

\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

VOLUME VII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1868.

NUMBER 32.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year.....\$5.00
Three Months.....2.50
Single Copies.....25

Rates of Advertising:
One square (ten lines or less) four insertions.....\$6.00
For each additional insertion.....1.00
Two squares or more per square.....30.00
Half yearly per square.....15.00
Advertisements of one-fourth of a column or more will be inserted by special contract.

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"TEACH ME THY WAY."

O, Thou unseen Eternal One,
Whom myriad worlds obey—
Whose being is—whose will is done,
Where'er the rays of star or sun
Through the wide realms of ether run.
"Teach me Thy way."
At morn, when first Thy golden beams
Thy glorious world display,
When'er the bill Thy sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some bright isle in happy dreams:
"Teach me Thy way."
At evening when Thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale, and mountain tall,
And stream, and lake, and forest—all
Grow sombre with Thy mantling pall:
"Teach me Thy way."
Nor less, when in life's solemn hour,
Are sleeping silently,
The weary bee in thy flower,
The wild bird in his greenwood bower,
And souls 'neath that or princely tower:
"Teach me Thy way."
When by the summer blast,
The fields and woods are gay,
And in a robe of verdure drest;
When the wild winds have sunk to rest,
The waves are still in Ocean's breast:
"Teach me Thy way."
Or when Thou stretchest forth thine arm,
In awful majesty,
In wintry skies of climate warm,
Behold about the unseen form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm:
"Teach me Thy way."
Maker of all—earth, sea, and air—
Ruler of night and day,
Long as I live beneath Thy care,
While goodness keep and mercy spare,
Be ever this my heartfelt prayer:
"Teach me Thy way."
And when life's fleeting hours are past;
When in eternity
The undying soul on Thee is cast,
O, take me to Thyself at last,
And through that endless, unknown vast,
"Teach me Thy way."

INITIATION CEREMONIES.

A chap was taken from a lager beer saloon, where he got tight without knowing that lager would intoxicate, and put through a cold-water treatment by the Good Templars, recently. He "peaches" on the Templars, and gives the following expose of their initiation ceremony, which we doubt slightly, but give for what it is worth: In the first place, the victim for initiation is blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider-press, and pressed, for five minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drunks." He is then taken out of the cider-press, and by means of a force-pump, gorged with cistern water; after which a sealing plaster is placed over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room—the choir at the same time singing the cold-water song. He is now taken out of the barrel, and hung up by the heels till the water runs through his ears. He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water. A cold water bath is then furnished him; after which he is showered with cistern water. He is then made to read the Water Work act ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading; after which the old oaken bucket is hung around his neck, and fifteen sisters, with squirt-guns, deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat a peck of snow, while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles. He is then run through a clothes-wringer; after which he is handed a glass of cistern water, and his boots are filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is again taken out, and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes-wringer, and becomes a Good Templar.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The New York Tribune shows that on the 1st of June the National debt proper was over \$2,643,000,000; that the current expenses of Government are nearly \$300,000,000 per annum; that the revenues are falling off, and adds, it is morally certain that the debt will be heavier four months hence than it is to-day. The Tribune denounces Congress for having voted to increase the pay of all civil government employes in Washington twenty per cent. thus for the benefit of the few taxing the many.

To Complete the Triumph.

An extract of a letter from Senator Sumner is published in which he declares that the election of a negro to one of the Houses of Congress is required to complete the triumph! To complete what triumph, we would ask of the radicals? Is it necessary that a negro be elected to Congress to prove that the Constitution now throws its protecting arms over every State in the Union? To prove that the Union is restored, that secession is no longer claimed as a right, that the rebellion is put down, that slavery is abolished, that the rebel debts are repudiated, that the nation is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that peace is begging recognition? No. All that is known and the evidence is daily before the eyes of that incarnation of fiendish malignancy who demands one more triumph, who would be satisfied with no triumph which leaves one of the native white race of the South living, but as beggars and wanderers in the land. It is necessary that a negro be elected to Congress to prove the utter degradation to which the radicals have forced the South, to prove that the white is enslaved and the black elevated, to place in Congress the black face and woolly head as a monument upon which the American and the stranger can gaze and be reminded of the past, that there once sat a statesman of so great eminence, worth and virtue, as to be almost a demigod to his people, and admired and respected by the world, and because that people did not equally admire Charles Sumner, they are crushed, and that he has power to put a representative of the lowest race of humanity in the seat as a triumph of evil passions, and a starting mockery of woe. Will the radical triumph then be complete? Will the election of a negro Representative, Senator or President satisfy them? No. The spirit which asks it, asks not that it elevate the negro, or that some great and good man of that race, of acquirements wide and varied, with oratorical powers equalling Clay or Webster, or with stability of character and judgement like Washington, or the firmness and foresight of Jackson, not that some such man exists whom they would like to elevate to a position commensurate with his worth, but that it may show how deeply they have degraded the white, how thoroughly and completely the party has triumphed over its opponents, and for this one of the basest of the degraded race would be preferred to any other. This spirit, even then, finding that the white race of the South is not entirely destroyed, nor crushed to earth, will continue its insults and oppressions, and demand other triumphs, until none of the hated race will dare raise its head. This is the radical programme. Do the reasoning people of that party wish to follow the cowardly and malignant Sumner in his pursuit of revenge? We do not believe they do. Sumner and his fellows are reckoning without their host, and will find their pet schemes frustrated.—*Sacramento Reporter.*

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.

A French physician publishes a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feeling more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud howl, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterward. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain. Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sobs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief—on the part of children as well as of older persons—and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety valves through which Nature discharges her surplus steam.

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY AROSE.

A little difficulty arose in the Methodist conference at Chicago concerning the disposition of the colored delegates. One of the brethren, amid much applause, invited them to partake of his hospitality. The morning he stated to the conference that it wasn't exactly convenient for him to keep them longer, and they were sent to a cheap colored boarding-house for the remainder of the time.

ONE GRANT MAN.

We met on the street the other day, a man whom we had noticed as being an inveterate smoker of late. We said "why do you smoke so much John?" He replied "me allee same as Grant allee time smoke." We put him down as committed to Grant and Colfax.—*Grass Valley Union.*

A PRETTY COQUET.

It was a pretty conceit of a romantic father whose name was Rose, and who named his daughter "Wild," so that she grew up under the appellation of "Wild Rose." But the romance of the thing was sadly spoiled when she married a man by the name of "Ball."

THE INTOXICATION OF ANGER.

Like that of the grape, shows us to others, but hides us from ourselves.

New York has two thousand policemen.

The North Missouri River.

There is an air of vastness and wildness about the broad prairies, swelling hills, pointed buttes, and rugged bluffs, alternately clasping the turbid waters of the Missouri, which cannot fail to impress the most unimaginative traveler. The millions of acres of virgin soil, stretching away thousands of miles beyond the limit of human vision, turned by no plough, untrod by no wild men, or beasts—engender a more vivid realization of the mighty resources of the Republic and its wondrous future, than all the books that have been written, or statistics that have been compiled. From the Big Sioux river for hundreds of miles the scenery is nearly the same. Cottonwood groves with a luxuriant undergrowth fringe the stream; and its banks are alternately high or low, where the waters have eaten out the sides of lofty bluffs, or out their way through the alluvial soil of prairie and meadow. Where, at intervals, the timbered lands cease, and the hard, dry soil gives the eye full sweep, the landscape is composed of a series of round hills, disappearing at last, blue and hazy in the distance. The rare, pure air here exceeds the limit of human vision; and he whose judgment is most acute will scarcely fail to be deceived in regard to the height and distance of these elevations from one another. Should he ascend the frowning bluff above him, he will see just beyond another bill the counterpart of the one he is on, save that it is in appearance a little higher. Clambering that, another just beyond presents the same peculiarities. So that it is very easy for the novice to go astray, owing to the absence of trees and crags, which he might use for fixed landmarks. For mile after mile, perhaps, these endless hills, all conical, barren and covered with a fine alkaline earth, will follow the river, their sides furrowed and gullied by torrents, and then yord by the dash of the stream, and then yield all at once to a broad prairie, green with the grass of spring, or blackened by fire. Farther north the hills become buttes, oblong, conical, pointed and fantastic, as if shaped by some gigantic hand in hours of sport with nature. They rise like watch-towers over their less delicately fashioned neighbors, and provoke astonishment at their symmetry, and wonder at their number. These hills and buttes are not without their attendant ravines, washed and rent by torrents which, perhaps, centuries ago, when rain was more plentiful than now, first poured down their bed. The rapid streams which feed the Missouri, dashing in from the interior of Nebraska, the Black Hills of Wyoming, the snowy mountains of Montana, and the wide expanse of British America, have also worn their channel between hill and hill—have tossed the rocks aside before them, and rush over sand and pebbles to mingle their clear water with the muddy stream. One of these rivers deserves at least a passing notice. It takes its name—Cannon Ball—from the curious boulders, perfectly spherical to the eye, which, as if shot into the bluff near its mouth, lie half exposed to view. Many of them are scattered upon the shore, single, double and tripple, apparently growing from one another like polypi from the parent animal. Here is a fertile field for the researches of the geologist and savan.

