

Edward Evans

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

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To City Subscribers.

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

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

The saddest story of despair and suicide that has been told for many a day, says the *S. F. Chronicle*, is that of Clara Traverse, a girl of fifteen, who destroyed herself at Marysville last week by taking strychnine. One who knew her well describes her to us as an intelligent, modest and gentle girl, of a naturally cheerful temperament and possessing a remarkable share of personal attractions. She looked even younger than she really was and seemed a more child. At the time of her death she had not yet assumed the garb of womanhood, but wore the short dress of a girl. She was driven to this fatal step because she "had no home." A flinty-hearted step-father, though well-to-do in the world, told her she was "old enough to support herself," and sent her forth a timid, sensitive, inexperienced child.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Greenville (South Carolina) *Enterprise*, of the 16th ult., records the marriage on that day of Mr. John Grant, of Montana, to Miss Matilda Griffith, of the former place. A romantic history attaches to this marriage, the incidents of which are interesting. Thirty-three years have fled since the parties became engaged, nor have they seen each other in that time, and during a long portion of it were ignorant of each other's whereabouts. They were both attached when quite young, in their native Ireland; but when the engagement became known, the families of both were opposed to it from opposite religious views, and that of Miss Griffith contrived to send her, against her will, to the United States. Mr. Grant, all disconsolate, enlisted in the British army, not being aware at first whether the lady had gone. His career as a soldier continued twenty-six years; in the meantime he fought through the terrible Sepoy rebellion in India, making as many hair-breadth escapes "in the imminent danger of his life" as Othello. He returned to England a few years ago, and having in the meantime had some correspondence with the lady by letter—for his devotion never faltered—sailed for this country. She was on her voyage at the same time to old Ireland, and the ships passed each other. He found his way to the great West; and having been prostrated with cholera, and losing the means brought with him, he came to this Territory, where, after the usual vicissitudes incident to a pioneer, he succeeded in amassing a competence in a few years, and then left for the States, on learning the whereabouts of his affianced. On the 14th ult. he reached Greenville, suddenly and unheralded, and forthwith sought the house of Miss Griffith, who knew him instantly on sight, but he did not recognize her in the same manner, for she had changed from the fragile girl to the mature woman. Of course she was agitated and overjoyed as he was, and there being no longer any impediment, an immediate marriage was determined on. The result was their union two days after, as stated. They both enjoy vigorous health, and have a good prospect of enjoying many years of happiness to crown their mutual and rare constancy. We learn, as indeed we hope will be the case, that the joyous couple intend to make their residence in Montana. *Helena Herald.*

POISON PERFUME.—It is a well known fact that the perfume of some kinds of flowers is injurious to health, and even causes death, if flowers are kept in a confined space frequented by men at the same time. One of the local papers of the city of Lyons now records the fact of death by asphyxia, suffered by a lady who slept in a room wherein a large quantity of quinces were kept. According to scientific evidence given in this instance, the air of the room was largely vitiated with a peculiarly suffocating perfume, and a very considerable amount of both carbonic acid and carbonic oxide gas. The room in question was always used as a bedroom; no fire had been lighted in it, nor was any other discernible cause for the death of this lady found, but the exhalations of the fruit.

THE WEDDING RING.

The sky was flooded with sunshine
And blue—as blue as the deep—
Their white wings folded together,
The clouds were fallen asleep.
The air harks of the forest
Were turned to the sound of a psalm,
And their distant music touched me
With a thrill of infinite calm.
She stood in her bridal whiteness,
A lily pure and pale,
The gold of her ringlets shining
Through the mist of her floating veil.
And her lover, strong and stately,
In the pride of his gracious youth,
With a voice both deep and tender,
Plighted his manhood's truth.
He put the ring on her finger—
A bond of virgin gold,
Broad and heavy it bound her,
His to have and to hold.
May it never change to a fetter,
Breaking her heart to wear;
May it be as dear as her mother's—
Is her mother's earnest prayer.
They have gone their way together,
And I sit in the summer night
Alone, with the thoughts of beauty
That fit through the soft moonlight.
I am turning on my finger
My own dear wedding ring,
And the memory of a life-time
To the narrow circlet cling.
It is not so broad as my daughter's,
And the years have worn it thin,
But clasped two hearts together
Its blessed bond within—
Hearts that but knit the closer
Through life in woe or weal—
That, present, were ever loving;
And, absent, were ever real.
The years fell back like a curtain,
And my husband comes once more;
And I see his form in the moonlight—
I hear his hand at the door.
I feel his touch on my forehead;
It falls like a seal of rest;
And my heart forgets it was tired,
As I lean my head on his breast. —Exchange.

