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Progress of Nigger Radicalism South.

INCENDIARY AND INDECENT HARANGUE BY A NEGRO ORATOR.

Henry Mayson, a colored man of this town, is reported as having harangued a crowd in the Court House of Rankin county on Saturday last, in the following style.

He was accompanied by Captain Fisher, a member of the Eggleston State Executive Committee, and late of the Committee of Sixteen, who spoke on the occasion.

Mayson is, therefore, properly speaking, a representative man, and a leader of his party.

These facts give to his utterances unusual significance: Mayson took the stand, and for nearly two hours poured forth such a volume of vulgar, indecent, blasphemous and incendiary ribaldry as we have never heard from mortal lips before.

He denounced the white people of Rankin county as a set of damned, wicked, rebel and scoundrels; called Hiram Jones, Old Jackall Jones; called Dr. Catchings, Old Kitchens; spoke of the Irishmen of Jackson, as the damned blatherskite Irish; of Gov. Humphreys, as Old Ben Humphreys who was kicked out of the Governor's mansion; abused Old Joe Davis, Old Mays, Old Jeff. Davis, Old Brown, and various other gentlemen, and asserted that he was sent here as an emissary and incendiary, and that he was paid for coming.

He said that Castello had sworn before the Reconstruction Committee that the negroes of this State were were in favor of expelling the whites.

He would not say that Castello spoke the truth, but he would say that he was for the Government, and if the Government said hang every damned rebel, from Jeff. Davis down, he was in for doing it.

He had no confidence in Old Kitchens, or any other damned Rankin rebel, and he was glad to know that Bill McGowan had been placed over them to keep them straight.

He told the negroes that the Government had thirty thousand acres of land within six miles of Brandon, which they could get at a bit an acre, and advised them to stop working for white rebels.

He said that the rebel democrats, by their keeness, had got side and half the republican party on their side, and the colored people should look out for themselves.

His whole speech was one continued tirade of abuse, and damned white rebel scoundrels seemed to be a favorite expression.

Everything was said that could be said to exasperate and inflame the white people present, and his object was evidently to get up a riot in order to have an excuse for arresting some of our prominent citizens.

He boasted, time and again, that he was sent here as an emissary, that his fare was paid, and that he had the army at his back to protect him in the freedom of speech.

It was a deliberate attempt to raise a riot, and had it not been for the counsels of some of our best men, who held back those who were boiling over with indignation, the object would have been accomplished, and many good men, both white and black, might now be mouldering in the grave.

We call upon General Ames to put a stop to these outrages.—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, June 5th.

LABOR.—Labor is a Divine institution. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." It promotes the virtues, moral, social and intellectual, it develops the vital functions and physical organs.

It preserves the health of the robust and restores the invalid. It increases intelligence by improving the intellectual faculties.

Barrett, the learned blacksmith, labored eight hours at the anvil, while he acquired the knowledge of fifty different languages and an amount of historical study and miscellaneous intelligence unexampled in modern times.

The philosopher Pythagoras interspersed his studies with labor and gymnastic exercises where he was as distinguished for his strength and prowess, as he became celebrated for his eloquence and learning.

Every organ is improved by use. The sailor's hands increase in size from climbing ropes, the blacksmith's arm from handling the hammer.

The chest of the boatman is expended from habitual rowing. Every occupation acts upon particular organs. They increase and become active by cultivation.

IN THE MIST.

BY PAUL B. HAYNE.

More fearful grows the hillside way, The gloom no softening breeze hath kissed; But glare far upward to the Day, But scarce can catch one faltering ray From out the mist!

Ab heaven! to think youth's morning prime, All flushed with rose and amethyst, Its tender loves, its hopes sublime, Should shrink to the dull twilight-time Of cold and mist!

No tranquil evening hour descends, When peace and memory holds her tryst, But Doubt with present Terror blends, And Grief her mournful curfew sends Along the mist!

Weird shapes and wild stalk strangely by, And say, What bodiless voices hiss'd Where yonder blasted pine-trunks lie, What mystic phantoms shuddering fly Far down the mist!

Dark omens all! they bid me stay, Unheeding resolve, pause strive, resist That poisonous Charm which banais thy way; Alas! the Fiend, more bold than they, Still rules the mist!

And now from gulfs of turbulent gloom A torrent's threatening thunder, list! That ravening roar; that hungry boom! Down, down I pass to meet my doom Within the mist!

—Heath and Home.

MRS. DR. WALKER AND THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says:

The local newspapers for months past have been publishing humorous articles upon the fruitless efforts of a poor, little woman, to secure a place under the government where she could earn her bread honestly.

These squibs have caused almost every government official to whom she has applied to turn a deaf ear to her appeals, and she is now almost in a state of utter destitution.

It is true she is queer, and insists upon wearing a man's coat and breeches; but what of that? During the war she did all in her power to aid the suffering, wounded Union soldiers, and was herself taken prisoner; and now she applies for a trifling place, she is snappishly refused, and her poverty made a by-word and jest of.

She applied to a certain cabinet-officer, a few days ago, to give a female friend of hers an appointment. The haughty official looked at her with disdain, and said:

"I shall not give your friend an appointment, nor you either, so there's an end of it."

"But, sir," persisted Mrs. Walker, "the lady in whose behalf I appeal is suffering for want of the necessities of life. She is capable, deserving, and is in great need."

"Can't help it," said the official.

"Well, then, if you can't give the lady an appointment, give it to me, and I'll do the work and divide the money with her."

"You have my answer," said the official, sternly, "and there's no use talking any more about it."

At this the proud spirit of the little woman rose up within her, and she exclaimed, warmly:

"Then I tell you, sir, that your cruelty will recoil upon yourself. I prophesy that your children will beg for bread before you die."

"I have no children," replied the official.

"Well, then," retorted the little woman, "you will come to want before you die, and I prophesy that you will bitterly repent having treated this poor woman as you have done." Saying which she left the presence of the great man.

A few days afterward the lifeless body of a respectable white woman was found in the canal, and I am told it was the one whom Mrs. Dr. Walker had appealed in vain for a petty appointment. The poor woman, stung to madness, committed suicide by throwing herself in the canal. Verily, truth is more strange than fiction.

The "Doctor," I understand, finding she can't get an appointment for herself, is collecting statistics to show how the patronage of the Government is distributed. She has discovered in one department, where a rule is in force prohibiting the appointment of more than one member of a family, that six persons, all belonging to one family, are now enjoying official ease in the same department where this rule is nominally in force.

AN INHUMAN MILLIONAIRE.—A New York correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial tells this story concerning a millionaire who, he says, is known throughout the country, and one of his porters who had been in his service for fifteen years:

"About three months ago the porter's wife and six children were all prostrated at the same time by scarlet fever. As he could not remain away from the store he had to hire a woman to take care of them. Very soon he found himself penniless. Needing the money sorely, and thinking his employer might aid him, he laid the whole case before the merchant, describing the condition of his family, and then appealing for an increase of wages, partly on the ground of fifteen years' service. The merchant heard him through and said: 'And so, my man, I have been supporting your family for fifteen years?'"

The porter was taken aback by this, but reflecting on his needs, he answered, "Yes, sir." "Well, my man, I think I have been supporting your family long enough. Go to the cashier and get your account settled." And thus the poor man was sent home to his sick family.

BEACH OF PROMISE.—A great breach of promise case has just been concluded in Chicago, the result of which was that the plaintiff, Miss Amanda Craig, recovered \$100,000 damages, being the full amount claimed. The defendant, a capitalist named Etha Sprague, endeavored to prove the plaintiff unchaste. Failing to make this appear, the jury, as a rebuke, brought in a verdict as above stated.

OKAYE HALL is called the best-dressed Mayor New York has ever had. He sports silver buttons and a new necktie each day.

MAKING HAY.

The Ohio Farmer says: Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw.

As a good coffee-maker would say, "Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;" so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers who relied upon herb tea instead of "potecary medicine," gathered their herbs while in blossom, and cured them in the shade.

