit in favor of Gov. Moore and a white man's government. Our correspondent estimates Moore's majority in Yakima at 70, and says that if all the votes are got in they will run it up to 80. The skies begin to brighten and every where the old democratic spirit is aroused. Come up, then to the work on Monday next, and let Walla Walla record her verdict, and with it a majority of 300 for Moore and the whole democratic ticket.

THE DEMOCRACY MOVING.—We have big news from all parts of the county, and nothing less than 300 majority will satisfy the boys. On last Saturday a rousing meeting was held at Watsburg, which was addressed by Lassater, George, Mix, Ross, Caton, Johnson, McAuliff, Guichard, Kyger, and others, and the democracy carried everything before them. Mix flayed poor George alive, and when Lassater was done with Ross, his best friends could not recognize him. Caton, too, left marks on the enemy that will continue many days.

On last Monday an enthusiastic gathering was had at Milton Mills, which was addressed by Caton, Lassater, and others, and on Thursday a big meeting was had on Mill Creek, where nearly all the democratic county candidates spoke with great effect, and to day the county candidates will speak at French Town. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevails, and on next Monday the biggest democratic majority ever given in Walla Walla county will be rolled up.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

It has ever been the province of the democratic press and democratic orators, says an exchange, to sound the alarm whenever the rights of the people were sought to be endangered. These warnings for the past ten years, have failed to awaken a majority of our people to a realization of the fact that Congress has been steadily making inroads upon the Constitution of the United States. The democratic party asserted that the war between the States was not conducted on the part of the Northern States for the restoration of the Union, but for the purpose of securing the triumph of partisan and sectional interests. These assertions were treated at the time as the utterances of men in whose word no confidence was to be placed.

More than four years have elapsed since the close of the war, and we are still without a union of States. Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are without representation in the Federal councils. These States are to remain as Territories, notwithstanding three of them assisted in framing the Constitution, unless their citizens sacrifice their manhood and become the abject tools of the radicals who are now engaged in destroying the last vestige of our republican form of government. Again, the democratic party warned the people of the Northern States that if they sanctioned, by their votes, the conduct of Congress in forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the South, and the appointment of negroes to office in the Southern States, it would be but a short time until they would be forced to submit to like indignities. We were met with the stereotyped reply, that "the rebels did not deserve to receive any better treatment; that a loyal colored man who had fought for the preservation of the Union was infinitely better than a rebel." But that there was no danger of negro suffrage ever being forced upon the Northern States, or of negroes being appointed to offices within their boundaries.

Now were the Democrats right or wrong? The facts too clearly and painfully show they were right in their warnings. Already appointments of negroes to positions in almost every department of the government have been made, and from the present indications many more will be appointed. The radical Legislatures of a majority of the Northern States have adopted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution without ever giving their constituents an opportunity to pass upon the matter. Should the Legislatures of three fourths of the States ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, it becomes part of the Constitution. By its provisions negroes, Chinamen, and all other classes of mankind will have the right of suffrage. No sophistry, however ingenious, can attach any other meaning to the language used in the proposed amendment. Then be warned in time. If you vote for Garfield or any person favoring the ratification, you vote knowingly to permit Chinamen to join you hereafter in selecting officers.

RAILROAD GAMMON.—The radicals are blowing dreadfully about Garfield's ability to do wonders for our Territory, if elected, and especially for our railroad interests. Now, if one of the candidates could, if elected, build railroads for the Territory and the other could not, we admit such would be a good reason for supporting that candidate; but every sensible man knows all this talk about the wonderful things Garfield or any other delegate could do, is sheer nonsense.

It is said the soothsayers of Rome could never look each other in the face without laughing, and we think no sensible man could look each other in the face and talk of the railroads a delegate would build without a very broad smile. The fact is, neither Garfield nor Moore can, if elected, hasten the building of a single mile of railroad, the hundredth part of a second, or change the location of a railroad through our Territory the thousandth part of mile. Gas will light cities, but it won't build railroads.

Capitalists will build railroads whenever and wherever it will pay to construct them, and in determining the matter they will consult capitalists and practical railroad men and no political gasser, whether the man be Garfield or Moore. Dry up, then, with this nonsense about Garfield's building railroads for us. The new-comer who takes one hundred and sixty acres of land and goes to raising potatoes and wheat is doing more for railroads for the Territory than Garfield or Moore either will accomplish. We are claiming no more for Moore than Garfield. Garfield, if elected, will draw his pay, play poker with varying success, and do sundry other acts, but he will never build a mile of railroad.

THE ROGUE'S DODGE.—Just now the radicals are resorting to the rogue's dodge—"Stop thief!" Intent on dividing the Territory and organizing a pocket arrangement which they can at all times control, they turn round and charge that the democrats favor a division. Ah who are familiar with the politics of the Territory know that for years the leading radicals on the Sound have been paving the way for a division by the line of the Cascades. The counties east of the mountains are entirely too democratic to harmonize with the pap suckers on Puget Sound, and hence a division of the Territory is demanded. During the last session of the Legislature this project was frequently mooted, but at all times was met by unyielding opposition on the part of the democratic members. The idea of small Territories and small political organizations is only worthy small men, who in the main compose the radical party. Men of broad and statesmanlike views are out of place in a party that accepts an emasculated *hombre* like Sumner for its leader and type of statesmanship, and so it is that feeble minds and contracted intellects give law to the radical organization. Men of this stamp naturally adopt the idea of a small Territory, and it is in their ranks the advocates of division are to be found. Not so with the democracy, who accept the sentiment—

"No post-up Union confines our powers. The whole subordinated continent is ours." And look to large States and extensive fields of operations as best fitted to develop the nobler powers of the human mind.

Political Paragraphs.