MOTHER'S KISSES.

A kiss when I wake in the morning,
A kiss when I go to bed,
A kiss when I burn my fingers,
A kiss when I bump my head,
A kiss when my bath is over,
A kiss when my bath begins;
My mamma is full of kisses,
As full as nurse is of pins.
A kiss when I play with my rattle,
A kiss when I pull her hair,
She covered me over with kisses
The day I fell from the stair.
A kiss when I give her trouble,
A kiss when I give her joy;
There's nothing like mamma's kisses
To her own little baby boy.

SMALL BED ROOMS.—

Small bed rooms are death to those who sleep in them. A bed room should be the largest room in a house; and where it is hot it should be ventilated by open doors, dropping windows, and the chimney. Many a person has sickened and died without knowing what the trouble was, from sleeping in small and tight bed rooms. A single night in such a place will leave its marks upon a child, who will rise the morning tired and wilted like a fading flower.

LABOR AND WAI'.

"LABOR and wai'" is the advice of the poet. The practical suggestion of the world is, labor and go and get your pay for it. Poets believe in fancy; labor in fact—cash fact.

WIRE RAILWAYS.—A NEW INVENTION.

A railway without cuttings, embankments, tunnels, viaducts or bridges, no matter how hilly the country to be traversed—such is the definition given by *Herapath's Journal* of an invention now in use in Leicester-shire, and a working model of which may be seen in Gresham street, E. C. The wire tramway provides a simple and cheap substitute for a line of rails, and is of great service where, from the scarcity or intermittent character of the traffic, or the engineering difficulties of the ground to be got over, it is either not expedient or impossible to go through the expensive process of forming a local railway. For the wire spans over and evades obstacles in place of borrowing under or leveling them, and will perform its task as easily along a rugged track of country as on the smoothest road. The experiment being now prosecuted with complete success between some Leicester-shire stone quarries and a railway station three miles distant, consists of an endless wire-ropes, supported on a series of pulleys carried by substantial posts, which are ordinarily about one hundred and fifty feet apart, but the interval between which may be greatly extended, as is shown in one case, where the span from post to post is six hundred feet. One of the ends of this rope passes round a Fowler's clip-drum, worked by a portable steam engine, and this drives the rope at a speed of six miles an hour. Boxes are hung on the rope at the leading end near the quarries by a pendant which is ingeniously arranged to preserve a perfect equilibrium and at the same time to pass without hindrance over the supports. Each of these boxes carries one hundred weight of stone, and the delivery is at the rate of two hundred boxes, or ten tons per hour for the three mile distance.

Already wire tramways of the Leicester-shire model are in course of erection in France, Italy and Spain. Negotiations are on foot, too, between the Turkish Government and the engineers here, and it is not improbable that this generation may see goods carried by wire as commonly as messages.

THE CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

The news, whether true or false, from Major Powell and his party, who, for more than two years have been engaged in preliminary arrangements to explore the great canyon of the Colorado, and who hoped during the present summer to accomplish it, will add new interest to this important subject. Many may suppose that the results to be obtained will not warrant the labor and expense, not to speak of the dangers to be incurred in exploring the hidden mysteries of this wonderful canyon. But geographical problems of far less interest and importance have cost the world a far greater expenditure of effort to solve them, and mankind will always both applaud and reward those who increase the sum of human knowledge. To add to that knowledge is the controlling motive that impelled Major Powell to risk everything in order to unveil the mysteries that surround one of the great rivers of the continent in its course to the sea. Even if it has cost him his life, this will not deter other daring explorers from solving the problem with which the name of Powell is now most honorably and, perhaps, sadly associated. The following is the sum of about all we know of the Colorado River and its unexplored canyon:

THE LEPERS OF THE PACIFIC.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF LEPROSY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS AND THE DANCE OF DEATH.
After a few days of very quiet life in Halaia, I began to look with no little curiosity toward a low peninsula to the westward, on the north coast of Molokai. It is the home of the lepers. A swift and fortunately smooth sail under the shadow of stupendous cliffs, that make beautiful and terrible this side of the island, brought me safely to the shore; there, watching its chance, the canoe plunged in upon the beach, over the breakers that render landing in this neighborhood very unsafe and often impossible. The peninsula, perhaps three miles broad, spreading a couple of miles into the sea, is so completely isolated that you could hardly imagine a more appropriate and secure retreat for the poor victims of leprosy. At his home, if he have any worthy of the name, he is more or less regarded with suspicion, or treated with reserve. Many of the natives are quite afraid of the contagion; I believe the disease is generally considered as contagious. Here he is better cared for than he could be elsewhere; his food, clothing and shelter, are certain; they were prearranged before.

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

We enter the room. Mats spread on all sides are covered by about a dozen or fifteen recumbent figures, among the worst of the cases. A fetid odor, faint but perceptible, pervades the apartment. We heard hard, hoarse breathing, harsh whispers and deep sighs from those who can never again speak with their old voices. The decay of the vocal organs is almost the last stage of the plague, and seems the most terrible of all. The patient is usually by this time one mass of corruption. What faces are turned to us as we grope among the half-conscious sufferers!—faces that look just as though they had been backed twenty times across with a broad-ax, and each gash healing had left a horrid seam. Ears swollen to twice their natural size, raw-looking and bloody, while the enormous lobes, hanging nearly to the shoulder, ooze with a sickening pus. There are those with nostrils slowly withering away, some with no nasal at all; only an ulcerous cavity remains, too abominable to be thought of for a moment. Fingers grow sharp at the ends, sloughing the skin, shedding the joints one by one. This man can lay hold of and remove a toe without any sensation. What is it that so paralyzes the sensibilities? Nothing but death itself, grasping the vitals. They are but half alive, these lepers, and carry their own infectious corpse about with them. One old man, sitting in a mat, a narrow strip of cloth about the loins, is covered from head to foot with large, hard swellings. There is not vacancy enough between his thousand, and-one fleshy hillocks to lay the tip of your finger. He turns a ghastly grin upon us, as he exhibits a new mound just making its appearance on one side of him, which is likely to crowd out a few of the older ones. The poor wretch looks more like a horned toad, polished down a little, than a man and brother.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

It is proof enough of their indifference of the future as well as their contentment with the present, to find that once upon a time these decaying remnants of humanity deliberately gave a grand ball at the hospital. There was a general cleaning out of disabled patients and a brushing up of finery, while the ball itself was the great topic of conversation. Two or three young fellows who had a few fingers left began to pick up a tune or two on native flutes made of bamboo. Though rather melancholy in tone, they were certainly not inappropriate to the occasion. The old, young and middle aged took a few quick turns in a dark corner, getting their stiffened joints limber again, and so familiarizing their ungraceful forms with the hollow mockery of the waltz. Night came at last; the lamps flamed in the death chamber of the leper house. The wheezing voices, no longer musical, the shuffling of half-paralyzed limbs over the bare floor, the wild sea moaning in the night, all tended to make the scene most unearthly. The flutes began their shrill, dolorous piping; there was a rushing to and fro of wild figures. A bleeding, half-blind leper seized on another of the accursed beings, snatching her, as it were, from her grave, in all her loathsome clay, he dragged her into the intoxicating whirl of the dance. Naturally excitable, heated with exertion, intoxicated with the very odors of death that prevailed the hall of the revelers, the mad crowd swayed and reeled through the unholy hours. Finally satisfied with the very bitterness of their unnatural life, they called for the grand natural *Maui-hula* as a fitting close; its one thick atmosphere of smoking and half-extinguished lamps, they fed on the voluptuous abandonment of the maddened dance, till passion itself fainted with exhaustion. Was it not the dance of death? *HAOLL.*

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

The *Ohio Cultivator* says the following recipe is worth one thousand dollars to every house-keeper: "Take one pound of salt soda and half a pound of unslaked lime and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them, and rub on plenty of soap, and with water, add one teaspoonful of the washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before and once after. This is an invaluable recipe and every poor, tired woman should try it."