The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cook. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of heating in the mow, put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitutes the goodness of hay, out of it; and the addition of showers render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If over cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting grass when the sugar and starch are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the barn without heating, and no more.

The Valley Farmer says: The whole science of hay-making consists in three things: First, cut the grass when in blossom; second, dry it not much; third, let it go through a sweating process before it goes into the barn.

On these three things depend the quality of hay. Hay should be grass preserved. The nearer to the fresh, tender, succulent grass you get it, the better. Could we have grass growing in winter, how much better than hay. Well, hay is an attempt to do this as near as we may have them in winter.

But we can't have them absolutely fresh, so with grass; we preserve it, and hay is the result. Grass, when in blossom, has its full growth, excepting the seed. It is yet tender, in a measure, and it has one advantage which no other stage of the grass possesses—it develops its sugar then. Especially is this the case with clover, whose head, when in blossom, is a globe of sweetness. The best farmers have decided that the blossoming time is the best time to cut the grasses, especially the clover.

When grass is ripe what is it good for? Certainly not for pasture, and will it be better when it is still further dried and made hard?

To this the N. Y. Farmer adds: The object should be to save the grass as nearly as possible in this condition. Expose it to the sun and air until it is thoroughly wilted. By that time most of the moisture, which is mere water, has escaped, and the juices, holding in solution the nutritive properties, are retained, and in themselves not spoiling, but keeping the hay soft and pliant. Continued heat will evaporate these, and rains and dews will soon remove them and leave a dry, almost worthless stalk. The sun is injurious. It bleaches and evaporates too strongly. The best way is to cure in the shade as much as possible, and that is best done in the cook. Cured in this way it is fragrant, nutritious, and the greenest of greens.

"A DEAD GENTLEMAN ALIVE" is the latest New York sensation, interpreted in the story of a Mrs. Walters, who buried a husband about a year ago. During her widowhood she became acquainted with Mlle. Jeannette Villard, a blonde with a splendid physique and commanding figure, liking her so much that she finally took her to her home. The Villard soon introduced a Mr. Williston into the family, and he called occasionally to see both the widow and her charming portreee. It was not long before the young man made an impression upon the heart of Mrs. Walters, and it was not much longer before it became very evident that two years could hardly pass and leave Mrs. Walters a widow. And, strange as it may seem, Mlle. Villard appeared to look favorably upon the suit of the young soldier. Indeed, she had been instrumental in forwarding the courtship, but had done so rather under duress, so that no complicity would appear between herself and Williston. One day Williston was suddenly taken ill and sent for Mrs. Walters. She came, of course, and he confessed to her that Jeannette Villard was his wife and that he was soon to die; but before he died he must be forgiven by Mrs. Walters—must have her swear, on her bended knees, that his wife and child should be her care—should never feel want—should become as her own daughter and child. If she would do this he would die happy. The oath was taken and Williston was supposed to die. Mrs. Walters at once entered upon the discharge of her sacred trust and presented the Villard with \$30,000, after which the latter disappeared from New York. The disconsolate widow became half frantic with grief, and sent a force of detectives to discover the body of the Villard, that it might be decently interred. Their efforts proved successful. The Villard was found, alive and living with Williston, in a Western city. The widow was naturally utterly astonished; but she refused to institute any proceedings for the recovery of her money, which Williston and his accomplice coolly said had been a voluntary gift, adding that they intended to stick to it.

OMAHA objects to being spoken of as in the Far West. The Republicans say that Omaha is the point at which travelers gather for the purpose of starting West.

A good character is more than riches.

The Gentlemen of the Season.

Scarfrings—huge, gaudy, brassy and bizarre are passed this season, having sadly degenerated within the past few months in competition with the unbecoming blank of the Lord Stanley scarf, the most stiff and ungraceful of inventions possible, and to be tabooed this summer.

Scarfrings of odd device, as jockey caps, medallions, bulls eyes, and, particularly, cameos, are in the height of the mode, and will be for the coming summer. The larger and gaudier, the more stylish; and the same may be said of sleeve studs, in which the mania for secondary pastes has subsided—oddities in oxidized silver or gold bearing being most sought.

A return to the open scarf may be predicted; colors worn will be rather gaudy than delicate—striped patterns having the preference. To this may be added the scarf pin—heads of animals having preference in the way of device when the metal is worked without gems, and cameos when the gem is affected—and the outfit is complete in this respect.

Spirals are not as popular as formerly, except for full dress, when real gems take the lead. Diamonds, of course, are always in order. Next to them stand garnets, next amethysts, and next the plain gold knob. Devices are not in order, and button studs are odious, or so voted. The mania for bugs, flies and other zoological fantasies has subsided.

Lord Stanley, Dickens, and the plain bloud will hold supremacy in the patterns of the collar, and fancy muslins are to have a greater run than even last summer.

Pantaloon are made to be small in the leg, but to spring well over the foot. Dress vests are to be cut lower in the front than last season, and single breasted, with an inside collar of silk in some delicate shade of blue, lavender, or red. For other purposes they may be either single or double breasted, to conform to the style of the coat with which they are worn. Brown, olive, blue, or green tints in various patterns will be most fashionable for walking or business suits. For half dress, brown, blue, and dahlia are to be the popular colors. For spring overcoats the extreme of the style will be the sartout—the sack, cut single breasted, with fly-front, and shape to the back, maintaining the supremacy. Dress coats are to be of medium length, with the variation of very long and rather wide rolls at the lapels.

The leading materials for suiting will be melton and that very popular article of Scotch wool which came in last fall to a considerable extent. Stripes, as for several seasons, will have the preference for pantaloons—the single side-stripe holding its place for which thanks are due to the great tailors. Plaids are always execrable, and ought never to be popular. For visiting suits pantaloons of light colors will continue to be in the style; while pique, granite, and diagonal coatings will hold their places for coats and vests. London padded ducks are coming in.

The effort just now is for the introduction of the blue dress-coat, with metal buttons, into a fashionable society, which revives a fashion passe since 1825. Gilt buttons were first made at Birmingham, and were at first very small. This was about 1780. During the latter decade of the last century huge gilt buttons were popular, and ornamental devices of various patterns, coat of arms, crests, and the like, were disposed in a double row on a gentleman's front. It was about 1826 that covered buttons were first introduced, and as early as 1840 gilt buttons were out of use entirely.

Prince Albert has attempted to revive the mania for tinsel in England once since then, but the attempt proved very unpopular. Webster's example, on this side of the Atlantic, is in favor of the fashion; but even with these illustrious examples to back it, the success of the ugly experiment is more than doubtful.

FLOWERS.—It is said that almost all kinds of flowers sleep during the night.

The marigold goes to bed with the sun and rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves will close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning. The daisy opens its day's eye to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip and many others, close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the evening. The night-flower cerurus turns night into day; it begins to expand its magnificent, sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight; it is in full bloom at midnight, and closes never to open at the dawn of day. In a clover-field not a leaf opens till after sunrise. So says a celebrated author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them in their slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night he styles the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom.

SAVE.—Save something, no matter how little it may be, always save something. Never turn away your head from small savings; they are the foundation of all great ones. A penny is not much. Many a man would rather throw away a penny than pick it up, if it lay before him. Yet a penny a day is nearly eight dollars a year, eight dollars the interest of between one and two hundred dollars capital. "Waste not, want not," is an old saying; and he who is extravagant enough to cast idly away what can be made useful, though it be but a trifle, may expect to see the day when even that trifle would be acceptable.

DON'T EM.—"Do you suppose you can do the landlord in the Lady of Lyons?" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply. "I have done a great many landlords."

WALTERS does not always bring respectability much less esteem.

What an Amorous Music Teacher Did.