A VICTIM.—A dispatch from Washington, states that President Grant, in a conversation with several friends, evinced "great displeasure at the manner in which he has been imposed upon by men whom he had reason to believe were worthy of being trusted. He says the confidence which he has placed in them has induced him to make improper appointments, and that he will not hesitate to remove all such at the earliest possible moment. He expects such a course will call down upon him the severe censure of the leading men of the republican party, but that will not prevent the weeding out." Verily, says the Examiner, we are sorry for Grant. Was there ever a man more completely the victim of circumstances than he? Elected to an office for which he is utterly unqualified either by natural ability, education or experience, instead of calling around him a Cabinet of able and experienced men and giving matters into their hands, he attempted to run the complicated machine of Government himself. The consequence is that he, from the beginning, perpetrated a series of blunders such as never before had an approximate parallel in the career of any other public functionary. He has done more to demoralize the public service in the two months of his administration, by his disgraceful distribution of spoils, than all the other malign influences which in the past eighty years have reared ours the most corrupt Government on the face of the earth. This whining now over his past follies and seeking to shift the responsibilities to other shoulders, is disgusting. The great iniquity is not that improper appointments have been made, but that a corrupt and profligate raid has been indiscriminately essayed upon his own political household, and the members of his own followers, not because they were incompetent or faithless, but simply to give place to a set of hungry pap-suckers. The whole country has been shocked at the course he has pursued, and even his own party presses are crying aloud at the revolting features of his policy. This latter day repentance will not save him from the contumely and reproach which he has invited.

DON PIATT thus tells us of the glory in reserve for the West: With Boutwell in the Treasury, and the House organized by Mr. Blaine in the interests of the New England monopolies and Pennsylvania pig iron, we of the agricultural interests of the West may hang our harps upon the willows and suffer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the general government will be driven with merciless vigor over our prostrate trade, to enrich the already wealthy monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania. Our grain may rot in our barns, and our sheep be killed to save the tallow and pelts, while our party has nearly two-thirds of a majority in Congress. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer. I can tell my political friends at the West that the day is not distant when all the glories of the late war, and all the noble impulses in behalf of colored humanity, will not save us. A sickened and disgusted people will be sorely tempted to hand the government over to the hated copperheads.

GRANT AGAINST RAILROADS.—"Elect Garfield and you will have railroads," is the talk with the radicals who, like the drowman, catch at straws. This is nice talk for a party whose chief is dead set against our Northern Pacific Railroad. When other sections of the country have had millions and millions of dollars given them by the Government to build railroads for them and have all the roads needed, they turn around and say, "we cannot give anything to Northern Pacific Railroad," and Grant heads the mean cry against the interests of our Territory. But for President Grant's opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad, Congress would have extended the same aid to this road that it did to other roads and our Territory this year would be alive with the work on this great enterprise.

This railroad is of vital importance to this Valley, and will the voters endorse Grant's opposition to our interests by selecting a political friend of his as Delegate? Walla Walla county will answer by rolling up three hundred majority for Moore.

CAMERON complains that a man from Pennsylvania—Gov. Curtin, we suppose—appointed by Grant to a consularship, is a "constitutional thief." Are not all the radical leaders "constitutional thieves?" Have they not robbed State after State of the Union of its Constitution? Do not they still refuse to restore to the people of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi the Constitutions of which they wantonly deprived them? Have they not despoiled the Federal Constitutions, and are they not now engaged in snatching from the Constitution of every State in the Union the power to control the question of suffrage? Why, if left alone a little while longer there will be no Constitution left for the "Constitutional thieves."

CAMERON ON GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.—Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania does not seem to be in a state of exuberant bliss over Grant's appointments. He says: "No friend of mine has been appointed to office by this administration. Without taking my advice the President and Secretary of State succeeded in giving a constitutional drunkard a good mission and a constitutional thief a consulate."

GRANT'S MARKET VALUE.—The Houston (Tex.) Times says that "if asses were selling in the market for 25 cents a head, Gen. Grant would bring four bids."

As the radicals prefer the negro to the white man, they are supposed to be the persons alluded to in Scripture who "choose darkness rather than light."

Cheering News from Clark County.

The news from the Sound and Pacific, Cowlitz and Lewis counties, are encouraging. Gov. Moore arrived here yesterday from Shoalwater Bay, Pacific county, via Astoria, part way by steambot, part by telegraph and the rest by carriage—however he reached here at the right time, as we had a rousing meeting in the Public Square, which was addressed by Hon. L. Stout, and Ben. Hayden, from Polk county. Moore is a speaker, yes, he is an orator. He spoke about an hour and a half, and in the evening Stout, Hayden and Moore spoke to a large audience at Oro Fino Hall. The Governor has made friends by his manly, straightforward manner. His explanation of the railroad and local questions was splendid and to the point and has made him many friends. To-morrow (Monday) we go by special boat to Lewis River, Tuesday to the Cascades, from there to Walla Walla and victory—no doubt of it. There is not a dollar of radical money to bet on the election. I tried Bill Hazard yesterday on \$100 to \$1,000, coin; he and his party failed. You can bet your money on Moore, as he will leave the Sound country with a majority of from fifty to one hundred and fifty. Pacific, Cowlitz and Clark counties will be close, yet we expect to elect the entire ticket. The countenances are hard at work lying as usual. Fletcher has got back from the Sound, he had nothing to say politically, he seems to have no confidence in his man. Potter has left us, but is very quiet; has not made any speeches so far. I was instructed to make him a very fair proposition, to which he promised to give me an answer the next day, and he has failed to say yes or no.

I presume you get the Oregon Herald, if so, you can see that we are doing our best to keep up with the blowers. Van Vleet, Caples, Coffey, Rankins and all hands expect to work hard the coming week, and to finish next Saturday by speeches from E. A. Cronin and Col. Reed, of Portland. Ben. Hayden goes to Walla Walla with Gov. Moore. P. O'Keefe.