IN A DIVORCE CASE.

In a divorce case in Indiana, a letter from the defendant was read, in which she said that she was unable to be present, but she begged the court for God's sake and her sake to let her husband have the decree, and the court granted her request.

THE LEPERS OF THE PACIFIC.

Forty years ago, a foreigner who visited the islands, communicated this most horrible disease to a native woman, and from them have sprung the seeds that even at this late day can hardly be eradicated. Every island in the kingdom is haunted with the miserable victims, so terribly branded that no article under heaven can mask their deformity. Silently, but with deadly certainty, he is attacked by slow degrees, and almost unconsciously surrenders his faculties to the tyranny of the plague. As the doctor and I were traveling, natives came to us from time to time, reporting supposed cases of leprosy in this or that valley. They were at once sent for, and usually made their appearance after a little hesitation. They dread being carried from their homes, fearing some sort of imprisonment. A few the doctor sent for were not to be found, having been secreted by their friends, who could not be persuaded to confess any knowledge of their whereabouts. One leper was hunted for about six months, and was still at liberty, his immediate relative keeping him concealed, and running the risk of infection rather than give him up to the authorities. At this time he is shunned by man and ridiculed by a few.

A SINGULAR TRAIT.

It may be one of the instincts of our nature to laugh at deformity, but fortunately civilization refines away this barbarism. The natives are at least natural—as natural as a child. To them any sort of deformity is a constant source of merriment. As we rode one day through a small village, our attention was attracted by a swarm of children, apparently just out of school. They were gathered about a young girl who stood like a statue in their midst; her chin resting upon her breast, her hands hidden in the folds of her coarse gown. As we drew nearer, the children turned from her to us, calling our attention to her in the most heartless manner, holding up her hands and pointing to her feet with boisterous shouts of laughter. The doctor queried their unseemly mirth, and taking the poor child's hands, found the fingers quite destitute of flesh, and her feet in a pitiful condition. She was an undoubted leper, and her melancholy state was the occasion of the strange scene we witnessed. A boy with a crossed eye or a turned foot is generally brought out and exhibited to the Hoola with the greatest union, as one would show a double-headed chicken, or a cat with two tails. Usually the unhappy creatures are named from their deformities, as "Cock-eye," or "Crooked-toe."

THE LAZAR HOUSE.

I was the guest of a most amiable couple, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, who have charge of the 284 lepers now in the settlement. I found much to be learned in a little cottage, surrounded by the various hospital wards, dormitories and smaller buildings, in fact, right in the midst of the pestilence. Here, seldom meeting with foreigners, whose curiosity is generally not equal to their caution, continually at the mercy of the multitude around them; themselves, possible victims of the same terrible malady, patient, long suffering, merciful, their life is indeed worthy of all praise. Mr. Walsh showed us through the hospitals, four fair-sized buildings of one room each, with plenty of windows, and fortunately plenty of sea air almost always blowing over the place.

A FEW FACTS.

It is almost like misfortune added to misfortune, that the leprosy is not more swift in its work of destruction. One may live fifteen or twenty years, growing slowly but surely worse the whole time. The following brief statistics made some time since at the settlement show the number of cases in proportion to their standing: Of 171 lepers—2 cases were of 15 years standing, 3 of 14 years, 2 of 13 years, 7 of 12 years, 9 of 10 years, 7 of 9 years, 32 of 8 years, 94 of 1 to 3 years, 15 under 1 year. In some instances it seems to have been hereditary, but not always. The two have been hereditary at the settlement is about youngest leper now at the settlement is about 15 years of age, and there is an old man supposed to be in his eightieth year. The settlement was established in January, 1866. Since that time 265 lepers have been cared for by the Government; of these eighty-four have died, not a large proportion when you consider that some among them had been lepers ten or twelve years. Lads between the ages of twelve and 15, girls from 16 to 18 seem to be the worst cases. Afterward 18 seem to be the worst cases. The symptoms are, in a measure modified, and the patient gradually passes away. So far, no relief has been found in this part of the world; mineral and vegetable pharmacy

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—

Dr. Chalmers beautifully says: "The little that I have seen in the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through—and brief pulsations of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came."