It was once claimed by a Benedict who spoke from observation and actual personal experience, that even after years of courtship ending in marriage, it was still necessary, in the blessed state to court one's wife, and that that courtship was terribly arduous, very tedious and extremely unpleasant. In the good society in which he and his wife moved, were numbers of free, dashing youths of irrepressibly amorous propensities, who made love to all women, especially to young married ones, and were allowed by the latter an extraordinary latitude, which, in some circles, would have been pronounced scandalous. The young husband could not repress feelings of deep jealousy, and often made up a determination to do something desperate in the way of suicide, of killing his flirting wife, or of coffee and pistols at six in the morning. He was married, however, and of course his wife, although somewhat fond of admirers and neglected her husband, was "an innocent dear thing." It would therefore never do for him to give way to his feelings and he would forgive and forget. At every social gathering from home his mind was similarly exercised by the too polite attention of swains to his wife. At home another nuisance troubled him. There was the indispensable young and handsome family physician always happened to drop in to "inquire" during the husband's absence, and generally met the latter coming in as he was going out. Then, again, the professor of music had most inconvenient hours for calling to give lessons, and prolonged the latter to a most aggravating length of time, during which he would blandly inform the husband that he must not be disturbed. Whether away from home or at home, it mattered not, he was "plagued." It all ended in his procuring a divorce, and his "innocent dear thing" was spurned by her former fashionable friends, and wrought at the wash-tub for a livelihood. He advises young men to marry their wives conditionally or on probation for one or two years, but as for himself he declares that if he had to live a thousand lives none of them should be in a married state, single blessedness, in his estimation, being, indeed, single blessedness.

A Benedict in this city has just had a similar experience. His wife is very pretty, and is the mother of three beautiful children. One of the latter desired to learn music, and a teacher was engaged. The mother, soon after, thought she would like to improve her own playing and singing, and became also a pupil of the Professor. Shortly after, she fell in love with the latter, or he fell in love with her, and the result was an elopement.

apartments in a house in the West Division, and, for some time, occasionally visited her. Soon his visits became few and far between, and each interview witnessed tears and supplications on her part, and imprecations and threats on his. At last she was compelled to take in washing in order to earn sufficient money to support her and the youngest little child, whom she had carried off from her happy home in the North Division at the time of her elopement. The wretched mother and her innocent child are the only inmates of a tumble-down, rickety abode, and know not how the next mouthful of food is to be obtained, while the villainous Professor whose false promises had much to do with the mother's infidelity and sin, is still the gay, heartless wretch, and goes his daily rounds, giving lessons in music, or, it may be, in depravity, to young girls. The fellow, it is stated, will probably appear in one of the Police Courts in a day or two to answer to serious charges brought against him by the woman he so basely induced to leave home and then deserted. For the present we withhold the names of the unhappy actors in this unhappy piece.—Chicago Journal.

SQUEAMISHNESS, OR CONTEMPT.—Our red brethren of the Plains are accused of treating the "colored soldiers of the Republic who fall before their bullets and arrows, in a supremely contemptible manner, and in total disregard of proclamations, amendments to the constitution, etc. They have, so far, failed to accord to Sambo his inalienable right to be scalped, after death. They have killed many a "noble" black buck, but, up to this time, have not "shorn" a solitary member of the man and brother tribe of his wool. Can it be possible that God has placed in the minds of the untutored straight-haired savages that repugnance to the ape-faced, wool-bearing race that he has planted in the breasts of the white race? We think so. The negro is the lowest type of mankind, and no number of proclamations and amendments can elevate him above the position the Creator intended him to fill on this earth. As well undertake to legislate donkeys into horses, or cayotes into Newfoundlanders, as to attempt to elevate the black man to the standard of white men, or even Indians. The thing can't be did.—Arizona Miner.

ADVANCING CIVILIZATION.—It seems that the inhabitants of Creek Town, in Africa, like certain fashionable women in the United States, are not fond of children. It has been their practice to kill twin babies and banish their mothers from the town. The King, John Eyo V., has modified the fashion so far as to suppress the slaughter of the innocents, though the expulsions of the mothers still continue. The English Consul has informed the King that it would gratify the English Government to hear that the mothers were allowed to return to their homes, "as it seemed unfair to punish mothers and not fathers as well."

A seamy dressed lady stopped a boy trading along with a basket, and asked: "My little boy, have you got religion?" "No, ma'am," said the innocent, "I've got potatoes."

An Irish lad complained the other day of the harsh treatment he had received from his father. "He treats me," said he, mournfully, "as if I was his son by another father and mother."

GAMBLERS—THEIR SUPERSTITIONS.

General A. L. S., of Kentucky, perhaps one of the best card players in that state, would never play a hand or risk a dollar if there was a black cat in the room! Ex-Governor B., from one of the Western States, an inveterate gambler, would never sit down to a table in a room where there was a looking glass. Some gamblers refuse to play if, on entering the room, the left foot crosses the threshold first, and so persuasion can induce them to do so, until they leave and return with the right foot foremost. To put your foot on the chair of a player is a sure premonition of bad luck. Some men will never play on Friday.

In 1849, I was a passenger on steamer Star Spangled Banner, from New Orleans to Louisville! She was crowded with people and an hour after leaving New Orleans, found twenty card tables drawn out and three or four scores of passengers deeply absorbed in the mystery of "old sledge," euchre and poker. All that night and the next day the game went on. As fortune, however, soon singled out and made victims of the poorer and less skilled players, so the number gradually decreased until the fourth day out, when only one table was running. Old Bob Brasher, a negro trader, young Ben Sanford, a horse trader, and two planters from La Fourche, still kept on. Although they had played almost incessantly for four days and nights, yet luck had favored neither party, and they were within a few dollars of even. The "backing" had been principally between Brasher and Sanford, but heretofore they had kept themselves within the "gentleman's limit"—five hundred dollars. After leaving Memphis the game was renewed, and the bystanders observed that big play was on tap, as young Sanford was considerably under the influence of liquor, and when in that condition he was known to be a heavy player. Late at night the two traders came together; both had "backing hands," and Louisiana and Kentucky banknotes soon almost covered the table. The margin of five hundred dollars had been forgotten, and one, two, three, five hundred better! rapidly passed between them. At last Brasher leaning back from the table, unbuckled his vest, and took from around his waist a belt filled with gold pieces. Laying it down upon the bank notes he exclaimed, Three thousand better! Sanford became speechless; his face turned deadly pale; he called for a glass of liquor, which he drank, never once taking his eyes from the belt of gold. He had exhausted his means in the former bets; all his money lay upon the table. At last a thought struck him.

Yes, massa, and Sanford's body servant, a fine athletic pure-blood, came to his aid.

Get upon the table, sir!

Not daring to disobey—as he knew well in that moment of frenzy his young master would send a bullet through his brain, did he refuse—the slave tremblingly stepped on the table, crushing the bank notes beneath his feet.

For the good Lord's sake, massa Ben, don't bet dis nigger off! What will the old missus say when you go home? Oh massa Ben, please don't groan the boy, but in vain.

Call you, sir, shrieked Sanford, at the same time laying down four queens and an ace.

An invincible, sir, said Brasher, with a sneer; four kings and an ace! And, as Brasher reached for his bag of gold, young Sanford fell to the floor, the blood gushing from his mouth, nose and ears. With one spring the slave started from the table, dashing through the thin folding doors of the Social Hall, out on the boiler deck, and with a half uttered prayer for the old missus, he threw himself into the dark waters of the Mississippi, and was seen no more. Death prevented Brasher from claiming his spoil. Sanford for weeks lingered on a sick bed, but at last recovered, and forever renounced the gaming table. He made good, however the money worth of the negro to the winner.

A PITTY SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—You are the architects of your own fortune. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, self-reliance, honesty and industry; for your star, faith; perseverance and luck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourself. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level—water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over a rough road and the small ones will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that rule the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink; don't smoke; don't swear; don't gamble; don't steal; don't deceive; don't tattle. Be polite; be generous; be kind. Study hard; play hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant; Read good books. Love your fellow men as your God; love your country and obey the laws; love truth; love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.

A CHICAGO reporter who attended a spring opening of a fashionable millinery, says of it: "A cabbage leaf trimmed with three red peppers and a dried cherry sells for \$35. It is called a jockey; has one great advantage—can be eaten as a salad when the season changes. One composed of three signs and a bit of pink-colored fur was considered cheap at \$55."