ANOTHER ROORBACK NAILED.—Salucius Garfield, says the Oregon Herald, by opening the canvass with the most barefaced and impudent falsehood, was enabled to obtain at the outset some little eclat. But one after another of these falsehoods have been nailed to the counter, and this man Garfield now stands pilloried before the people of Washington Territory as one of the most unblushing liars on the Pacific coast. In his opening speech at Vancouver he asserted that the nomination of Moore was concocted by Portland capitalists in the back room of Ladd & Tilton's banking house. Below we produce a correspondence which effectually takes out from underneath Salucius his sole remaining prop, and which places him in a most unenviable position:

OLYMPIA, May 24, 1869. W. S. LADD:—Was a caucus held at your banking house by the democratic Delegates or any of them prior to the Vancouver Convention? Have you advanced, directly or indirectly, any money to aid my election? M. F. MOORE.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 24, 1869, 10 a. m. Hon. M. F. Moore, Olympia, W. T.—In reply to your dispatch, there was no Democratic caucus or caucus of any kind, held in our banking house; neither do we know of any being held in this city prior or subsequent to the Convention at Vancouver. Neither have I or our firm, either directly or indirectly, advanced or subscribed one dollar or any other sum to aid any party in the Territory, or to the purchase of any money having been raised for that purpose. W. S. LADD, LADD & TILTON.

How is it that all the laws regulating fees for Walla Walla county were specially enacted for this county, and are so much higher than for any other county in the Territory?—Walla Walla Union. At the last session of the Legislature the democratic members from this county gave a large part of their time and attention to a revision of the fee bills. At first it was proposed to adopt a uniform rate of charges for the entire Territory, but this proposition encountering strenuous opposition it was deemed best to secure a reduction in the rates for Walla Walla county. With this understanding, the writer introduced in the Council a series of bills in which the fees of the District Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Probate Judge, Justices of the Peace and Constables were materially reduced. In the rates adopted the reduction in many instances was one-half and rarely less than one-third. All the bills thus introduced became laws, and with the changes the fees in Walla Walla county are lower to-day than in any other county in the Territory, with the single exception of Clark. In the counties of Thurston, Pierce, King and Jefferson the fees are nearly one-half higher than in Walla Walla, and it was owing to the opposition of republican members from these counties that the Legislature was unable to pass a uniform fee bill. The fees as now allowed in this county correspond almost exactly with the fees allowed officials in Yamhill county, Oregon, the only difference being that our officers are paid in greenbacks whilst they get gold coin. It is an easy matter to make charges, but in writing for the public it is always well to have some regard for the truth—but truth and the author of the extract quoted above appear to be strangers and hence we deem it necessary to brand the falsehood.

A WASHINGTON special telegram says that on Wednesday last "the President took considerable pride in showing the fine points of a pair of horses, the gift of a New York gentleman before his inauguration." It is a pity that the President is so shockingly pachydermatous as to actually "take pride" in his shame.

LICKING THE HAND.—Elwood Evans has been more abused and vilified by the radicals than any other public man in the Territory, and yet we see him announced to speak at Walla Walla on behalf of the radical candidates. Evans evidently believes in licking the hand that smites.

SCORER FRANK.—A man by the name of Root died suddenly, yesterday morning, in the gulch above the Fort. The Coroner's jury summoned on the occasion, found that the name of deceased was George Washington Root, and that death resulted from apoplexy. The deceased lately arrived here from Walla Walla, on his way to the east. Deceased leaves a wife and an infant child.—Boise Democrat.

DAVID NOGGLS, the new Chief Justice of Idaho, is familiarly known in Wisconsin as "the man who spells God with a little g."

The Oregonian on Garfield.

The following extract, taken from the Oregonian of June 28th, 1869, shows the views of matters and things which Salucius entertained at that time, as judged from a loyal stand-point. The Oregonian says: The Union County Convention, which was held at Vancouver, W. T., last Saturday, was addressed by Mr. Garfield, of Olympia, under these circumstances: Mr. Garfield came to Vancouver by accident, (?) just before the Convention, and was invited by the Union men to make a speech. Well knowing the character of the convention, it was not in any sense a party organization, and that its only object was opposition to secessionists, he accepted the invitation. His speech was a digest of all the secession arguments since the days of Calhoun. The only difference between Breckinridge's great reasonable effort on his taking leave of the Senate, and Garfield's of last Saturday, is, that the former was avowedly opposed to the Government, while the latter wears the livery of loyalty.

The only three points which he endeavored to reach, logically, were, that States have a right to secede; that every man has a right to judge for himself whether a law is constitutional or not, and if he thinks it is not constitutional, he has the right not to obey it; and that the present President of the United States is a tyrant and usurper, and his supporters are a horde of reckless desperadoes. Although his talent for sophistry is proverbial, he could not conceal the fact that he is unequivocally in the interest of the secessionists. The rest of his speech was made up chiefly of truisms from the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, and amounted simply to the statement that we have to compromise away a portion of our national rights in order to secure the residue. This was intended of course, for a God-blessed "going up and down in the land" to make unbecom speeches for next year. He will find however, that disunion can find but small support in Washington Territory.

MARRIED.—At Boise City, on Tuesday evening, May 18th, 1869, Judge R. T. MILLER, of Silver City, Owyhee county, I. T., and Miss WATLEY HEAT, of Boise City.

INTERNATIONAL SALOON, White's New Building, Morrison Street, between Front and First, Portland.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS. Where John S. Sirey, late of the Portland Club Rooms, and Harry W. Warren, of the Mount Hood Saloon, Dalles City, will always be found to cater to the special taste of their friends. 2517

LUMBER YARD! DRUMHELLER, REYNOLDS & Co.'s MILL IS now in operation. Lumber exchanged for Grain and Stock. PRICES AT THE YARD: Common Lumber.....\$27 50 Clear..... 40 00 Common..... 14 00 TEAMS WANTED to haul lumber. Mill is eight miles from town, and is turning out the best quality of lumber. Yard is situated below the jail on Main Street. 2517 O. P. LACY, Agent.