LABOR AND WAI'.

"LABOR and wai'" is the advice of the poet. The practical suggestion of the world is, labor and go and get your pay for it. Poets believe in fancy; labor in fact—cash fact.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STATESMAN.

J. H. UPTON, is about to commence the publication of a democratic paper at Corvallis Oregon.

H. N. MAGUIRE, formerly connected with the Oregon press, and an able newspaper writer, has connected himself with the Deer Lodge Independent, of which paper he is the leading editor.

SAM CLARK, the man who robbed the school fund of Marion county, has succeeded to the editorial chair of the Salem Unionist. Sam is about man enough to run a radical paper, and has a conscience sufficiently elastic to enable him to defend any fraud his party may perpetrate.

A RADICAL CHIEF IN PRISON.—A Louisiana exchange says that Dunn, the "colored cuss from Africa," who is playing the role of lieutenant governor of that state, was lately committed to prison for six hours, and fined \$100, by Judge Cooley, of New Orleans, for contempt of court, in refusing to recognize a writ of injunction. That Judge must be reconstructed immediately. Such flagrant outrages upon the liberties of the colored people must not be tolerated any longer.

It is reported that Secretary Robeson, of the Navy department, says the Rolls County (Mo.) Record, was one of the gift enterprise managers, and subscribed five hundred dollars towards a house for Gen. Grant. As Borie gave five thousand, Robeson was hardly entitled to more than a clerkship, reckoning pro rata, but doubtless the New Jersey ecstasies gave fully as much in proportion to his means as did the venerable Quaker-delphia. Hence the President's rigorous regard to the fitness of things in his appointment.

LAY DELEGATES.—The returns as published in the New York Methodist, show that a very large majority of the members of the Methodist Church have voted in favor of lay representatives. In Washington Territory and Oregon but little interest appears to have been taken in the question, and the vote cast is very light. It is thought that on this coast the majority is against the proposed change. Heretofore the government of the Methodist Church has been entirely in the hands of the clergy, but with the admission of lay delegates the general conference this anomalous condition of affairs will pass away.

A RADICAL paper expresses the opinion that Grant is "coming out all right." In one sense of the word there is little doubt that he is "all right." With all his own relatives and those of his wife in office, and in the habit of receiving presents from a \$65,000 house down to a \$500 horse, it is fair to say that the Grant family is doing reasonably well, and that as far as they are concerned the prospect is delightful and the "goose hangs high." Certainly Grant and his family are "coming out all right," but when it comes to the country with a constantly increasing debt, and diminished revenue, it is another matter, and here we think that instead of being all right everything is wrong. It is related of an ancient ruler that he fiddled while his capital was being destroyed; and so of Grant, he pensions his relatives and favorites upon the public treasury, and gives no heed to the fact that all the time the institutions of the country are fast drifting into the vortex of destruction.

PROHIBITION.—Under the new prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts, a respectable German, the proprietor of a brewery, has had all his stock seized and confiscated to the State, and he himself sentenced to three months imprisonment. His offense was that of owning a brewery and having a stock of beer on his premises. All over the State breweries are being seized, and the manufactured article destroyed. The result is great excitement on the part of the quiet Germans, who find themselves denied their usual social recreation, and compelled to adopt the habits of their puritanic oppressors. The question of the repeal of this law will enter into the November election, and on this issue of prohibition the democrats expect to carry the States. John Quincy Adams is the only person named for the democratic nomination for Governor, and with him in the field it is believed that the old Bay State can be rescued from radical misrule.