A MAN in Clinton, Iowa, telegraphed to the Sheriff of Lee county, Ill: Arrest Charles P. W., eloping with my wife. Owe me \$100. If he pays, let him go.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Great Outpouring of the People—A Grand Demonstration.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ORATION, &c.

At sunrise, on Monday, July 3d, our citizens were greeted with a salute of thirteen guns, proclaiming the dawn of the ninety-third anniversary of American Independence. Soon after a vast throng of men, women and children came pouring in from every quarter. By 10 o'clock, the crowd assembled was variously estimated at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred. Under the superintendence of the very efficient Grand Marshal, General James McAuliff, the procession was formed near the lower school house, and at about 11 o'clock was ready to take up the line of march. The procession was formed in the following order: 1. Washington Fire Engine Company, preceded by the Walla Walla Brass Band, discoursing delightful music. The men were out in full uniform, and with their engine and hose carriage tastefully decorated with flowers, were a leading feature in the procession. 2. President of the Day, Hon. W. H. Newell, and Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boley. 3. Orator of the Day, Hon. Frank P. Dugan, and Reader of Declaration, Rev. P. B. Chamberlain. 4. Citizens on foot. 5. School children, all neatly dressed in uniform and presenting a very fine appearance. 6. The Liberty Car, on which was seated forty-two pretty little girls, dressed in white and carrying flags representing the different States and Territories. In the centre of the car seated on a throne was Miss Nellie Hayward, who splendidly personated the Goddess of Liberty. The car was drawn by six bay horses from the stable of Mr. J. F. Abbott, and was one of the chief attractions of the procession. Next followed a long cavalcade of citizens on horseback. The whole brought up by a long train of well filled carriages. The procession when fully formed extended very nearly the whole length of Main street, and presented a grand and imposing appearance.

After passing through the principal streets they marched to Roberts' Grove, where a general scramble took place for seats. The committee of arrangements had left the fitting up of the Grove to the proprietor, who agreed to furnish seats to accommodate one hundred persons, but having failed to comply with the terms of his agreement a large number of persons were compelled either to stand or else take seats on mother earth.

Order having been obtained, Hon. W. H. Newell, President of the Day, opened the exercises by a short address, after which the Glee Club sang a lively national song in such splendid style as to elicit a round of applause. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Boley, after which Rev. P. B. Chamberlain introduced and read the Declaration of Independence in a clear, distinct voice, and in a manner that could not be excelled. We stated when the gentleman was selected as reader that it would repay any person the toil of traveling twenty miles to hear him, and we are now confirmed in the belief then expressed.

HON. FRANK P. DUGAN'S ADDRESS.

The President next introduced Hon. Frank P. Dugan, Orator of the Day, who for over two hours held the audience listening to his graphic and eloquent recitation of the sufferings, trials and perils of our fathers, and the progress of the nation which they by their valor and perseverance established. The speaker gave a full and succinct history of the formation of the American Union, tracing every effort made by the colonies toward the accomplishment of that object, from the formation of the "United Colonies of New England," in 1723, to the establishment of the "United States of America," in 1776, and incidentally sketched the first and each succeeding effort made toward a separation from England, culminating in the adoption of the Declaration which severed, so far as was possible by legislation to do so, the connection between the colonies and the mother country.

The speaker paid a high and justly deserved eulogy to the signers of that immortal document, and said "that of all that sacred band not one had proven false to the pledges therein contained. They pledged their all with a fair prospect of losing, and if successful, could only gain what their humblest fellow-citizens were reduced to poverty, and suffered innumerable hardships; some were imprisoned, some died, and some were tempted by promises of wealth, rank and power, and threatened by threats from a power that for the time appeared to be almost omnipotent. But all stood firm and died without a shrink upon their first names, which are not even sullied by the record of a suspicion that they ever charged or received one dollar for the eminent services rendered their country."

There is a sad truth that is any thing but complimentary to modern patriotism contained in the latter portion of the following extract: "Congress having provided for calling an army into existence, coalesced with keen solicitude the entire country for some suitable person to lead the forces to be raised. With one universal voice George Washington was selected and immediately entered upon the discharge of his arduous duties; first, however, taking the precaution to declare, lest some person might question his resolve, that in no event would he consent to receive one dollar for his services to the country. It would be an ungrateful task to examine all the payrolls of the army during the late war, but if you could find upon any of them where an officer or above the rank of a corporal had failed to draw his pay for a single month, it would be fully rewarded you for your trouble. But you would be disappointed, for the Adjutant General of the army has officially declared that no such case exists."

In passing over the Revolutionary period, the speaker denounced, in terms of bitter execration, the perfidious conduct of Great Britain in the prosecution of the war. "A nation that did not scruple to employ the brutal Hessians to come to America to murder the inhabitants of the colonies—descendants, many of them, of England, who had committed no crime and done no wrong. A nation whose minions did not scruple to poison the wells of the country through which they marched, and murder our fathers by the thousands, by poisoning them up in four prison ships. A so-called civilized nation that employed the wild and merciless savages of the forest, whose 'know no rule of war' is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions, and whose devilish work, under the direction of their masters, was confined to the interior settlements, consisting, during the war, principally of old men, women and children, who were, in many instances, cruelly murdered, and British civilization, by the agency of the cruelty and perfidy of Britain, illustrating the introduced quite a number of transactions during the Revolution, and since, that fully sustained dishonorable and dastardly attempt to obtain which, although named by an important law, recruits commanded by a disaffected officer, was too cowardly to attempt to take, and must needs resort to corruption and bribery to obtain that which, with her boasted prowess she ought

to have taken by honorable means." The only traitor among all the officers of the Continental army, Benedict Arnold, came in for full share of the denunciation of the speaker, and his picture of the horrors and destruction attending the retreat of the army to his native State, was enough to make one's hair stand on end, and to apparently establish, upon a sure foundation, the now disputed doctrine of "total depravity."

The speaker drew a lively analogy between the early lives of Nero, Robespierre and Arnold, and claimed that the early career of Arnold, his second, St. Clair, and his third, and his fourth, his glory and his heroic deeds belonged to America, and a record of which Washington was, and every American should be proud; his career after he became British Governor of Philadelphia and opened negotiations to betray his country, belongs to Britain, and she is justly entitled to all the glory she can reap therefrom. After depicting the formation of the Government, the speaker drew a picture of the poverty of the Colonies, and the rude implements of husbandry and facilities for trade. "There was not then a single mile of railroad. All the lead travel had to be done by the slow and laborious use of clumsy wagons, drawn on bad roads, by a poor quality of horses and cattle. There was not a steamboat upon all our waters. All freight upon those streams was done in barges and flat boats that floated down with the current and were propelled up by physical force. I need not tell you they had no telegraph to transmit the current news with the rapidity of thought, nor had they many newspapers, and what few they had commanded such exorbitant rates of subscription that but few could afford to read them. In fact I take it, although history is silent upon that point, that the surest and perhaps the most rapid vehicle of news that our forefathers possessed, were the ladies of that day, who, in visiting around, circulated freely all the news of each neighborhood, and I suppose they followed the same rule which governs the ladies of the present day and carefully excluded all scandal—a practice it were well if the newspapers would imitate. Now we have, upon every river, sea, and ocean, magnificent steamers to carry our produce to all the markets of the world. The Eastern States are subdivided into innumerable lines of railroad, bringing a market almost to your door. And but recently, that wonder and glory of the nineteenth century, the Pacific Railroad, has brought those States in close connection with us. The completion of this road makes our railroads foot up in round numbers about 45,000 miles; thus binding every section together by the most rapid means that our industry can devise. We will now be in daily communication with our brethren of the East and South, and will give them a portion of our population who have amassed fortunes here and desire to spend them in the lap of luxury, and will receive in return thousands of our earnest workers, who come here to assist in the development of our vast resources, and the mutual exchange of population thus constantly effected will make us from Maine to California, a homogeneous people. In connection with and preceding the Pacific Railroad, we have a telegraph line connecting with others, extending to the civilized world. So that to-morrow you can send a dispatch to the Russian Empire in three hours, by way of New York, London, Paris and Bremen, to Constantinople, which, in the days of steam, would require about ninety days by post, and would have taken in '76, about one year. All these improvements, with the rapid strides made in education, the high intelligence of the men, the beauty and high culture of the women, must secure to us the palm to be awarded the greatest nation on the face of the earth. The extravagance of the times, however, of our Government and study their simple republican style of living, and while it is not necessary that we impose upon ourselves their endurance of hardship, it would be well to adopt, to a great extent, imitate their frugal examples. Let us educate the people up to a higher standard of morality; let us instill into the minds of the rising generation a more pure and holy patriotism than that which now prevades the masses; let our public servants know that we require of them some more substantial things than their love of country than mere pleas of devotion while they are sucking the life's blood out of the main artery of the nation—the treasury. Let us resolve that the dangerous doctrine of imperialism, now boldly and so openly advocated in the Eastern States, shall never prevail on this continent."