A. H. SIMMONS, CIVIL ENGINEER AND DEPUTY U. S. SURVEYOR. Office with A. J. Cain, Esq., Walla Walla, W. T. Private Surveying upon short notice. Has had extensive experience in U. S. Surveying, and he promises to give entire satisfaction. Reference given if required. 2517

The Appetite for Tobacco Destroyed! Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco.

ORTON'S PREPARATION. ESTABLISHED, 1862. One box of Orton's Preparation is warranted to destroy the appetite for Tobacco, in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be. If it fails in any case, the money will be refunded. It is perfectly safe, and it is almost impossible to break off the use of Tobacco, by the mere exerting of the will. Something is needed to overcome a habit so firmly rooted. With the help of the least trouble. Hundreds are willing to hear witness to the fact, that Orton's Preparation completely destroys the appetite for Tobacco, and from any desire for it as long as the preparation is used. The preparation acts on the glands and secretions affected by Tobacco, and through these upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing the system and thus destroying the craving for Tobacco. No craving after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect it is warranted.

The time taken to ally all desire for Tobacco by the use of the Preparation varies slightly in different persons, the average time being about five days. Some have no desire whatever for tobacco after using the Preparation two days. The health and purse of every tobacco user in the country calls loudly, abandon the use of tobacco. RECOMMENDATIONS. The following are a few selected from the multitude of recommendations in our possession: We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used Orton's Preparation for the purpose of destroying the appetite for tobacco and assure those who are suffering from this habit that Orton's Preparation will certainly destroy the appetite for tobacco, and permanently, and without any bad effect upon the health and without creating an appetite either for the Preparation or any substitute. W. P. Hoard, Bangor, Maine; J. Moody, Southport Indiana; E. A. Adkins, Knoxville, Tennessee; John Morrill, Bangor, Maine; J. Bunch, Springfield, Tennessee; W. D. Harrington, West Point, Georgia. [From Samuel Cassiday, editor of Journal and Argus.] PEVALKA, California, Dec. 14, 1868. For about twenty years I had used tobacco in its various forms, and for the past eight years had been an inveterate smoker. Becoming dissatisfied that the extensive use of this narcotic seriously impaired my health, I determined if possible to break myself of the habit. Hearing of Orton's Preparation for destroying the appetite for tobacco, I sent to Portland, Maine, for a box of the medicine, which I received through the mail on the first of November. A month has not elapsed, and yet the medicine has effectually relieved me from any craving desire to use tobacco in any form. The Preparation is not more difficult or unpleasant to take than common chewing gum, and I conscientiously believe that every instance where it is given a fair trial. Upon that belief and from an earnest desire to assist others who wish to break away from the slavish appetite for Tobacco, I offer this testimonial.

SAMUEL CASSIDAY. Beware of counterfeiters and all articles purporting to be like this, of the same name or otherwise. The great popularity of Orton's Preparation has induced unprincipled persons to attempt passing upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles. Purchasers will please order directly from the proprietor, or his duly authenticated agents. Money sent by postage paid on receipt of price. How to send money by mail. Enclose the amount in a letter, seal carefully, register the letter and take receipt for it of your Postmaster. Money sent by all as above directed at any risk. Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor, Box 1745, Portland, Maine. An agent wanted in every town.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Now on Exhibition at ADAMS BROS

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

Consisting, in part, of Dress Goods

STRAW GOODS! MILLINERY GOODS

CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

NOTIONS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CARPETS

Groceries, Crockery, Lard and MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES

To all of which we call the attention of the 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, LIQUORS

CROCKERY, HARDWARE Window Glass, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR CASH

All Kinds of PRODUCES Taken in Exchange for Goods Walla Walla, April 16, 1869.

NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL

THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE of all descriptions, will furnish the same workmanlike manner, on short notice and at low prices. PHOLSTERING done to order. Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, GLASS, SASH, &c. Terms, Cash. 293 1/2

O. S. SAVAGE, PRACTICAL PAINTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c. No 88 FRONT STREET Second Door from Corner of Walla Walla, PORTLAND, OREGON

OREGON & MONTANA TRAVEL NOTICE. THE STEAMER MARY MOODY will commence her regular trips across PEN DOREILLE LAKE on 23d of March.

BATES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Man and horse, from Pen Doreille to Coquille, round trip, per animal, Freight, per ton, TO KOOTENAI: Man and horse, round trip, per animal, 14-20. L. B. ANDREWS, Real Estate and General Agent, SEATTLE. REFERENCES:—Hon. C. G. Hewitt, Justice Washington Territory; Hon. B. F. Associate Justice, Washington Territory; S. Garfield, Surveyor General, Washington Territory; Hon. P. D. Moore, Ex-Collector Revenue, W. T. S. M. COFF. OUPP & DAVIDSON, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND FEROTYPISTS WALLA WALLA, W. T. We are now prepared to take PICTURES of all descriptions, at Greatly Reduced Prices, and in all kinds of weather. Guaranteed. Tom. Tierney, LIVERY AND FEEDING, MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co. Walla Walla. Good Stable of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, under the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1865.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....71 1/2 @ 73
New York Gold Quotations.....138 1/2

Lawyer.—Builders and others will read the card of Messrs. Drumbler & Co., and call on them when they have bills of lumber to fill.

Rev. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to preach on next Sunday evening upon the moral character of civil officers and the moral duty of voters. Politicians especially invited to attend.

A Mosquito.—It is creditable to the people of Walla Walla that thus far "Cut-Mouth Jobs," a bright and shining light in the radical party, has enjoyed the monopoly of renting houses to Lewd China women. The Chinese rookery in the rear of his store is a nuisance that ought to be abated.