Varied and picturesque as the landscape

is below the Yellowstone, the most startling and majestic handiwork of nature is shown in the last few hundred miles below Fort Benton. Ragged and desolate bluffs—mountains, perhaps—covered with magnificent petrifications and fossils, frown down upon the river and compress it into such a narrow channel, that it seems like a silver thread winding at their feet. Heaved up in some grand convulsion of nature, tipped and seamed by red scorice, and showing other marks of volcanic origin, barren, rugged and monstrous, they seem fit portals to a region of eternal fire and devastation, and the traveler looks with awe about him for the infernal motto—
"All hope, abandon ye, who enter here."
But these seared and ugly piles of earth, ashes and stone, are fittingly here, for after the contemplation of their desolation, the traveler passes with exquisite pleasure to the beauty which is soon exposed to his view. Here are
"Temples, piles and palaces, stupendous,"
carved out of the solid rock, as if by some enchanter's hand. Mimic cathedrals, adorned with dome, spire, column, entablature, and architectural, leaning towers, lone pinnacles and pagodas, ruined castles, battlements, arched monuments, and a thousand fantastic shapes are mingled in rich profusion. The glories of the Fata Morgana, of Italian story, find their realization amid the wilds of Montana. When the moon peeps through the clouds, and these massive wonders carved out of the pale, gray stone, delight the eye in all their glory of light and shade, the observer will say, in full accord with the poet—
"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
Go 'till it be the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout the ruins gray."
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oval glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately
Seen framed of ebon and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die.
* * * * *
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view Saint David's ruined pile;
And, home returning, soothe thy woe,
Was never soe so sad and fair."

From the natural wonders the journey to

Benton is short, and this completed, and the snow-capped mountains glistening in the distance, the tourist will disembark, feeling sorry that he has let so many years go by without a knowledge of the beauties and novelties of the North Missouri.—*Montana Herald.*

A WOMAN IN AUSTRIA

recently gave birth to four female infants.

Extracts from Dr. Bellows' Letters.

FRANCE AND PARIS.

It is impossible to leave Paris or France without an increased sense of the material majesty of the nation and country. The American idea of France is derived too much from English prejudices to be correct; and we look at it too much in our generation through the feelings we have for its immediate government, to do justice to the permanent character which belongs to the people, and to appreciate the immense liberties and privileges which have been slowly wrested from the successive dynasties, and which no regime dares to invade. The industry of the country is so various, its ingenuity and tastes so pre-eminent, and its resources so rich and self-contained, that its wealth is easily accounted for, and cannot be readily diminished by bad government. But what is most impressive is the union of longevity with youth. Ages have stored up their accumulation of riches in architecture, arts, and public works. The country is teeming with agricultural labor and experience. Its wines, silks, and laces supply the world. Its importations are light, and its exportations enormous. Its people are sober, industrious and saving. Life is reduced in all its economies to a finished system. Waste or superabundance is unknown, the people bear the marks of general health, due to the wisdom of their personal habits, the mixture of labor and leisure, their aptness for recreation and their knowledge how innocently to mingle in social relaxations. A universal pride in their country and a devotion to its glory sustain the government in constant improvements, and the people find their freedom and happiness largely in the provision made for their daily enjoyment of out-door life in the midst of public gardens, abundant light and cheap music.

ZURICH AND LUERNNE.

The moment we struck Zurich we found ourselves in this mighty current of summer tourists and saw at once how deluged with travelers the land was. Lucerne is even more marked with this tide than Zurich. Its quay, commanding one of the loveliest prospects in the world, is wholly occupied by elegant hotels, crowded with guests. Its waters swarm with graceful and swift steamers hurrying to and fro from village to village, and ferrying this crowd of scenery hunters to various points of interest along these enchanting shores. Row-boats with gay awnings, keep up the appearance of an endless navy. The scene of constant recontres between acquaintances, ignorant of each other's whereabouts, but seemingly not more surprised to meet here than though it were in the streets of London or Paris. Indeed from every diligence or voiture in Switzerland one catches a bow from some familiar face, and is hardly astonished if our brother or next door neighbor opens the carriage door as he alights at a wayside inn. What Paris is as city, Switzerland is as a country, the spectacular center of all pleasure-seekers.

PRAGUE.

Prague is as prosperous as a city ridden by a stupid priesthood and population, and managed as an Austrian province, can be. It is divided between the rich and poor—like Bohemia itself, which has no middle class. The land is owned by nobles, or rich proprietors, in immense sections, over which are scattered a set of miserable peasants, who are a little better than the slaves of their employers. Sometimes a Prince or a Count owns a territory of a hundred square miles, and all the population upon it are really his vassals. It is not strange that ten thousand Bohemians have emigrated to America this year. I see them on the streets in wagons, making their way to the depot en route for America. Poor as they are, if they can only touch our shores with their last penny in their hands, they are saved men! Blessed haven to a population which all over Europe is landless and forlorn, and to whom their native soil offers no possible hope of relief from beggary and oppression. In Saxony I met not one beggar. Bohemia swarms with them.

AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam is picturesque in a certain sense. Its old gables, jutting forward and breaking the horizon with their scooped fronts; the circular shape of the streets; the mixture of land and water; the gleaming canals; the dark brick houses, with their dark green doors, their large windows and heavy iron stoops; the trees in the streets; the arching bridges; the charity girls on various foundations, all in their distinctive uniforms; the lumbering wagons; the occasional sledge—a carriage body on runners, drawn by a horse driven by a man on foot, who drops a greased rag now and then before the runners to lubricate their passage over the pavement; the peasants in their gilded bead ornaments and snowy caps; the sober citizens, unsmiling but gracious and formally polite—all give an air of much interest and novelty to the city.

AN OLD FARMER OF 70 YEARS SAYS

"that while much is said about the coldness and backwardness of the late Spring, we have had backward seasons before. On May 3, 1812, snow fell to cover the ground. The 8th of June, 1816, snow fell in Salem, Massachusetts, and in some parts of Vermont it fell to the depth of 1½ feet. The Summer of 1812 was very cold, and but little corn was raised in New England. The Summer of 1816 was remarkably cold; on the 20th of August a severe frost occurred, which entirely killed much of the corn in New Hampshire, and in September there was a heavy frost, which pretty much destroyed the corn throughout all New England."

The N. Y. Tribune says that New York has a population of one million.

IN be a Farmer's Wife.

I am a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet seventeen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen,
And when I am a woman grown, no city beau for me;
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.
I love a country life; I love the joyous breeze;
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds, the bleating flocks, make music sweet for me;
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.
I love to see the chickens skip, I love to milk the cows,
I love to hear the farmer's boys whistling at the plow;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me;
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.
Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
Mid dusky walls and dusky streets to ramble up and down;
But flowery banks, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me;
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

GREELEY ON GRANT.

A short time before the Chicago Convention, Greeley in an article, published in the New York Tribune, got off the following, in answer to those who were favoring Grant's nomination:
"They insist that Grant shall be made the immediate and unopposed candidate of the republican party. We venture to ask the reason. Here we stand with hat in hand, ready to shout, and only too happy to find something to shout over. What is the reason of the hurrah business? 'Well,' says one, 'Grant is a soldier.' 'Good,' we reply; 'Three cheers for Grant, the Soldier, the great soldier of the war.' And so we go on cheering for Sheridan and Sickles, and Pope and Meade, Sherman and Thomas, and for the whole Army Register, so great is our enthusiasm. But we cannot make the whole Army Register Presidents, and on that list one man is as good as another. Thus the 'soldier' reason falls. If our candidate is to have only so many stars and buttons, let us drop twenty names in a hat and draw. Perhaps we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. 'Give us Grant, because we can elect him.' Again that cowardly argument. Friends, is there anything in this great party but office-hunger? Is the chief end of man the post-office and revenue service?"

SHALL THE NEGRO RULE?

One of the speakers in Chicago, takes square grounds in favor of negro rule. There can be no dodging the negro issue now. If Grant shall be elected, the first object of the radical party will be to secure the permanent ascendancy of the black element in the South. It will cost us more to do this than it did to set the negroes free. And when it is done, what right have we to expect better results than we see in Hayti and every other place under negro domination? The Northern radicals will feel obliged to conform their actions to the views of their Southern allies, and so we shall get practically a negro government for the whole country. The success of the democratic party leaves the negro upon precisely the same basis as every white man, except they shall not participate in any government without the consent of the State in which he resides. If Maine, Michigan or Texas please to enfranchise their negroes and make them eligible to office, no outsider will object. But the federal government will do nothing about the question of suffrage, as it has no right to do under the Constitution. Shall the negroes rule us?—*Quincy Herald.*

NAPOLEON'S VIEW OF TREATING A WIFE.