"We have recently passed through a great war, inaugurating a rebellion to maintain, by force of arms, the pernicious doctrine that a State has a right to secede. In that sanguinary struggle more than half a million of our fathers, sons and brothers, in both sections, were either killed or maimed for life. The North has lost nearly a quarter of a million in killed, died from wounds, and other causes. The telegraph tells us that the patriotic men and women of the East are gathering around our nation's dead to strew their graves with flowers. Thank God for the absence of the scourge of war upon this coast has deprived us of that privilege. But if we cannot strew their graves with flowers, can we not tender to their memories an offering that will be as grateful in the sight of Heaven as though we strewed the dead, beneath whose cold covering they repose, with flowers? These flowers made in education, but their heavy folds, with the torrid breeze of a single night, to-morrow's sun will find them blasted, withered, like the fond hopes of youth. They are too perishable to be emblematic of our reverence for our noble dead. Let us not forget that we owe to them a higher duty than simply to strew their graves with flowers, but as ever remember that we will best manifest our love to our lost dead by caring for their widows and orphans, and that we owe to posterity the transmission of the precious boon of Constitutional liberty, for which these noble men sacrificed their lives, and that we can best perpetuate and honor their memory by transmitting, unimpaired, to their posterity the heritage of liberty and Union for which they died. Then here to day, on this ground hallowed by our demonstrations, let us renew our devotion to that Union which is the bulwark of American liberty. Let us resolve that all these noble men shall not have died in vain. That we will bury every man, high or low, from place and power that shall interpose an obstacle to the full enjoyment of the fruits of victory for which those men so nobly fought and died, the complete restoration of the American Union, and the transmission of that Union to their posterity, so that when we of this generation are gathered to our fathers, our children will bless us, as we now bless and revere those who transmitted that Union to us. Then, rest from your labors, ye noble dead; your heroic deeds will live until the great Creator of the Universe shall proclaim the final disruption of this globe, and shall declare in thunder tones that time shall be no more. You have fought the nation's battles bravely, and have gone to your reward. Where is the man that does not envy you the meed of glory, that a grateful nation awards you?"

"How shall the brave who sink to rest by all their country's wishes bleed, When Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mold, Shere shall dress a sweeter sod Than fancy's feet has ever trod."

We have given but a brief synopsis of Mr. Dugan's oration, which throughout was received with applause, and notwithstanding its great length was listened to attentively to its close. After the oration, the Brass Band played "Hail Columbia" in a style that drew forth plaudits. Hon. Salustius Garfield, who happened to be

present, was then introduced, and addressed the audience in a few well chosen and eloquent remarks, which were greeted with applause. The Glee Club then gave "Our Fatherland," in most excellent style, after which the benediction by Rev. Mr. Boley, when the audience was dismissed. In the evening there was an exhibition of fireworks, of which the least said is the best. In fact, we think it more than probable that fireworks will form no part of the celebration at Walla Walla.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, 1869.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY LEGISLATURE.

Full returns show that in the House parties are equally divided—16 to 15. There is one or two contested seats the decision of which will settle the complexion of the House. The Council stands 3 democrats to 6 republicans. The Legislature meets on the first Monday in October and is limited to a session of 60 days.

THE democrats of San Francisco have voted by a large majority not to hold primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to county nominating conventions. A central committee, composed of two delegates from each Ward was elected, and the body thus made up is authorized to select delegates to the nominating conventions. It is claimed that this plan will obviate much of the corruption that attended the old system.

ANNA DICKINSON, the somewhat celebrated female advocate of negro equality, and other radical issues, has arrived at San Francisco, where she proposes to give a series of lectures. Should the gentle Anna receive the requisite encouragement, she will extend her lecturing tour to all the more important points on the Pacific coast. Now that the overland railroad affords such facilities for visiting this coast, we may expect to be overrun by the class of itinerant spouters of which Anna Dickinson and Wendell Phillips are types.

THE Portland Herald has again changed hands, and is now published by T. Patterson & Co., with Eugene Semple, Esq., as editor. The administration of Mr. Penoyer was anything but a success, and under the circumstances we regard the change as a decided improvement. The removal of Beriah Brown we deemed a mistake, and the subsequent career of that paper has only served to confirm this impression. Under Mr. B.'s administration the democratic party in Oregon was constantly gaining strength and in every contest with the radicals came out victorious. Since his dismissal the reverse of this has been the case, and not a single victory has illuminated the democratic horizon. With the change we trust we are to have a new series of democratic victories.

SCURRILOUS ATTACK.—Our citizens generally were disgusted with the scurrilous attack upon Judge Wyche, which appeared in the last issue of the Union. It is due to the editor of the paper to say that he was not the author of the offensive article, and that it was published against his earnest protest. Had the Judge remained here, we should not have deemed the foul libel worthy of notice, but in his absence we denounce it as utterly false and libellous in the last degree. The author of this article is a man who for years lived on Judge Wyche's bounty, and now turns round and stings the hand of his benefactor. It is said that the animal with long ears, after having drunk, gives a kick to the bucket; and it is on this principle that the ex clerk of the District Court throws dirt at the friend who no longer has favors to bestow. For such an exhibition of ingratitude, we have nothing but contempt, and dismiss the reptile by saying that—

"Pardon is for men, And not for reptiles—we have none for Johnson, And not repentance; things like him must sting, And higher beings suffer 'tis the charter Of life. The man who dies by the adder's fang, May have the crawler crush'd, but feels no anger 'Twas the worm's nature; and some men are In soul more than the living things of to-morrow."

AN ELEPHANT.—An old friend writing from the Atlantic States, says that the radicals in electing Grant made the mistake the man did when he won the elephant in a race—they don't know what to do with him. Destitute of every thing like statesmanship, he is self-concoited in the last degree, and in his own opinion competent to deal with the nicest questions of law or diplomacy. The result is, he is continually blundering and making mistakes that require all the ingenuity of his Cabinet to set right. His personal demeanor, also, is not calculated to inspire respect. Open to the reception of presents at all times, from a fast horse down to a box of cigars, it has come to be regarded that the making of gifts to the President is the surest passport to an appointment to office. Long lists of names of parties who have made donations to the President are published, and in nearly every instance it is shown that those who have thus "invested" have been the recipients of office—the value of which corresponds with nice exactness to the money value of their gifts to the President. The history of no former Administration exhibits such unblushing corruption, and as a result even honest radicals are disgusted with the prize they won in the last Presidential raffle. The effect of all this is to demoralize the radical party, and leave it a hopeless wreck sure to go down in the first political storm that sweeps over the land.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—Some changes should be made in the transmission of the California mails whereby they may be brought through at a reasonable rate of speed. To give an idea, the latest Sacramento Union received at this office is dated June 26th, whilst we have New York papers to the 1st of July. If the California papers would keep their circulation in the Northern country, they must devise some means to expedite the coast mails. As it is now they are away behind time, and their readers no longer depend upon them for the news. If they would change their arrangements so as to have the mail bags sent through by way of Winnemucca, they would effect a saving of at least one-half the time required by the Portland route. In this regard there seems to be a woeful ignorance on the part of Californians in regard to the geography of the Northern country. For instance, Wells, Fargo & Co., in making up their letter mail for Lewiston, I. T., send it by way of the railroad, and the result is our neighbors get their correspondence four or five days in advance of their Walla Walla friends. This mail passes directly through Walla Walla, and yet it never occurs to the San Francisco agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., that the most direct route to Lewiston is also the most direct route to Walla Walla. What is required, is to have all mail matter made up in California, intended for the country east of the Cascade range, sent by way of Winnemucca. If this is done, we shall receive our California exchanges in advance of the Eastern papers, as should be the case. As it is now, we can dispatch a business letter to New York and receive an answer, in less time than it requires to communicate with San Francisco. There is no reason why this state of affairs should continue, and we suggest to our California friends that a due regard to their own interests requires that they should take means to have the mails and express matter intended for this section of country, dispatched by the most direct route.