At Last!—The people of Coppei Precinct, disgusted at the shameful treatment Governor Cox has received at the hands of the radical Administration, have nominated him for constable and are determined to elect him without regard to party. We are gratified to know that our old friend's claims are to be recognized at last. Dr. Baker's turn will come next.

Strict Pleading.—Habits of life are hard to get rid of, as is illustrated in the case of Philip Ritz, who having given over peddling garden seeds is now engaged in peddling Flanders' notes over the Territory. His latest operation in this line was an attempt to dispose of the Governor's note for \$900 to a Walla Walla gentleman. Unfortunately, Flanders' reputation as a "bilk" had preceded him, and as a consequence Philip missed that trade.

Cooled Down.—Gov. Cox manifests symptoms of decided coolness toward the radical cause. The Governor's patriotism is decidedly of the purchasable kind, and his drafts on the radicals not having been honored he has "soured" on the party. We trust that our radical friends will endeavor to "make it right" with the Governor, as otherwise the "old pig driver" will be found sneaking back into the democratic party. From this last infiction, good Lord deliver us.

Ler Voters bear in mind that two years since the radicals by coalescing with a few disaffected democrats succeeded in defeating the democratic candidate for Sheriff, and achieved a triumph over which Stone, Baker & Co. greatly rejoiced. In less than two years the person thus elected proved a defaulter and the county is saddled with a loss of \$1500 or \$2000, every dime of which will have to be made good by the farmers and tax-payers of the county. Let the voters bear this dearly bought experience in mind, and by electing James McAnuff, the democratic candidate for Sheriff, avoid the danger of another default.

Fourth of July Celebration.—A meeting of the citizens of Walla Walla city was held at the Bank Exchange Hall, on Saturday, May 29th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, at which a committee of nine was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: F. P. Dugan, A. Kyger, R. Guichard, Wm. H. Newell, H. M. Judson, E. Brown, Wm. Stephens, A. Frank and E. C. Ross. The committee was instructed to confer with all societies and organizations desiring to participate in the celebration.

A Radical Mendicant.—P. B. Johnson is traveling over Walla Walla county, "reading his piece," and importuning democrats to elect him to the office of Probate Judge. Now, when we remember that Mr. J. came to this Valley with a Government commission in his pocket, that during nearly the whole period of his residence he has held office under the radicals, we think it fair to characterize this appeal for democratic support as modest. Mr. J. has linked his fortunes with the radicals, and let him look to his own party for support. Democrats will have none of him, but will cast their suffrages for R. Guichard, and thus give assurance that the widows and orphans will not be plundered.

Cut-Mouth Job's organ is opposed to the settlement with Seitel's bondsmen on the payment of \$2500. The fellow is gone clean flat. Don't be know that the "compromise" was made by order of the two County Commissioners, S. M. Wait and C. S. Baker, both of them radicals, and in opposition to the expressed views of W. T. Barnes, the only democratic member of the Board? Don't the Union further know that A. H. Reynolds, a stockholder in that paper, is one of Seitel's principal bondsmen, and that Baker went into the Board for the purpose of protecting his brother in law's interests? And furthermore, don't our garlicky neighbor know that if the "compromise" failed it was the intention of Reynolds and his associates to law the county out of the whole amount? We know that in this settlement the county loses some \$1500, but having radical deal with we thought it best to secure \$2500 rather than take the chance of a greater loss.

Hearing on Writ of Habeas Corpus.—An interesting case was heard before Judge Wyche on Monday last, relative to the custody of a minor child of Mr. Vetter and wife, who have separated, and Vetter has instituted a suit for divorce, to be heard on the 30th of June. There are two minor children, but the wife had left and had gone as far as Walla Walla with the youngest child, and the Court ordered both of the children to be committed to the keeping of the "Sisters," of this place, until the divorce case should be heard. It was developed during the trial that Eugene Crowne had been instrumental largely in producing the trouble in the family, and a warrant was ordered to be issued by the Court for the arrest of Crowne, who was brought up before the Court on a charge of adultery, and, after a hearing, was bound over to the District Court, in the sum of one thousand dollars. The Judge took occasion to express his views on offences of this character, and to show that the invader of the marriage circle was entitled to no favor from the community, or judge or jury, and that so execrable was such a man considered, that no jury in the country would convict the slayer of the destroyer. The Court stated the unhappy surroundings in this case, produced mainly by the acts of Crowne. The marriage relation is the foundation of all society that was worth preserving, and as the man who preyed upon the commerce of all nations was stigmatized as a pirate and the enemy of mankind, so the invader of the family circle should be reckoned as the enemy of the human race, against whom every man's hand should be raised. The Court said that it was supposed there was no law against such a charge, but it was a great mistake as there was plenty of law just suited to such cases—as Crowne would ascertain before the final determination of the case. He should send him to the District Court for trial, and if his guilt was established the utmost penalty of the law should be inflicted upon him.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—At a special meeting of Washington Engine Company, No. 1, held at their hall May 31st, a committee of six was appointed to act with the Citizens' Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July; the committee consists of J. G. Justice, W. H. Andrews, Chas. Abel, H. R. Taylor, W. H. Bender and J. W. Kohlhauff. A committee of Arrangements on Ball was appointed consisting of H. W. Robinson, Ned. Burmaster, C. F. Thompson, John Dorell, R. Duff and N. T. Cator.

POINTED.—A sore-headed radical says that his party is running the biggest "bilk" in the Territory for Congress, and that it is scarcely fair for the democrats to run a gentleman like Moore against Garfield, who has neither character or industry to recommend him. "The band still playing."

To Farmers.—Go to Jordan & Co.'s with butter and eggs. They keep a full assortment of goods and sell cheap.