The first Napoleon wrote to his brother Louis: "Your wife is an excellent and virtuous woman, yet you make her unhappy. Allow her to dance as much as she likes; 'tis the fashion of the age. My wife is forty years old; from my camp I tell her to go to balls. Yet your wish is that your wife only just twenty, and in the flush of youth, should shut herself up and spend her days like a nurse in dressing her baby. You are too much a master at home, and not enough in your government. Make the mother of your children happy. There is but one way—show her a great deal of esteem and confidence. Unluckily your wife is a virtuous woman. She is a coquette, she would lead you by the nose. You should have a wife such as some I know of. She would put you down and keep you at her feet. It is not my fault if she has not done so already."

DAILY RELIGION.

Mr. Spurgeon says of the manner in which true religion manifests itself in daily life: "I have no faith in that woman who talks of grace who uses no soap at home. Let the buttons be mended, let the children's socks be mended, let the lurost mutton be done to a turn, let the handkerchiefs be sewed on, and home be happy as home can be; and then when the cannon balls, and the marbles, and even the grains of sand, are all in the box, even then there will be room for these little deeds of love and faith which in my Master's name, I seek and do by doing common actions in heavenly spirit, and then, if your daily calling only leaves you cracks and crevices of time, fill these up with holy services. To use the Apostle's words. 'As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men.'"

OWNS UP.

The Boston Post's Washington dispatches say: "Wade had been consulting a medium for some days past, who has invariably told him he could not be discovered Johnson's successor, nor would she discover any chance for him at Chicago. Wade now owns up and professes confidence in spiritual communications. Like Wilson, he ridicules the nomination of Colfax, and says 'the party has gone to h—l.'"

Pen and Scissors.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is now the only man living who was ever elected to the office of President of the United States.

One hundred and seventy-one German papers are published in the United States, of which 40 are dailies.

The emigrants to the United States from the province of Posenia, in Prussia, and especially from the district of Bromberg, are so numerous that, according to the German newspapers, several villages are entirely deserted.

IN PARIS, a widow of forty-five summers married a young man aged eighteen. By her first husband she had a son whose age at the time of her second marriage was twenty-one. She recently died and left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian.

ODD FISH.

A singular fish is found in the coast rivers of Alaska. It is about eight inches long, transparent, and the most fat of all the finny tribes. This fat, however, has not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but is like fresh lard. When these fish are dried, the Indians often turn them to a novel and practical account—burn them in the place of candles.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLOR.

working on one of the steamboats on the Alabama river, was asked the other day whether he was best off now or before he was free. He scratched his wool and said: "Wall, when I tumbled overboard before, the captain he stopped the ship, and put back and picked me up, and they gave me a glass of hot whisky and water, and then they gave me twenty lashes for falling overboard. But now if I'd tumble overboard, the captain he'd say, 'What's dat? Oh! only dat dam nigger—go ahead.'"

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

say Grant's fuglemen, aping their leader. Who hinders you? You have Congress by more than two thirds in either branch. The President is not in your way, for you can and do override all his vetoes. The Supreme Court is not in your way, for you can and do abridge its jurisdiction. The army is not in your way, for you have created Grant military dictator in the Southern desert which you have made in ten States, and call peace. These powers you have, and have had for three years, thus utterly unimpeded have you been on every hand. If you wanted peace, why didn't you?

A YANKEE RIDING ON A RAILROAD

was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend: "True, isn't it, Mr.—? I speak of Deacon Brown." "Y-e-s" replied the friend "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year; but I know he has twelve sawmills that all go by butter milk."

CAN ANY ONE TELL.

Can any one tell why men who can't pay small bills can always find plenty of money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among their acquaintances? Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washwomen and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready to play poker or seven-up? Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work, while the industrious and constantly employed wife is half starved? Can any one tell how it is that a poor tooper to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar or two a day for cigars, whisky and tobacco.

MORAL LIGHT IN THE FAMILY.

Show us a family of intelligent boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plenty. Nobody who has been without these private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the breakfast table; the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thus the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social light.

LOW DRESSES.

A society has been formed in Toulouse, France, for the abolition (elevation it ought rather to be) of "low-necked dresses." A local journal has already published the prospectus of the association, which includes a compact between lady members who are not dressmakers, to never wear low-necked dresses, and between those who are dressmakers, never either to wear low-necked dresses or to make them. The prospectus sets forth that it is unbecoming on the part of a Christian woman to exhibit her bare shoulders, and stigmatizes women who appear décolletées in public as "Pagas." Female society is henceforth to be divided (at Toulouse) into Christian women, wearers of high dresses, and Pagan women, wearers of low ones; and for women bent on Christian attire there are to be Christian dressmakers. It appears that the Pagans, instead of examining the new ideas philosophically, content themselves with accusing their Christian fellow-townsmen of scragginess.

National Democratic Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

Congress is expected to adjourn to day or to morrow.

EUGENE SEMPLE, a promising young lawyer, does the "local" of the Portland Herald.

THE Salem Record, a sprightly sheet, of the radical persuasion, has suspended publication.

THE Japs performing in London have produced the first baby of that nationality born out of Japan.

A NOBLE ESCORT.—Pendleton was escorted by New York by a delegation of Buckeyes, thirteen hundred strong.

ONE firm in New York rents out about 1,000 pianos, from which they receive an annual income of \$80,000.

WHEAT in southwestern Indiana is coming under the sickle in larger quantity and better quality than ever before.

JUST SO.—The Idaho World thinks that a man of "unapproachable character" must be nearly allied to the skunk family.

BLACK SPIRITS AND WHITE.—In the Chicago Convention which nominated Gen. Grant, there were nineteen negro delegates.

MARGARET ROBINSON, a colored woman, recently died in Schenectady at the extreme age of 108 years and 6 months. She was a native of Africa.

RECONSTRUCTION.—General Grant has recently ordered the installation of a full-blooded negro as Lieut. Governor of Louisiana. The radicals are not in favor of negro equality!

SPOONS.—A colored woman in New Orleans, by name of Butler, has very appropriately named her first born "Spoons," in honor of the great General who once ruled in that city.

WM. PISKNEY WHITE succeeds Reverly Johnson as U. S. Senator from Maryland. The new Senator is a bed-rock democrat, and if we mistake not will prove a thorn in the radical side.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The estimated cost of the great overland Pacific and Atlantic Railroad is \$100,000,000. Less than the annual interest saddled on the country by radical mismanagement.

GHOSTS.—For years the radicals have been haunting the minds of the party in general. The party seem to have left some very lively ghosts behind, as witness Ohio, Oregon, California, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Mississippi, New York. If these be ghosts, they strike terror to the radical heart.

RETRENCHMENT.—The amendments to the revenue bill provide for the discharge of seventeen hundred inspectors and collectors. This arrangement will work sad havoc with Howe, who was running the revenue department in this Territory solely with a view to his own nomination for Congress.

ON the first day of July the Government paid out \$35,000,000 in coin. The greater part of this vast sum went to bondholders who are exempt from taxation. Like the lilies of the valley, these bondholders "toil not, neither do they spin," but Solomon in all his glory never fared half so well as these pets of the radicals.

VERY STILL.—Somehow it is very still now since Johnson was impeached! Wade does not make such a bad President after all! In a few months we shall have cleared the house of all such folks—the radical party will keep on flailing out, growing less and beautifully less by degrees till there will be none so poor as to do it homage.

THE DIFFERENCE.—During Buchanan's administration the entire expenditures of the Government was less than \$80,000,000 per annum. Under our radical rulers the people are called upon to foot the bills to the tune of over \$300,000,000. Radicalism is rather an expensive luxury, and yet this is the party that is asking a new lease of power.

NEGROES IN CONGRESS.—The republicans of Mississippi have declared in convention, "that it is the duty of the party to organize as to secure a fair representation of the loyal people, both white and black, in Congress." Senator Sumner has already declared that the admission of negroes to seats in Congress will be the "crowning triumph."

ONE MORE TURN OF THE SCREW.—Congress has passed a bill increasing the pay of the clerks and other employees in the Departments at Washington 20 per cent. Thad Stevens engineered the bill. It is an old saying that the "Devil always takes care of his own," and it is on this principle that Stevens takes care of the radical clerks.

UNGRATEFUL.—The negroes in Mississippi have "gone back" on their radical friends, a majority of them having voted against the new Constitution and rejected the mongrel candidates. Reconstruction in Mississippi is a failure, and that State will again be remanded to military rule. To punish the darkeys we may expect to hear that they have been denied the blessing of the "bureau." Radicalism is out of luck.