HONORABLE MURDER.—Mr. Henderson, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., furnishes us the particulars of a horrible murder at Lewiston, on the 4th of July. The difficulty originated as follows: The murdered man named Tom Duffey, had a squaw wife by whom he had a daughter who is now a young woman. A neighbor named Woods, a stable keeper, was intimate with Duffey's family, and had made improper overtures to his daughter. A quarrel followed, and Duffey happened to meet Woods on the morning of the 4th, high words passed between them. They were then separated, but meeting again later in the day when Duffey was under the influence of liquor, the quarrel was renewed, and blows having passed Woods drew a knife and cut Duffey across the face. The latter then started to run, but was followed and literally cut all to pieces. The wounded man survived his injuries about five hours when death came to his relief. Woods was arrested and for a time was in jail about lynching him, but in the end better counsel prevailed and it was determined to leave the prisoner in the hands of the law.

THE ISSUES IN TENNESSEE.—Our readers have already been made aware, says the Sacramento Reporter, that there are two opposing republican candidates for Governor in Tennessee—Colonel Stokes and Senter, the present Governor, who seeks re-election. The only issue between them appears to be that of enfranchisement. Senter openly declares in favor of enfranchising every tax-paying citizen, while Stokes favors it only after a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and when it can be done safely. Senter's policy would admit a great many rebels to the ballot without apprehension of danger, and it has the sanction of Brownlow and all his friends in Tennessee.

PARTISAN CLAP-TRAP.—It is frequently asserted, says the Call, that the outcry made as to the probabilities of Chinese suffrage in the United States is mere 'partisan clap-trap.' The same parties said the same thing four years ago about those who asserted the probabilities of negro suffrage; yet negro suffrage is now a fixed fact in one-half of the States of the Union, and the influences and interests which established negro suffrage are now energetically at work in favor of measures the logical result of which, if successful, will be the establishment of Chinese suffrage.

Too Hot For Him.—The Nashville (Tenn) Union states that Parson Brownlow is disgusted with Washington and wants to give up his place in the Senate to Horace Maynard, in order to be made Governor of Tennessee again. Upon this the N. Y. Herald remarks that the idea that Washington is too hot a place for the Parson is pretty good evidence that brimstone and faggots will have to be piled up in extra quantities in the other place in order to make it at all comfortable for him when he gets there.

THE Catholic Church has inaugurated a system for the education of the colored population of the South to the Catholic religion, and they are slowly and quietly, but surely carrying on the work. A religious society of ladies known as 'Sisters of St. Joseph,' have been laboring in Savannah, Georgia, for a year or more, for the education and conversion of the colored people, and the result has been that some forty or fifty have been converted during the year.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Chicago Post, a leading radical organ of the West, has the following mysterious paragraph about our new Minister to France: "Dr. Mary Pickenbaugh of St. Louis, will accompany Minister Washburne abroad, in pursuit of health. She is a very estimable lady, and—handsome!"

FRED. DOUGLAS has applied for the admission of his youngest son to the Naval Academy.

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT?—None are so loud in their professions of loyalty as the republican party. If we ask them to whom this loyalty is due, they say to the Government. It seems to be a matter of doubt to some whether we have a Government, or, if we have, what it is. During the war it was asserted that the President was the Government; any one who differed with the President was immediately set down as a traitor; whoever opposed his policy was a traitor or rebel. After Mr. Johnson had succeeded to the Presidency, we were taught that the President was a mere cipher, and that Congress was the Government. Afterwards it came to pass that the Senate of the United States was the Government. Now, since General Grant has assumed the reins, there appears to be no settled idea as to whether there is any Government at all, or, if there is one, none can tell whether its powers are vested in Congress, or the people. All idea of a government administered according to the provisions of the old Constitution, which was the foundation of our Government, appears to be perfectly obsolete. Laws are passed and being enforced for the gratification of men's passions, for the advancement of individual interests for the consolidation of capital, and for centralization of power. From the present aspect, it appears that we have no Government to which to be loyal.—Sacramento Reporter.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Wm. Preston had one of his feet so badly mashed by a timber at the Messrs. Hamiltons' new wharf recently, that he was compelled to go on crutches. Mr. Harris, of King's Valley, was severely crippled by an ax in his own hands. A few days since Mr. B. Magill, while shoeing a wild horse, had a nail run into his leg, inflicting an ugly wound. On last Monday night Mr. W. T. Barnes, of this place, while chasing a cow, run a nail entirely through his foot. He had on a thin shoe at the time. These parties are all so as to be around at present.—Corvallis Gazette.

SEWARD'S OPINION.—A New York paper of a recent date gives the following: Mr. Seward doesn't think much of General Grant's Administration, and we dare say Grant's Administration doesn't think much of him. He regards the present President and Cabinet as the weakest the country has ever had, and he anticipates that a political thunder-storm will soon disrupt the whole concern—the Cabinet, not the country—and then there will be a chance for the appreciation of some great men who have latterly not been held in the esteem their wisdom has merited.

CRAWFORD IS A HUMBUG.—The Lapor Union, referring to the Crawford nominations in Sierra, says: 'The Crawford plan seems to please the people and the winning candidates, but the beaten ones fail to see any beauty or sense in the new fangled political jigger. They are like a chap in Grass Valley who wanted to know 'what old man Crawford knew about elections in this part of the country.'

ACUTE and chronic rheumatism, as well as gout, generally affect the joints, but other more vulnerable parts are also subject to their attacks. They are generally caused by vitiated blood, which is produced by derangement of the digestive organs. The most effective remedy that can be used for curing these painful affections, is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Compound. It remedies speedily and efficaciously, which will eradicate the disease, and remove the cause.

THE republicans of Ohio have nominated Hayes, for Governor; J. C. Lee, for Lieutenant Governor; S. S. Warren, Treasurer; Luther Jay, Supreme Judge; F. B. Bond, Attorney General.

DRAMATIC READING.—Miss M. Fields, late of Bates' troupe, Portland, will give a dramatic entertainment, at Bank Exchange Hall, on Saturday of next week. The entertainment will consist of readings from the poets, recitations, &c. Full particulars in our next issue.

BIRTH. On Sunday morning, July 4th, 1869, the wife of BENJ. GRANY, Esq., of a son, weighing over 10 pounds.

(The editor has been requested to name this boy, and proposes that he be called Jefferson, in honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Commencing life on a day sacred to patriotism, it can scarce be otherwise than that he will grow up as honor to his parents and a credit to his country.)

DR. L. C. KINNEY, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND DRUGGIST, North side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d.