Attempt at Murder and Suicide.

A crime seldom equaled in fiendish atrocity was perpetrated in the Pacific Melodion building, on the corner of Pacific and Keweenaw streets, at about half past ten o'clock this morning. It seems that the wife of James Bennett has been acting upon the stage at the melodion contrary to his wishes. A few days ago she had him arrested for beating her and he was fined forty dollars in the Police Court. This morning Bennett went to her room in the second story of the melodion building. She had gone out with her little girl to breakfast. Her room-mate was in the room and would not let him in. He said he wanted to see his wife and child, as he was going away. The woman told him that she would tell his wife when she came. He wanted to wait for her in the room. This he was not allowed to do as he was observed to be agitated and somewhat under the influence of liquor. He went away and Mrs. Bennett's friend proceeded to the restaurant and informed her that her husband had been to the room and that he wanted to see her. She also told Mrs. Bennett that she had better keep away from him, as he was intoxicated. Contrary to the advice of her friend, she went to her room and soon after her husband came in and took a seat on the sofa. He asked to see his little girl. The mother brought the child into the room and he fondled it a short time, and then asked his wife if she knew what he came there for. She said that she did not. He replied, "G—d—n you, I come to shoot you." He then drew a large-sized cavalry revolver. She started to leave the room, but he prevented her and tried to lock the door. The key was gone, and in the struggle Mrs. Bennett got past him into the hall. He then fired at her, but the ball went wide of its mark and struck the door post on a level with her waist. Following her into the main hall, he fired four shots in rapid succession as she was fleeing. Only one shot took effect, which struck her in the fleshy part of the right leg, below the knee. He then took off his hat and placed the pistol to his head and fired. The ball entered on the right side, near the top, fracturing the skull and glancing off struck the wall near the railing. He fell with the revolver in his hand, and his little daughter ran to him, crying, "Papa, papa, what have you done?" Just as he was falling, officer Pierce, who had heard the firing, arrived at the head of the stairs. Bennett lay weltering in his blood, still grasping the deadly weapon in his hand and holding firmly in his teeth the remains of a half smoked cigar. Medical attendance was at once procured and the wounded man attended to. The wound was pronounced not necessarily fatal. His pulse was good and his breathing regular. He lay in a stupor, but seemed sensible of pain when his wound was being dressed. The weapon used is one of Colt's older patent dragoon pistols.—S. F. Chronicle.

GARFIELDE has always been consistent in his policy. As receiver of the land office he became the custodian of various sums of money—the property of poor settlers, which they had deposited with him to pay for land claims, which he swindled them out of and for which he was removed from office. He afterwards figured as a hanger-on around gambling tables. Professedly a temperance man, he spends his days and nights in the rear rooms of drinking saloons, where he sustains the reputation of being one of the best "poker players" in the country, and gives evidence of being able to stand up under a load of whisky that would frown any ordinary man. With all these defects, and a reputation for dishonesty wherever he has had the opportunity to betray a trust, Mr. Garfield is an eminently fit person to be made the standard bearer of the radical party—a party that boasts the retention of men in office who steal more than one-fourth the whole amount wrung from the people in the way of Federal taxes.

GRATITUDE OF REPUBLICANS.—The New York Herald, speaking of Schenck's bill for strengthening the Public Credit, which passed Congress at the last session, says: "Whatever right may be felt at the costly liberality and generosity of our Government in thus redeeming at par in gold a debt which in its contraction realized an average of about seventy per cent in greenbacks, the law goes upon the national statute book and becomes obligatory upon the country. Par parentheses, who shall say after this that republicans are ungrateful. The new situation finds us with a promise to pay several hundred millions more than would have been due had it been determined to pay this indebtedness in kind."

This republic is indeed grateful to the foreign bondholder, to promise to pay him fifty per cent more than was promised, more than due, and more than was just. But is the republic grateful to its own citizens who will be compelled to pay this? As to this law being "obligatory upon the country," we have to say that we have had many such laws before this which have been changed, and we think it most probable this law will be. The people will not sanction such downright robbery of the taxpayers. They will preserve the faith of the nation.

WHEN General Grant was in Denver, Colorado, last summer, he stayed at the house of M. M. Delano, who is now paid by a consulate to Fob-Chow, China. Delano runs a saw mill near Denver, sells lumber, and is reported to be a "scrub." Any other hosts to be rewarded?

WHEN DRUNK.—The Central Georgian says that at the recent session of the Wilkinson Superior Court, Judge Robinson defined what is required to be under the influence of liquor, so that parties might make no mistake. Said he: "It is not necessary that a man should be wallowing in a ditch, or bumping his head against your posts, that you may know him to be drunk, but whenever he begins to tell the same thing over twice, then he's drunk!"

UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE PERMANENTLY reopened on Monday, the 13th day of April, under the charge of Professor F. H. HALL, its 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. The government will be firm, but parental-particular attention being paid to the morals of the students; but the people of the Territory may be assured that no sectarian influences will be exerted upon their sons and daughters in this institution. Rooms are provided, rent free, for Young Men, in the University Boarding House, and for Young Ladies at the residence of the President, both of which buildings are within the same enclosure with the University; but students are required to supply the necessary furniture, bedding, etc. Board can be had on reasonable terms. There is a Library and Apparatus in the University, to which additions will be made from time to time as the demands of the institution shall require.

TUITION FOR TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS: Scientific Department.....\$10 00 College Course.....12 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. A Preparatory Department will be opened in connection with the University, under the charge of competent instructors.