Editorial Paragraphs.

THE CORRUPTION FUND.—Our readers are already acquainted with the fact that a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives for the purpose of fastening upon the President the charge of corruption.

Butler very properly was made chairman of the committee. In noising around, the "spoon thief" got hold of a man named R. W. Newton, who testified to the raising of \$100,000 for the use of the President in the manner following:

Q. Have you known from any information whatever of any money being raised to be used directly or indirectly, in or about the impeachment case? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard from any person that money was so being raised? A. A purse of \$100,000 has been raised for President Johnson.

Q. By whom? A. By various of his friends, to be given to him if he was turned out of office; and if not, \$50,000 was to be given to him. That is all the money I know of being raised.

Q. Who was engaged in it? A. I know Mr. Smythe well enough to say that he was a subscriber. It was raised by a gentleman whom I had the honor of introducing to the President, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, of New York.

Q. Were any subscription papers handed round? A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether any part of that fund was subscribed here by any parties? A. No, sir, it was entirely raised in New York.

Q. You did not join in it? A. I have not to my knowledge. If Mr. Smythe has put my name down for a thousand or two I shall be glad of it. I should be perfectly willing to give him what little I could afford, if he was displaced.

The Wm. H. Appleton referred to in the report is the New York publisher of that name, and a more honorable gentleman is not to be found within the length or breadth of the land.

The subscription was intended as a rebuke to radical fanaticism, and was gotten up by men who would scorn to resort to bribery. This was the nearest the noising committee could arrive at "corruption," and having ascertained this fact they deemed it best to adjourn.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill which establishes a new department of the Government, to be called the Department of the Civil Service, of which the Vice-President shall be the head.

Admittance to any position in any branch of the Civil Service shall be gained only as the result of a competitive examination before a board of examiners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Moral and intellectual fitness shall, in all cases, be necessary for promotion, and will, sooner or later, insure it. Thus, we shall have, if adopted, a system of civil service in no degree less honorable than the service of arms, and one upon which young men of energy and ambition may enter, as upon a life-work of high honor and usefulness, with full assurance that their energy will find an ample field for exercise, and their ambition, if rightly directed, be fully rewarded.

OLD TIMES.—The Sacramento Reporter, one of the ablest democratic papers on the coast, comes to us with the name of John Bigler as publisher. This reminds us of old times. Thirty odd years since the writer, then a small boy living in Centre county, Pennsylvania, was accustomed to read the Bellefonte Patriot, of which John Bigler was editor and publisher.

Well do we remember how anxiously the weekly visits of the post-boy were looked for, and how eagerly we scanned the contents of the village paper. In those days, with us, the editor was the embodiment of all human wisdom, and as we gazed upon him we wondered "how one small head contained all he knew."

We have long since learned how little wisdom it requires to govern the world or run a newspaper. At the date of which we speak John Bigler was editor of the village paper, and his brother William was the printer's devil.

The subsequent career of these two printer boys is something to think of. John has been twice elected Governor of California, and under Buchanan's Administration held the post of foreign minister. William has had the high honor of being called by the people to fill the chief Executive office of his native State, and at a later period represented Pennsylvania for six years on the floor of the U. S. Senate.

Both the brothers are still hale, hearty men, and when the democracy again return to power we expect to find them in positions commensurate with their great abilities and undoubted patriotism.

POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.—Cameron recently in the U. S. Senate charged Forney with swindling the Government in the matter of printing contracts, and cited one instance in which the "Dead Duck" pocketed \$40,000. Forney comes back on his assailant, and whilst not denying his own guilt, says that a man who whilst acting in the capacity of Secretary of War, stole two million of dollars in less than a year, is scarcely the person to twit others about small stealings.

These two men who thus bandy the charge of stealing, are bright and shining lights in the "God and morality party," and were among the most earnest in urging the impeachment of the President for "corruption in office." Out upon the hounds! With their arms up to the shoulders in the public treasury, their quarrel with the President is because he refused to become a party to their plundering. As it is at the Capitol so it is in Washington Territory. The Camerons and the Forneys are here represented by the Howes and Garfields, all animated by the hope of plunder, and all carrying out their nefarious plans on the plea of patriotism. Like many dogs over the same bone, they are forever quarreling, and thus illustrate the familiar saying of "pot calling the kettle black." A few more months and the country will be rid of the rule of plunderers, and with honest men in office we shall have a new era of prosperity.

GEN. L. C. BAKER, chief of Stanton's detective force all through the war, recently died at Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of \$200,000. Previous to the war he was penniless, and the whole of this large sum is believed to have been stolen.

PARTISAN ADDRESS.—At the Fourth of July celebration at Sacramento, the orator indulged in a partisan harangue, greatly to the disgust of his hearers.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The telegraph has already given us the outlines of the President's Fourth of July proclamation. We now have the text of the proclamation as issued from the State Department:

Whereas in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease;

And whereas the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867;

And whereas the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And whereas it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources;

And whereas it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements; and, on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people with due submission to the Constitution and laws;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE POISONED CHALICE.

We notice that great complaint is being made at the removal of teachers from the Portland public schools, and it is intimated that the change was made for partisan purposes. In all this we have a repetition of the old story of the return of the poisoned chalice. The radicals when in power in Portland steadily excluded the democrats from positions in the schools, as indeed from all other posts of honor or profit. A turn in the wheel has brought the democrats into power and now they are paying off the radicals in their own coin. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

LEECH RIVER.

Mr. Phillip Lamey called upon us yesterday morning to show a sample of handsome corn. He and his partner have lately obtained at Leech River. It appears they are working at the upper end of the ground, where the original good pay gave out, and have been for some time tracing the lead into the side bank, some sixty feet from the creek. They consider they have struck the old lead, and that it will take them six months to wash their ground out. The gold obtained is of a remarkably fine quality, in pieces from two bits to \$2.50. On working the present ground, Lamey & Co. intend introducing more water for hydraulic next season on ground in which they appear to have great confidence. We hope in a few weeks to receive news from Leech River worth chronicling.—Victoria Colonist.

MINING VENTURES.

According to statistics given in the commercial department of the Bulletin, mining speculations have not, in the aggregate, proven very profitable this year. The dividends for the first half of this year were only \$904,000, while the assessments were \$733,200—thus giving an aggregate profit to the incorporated mining companies of only \$160,800 on the very large amount of capital invested. During the corresponding period of last year the aggregate dividends amounted to \$1,983,280—leaving a general profit of \$1,650,920. As will be seen, the dividends distributed this year show a falling off of over \$1,000,000 as against last year; at the same time, the assessments have been increased \$400,000.

PROTECTION TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The steps taken by President Johnson and Secretary Seward for the protection of naturalized citizens, have thus far been productive of beneficial results. The treaty between Prussia and the United States on this subject is now in full effect, and naturalized German Americans residing in that country are treated as native Americans. Naturalized Germans, imprisoned and prosecuted for violating the laws of Prussia, have been released, and the prosecution against them withdrawn.

NEW PAPER.

We have received several copies of the Portland Commercial, an evening paper, M. P. Bull, editor and proprietor. We wish this new candidate for public favor abundant success.

NEVER burn the reading of a newspaper.

Religious Notices.—Father Cataldo, the eloquent Jesuit, will preach in the Catholic Church on Sunday next, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. PHOENIX A. NORTHROP, in her 31st year. (Michigan papers please copy.)

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 15th of August, 1868.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$50.00

For Board per Quarter, 4.00

For Tuition per Quarter, 10.00

For Music on Piano per Quarter, 20.00

Entrance Fee, 5.00

Fuels, washing to take Dinner at the Academy will be charged per Quarter, 25.00

Washing, 10.00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS. For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$12.00

Intermediate Department, 10.00

Private Tuition, 8.00

Walla Walla, July 24, 1868. 32-3m.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands.

H. PARKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all his Plans and Records, prepared to render valuable services to

Homestead Claimants.

whose five years of residence has expired. I have full instructions from the Land Department, Washington City, which must be complied with. I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business.

H. PARKER.

Notice to Absent Defendants.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. Charles Kitchen, Plaintiff, vs. G. G. Richardson and Wm. Vandermark, Defendants.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND Judicial District, To G. G. RICHARDSON and Wm. VANDERMARK, Defendants: You are hereby notified that CHARLES KITCHEN has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and four cents, and interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1868—a balance due for labor and freighting done for you by plaintiff. And that your property has been attached in said action. Complaint filed July 20, 1868. B. J. SHARPSTEIN & H. PARKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, To G. G. RICHARDSON and Wm. Vandermark, Defendants: You are hereby notified that CHARLES KITCHEN has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and four cents, and interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1868—a balance due for labor and freighting done for you by plaintiff. And that your property has been attached in said action. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice to Absent Defendant. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, To G. G. RICHARDSON and Wm. Vandermark, Defendants: You are hereby notified that CHARLES KITCHEN has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and four cents, and interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1868—a balance due for labor and freighting done for you by plaintiff. And that your property has been attached in said action. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND Judicial District, W. T., and to me directed, in favor of J. D. MIX, and against JAMES HAYES, defendant, I have this 23rd day of July, 1868, levied upon the following described real property, to wit: The S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of section No. 14, township No. 2, N. 2, E. 36, east W. M., in the County of Walla Walla, W. T., and containing 40 acres; therefore I will sell a public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, in front of the Court House, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the above described property, to satisfy said execution.