FLOUR MARKET.—The failure of the crop for this year has already affected the flour market, and we now have to quote the best Walla Walla brands at \$5.50 @ \$5. Within the past six weeks there has been a brisk demand for the market, and the entire shipments for that quarter foot up in the neighborhood of one thousand barrels. By way of the Missouri river shipments of flour have ceased, and the dependence of the people of that section is first upon their own production, which this year is very light, and second, the supplies introduced from this side. The flour of this year is of a quality estimated as scarcely one-third of what is required for local consumption, leaving the remaining two-thirds to be imported from abroad. Owing to the "grasshopper" visitation, the crops in Salt Lake have proved a failure, and already Brigham Young has issued an order that not a pound of flour be sent out of the Territory over which he holds more than regal sway. No relief to be had from that quarter. Montana must look to Walla Walla Valley, and in view of the fact the conclusion at which we arrive is that high prices must prevail until another year's crop can be harvested. In Grand Ronde Valley, we learn, that flour is held at \$6 per bushel, with a light supply. Heretofore the Boise mines Grand Ronde Valley, and we presume the same conditions of affairs still continue. The proposition is then reduced to this, that Montana must with short crops high prices must prevail for the coming year.

The Crime of Perjury.

In our issue of last week the commission of the crime of perjury was clearly fixed upon an individual who has heretofore enjoyed in an unusual degree the public confidence. At the date of the perpetration of this great wrong, he held the position of County Treasurer, and trusted by his fellow citizens, so much the greater reason why he should have shunned the commission of a crime, which has been rightly termed "the meanest of all crimes." If we are to lose all regard for the sanctity of oaths, the sooner we get rid of courts of justice the better, for certainly if false swearing is to be tolerated, the innocent are just as likely to suffer as the guilty. It is true that the first attempt to punish this crime failed on account of an informality in the indictment, but this defect can be remedied, and the question fairly tested in our courts whether perjury can be committed with impunity. We have it on information believed to be reliable, that money was freely used to prevent the case being brought to trial at the time of the fixing of the first indictment, and although this may only be a secondary matter, still we deem it of sufficient importance to merit the attention of the Grand Jury, soon to be impaneled. Our new Judge, we doubt not, will charge the Jury fully in regard to offences of this character, and whatever information we may have will be freely submitted. The practice of punishing the little rogues and allowing the big ones to escape, is a bad one, and we believe that the time has come in this Valley when justice can be administered without "fear, favor or affection." It may be claimed that other parties are connected with this matter, and that for their sake it is best to "hush it up." Away with this temporizing with justice. Let the outraged majesty of the law be avenged, and if the axe of justice happens to fall upon those who have hitherto held high places, so much the greater will be the influence of the example in preventing the commission of like crimes.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Democratic Conventions all over the country are passing resolutions denouncing the proposed Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and characterizing it as an undisguised attempt to bring the country under the control of the inferior races. The more weak-kneed radical papers fight shy of the amendment, and as far as they can endeavor to have it kept out of sight. Occasionally, however, we meet a paper like the Ohio State Journal, which blurs out its sentiments honestly, and here in the manner in which it presents the principles of its party: "Let us have no slinking or dodging on the Fifteenth Amendment. It is the essence of what we struggled for during all these years. Until this Government shall be in fact what it has always been in theory—a government founded on the consent of all the governed, irrespective of race, color, class or religion—our work is not complete, the job is not workmanlike. Give us this guaranty—that every one shall have an equal consenting voice in government—and we rest. We believe that Congress, without the Amendment, has the right, under the Constitution, to regulate the matter; but it is well to be secure. We carry no additional weight in the Fifteenth Amendment. Every election for nearly ten years has been fought with this ultimate objective point in view, and nothing but the corruption of milk-and-water conservatives has postponed it to the fall elections of 1862 to settle the question finally. It will be no great distance in the future when our children will look with amazement upon the historical assertion that we professing to be republicans, judge of a man's capacity and right to vote by his color, the knob of his hair, the width and elevation of his nose, the length of his heel, or the shape of his shinbone."

We have looked in vain for a more complete and satisfactory explanation of radical views and principles than is contained in the above quoted paragraph. It is an honest, open and frank avowal of the aims and objects of radicalism. We commend the declarations therein contained to our conservative readers who heretofore have been acting with the republican party.