TUITION FOR TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS: Primary Department.....\$6 00 Intermediate.....8 00 Academic.....10 00 MODERN LANGUAGES. French.....\$5 00 German.....7 00

Payment for Board and Tuition will be expected in advance. The growing wants of the Territory and its increasing commercial importance make it necessary for young men to prepare themselves for the places which they will soon be called upon to fill. The important studies which are taught in this institution, acquiring a thorough knowledge of business at home has induced the Regents to open a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. Terms for full course.....\$60 00 For further information address the PRESIDENT. By order of the Board of Regents. Seattle, W. T., May 14, 1899. 22-3m

R. GUICHARD, CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STS., WALLA WALLA.

ESTABLISHED 1860. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA, Glassware,

HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., Constantly on hand.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED and promptly attended to.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Department of Columbia, Carter's Building, Portland, Oregon, May 20th, 1899.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at the office of the CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, at each of the following named Military Posts until 12 m., on Friday, June 25th prox., for furnishing and delivering as follows, viz: AT FORT COLLYER, W. T., 55,000 pounds Flour and 100 tons Hay. AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO, 35,000 pounds Flour and 50 tons Hay. AT CAMP HARNEY, OREGON, 31,000 pounds Flour. AT CAMP HANEY, OREGON, 290 tons Hay. AT CAMP THREE FORKS, OYWHEE, OREGON, 290 tons Hay. AT CAMP WALKER, OREGON, 290 tons Hay. These articles to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may hereafter be designated by the CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, and the Flour probably in two or three nearly equal installments at each Post, and the Hay on or before Oct. 31st next. The times of deliveries of the Hay or Flour must be stated in the bid and also the quality and kind of Hay and the time it will be out and cured. Proposals must be made separately from those for Flour, and any agreement made under this advertisement will be made in this office. The Flour must be good extra, in new quarter bushels, free from staling, each sack containing 40 pounds of Flour. The Hay must be made from grass cut this season well cured and free from sticks, stones or dirt, and must be stacked near the Post, under such conditions as may be imposed by the proper authorities. Samples, showing quality of the Flour offered, in suitable packages for that purpose, with the name of the bidder must be made separately from those for Flour, and bidders are invited to be present at opening of bids. Prices must be stated in coin, (written out in full) but payment will be made in the equivalent of coin at the time of payment. Payment will be made at the Post or by the Commissary in this city. Acceptable bonds will be required, and no bid will be entertained from strangers, unless the bid be accompanied by guarantee of proper party that the required bond will be given and the agreement duly executed.

AT THE SAME HOUR, ON THE SAME DAY, and under essentially the same conditions as above, sealed proposals will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at Walla Walla the quantities of Flour named above for FORTS COLLYER and LAPWAI, all the articles and quantities to be subject to inspection at the point of delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be considered. SAM A. FOSTER, District Major, C. S.

W. B. KELLY, House Carpenter and Joiner, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK promptly attended to. Also, REPAIRS FURNITURE, and attends to Jobbing generally.

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

CAUTION. WHEREAS MY WIFE, LINA VETTER, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against receiving or trusting her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date. F. VETTER. Walla Walla, May 26, 1899. 24-1m

UNDER-TAKER. Hearse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla. JOHN PICARD.

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, BORDERS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PATTERNS, WINDY CURTAINS, AND FIXTURES. English & American Paper & Borders, (All shades and prices.) GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOLDING, Ase, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Glue, Line and Kalmoline. Coach, Copal, Demar and Paper VARNISHES. Paints Mixed to Order. WINDOWS, WINDOW; SASH, AND GLASS, ALL SIZES.

Walla Walla and Eastern-ide Furniture. At Prices to suit the Times. Those wishing anything in my 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.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. A. W. ROBINSON, Main street, Walla Walla, Third door above the Original Hotel, 17nd April 9, 1899.

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, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., Which I import

Direct from the Eastern Markets, Enabling me to Compete with any house ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Special Attention of MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS Is Solicited to my

Late Importations OF Dress Trimmings and Millinery.

NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS received by

Every Steamer from the East. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JACOB MAYER, (Savier's Building,) 43 Front Street, PORTLAND, Ogn.

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

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho. 8-1f

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government. Claims against the Government of every nature promptly attended to. 46-7

N. T. CATON, E. C. ROSS, CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office on the corner of Third and Alder streets, opposite the Court House. 23-1f

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. Will write Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States certified and acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention the sale, renting, and care of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 30, 1898. 23-1f

Physicians' Cards. STEINBERGER & MINER, Physicians & Surgeons. OFFICE ON Third Street, Opposite the Engine House, And near the Court House. C. M. STEINBERGER, M. D., W. MINER, M. D. 6-1f

E. SHELL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. 51] WALLA WALLA. [1f

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACHER'S STORE. 44-1f

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED, : : : : 1861

DR. CHARLES HERROG, DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Street, next door to the Assay Office, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. 1-1f

MERCHANT TAILOR. F. VETTER, ENCHANT TAILOR—CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, and REPAIRING and CLEANING attended to. Will make a specialty of CUTTING AND FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods. Main Street, Walla Walla. 22-7

JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA. Washington Territory. [24-1f

ENTERPRISE LODGE, NO. 2, O. O. F., meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Hall on Alder street, above Second. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order. N. G. 25-1f

Schwabacher Brothers

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

Spring and Summer Stock, selected under our own supervision, with usual care and attention, and consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, (Latest Styles.) LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, GENTS AND BOY'S CLOTHING, Gent's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, GENTS AND BOY'S BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c.

ALL WELL ASSORTED. And which they offer to the trade at prices that defy competition. Our superior facilities in the markets, coupled with the experience derived from eight years' constant residence here, afford us advantages not to be equaled by any other firm in the place.

Thanking a generous public for past favors, we will assure them that, as in the past, they will in future be dealt with in the most liberal and satisfactory manner, both as to prices and quality of goods. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. SCHWABACHER BROTHERS, Main street Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1899. 31f

WOOL WOOL!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR W O O L AT SCHWABACHER BROTHERS. Walla Walla, May 7, 1899. 21w

Still in the Field! NEW GOODS. A. FRANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

suitable to the Walla Walla trade, which he is selling as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. FOR CASH, or exchanging for any kind of PRODUCE. Call and examine stock and prices, at the old stand on Front street, next door to the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1899. 21f

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 FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do to render guest-comfortable, and it is his intention to furnish THE BEST TABLE EVER SET IN THE TOWN.