A. SEITEL, Sheriff of Walla Walla County. By James McCLIFF, Deputy. Walla Walla, July 24, 1868. 32-2w

DIVORCE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—LYDIA ANN SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN W. SMITH, Defendant. To John W. Smith: You are hereby notified that Lydia Ann Smith has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the next regular term which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a divorce from you upon the ground of abandonment for more than one year and neglect to provide. July 24, 1868. N. T. CATON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ORDINANCE NO. 39.

IN RELATION TO CITY TREASURER. The people of the city of Walla Walla do ordain as follows, to wit:

Sec. 1. All Licenses shall be paid to the City Treasurer within two days after being placed in his hands, and in case any such license shall not be paid within the time herein specified, the Treasurer shall collect the same, and shall be entitled to receive a fee of one dollar from the person to whom such license may have been issued.

Sec. 2. All Licenses remaining unpaid in the Treasurer's hands fifteen days, shall be returned to the City Clerk as delinquent.

Sec. 3. The City Treasurer shall receive a compensation for his services of two per cent. upon all monies which may come into the city treasury.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Passed July 23, 1868. Wm. KOLBUPFER, Attest, Law Day, Clerk. Pres. Com. Council. Approved July 23, 1868. J. S. McCLIFF, Mayor.

Physicians' Cards.

DR. W. S. MINEER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

Dr. Mineer has obtained a genuine diploma from the College of Physicians, and is licensed to practice. Office next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store.

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

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

DR. A. J. HOGG, OFFICE OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL. OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

DR. J. W. HUNTER, (LATE OF DALLES CITY, OREGON.) OFFICE IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla, and vicinity, where he may be found at all hours, both day and night, when not professionally engaged.

PIONEER DENTIST.

ESTABLISHED 1861. DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, next door to the Assay Office, W. T. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

DR. J. P. DOAN, OFFICE ONE DOOR EAST OF THE ORIENTAL HOTEL. To inform the good people of Walla Walla that he has obtained a genuine diploma from the College of Physicians, and is licensed to practice.

Vitalizing Electro Medical Apparatus, the most complete in its construction, and the most simple and perfect in its operation, as also the most effective to cure disease, and also the most reliable remedy controlled. DYSPEPSIA and Constipation, with their hundred complications, are completely cured by this active vitalization, and to our grateful recognition appear again in the freshness, vigor and the beauty of health.

NOTICE.

C. H. MACK, DENTIST, OF PORTLAND, OREGON, WILL VISIT WALLA WALLA SOON. Those desiring his services are requested to call early, as he will remain but a short time.

Attorneys' Cards.

ED. C. ROSS, Attorney at Law. WALLA PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Washington Territory, and Eastern Oregon. Office, at Walla Walla, W. T.

L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO Preparing, Home-stead and entering lands at the different land offices, and making Final Home-Steal Returns, Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bonuses and other claims collected from the United States promptly.

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 or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court.

Will also pay particular attention to the safe, reliable and rate of real estate and town property of non-residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 20, 1868.

W. F. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgments of deeds, powers of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!

D. H. FERGUSON, of Colville. I. KAUFMAN, of Porterville. S. OPPENHEIMER, of Porterville.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Pinkney City and Old Fort Colville.

Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Miners' Tools, &c., PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FORWARDING GOODS TO THE Upper Columbia.

CITY HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, G. JOSEPH, Proprietor. 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 guests comfortable and it is his intention to furnish the finest table ever set in the town.

HORSES FOR SALE.

J. J. DEWAR, OFFER THEIR BAND OF HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of 4 Years, 10 Three-year-olds, 20 Two-year-olds, 21 Yearlings, and 33 Stocking Colts. The horses are American, three-quarter bred, half bred, and a few Cayuse. The young stock are by a No. 1, AMERICAN STALLION, that has served the mare this season, and is also offered for sale. Several of the horses are fitted to saddle and harness. They will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers, at our residence on COTTONWOOD CREEK, near J. & J. DEWAR, Walla Walla, W. T., July 17, 1868.

PIONEER BRIDGE, Spokane River.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above named Bridge desires to inform the traveling public, and old patrons especially, that being thankful for past patronage, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

I will cross STOCK, TEAMS, &c., CHEAPER than any other Bridge or Ferry on the River. I will also keep on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. The BAR will be stocked with the best of WINES, LIQUORS, SUGARS, &c., &c. Also, Sherry Colic and feed Drinks, in season, and everything connected with a First-Class House.

TIM LEE.

Tom Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling and Plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1865. 427

JOE HELMUTH.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory. 142M.

UNDER-TAKER.

Horse Free of Charge! PLACE OF BUSINESS, corner of First and Alder streets, Walla Walla, JOHN PICARD. 14-4f

WOOD.

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY. W. PHILLIPS. 19-4f

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates. 70@71 1/2 New York Gold Quotations. 142 1/2

Parties who are indebted to this office for election printing, are again reminded that they are expected to "Pay up."

Occumbers are abundant in the Walla Walla market. Following in their train we may expect an installment of daisies.

Ice Cream.—At noon, today, friend Hartman, of the "Oriental Hotel," sent us a bowl of ice cream, for which he has the printer's blessing.

Marching On.—A bed-rock democrat living on the Coppei, sends us the names of two new subscribers, and says, "the Statesman is constantly growing in favor."

For Sewing Machines.—If you want sewing machine thread, silk, or needles, call at Kohlhauff's store, where you will find a fine lot of the above articles, just received.

Notice to Settlers.—By reference to his card, settlers on the public lands will notice that H. Parker is again in the land business and prepared to accommodate the public.

The "LOR."—Beast Butler in a recent speech refers to the law as a profession that "narrows the mind and clouds the intellect." We have here a key to the weakness and meanness that characterizes certain "limbs of the law."

Accidental Shooting.—A private letter from Spokane Bridge, states that Mr. Mansfield, of the firm of Theodore & Mansfield, merchants, was shot on the 11th inst., by the accidental discharge of a revolver. His wounds are not of a serious character.

Melting.—We are now enjoying what may be designated as the "hot term." In the afternoons of the first three days in this week the thermometer stood at 100° in the shade. The poor fellows who are at work in the harvest fields have our sympathies.

Consolidated.—We have it on good authority that the Ruckel and Meacham roads have been consolidated, and that hereafter all the travel will go by way of the Ruckel & Thomas road.

A gang of men will at once be set at work on the road to make the necessary repairs, after which the stages will be transferred to this route.

Killed by Indians.—We have a report that Hank Lehman, a former resident of Walla Walla, whilst out on a prospecting expedition, was killed by Indians. He, in company with a party under the command of Jeff. Standifer, had gone out from Sweetwater to prospect on Green River, and whilst thus engaged were attacked by Indians. But two of the party escaped with their lives.

The Crops.—Our exchanges from all parts of the country speak of the grain yield as in advance of all former years. This is the case both on the Pacific and Atlantic slopes. The farmers of this Valley are just now busily engaged in harvesting their crops, and from them we hear the uniform report of bountiful crops. Truly, "the Lord of the harvest has blessed the husbandman."

Young Ladies' School.—Parents and guardians will notice the advertisement of St. Vincent's Academy, in another column. The Sisters of Charity have attained a world-wide fame for the excellent manner in which they conduct the schools under their charge, and parents in this Valley should thankfully avail themselves of the opportunity to secure for their daughters such careful training.

Congregational Church.—Work has already been commenced on the new Congregational church, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. The new building will be larger and more commodious than the old one, and the location is in every way preferable. Those of our readers who have not already subscribed in aid of the church enterprise should lose no time in placing their names on the list.

Information Wanted.—A gentleman living in Missouri, writes us to obtain information in relation to Henry A. Parker, who is supposed to have died at Walla Walla, in the month of May, 1867. The missing man emigrated from Missouri in 1849 or '50, and settled near Weaver, California. At what time he removed to this Valley is not known. Persons in possession of the facts will confer a favor by communicating the same to the editor.

Agricultural Fair.—Several farmer friends have requested us to spur up the Executive Committee of the Walla Walla Valley Agricultural Society. They complain that heretofore the arrangement of the details has been left to the last moment, and then hurried up in such a manner as to materially interfere with the success of the fair. It is now proposed to commence in good season, and by making an early announcement of the premiums, &c., secure a full representation of the products and resources of our Valley. Agriculture is our one great dependence, and we should feel it a duty to aid and all enterprises that tend to foster this branch of industry.