HAVING HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE as Physician and Surgeon in the employ of the Government, holds himself in readiness to attend professional calls at any hour. EUGENE CROWNE, and PAT. ENT. MEDICINES, always on hand, and for sale at reduced rates. 301f

UNDERTAKER. Hearse Free of Charge! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND TO ALL business in the line of Undertaking. And in all cases guarantee moderate charges. CARPENTER SHOP. All orders in the way of BUILDING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to. Shop, corner of First and Alder streets, nearly opposite Glassford's Planning Mill. JOHN PICARD, 30-4f

NOTICE. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Eugene Crowne and Frank Stone is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Crowne will still continue the business at the old stand, is alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm. FRANK STONE, 30w2

Outstanding County Scrip. FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING orders are in the County Treasury: 400 Jan. 25, 1865, R. W. Shirlock, \$25 50 429 March 22, 1865, E. E. Taylor, 50 00 431 April 5, 1865, 50 00 438 April 5, 1865, 50 00 447 a good stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PAT. ENT. MEDICINES, always on hand, and for sale at reduced rates. 301f

Notice to Tax Payers. THE TAX LIST FOR 1869 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection. A. KYGER, County Treasurer, 29-4f

THE TAX LIST FOR 1869 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection. A. KYGER, County Treasurer, 29-4f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Now on Exhibition at

ADAMS BROS'S,

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,

CARPETING

Groceries, Crockery, Lard,

FLOUR

AND

MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES,

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

ADAMS BROTHERS,

Walla Walla, April 16, 1869

NEW STORE!

JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. BEESE'S WARE-HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

Window Glass,

Paints, Oils,

Wall-Paper,

&c., &c., &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP, FOR CASH!

All Kinds of

PRODUCE.

Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Walla Walla, April 16, 1869.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

SHOEING SHOP.

MR. P. M. LYNCH HEREBY NOTICES HIS friends and the public that he continues in the WAGON MAKING BUSINESS at the old stand, upper end of Main street, adjoining the bridge, where he is prepared to do

All Kinds of Blacksmithing,

At the Lowest CASH PRICES.

Wagon Shop.

Having bought out John Doyell's Wagon Shop, I am now prepared to do everything in the line of WAGON MAKING. Will always keep on hand a fine 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, - \$0 to \$8 00

EASTERN TIMBER

Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. Having in my employ one of the very best wagon-makers on the coast, I can guarantee all work turned out of my shop. I have also a N. Y. hand in my Blacksmith shop, and have every facility for getting up work that cannot be surpassed.

To meet the requirements of the times, SHOEING will be done at the following low rates. FOR CASH:

Horse Shoeing, - \$3 50

Setting Shoes, each - 50

Walla Walla, July 2, 1869.

REMOVAL.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY!

FOR THE PRESENT AND UNTIL THE COM- pletion of my fire-proof Brick Building, the WALLA WALLA BAKERY will be removed to the adjoining building, formerly occupied by Dr. Thibault, where I will be pleased to accommodate my friends with every thing in the line of

BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,

Confectionary, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Etc.

ALSO, AGENT FOR KANE'S CONCEN- TRATED SOAP, the greatest labor-saving article ever invented; a full supply of which will be kept constantly on hand. O. BRECHTEL, Main street, Walla Walla, 29-4f

O. S. SAVAGE, PRACTICAL PAINTER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, COLOR, PUTTY, GLUE, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c. &c. No 88 FRONT STREET Second Door from Corner of Washington PORTLAND, OREGON. ENTERPRISE LODGE, NO 2, 11 O' C. P. meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Hall on Alder street, above Second. Numbers in good standing are invited to attend. By order, N. G.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender notes.....74@74 1/2 New York Gold Quotations.....137 1/2

BISHOP LOOTENS, of Idaho, will preach in the Catholic Church, on Sunday next at 11, a. m. and in the evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A general invitation is extended.

H. M. JOHNSON, Esq., is understood to have retired from the editorial control of the Union. It is reported that D. J. Schneebly, Esq., formerly of the Oregon Spectator, is to succeed to the vacant post.

COMMENCED OPERATIONS.—Workmen are now engaged in removing the frame buildings lately occupied by O. Brechtel, proprietor of the Walla Walla Bakery, preparatory to putting up the two-story fire-proof building which that gentleman has decided to erect.

THANKS.—To O. Brechtel, of the Walla Walla Bakery, for his annual remembrance, in the shape of a huge Fourth of July pound cake, accompanied by several bottles of wine to wash it down. Mr. B. has always been a liberal friend of the printer, and as a consequence is one of our most successful business men.

Vote of Thanks.—At a meeting of the Fourth of July General Committee of Arrangements, Fireman's Hall in Walla Walla on the evening of the 3d inst., a vote of thanks was unanimously rendered to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company for their generous remittance of the freight bill, amounting to \$108, on their Fireworks for the annual celebration.

ARRESTED.—On the 2d of July Sheriff McAuliffe arrested a man named John Weaver, who was indicted by the last Grand Jury on the charge of having maliciously killed a horse, the property of S. M. Wait. This man was indicted and acquitted at the last term of the District Court on the charge of shooting at a man named Esnau. On this last charge it is thought that there is evidence that will ensure his conviction.

MAMMOTH VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—A few weeks since Mr. Schumaker, the locksmith, laid on our table a gooseberry, grown in his yard, which measured from end to end four inches and was three inches round. This week Dr. Herzog has surprised us by the presentation of a mammoth tomato plant which weighed when taken from the vine considerably over a pound. It was quite ripe, and had we one or two more of the same kind we should feast on tomatoes.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. Salucius Garfield, Delegate to Congress, will address his fellow citizens of Walla Walla, on to-morrow, (Saturday), at 1 p. m. Subject—"The Material Interests of Washington Territory." Should the weather be pleasant, the speaking will be at Roberts' Grove; if otherwise, at the Bank Exchange Hall, which has been engaged for the occasion. A general invitation is extended without regard to party, and it is hoped that there will be a full turnout to hear the distinguished orator discuss questions that concern every permanent settler in the country.

NEW MINES.—Rumors have been current of the discovery of new mines somewhere near Pierce City, but the exact locality has not been known with any certainty. The discoverer of these mines—writing to his friend, Mr. Harry Mackley, at Walla Walla—says the diggings are on Reed's Creek, a small stream running between Cow Creek and the North Fork of the Clearwater. The diggings are described as not very rich, though they pay from \$3 to \$7 per day to the hand. There is plenty of ground, such as it is, but nothing big; the gravel pros- pects from top to bottom, and there is from one to six feet of it. There is a good trail to the mines and no difficulty about finding the way. The discoverer asks his friend "not to get up any excitement about the mines, but to come up right away."

AN ACCESSION.—Mr. LaDow, for many years a prominent member of the Minnesota bar, has just arrived in Walla Walla Valley, and proposes to locate here permanently. Mr. LaDow traveled by railroad to Ogden, and then to this point by private conveyance. Mr. L. describes part of the railroad as very dangerous, but thinks that by this time the worst places have been repaired, and the road made ordinarily safe. This year we need scarce expect to gain any large accessions to our population by railroad, but with another year the current will set this way, and we will begin to realize the advantages of the railroad. This gentleman is a brother of Dr. LaDow, formerly of Walla Walla, and has been induced to visit this coast mainly on his recommendation. We trust that Mr. L.—who, by the way, is a thorough democrat—will find it convenient to locate permanently in Walla Walla Valley.

FIREMEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday afternoon, immediately after the procession had been dismissed, the members of Washington Engine Company, with their invited guests, repaired to the Company's meeting room, where a most bountiful collation had been provided for the firemen and their friends. Among the guests were the Mayor and City Council, Hon. Salucius Garfield, Delegate to Congress, Hon. F. P. Dugan, and several other gentlemen. The head of the table was occupied by General James McAuliffe, Mayor of the City, and at a special table the invited guests were seated. The more substantial part of the collation being disposed of, the champagne was uncorked, and toasts and speeches were in order. In reply to a complimentary toast, Mr. Garfield responded very handsomely, and among other good things said that with the close of the election on the 7th of June he ceased to be a partisan and became the representative of the people of the whole Territory. At the close of Mr. G.'s remarks, Mr. Newell was called for, but excused himself from making a speech on the ground that he had lost all faith in the efficacy of speech-making. A few weeks back he had endeavored to drown Mr. Garfield out in a deluge of words, but that instead of succeeding they were there to witness that Mr. G. came back imbued by the voice of the people and clothed with the highest honors of his country. In view of this failure the speaker was disposed to relinquish the practice of oratory, and trust to that other weapon which was "lighter than the sword." Mr. N. concluded with a sentiment complimentary to N. T. Caton, Esq., President of the Company, who responded neatly and eloquently, and closed up by toasting the orator of the day, F. P. Dugan, Esq., who responded in his usual forcible style. In their entertainment the firemen were particularly successful, and all left the room with the feeling that they had participated in a feast of reason and flow of soul.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Date to July 3.