Superior Accommodations for Families. Each bed is furnished with a Spring Mattress. Travelers can always be sure of finding a comfortable home at this house. Walla Walla, May 7, 1899. 21f

UMATILLA HOUSE!

Handley & Sinnott, Prop'rs, DALLES, OREGON.

THIS POPULAR HOUSE IS CENTRALLY located, near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot. Has Accommodations for 200 Guests, and will be conducted as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL! THE HOTEL OMNIBUS will always be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing on the arrival of passengers to convey them and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE. Two large fire-proof Safes, for the deposit of valuables in connection with the Hotel, we have a BILLIARD SALOON, CONTAINING TWO FIRST CLASS FRENCH Carrom Tables, entirely new. THE BAR will always be supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, Ale, Beer, etc.

THE READING ROOM will contain the latest Oregon, California and Eastern papers. FREE LUNCH at 10 o'clock a. m. 20f April 30, 1899.

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLES CITY, OREGON.

THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thankful for the favor of his patrons for the last six years, hopes by his strict attention to their every want, to merit their continuance for the future. Strangers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The table will always be supplied by only the Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. AN OMNIBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and City to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the hotel. FREE OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH. 33ly

PERRAULT & BUTLER, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, LEWISTON, I. T.

WILL RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS to be forwarded to the Mine. Matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Mark Goods care of P. & B., Lewiston. JOS. PERRAULT.....GEO. P. BUTLER, PERRAULT & BUTLER, Wholesale & Retail. Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS. 7-6m Lewiston, I. T., Jan 28, 1899.

Ranche for Sale. FOR SALE—One of the finest Ranches in the Valley, situated three miles from town, on the Yellow Hawk Creek. On this Ranch there is 120 acres of improved land, a comfortable Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and Stables. Also, 400 young, and several mature Fruit Trees, and 400 Vines, all bearing the finest kind of Fruit. Inquire of J. M. ABADIE 6-1f

GANG PLOWS. FOR SALE—The subscriber has on hand and will sell a supply of the celebrated PFEEL GANG PLOWS; which he will exchange for CASH, OATS, or BARLEY, at the market price. J. P. ABBOTT. 20-2m

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 or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Ross's Mill. 14f

Phillips & O'Donnell,

WALLA WALLA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE 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. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. 60-11

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP.

ME STINK TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he continues at his old stand, the South-east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Street, and is prepared to do

All kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. Will always keep on hand a full assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. HORSE-SHOEING will be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50

Walla Walla, April 3, 1899. FRED STINE. 16-1f

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!!

PLANNING MILL Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I DID NOT COMPLETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have re-planned lumber that had been planed by the so-called "Finnish Machine." For the truth of the above, I refer the public to Dr. Hunter.

As I am competing with competitors in this place, and NOT with San Francisco or Portland, I will do your work as CHEAP AND BETTER than you can get it done in the Premium Sash and Door Factory. I am now, and will continue, to sell Sashes, Doors, Window Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights. SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—four panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x3. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washers For Sale at from \$70 to \$12.

UNDERTAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. Home of Care of Charge. All orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work guaranteed. Wm. GLASFORD, 16-1f Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Premium Sash and Door Factory.

HAVING RECEIVED THE PREMIUM AT THE last County Fair on DOORS, SASH, MOLDINGS and PLANNING, I wish more especially 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. My work will be done as well as is done in San Francisco or Portland. I will keep on hand all the following sizes: SASHES—From 8x10 to 10x16, twelve lights; with and without glass. Other sizes made to order on Short Notice. DOORS—Of all sizes, two and four panels, always on hand.

WINDOW BLINDS made to order. I am also prepared to do all kinds of TURNING and CABINET WORK, Room Lardies, Bedsteads, Tables, and Furniture generally. DOOR and WINDOW FRAMES also made to order. My work is done as well as is done in San Francisco or Portland. I will keep on hand all the following sizes: SASHES—From 8x10 to 10x16, twelve lights; with and without glass. Other sizes made to order on Short Notice. DOORS—Of all sizes, two and four panels, always on hand.

WAGON WORK will be done at low rates. I will take in exchange for some of my work, Grain, Lumber and Shingles.

I am now prepared to take Contracts for any kind of CARPENTER WORK. Having some of the best workmen in my employ, I am bound to give Satisfaction. I hold myself ready at all times to GIVE BONDS for the performance of any contract I may take. J. SWIFT, on the Upper Umatilla, Oregon, is my agent; those in want of SASH and DOORS in that part of the country will please apply to him. Remember John Dorell's Premium Sash and Door Factory, Walla Walla. JOHN DOVELL. 15-1f

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

I AM PREPARED TO SECURE LAND WARRANTS for all persons who served as Volunteers or Regular Soldiers in the United States Army, or in any of the Indian Wars, in California, Oregon, or Washington Territory, prior to the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1856, as provided by Act of Congress. L. A. MULLAN, Attorney at Law. 16-1f

Entry Notice. I have two bay horses, about 15 1/2 hands high. One has a blaze face. Each has one white hind foot. Sold horses come to my place April 5th. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. SAMUEL ANDERSON. Walla Walla, April 22, 1899. 19-4f

G.O.D.—WALTHAM WATCHES CO.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. FULLE & Co., (late M. E. Chapman & Co.) Removed to No. 35 St. John St. N. Y. We will send, on order, single WALTHAM WATCHES, in solid gold and silver cases only, by express to any part of the United States, to be paid for on delivery, after examination, at