Fire Extinguisher.—Our Portland and California exchanges make frequent mention of a patent "Fire Extinguisher" which has just been introduced on this coast and has already accomplished marvels in the way of extinguishing fires. The "Extinguisher" is described as a machine arranged to be carried on a man's back, and is not more bulky than an ordinary water bucket. The material is water, charged with ten times its weight of carbonic acid, harmless to life, health or property, but as forced through the nozzle of the machine sure to extinguish fire. Every mill, store, shop or factory should have one of these extinguishers. P. D. Moore, agent for Washington Territory, will be at Walla Walla in a few days, when the public will have an opportunity of witnessing the working of the machine.

A Good Sign.—In years past Walla Walla had the reputation of being a disorderly town and offences against person and property were of common occurrence. In this respect there has been a marked improvement, and to-day we doubt whether an equally orderly and peaceable community is to be found on the Pacific coast. As an evidence of this we cite the fact that for months our county jail has been unattended, and having nothing for him to do, the Sheriff has dispensed with the services of a jailer. The jail itself wears a deserted aspect, and finds its only occupants in a colony of bats. We have in this Valley a population of between six and seven thousand, largely made up of miners, packers and teamsters—a class usually considered turbulent—and yet for months our jail has been unattended! Match this with our jail

The New City Officials were sworn into office on Tuesday last. The city government is now constituted as follows: Mayor, Jas. McLaughlin; Recorder, L. Day; Marshal, Ed. Delaney; Assessor, C. Leidy; Surveyor, Chas. Frush; Councilmen, A. Kyger, F. Stine, J. F. Abbott, W. Kohlhauff, and H. Howard. It will be seen that the Mayor and Council are gentlemen who are deeply interested in the prosperity of the city, and under their direction the finances will be managed with a strict regard to economy. The extravagance of former years will be avoided and the expenditures cut down to the lowest possible sum. In this connection we would suggest that a fund be provided from which to meet the current expenses of the city. As its parties are called upon to furnish goods or do work for the city and receive their pay in scrip, which they are either compelled to sell at a ruinous discount or else retain in their hands for months and months before being able to draw their pay from the city treasury. The system is bad; but for the city and bad for her creditors. All this can be remedied by setting aside a portion of the revenue as a current expense fund. A measure of this kind will at once restore the city credit and enable her to transact business on terms equally favorable with those who pay the ready money.

Obituary.—It will pain our readers to learn that Mrs. J. P. Goodhue, the wife of our fellow citizen of that name, died at her residence near town, on the morning of the 20th inst. Mrs. G. had been ill for some time, but had greatly improved, and was thought to be in a fair way to recover. Her husband, who is chief clerk in the Quartermaster's office, at Vancouver, left home on Thursday last week, thinking all danger was over. On Sunday she had a relapse, and in a few hours death came to her relief. Her sorrowing husband and relatives have the sympathies of the community in their sore affliction.

Our Again.—We are pleased to notice that our old friend, Hon. S. D. Smith, after a prolonged illness and suffering what would have killed any ordinary man, is again able to be about and looking hale and hearty.

Democratic National Candidates.—The Democratic National Convention concluded its labors by nominating Horatio Seymour, of New York, President, and General Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, for Vice-President. This result was not generally expected—although both gentlemen were prominently mentioned in connection with the positions—owing to the fact that Mr. Seymour had repeatedly declined being a candidate. He in fact declined up to the last moment, but the Convention refused to accept his declination. Yet, though, for those reasons, the nomination was not really expected, it appears to be hailed with general satisfaction and enthusiasm. Mr. Seymour is among the purest and impartial, as well as the ablest of our public men, and probably the best representative of the real conservative element of the Nation to be found in the country. He will command the confidence and support of all who are opposed to the revolutionary and destructive doctrines of Stevens, Butler & Co., as represented by the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

As Governor of the State of New York, he afforded able and loyal support to the Government in its efforts to suppress opposition to its authority, but as a statesman and politician, he opposed converting the war into a contest for subjugating States or tramping upon the rights of citizens. The Bulletin—though a political opponent—thus speaks of him: "He is a man of splendid presence, of magnetic manners, and absolute purity of character, which traits, combined with his distinguishedness as a partisan, give him great popularity and influence, and will make him the most formidable competitor of Grant that could have been nominated for the great State of New York. The objections to Seymour will be purely political."

General Francis P. Blair, Jr., the candidate for Vice-President, is also a good representative of the conservative element of the Nation. He did his country good service in the field, where he approved himself a gallant soldier. He belonged to the Van Buren school of Democracy, and has, from the first inception of the designs of the radicals, vigorously, and in many instances with great effect, opposed their measures. He has been an earnest opponent of all the so-called reconstruction measures of Congress, and especially the assumption of Congress that it has the right to force negro or Chinese suffrage upon the States. The nomination of these gentlemen, and the platform adopted by the Convention, prove that the democracy has accepted the results immediately produced by the late war as conclusive, and have awoken to the necessity of doing battle on live issues—on issues which have sprung up since the rebellion was quelled. The platform asserts the necessity for maintaining the plighted honor of the Nation; for having one currency for the laborer, the Government, the office holder and the capitalist; for taxing all persons alike, in proportion to their means; for reserving the public lands for homesteads for the poor, instead of granting them to monopolizing corporations; for upholding the rights of our citizens at home and abroad; and for maintaining the rights of the States, citizens and Judiciary, as guaranteed and defined by the Constitution. The platform and candidates will draw to their support thousands who have become disgusted with the reckless extravagance which has marked the conduct of political and financial affairs during the last three years, under the Sumner-Stevens domination.—S. F. Call.

Knows Nothing About It.—General Grant, in a letter to Col. Morris, of Illinois, says he knows nothing about politics, and couldn't write a political letter if he was to try. That's a candid confession but not a very consoling one for his supporters.

Dissolution Notice.—The CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between W. P. ADAMS and JAMES GRAHAM, doing business under the firm name of ADAMS & GRAHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will make payment to either of the undersigned. All bills against said firm should be presented immediately. W. P. ADAMS, JAMES GRAHAM, Walla Walla, W. T., July 3, 1886. 30-4w*

Stray Horse.—ON THE 21st OF JUNE, A SORELL MARE, branded as follows: On the left shoulder "B A," with Spanish brand attached; left fore foot white to the knee; a large Spanish brand on the left hip; white star and stripe in the face; right hind foot white, with saddle marks. Any person returning the same to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded. [20-4] WM. PHILLIPS.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS. Dates to July 18th. [COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.] EXCESSIVE HEAT IN NEW YORK.

A number of persons are reported as having been prostrated by the heat for the past twenty-four hours in this city and Brooklyn. Dr. Hatch, Registrar of Statistics of the Board of Health, makes the startling announcement that 250 deaths are known to have resulted from excessive heat during the past three days within the Metropolitan District. Rochester, N. Y., July 16.—Twenty-one cases of sun stroke, six fatal.

Washington News. Chicago, July 16.—A Republican special says it is reported that Banks has been promised the Russian mission for procuring the Alaska appropriation. Everts was yesterday confirmed Attorney General. Senator Wilson's bill provides for the reduction of the enlisted men in the regular service to 26,000, to be contained in 30 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, and 4 of artillery. It contemplates the appointment of a board of officers to prepare a plan for carrying into effect its provisions.

Banquet to Revery Johnson. Baltimore, July 16.—The banquet to Revery Johnson last night was a very pleasant occasion. John W. Garrett was President. Johnson made a lengthy response to a toast in his honor, expressing his confident hopes that all questions with England shall be disposed of so as to remove all embarrassments. Thornton, the British Minister, expressed his gratification at the appointment.

Excessive Heat in Montreal. Montreal, July 16.—Thermometer 106 in the shade, and ten sun stroke cases in the city yesterday.

Congressional. Washington, July 17.—In the Senate, Chandler reported a bill extending the laws of the United States relative to Customs, navigation and commerce over Alaska, and establishing a Collection District therein, which was passed. The bill makes Sitka a Port of Entry. Special privilege for traveling will be given under the law for the present. United States District Courts of California and Oregon are to take cognizance of all violations of law in the Territory.

Schenck, from Committee on Ways and Means reported the Senate funding bill with thirteen amendments. The first limits the denomination of bonds to be issued; the second makes all bonds forty years bearing compound interest; third, sixth and seventh underwent verbal changes; eighth strikes out 3d section and provides for the manner of converting old bonds into new. Another amendment provides for a tax on the income from bonds to be assessed and collected by the treasurer or disbursing officer in the same currency in which the interest is paid, said collection to be made by deducting the amount of tax from coupons or interest due at the time of payment.