(Compiled from the Associated Press.)

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Chicago, July 2.—The Tribune's Washington special says that the report of Messrs. Warren and Wilson, on the Union Pacific Railroad was received by the Secretary to-day, and will probably be given to the press in a few days. It appears that these two gentlemen did not take the same view of their instructions as Morris did, and their report instead of being on the whole road, as his was, is only upon a section of about one hundred miles at the junction of the two roads. It was said at the Secretary's office that Morris was neither desired nor expected to report upon the whole road, and his discussion on our railroad policy, past, present and future, is nothing but an outbreak of his zeal, which he must have repressed if he paid the least attention to his instructions.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Philadelphia, June 30.—The President of the Irish Republic Association of Pennsylvania, in a card just issued, states that efforts are being made to pack the Irish Republican Convention at Chicago on the 4th of July with Irish democrats from this and other States. No delegate from Pennsylvania will be admitted to the Convention unless with credentials made out and signed by the proper authorities. The convention will not assemble in the interest of any clique; on wing of Irish American politicians, but to give support to the Government on principles of universal suffrage; protection to the American Union; the social and political elevation of the Irish race in both hemispheres.

New Orleans, July 1.—The Congressional committee of investigation into the conduct during the November elections in this city and State, consisting of Strader of Ohio, Beaman, of Michigan and Kerr of Indiana, will adjourn to-day, the last witness being Gov. Warmouth. The committee has been in session continuously for a month, sitting daily for seven or eight hours. It has examined some five hundred witnesses from every quarter of the State, embracing five contested election cases. The most important of the testimony relates to the disturbance in this city and the parishes of Bossard and St. Bernard. Much relates to a secret order known as Knights of the White Camellia.

New York, July 2.—The Union Republican General Committee, to-night, adopted resolutions censuring Marshal Barlow, and demanding his removal, on the ground that he had not appointed a republican to any office in his gift.

Richmond, July 2.—A barbecue was given by Mr. Walker, to the Conservatives at Vaux Hall's Island, adjoining this city. About three o'clock p. m., the chain bridge leading to the Island was so crowded that it gave way, carrying down about sixty persons. Cal. Branch, a prominent broker and conservative, candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed. Also a policeman, who was stationed on the bridge to prevent the crowd from rushing on. Seven colored men were fatally injured.

NEW YORK NEWS.

Chicago, July 1.—A Tribune's New York special says the captured Cuban expedition cost the Cuban Junta \$90,000. Leading Cubans say that they are not discouraged, and will fit out another expedition as soon as possible.

The appearance of Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, in Court, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, caused much discussion in legal and business circles. The District Attorney argued that the Court had no right to release on bail a State prisoner, after final action by the Court. He said if Judge Barnard did release Ketchum on bail, it would be the first time such a thing was ever done, and the last. The prisoner's counsel based his argument for the release of Ketchum on technical grounds. He was sentenced for forgery, while the indictment charged that he attempted to pass forged checks, which was another offense. Many of Ketchum's friends were in Court. The prisoner does not seem to have suffered from his confinement.

New York, June 2.—Ketchum, the forger, was remanded to prison to serve out his sentence. The counsel of the prisoner stated that the latter did not desire release. He considered that the sentence was deserved, but the proceedings were brought about by his father.

Washington, July 2.—Ex-President Johnson was serenaded to night. He made a speech and said he believed the time would come ere long, when the people would be aroused to the importance of preserving the great principles which have been overthrown and trampled on expressing the belief that the day was not far distant when they would meet under more auspicious circumstances. He was much applauded.

TERRIBLE STORM IN KANSAS. St. Louis, July 1.—Advices from Kansas in regard to the late storm and freshet in that State, say that in the neighborhood of Junction City and west of there the flood is reported as greater than any other since the settlement of the State. Bridges were carried away, houses destroyed and many lives lost. The greatest disaster occurred on Chapman Creek, thirteen miles west of Junction City, where several houses were washed away and thirteen persons known to be drowned. It is supposed that a number of others perished. The rise in the stream was sudden and unexpected, and before the residents of the Valley were aware of danger, they were surrounded by water and all chance to escape cut off. It is reported that numbers escaped by climbing trees, and in that situation they were awaiting the decline of the flood.

At Manhattan fourteen dead bodies were seen floating down the river. The railroad bridge over Chapman Creek has gone, another at Eureka, and the new railroad bridge just completed on the southern branch of the road across Smoky Hill Fork, opposite Junction City, was swept away. At Topeka the pontoon bridge and the bridge at Chisum are severely damaged and in a dangerous condition. In other sections of the country many streams are full. If the present weather continues the crops in that section will suffer badly.

Memphis, July 2.—An earthquake this morning was felt at Holly Springs, and Madison, Ark. The vibration lasted half a minute.

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, Etiquers 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. April 30, 1899. 267

EMPIRE HOTEL,

DALLES CITY, OREGON.

THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE for the accommodation of the public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with five 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 the only

Best in the Market.

PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An OMNIBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the house.

J. B. E. O. H. E. G. E. 331y

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Superior accommodations for Families. Each beds furnished with a Spring Mattress.

Travelers always be sure of finding a comfortable home while in Walla Walla, May 7, 1890. 261f.

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White's No Building, Morrison Street, between 1st and 2nd, Portland.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Where An S. Sirey, late of the Portland Club Rooms, as Harry W. Warren, of the Mount Hood Saloon, in Walla Walla, will always be found to cater to the special taste of their friends. 251f

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LOCATED ON THE DIRECT STAGE ROUTE from Miles City to Umatilla, Walla Walla, etc. The bridge has very recently been almost entirely reconstructed in the most durable manner, and the toll road put in perfect order. Any one desirous of purchasing good paying property on reasonable terms will apply to

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Forward & Commission Merchants, LEWISTON, I. T.

WILL DRIVE COMMISSIONS OF GOODS to be forwarded to the Mines.

Matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Mark Goods care of P. & I. Lewiston. 46-y

JOE PENNAT, GEO. F. BUTLER, Wholesale & Retail

Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS. Lewiston, I. T. Jan 25, 1899. 7-6m

UNERTAKING,

AT GREAT REDUCED PRICES.

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

Coffin-trimmings Kept for Sale.

Place business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 267f CAL. WINESET.

LUBER YARD!

DRUMMEK REYNOLDS & Co.'s MILL IS now in operation. Lumber exchanged for Grain and Stg.

ICES AT THE YARD: Common Ice.....\$27 50 Clear ".....40 00 Common ".....18 00

TEAMS WITTED to haul lumber. Mill is eighteen miles in town, and is turning out the best quality of ice.

Yard is situated below the jail on Main Street. 25 1m O. P. LACY, Agent.

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By order, be Common Council. 27-4w LEW. DAY, Clerk.

om. Tierney's

LIVEN AND FEED STABLE. MAIN St. opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, W. Walla, Good Stabling and plenty of Feed furnished. Also,

Buggies and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the reasonable terms. 427y

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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, BORDERES,

WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PATTERNS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND FIXTURES.

English & American Paper & Borders, (All shades and prices.)

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOLDING. Also, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Glue, Lime and Kalsomine, and Paper VARNISHES.

Paints Mixed to Order. WINDOWS, WINDOW SASH, AND GLASS, ALL SIZES.

Walla Walla and Eastern Trade

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 Oriental Hotel. 17m

REMOVAL!

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

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,) 4