Washington, July 17.—In the Senate the credentials of Abbott and Pool, Senators from North Carolina, were presented, and both gentlemen took the oath. Cattel called up the bill providing for the issue of three per cent. certificates to the amount of \$25,000,000 for the purpose of retiring outstanding compound interest notes. After debate, the bill passed.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill reducing the army to a peace establishment. At the evening session of the House the bill to pay Marie St. Marie \$10,000 for his services in procuring the arrest of Surrait, was passed.

The Alaska appropriation bill was passed, omitting the section declaring the joint powers of the House with the President and Senate to contract treaties. In the House the Senate funding bill, reported from the Ways and Means Committee, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The credentials from the Alabama representatives were referred to the Committee on Elections, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the funding bill. The first amendment, providing for only one class of bonds, was agreed to. During the discussion, Stevens took strong grounds in favor of paying 5-20's in greenbacks. He said, I hold to the Chicago platform, and as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform, that these bonds shall be paid according to the original contract.

A Member: The law, Mr. Stevens, according to law. Mr. Pike: The spirit and the letter of the contract. Mr. Stevens: What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain time at six per cent. in coin. After the bonds fell due it would be payable in money just as the gentleman from Illinois understood it. Just as he (Stevens) understood it. Just as he (Stevens) understood it. Just as he (Stevens) understood it.

The discussion was continued at great length, when the committee finally rose, and took recess till evening, when the funding bill will again be considered. A number of amendments to various portions of the bill were proposed and generally rejected.

The Heated Term. New York, July 16.—The thermometer was at 98° to day. There were about 100 cases of prostration from heat yesterday and many to-day. About half of them proved fatal. Among the deaths from sun-stroke to-day was Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of ether. Thirty sun-stroke cases were reported in Albany yesterday. Twenty one proved fatal. There were 13 deaths from the same cause in Philadelphia; 15 cases in Baltimore, and a great many in other portions of the country.

The New Tax Bill. Chicago, July 18.—It is difficult to give an abstract of the provisions of the new tax bill. The tax on whiskey is fixed at 50 cents. Wholesale dealers pay \$100 on annual sales, if not over 50,000; one dollar per \$100 on sales above that limit, or one

MISSOURI POLITICS. The Missouri State Republican Convention was held at Jefferson City to-day. It nominated Col. McClurg, present Representative in Congress, for Governor; E. P. Stansbury, Lt. Governor; John Rodman, Secretary of State; O. Dallmeier, Auditor.

Wheeling, July 17.—In the democratic State Convention of West Virginia to-day, J. N. Camden was nominated for Governor. G. H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman addressed the Convention, which was very large and enthusiastic.

per cent. on all sales. Retail dealers pay \$25 tax.

Labor Strikes. Harriburg, July 16.—The Schuykill Company strikers visited the Lickenstone and Dauphin Companies demanding compliance with their terms or a cessation of work. Two hundred paraded with drums, files and flags, and visited several collieries without effecting anything. The Sheriff has asked the Governor for instructions.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Two hundred employees in the Gas Company have struck for an advance in wages, and no gas has been made since yesterday forenoon. No street lamps are lighted to-night. The whole city is shrouded in gloom.

St. Louis, July 17.—A strike occurred yesterday among the passenger engineers on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in consequence of the additional labor imposed on them. New men were put in the place of the strikers. Some serious demonstrations occurred to-day, the old men attacking the new and threatening to destroy the property of the company. The police were called out and quelled the disturbance.

Democratic Nominations in Vermont. Montpelier, July 17.—The Democratic Convention nominated John L. Edwards for Governor and M. Noyes for Lieut. Governor.

Disturbances in Texas. Galveston, July 17.—A serious riot commenced on the evening of the 15th, at Millican. It appears that a mob of about twenty-five negroes, led by a white school teacher and a negro, attempted to hang a man named Wm. H. Widay. White citizens interfered to prevent the execution, and the result was the death of 10 or 12 negroes. Next day the numbers were increased on both sides and there was skirmishing during the day, the estimated casualties being 25. A small detachment of troops arrived there last night and dispersed the rioters, after killing three of the latter number. From 300 to 500 had fortified themselves near Millican. The entire loss is between 50 and 60 persons.

The Third Party. Chicago, July 18.—Senator Doolittle has written a letter opposing the third party movement and favoring the election of Seymour and Blair. The third party movement has apparently fallen through.

ADAMS BRO'S, SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, July 17, 1886.

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES, OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY, Materials for Self-Rising Flour, Everything kept in a first class drug store.

DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, —ALSO— PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, &c.

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public. PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

ASSAY OFFICE. Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and Returns MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F. & A. M., holds its regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL BE absent on a collecting tour in Idaho Territory, until September, 1886. L. A. MULLAN is my Agent with power to transact all my business until my return. Walla Walla, June 5, 1886. W. G. LANGFORD.

JOB PRINTING. HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.

ST-1860-X. A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease."

Now, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the Stomach as

PLANTATION BITTERS. This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order."

The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all the machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deluge and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupify and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates. "I am much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life." REV. W. H. WADSWORTH, Madrid, N. Y.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching." THE PLANTATION BITTERS HAVE CURED ME. REV. J. S. CATBORN, Rochester, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing results." SUPERINTENDENT SOLDIERS' HOME, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of my signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, as a scummed and impostor, beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNIMPAIRED on every cork. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and dealers throughout the world. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. KEEDINGTON & CO., 418 and 419 Front Street, San Francisco, Agents for California and Nevada.

FLEAS. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Fleas, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and all domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent disinterested chemists that it is FREE FROM POISON. No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used. Directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of DEKAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. My druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and dealers on Pacific coast.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS, BURNS, ETC., FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, STRAINS, SWELLINGS, OR any other complaints requiring an external application. FOR HORSES It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring Bone, Bruise, Wind-Galls, Strains, &c., and should be kept in every house, camp, and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrock, and the private U. S. stamp of DEKAS BARNES & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stamp label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on Pacific coast. 20-ly-cow

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ORIENTAL HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. Of all descriptions, will furnish the same in the most workmanlike manner, on short notice. Also, UPHOLSTERING done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL-PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, fixtures, &c. Terms, Cash. EVERETT & ABLE.

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANE, I can now Dress Lumber 24 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 2 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take for pay or part pay for all work done on my Mill, Gold Ore, Legal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles, BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town. Remember Dovell's Planing Mill, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main Street, Walla Walla. JOHN DOVELL.

PAPERS AND PAPER HANGINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wall-Paper, Border, Window-Shades, &c. With very different patterns of WALL-PAPER, at from 25cts to \$1 50 per roll. WINDOW GLASS and SASH, all sizes. GLASS from 8X10 to 30X40. PAINTER'S MATERIAL, MIXED PAINTS FOR SALE. PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER. Painting and Paper-hanging done on the most reasonable terms. Main Street, Walla Walla. 10-3m Third door above the Oriental Hotel.

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

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERMOLDED. 50-11 BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP. MR. STINE TAKES THIS MEANS OF INFORMING the public that he continues at his old stand, the South east corner of MAIN and FOURTH Streets, and is prepared to do

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICE. 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, — \$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 FRED STINE, 10-4f Walla Walla, April 3, 1886.

WM. KOHLHAUFF DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES. Please call and examine my stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to show Goods. WM. KOHLHAUFF, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 2-4f

PIONEER WASHER! WM. GLASFORD, Agent for Walla Walla County. THIS CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINE IS unrivaled for its simplicity, durability and the rapidity and ease of its action; washing the dirtiest clothes perfectly clean in from five to ten minutes, with but slight labor, and lasting with care, for ten years. The wear and tear of clothing in washing by this machine is much less than by any other process. It is easily worked by one person. This machine captured the Special Premium at the California State Fair and

THE OREGON STATE FAIR FOR 1867, and all who have used it freely pronounce it an invaluable aid to housekeepers. Parties wishing to give the Machine a trial will please call at my Wash Factory. WALLA WALLA, W. T., April 10th, 1868. We are undersigned, certify that we have used the PIONEER WASHING MACHINE, and cheerfully recommend it as the BEST we have ever seen, and in every respect just what it is represented. Mrs. H. P. Isaac, Mrs. J. H. Leoster, Mrs. A. Sampson, Mrs. S. Miller, Mrs. A. Roberts, Mrs. B. Hawley, Mrs. M. Stewart, Mrs. G. Savage, Mrs. J. Hancock, Mrs. F. Wood, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. S. Jacobs, Mrs. P. White, Mrs. W. Dewar, Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. W. Miles, Mrs. W. Howell, Mrs. J. Northrop. 18-4f WM. GLASFORD.

MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby certify that the MENDENHALL PATENT CHURN, for which Mr. W. A. MOODY is the Agent, has been tried by us and in our presence, and we know that it can perform its work in from

Two to Four Minutes! NICE AND CLEAN. We cheerfully recommend it to the Farmer and Dairyman as a great practical benefit to them, and advise all those who stand in need of such aids in their business to give the Mendenhall Patent Churn a trial before applying elsewhere. J. Wood, Daniel Shack, Wm H. Nowell, Wm Shaw, Harriet B. Shack, I. T. Reese, J. R. Reese, J. G. Frank, M. H. Ward, W. Phillips, John Bryant, A. W. Robinson, A. Frank, Mattias Wright, A. H. Reynolds, A. Kyger, Frank Orselli, G. P. Poor. 15-4f W. A. MOODY & J. BAUER are the Agents for Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, and are now prepared to fill orders. 15-4f

Blackfoot & Kootenai. HO! FOR LIBY CREEK AND THE YACK! PACKERS, MINERS and OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps en purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned store. A SMALL WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, Etc., Etc., always on hand. Oats and Wheat, in any Quantity. STABLES, AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at a Reasonable Rate. A BLACKSMITH SHOP adjoining, where every description of work is executed at low figures. HORSES and SADDLES always on hand for trade or sale. SPOKANE PRAIRIE STORE, opposite Lee's Bridge Toll House, MANFIELD & THEODORE. 11-4f

O. S. SAVAGE, House & Sign Painter. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c., at a Small Advance on San Francisco Prices. 10-ly Walla Walla, Oregon, February 22d 1867.

Undertaking. At Greatly Reduced Prices. My HEARSE, Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in this City and in the country. FREE OF CHARGE. COFFIN TRIMMINGS KEPT FOR SALE. Files of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. 11-4f CAL. WINESET.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1868.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

A Resolution for the appointment of a commission to select suitable locations for powder magazines.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to select three competent officers...

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning certain lands granted to railroad companies in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a failure to grade twenty miles of the roads within two years from the passage of the act entitled "An act to extend the time for the completion of certain railroads..."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause a patent, in due form of law, to be issued...

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the breakwater at Portland, Maine.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine...

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction laws in the third military district for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated...

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

An Act declaring Saint George, Boothbay, Vinahaven, Bucksport, and North Haven, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, in the State of Texas, ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Saint George and Boothbay, in the State of Maine, in the collection districts of Waldoboro, and Wiscasset, respectively...

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

An Act to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, appropriated out of any money in the treasury...

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

An Act to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, appropriated out of any money in the treasury...

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Of the Mechanics' Institute, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of the Association will be held some time in August next...

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city, the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific, useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast...

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of Manufacture, Mechanics, or the Arts and Sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share the publicity and consequent profit which always attend such exhibitions.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ERASTUS KIMBALL, Bankrupt: You are hereby notified that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM F. COURTNEY, Bankrupt: You are hereby notified that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO THE CREDITORS OF J. E. WYCHE, Bankrupt: You are hereby notified that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...

TO THE CREDITORS OF A. J. CHAPMAN, Bankrupt: You are hereby notified that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia...

NOTICE TO Absent Defendant.

TO GEORGE W. SAMPSON: You are hereby notified that a complaint against you in said Court, which shall come on to be heard at the first term of said Court...

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U MATILLA HOUSE,

DALLES, OREGON.

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Proprietors.

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!

Carriage and Baggage Wagon will be always in attendance at the Cars and Steamboat Landing Free of Charge.

Two Large Fire-proof Safes for the Deposit of Valuables.

In Connection with the Hotel we have a

BAR AND READING ROOM.

The BAR will always be supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS; Also, ALE and BEER, etc., etc.

The READING ROOM will contain all the Latest Oregon, California and Eastern PAPERS.

[15.] FREE LUNCH, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. [16.]

W. FRANK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINT BRUSHES, BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Twines and Lids, Toys of all Descriptions, Fancy Goods, Children's Carriages, etc., etc.

406 & 408 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Would inform the public that having just received large reinforcements in the above articles, in addition to their already extensive stock, we offer to our customers, and public at large, advantages superior to any other house on the Pacific Coast. Call and inspect our Stock, and Examine our Prices. 16-3m

WESTERN HOTEL,

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS. THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

WM. R. SEWALL, JOHN C. DORRY, Proprietors.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY

PROVISION STORE. REDUCTION IN PRICES! Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES, AND Crackers of all kinds, Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be imported! As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on short notice. A supply kept constant, on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left. The wagon will go round the city every morning and afternoon. Sep. 29, 1868

WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

Is now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING in the line of CASTINGS, MACHINERY, &c., that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast, and to Compete with any Foundry in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED! Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.

Our Motto is "PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES!"

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (13-4) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Shupe's Photograph Gallery,

WALLA WALLA, W.T. WHERE ARTISTIC AND LIFE-LIKE PICTURES are being taken by all the various processes of the art, infinite durability, and the greatest boldness of outline and beauty of finish.

SUN PEARLS—Keoiled, for beauty and brilliancy of expression, and softness and delicacy of tone, by nothing known to the art.

ENAMELED PHOTOGRAPHS—The latest and greatest discovery in photography, rendering imperishable and giving the most beautiful and complete finish to the picture.

Also, the beautiful GEM PICTURE. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Stereoscopic Pictures, Taken Equally well in all kind of Weather Views and Pictures of deceased persons, taken a Short Notice. (11-4) P. T. SHUPE.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh Supplies of GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, Received by every Steamer, also, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, Of suitable varieties for this climate, comprising in all

The Largest Collection of Seeds TO BE FOUND ON THIS COAST. Orders by mail or express, promptly attended to in their usual manner. Address, GEO. F. SILVERSTEIN, Seedsmen, 70-3rd St. WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Board of Trustees of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society, as JUDGES OF FRUIT, will hold at the store of Messrs. Koon, SATURDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK. All persons are invited to attend. A. B. ROBERTS, 23-1m W. M. SHELTON, Committee.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES. DR. W. K. DOHERTY

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, (Private entrance on Leidesdorff Street.) SAN FRANCISCO.

Established Expressly to Afford the Afflicted Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, in the Treatment and Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, by letter or otherwise, with all the latest and best Medical and Surgical Appliances, and all Sexual Disorders.

To the Afflicted. DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, etc., and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Neuritis of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to afford him a share of public patronage. By the States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against disease of all kinds. His practice of many years in Europe, and his residence in a correct and honorable manner, has given him a reputation of high standing in society. All cases consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

To Females. When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the pituitary of the heart, irritability, nervous prostration, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, or any other disease, or any other disease peculiar to females, she should go to W. K. DOHERTY, to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his residence, 100 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. He will receive every possible relief, and he has reference to unapproachable medical skill, and has received the highest testimonials from the most distinguished physicians of the world. He has been consulted without fear of exposure.

To Correspondents. Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who wish to procure a written statement of such cases, in preference to holding a personal interview, will respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential. If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay. The Doctor's office is so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of exposure.

Spermatorrhoea. DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experience in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, consequent on the affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs. This little work contains information of the utmost value to all who are afflicted with the disease. It is sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in gold stamps for return postage.

Consultations by letter or otherwise—FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed. W. K. DOHERTY, M.D. 45 1y San Francisco, Cal.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

IS THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT. THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old. THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy. THE PAIN KILLER should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough. THE PAIN KILLER—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use. THE PAIN KILLER is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it. THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache. THE PAIN KILLER is a favorite with all classes. THE PAIN KILLER will cure Chills. THE PAIN KILLER will cure Cholera Morbus. THE PAIN KILLER will cure Painter's Colic. THE PAIN KILLER is good for Scalds and Burns. THE PAIN KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor. THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction. THE PAIN KILLER—Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

THE PAIN KILLER is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use. THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

74 High street, Providence, R. I. 280 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East. 41 17 Southampton Row, London, Eng. (3m)

FRED W. COLMAN, DRUGGIST & CHEMIST.

Sign of the Eagle and Mortar, Main st., Walla Walla, W.T. WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to his new and Extensive Stock, consisting of a complete assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes, Oil Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Paints, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c.

And in fact, everything pertaining to a First Class Drug Store. Strict personal attention paid to putting up prescriptions at all hours of the day and night. (11-4) 86y

TOMB-STONE SHOP!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has received a fine lot of ITALIAN MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish

TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS &c., of the best style and quality. Also COUNTERS and TABLE TOPS, Hearth Stones, &c., at low prices. Workmanship guaranteed satisfactory. All orders from Boise or other mining camp promptly filled and delivered at my risk. Shop on Alder street above the Wash Factory. A. B. ROBERTS 94-1f

MILTON MILLS.

PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at the lowest rates, and WARRANTED to be Superior to all other brands in the market. Call and examine. Also, NEW GOODS of every variety. WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG, Milton Mills, Nov 1, 1867 46 1y