A BAD EXAMPLE.—The manner in which the radicals conduct the Government and crush out everything like freedom in the late rebel States, is being held up in Spain as an argument against the republican form of Government. In a recent debate in the Spanish Cortes, Senior Rios Rosas spoke for an hour defending monarchical institutions. He was very severe with the Republic of the United States. He said half of it was outside the law. All the States of the South were held under the sword of military government. Individual rights were all confiscated. There was no liberty. It was dictation—sword dictation. The government of the half of the States had characters of iniquitous tyranny, for the interests of the conquered countries were sacrificed to the egotism of the North. They enslaved the whites to give liberty to the blacks. "This slavery would be prolonged years and years, for the Federal legality and the autonomy of the States were completely abolished. Was that the sort of Constitution they wished to give to their country? ["No! no!" and great applause.]"

A MEAN CONGREGATION.—A correspondent of the Churchman tells us of a clergyman whose salary was made up by subscription. Not proving sufficient to support him, his wife gave music lessons. When the salary was collected, a man miser, who had subscribed \$10, refused to pay over \$5, because he had paid the minister's wife \$5, for a quarter's instruction of his daughter. Another cut down his subscription from \$40 to \$20, because the wife received \$20 for teaching his daughter music. These fellows are only after religion, without price, and should go to Heaven straight.

FRANK P. BLAIR is about to take up his residence in California. He will locate in San Francisco as the agent of a Missouri insurance company.

Letter from Moose Creek Mines.

MOOSE CREEK, July 25, 1869. EDITOR STATESMAN.—On account of errors in my last letter, I am compelled to bother you again. My letter in your paper read, teams are coming in from both sides, and the distance from Pierce City forty miles. It should have been, trains are coming in from both sides, and the distance from Pierce City sixty miles. I mean by both sides, trains from Bitter Root, and trains from Lewiston. The distance from Frenchtown (Hellgate valley) is estimated at seventy-five miles.

Now for mining news: Claims that were paying well when I last wrote, are not doing well at present; or, as we say, the streak is lost, and on the other hand, those that were doing nothing then, are doing well now.

Work on the ditches is progressing rapidly, and one at least will be in, or finished, in a week more; the question now is whether there will be sufficient water, for the use of the claims that are waiting for it, that is this season. I myself think that there will not be, unless providence sends it through the clouds. Moose City is a lively little place, and is improving very fast. We have five houses, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, two butcher shops, a carpenter shop, a bakery, a feed stable, &c.

There are a great many Walla Wallians here, and the most prominent among them is Dick Kelling. Dick has a fine saloon and is doing very well; he is here as in Walla Walla the favorite of all the jolly boys. The others from Walla Walla who have good claims are Tom Bell & Bro., C. Macy and Hank Lavake. The claims of these gentlemen were located last fall, and purchased by them this spring; they bid fair to be among the best in the camp. There are at present, in this camp, about two hundred men; some employed in mining, others in ditching, and some in prospecting. Wm. Wymire, from Pierce City, is in town, and informed me that the people of Pierce City, are taking steps towards making a more practicable route to this place. Mr. Wymire thinks that a good pack trail can be made up the Clearwater, from the mouth of the Orofino, to this place; we think it can be traveled much later in the fall, and earlier in the spring, and will be much better than the route that is traveled at present. We are in hopes that this trail will be put through by fall, I will now close. If any thing of interest occurs I will post you.

THE IRONCLAD OATH.—A dispatch dated at Richmond, July 18th, says: Gen. Canby has sent circulars to all the members of the Legislature, asking if they can qualify by subscribing to the ironclad oath. If he ascertains that a quorum of both Houses are thus qualified, he will issue a proclamation in about fifteen days announcing the result of the election, and calling the Legislature together to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect United States Senators. Members unable to qualify in this way will remain absent until the Constitution has been ratified by Congress, and the State admitted, when they would present themselves and qualify under the State Constitution, from which the test oath has been expunged. Should it not, however, have been found that a quorum is able to qualify by taking the test oath, the Commanding General will then defer issuing the proclamation, but order new elections to fill the seats, which will be declared vacant by reason of disability.

THE RADICALS AFTER GRANT.—The New York World says the republican politicians of Pennsylvania are just now pouring their complaints into the ears of General Grant, in reference to the mode in which the latter has dealt out the Federal patronage in that State. They claim that the appointments thus far made in the Keystone State have been injurious to the party, and will bring defeat at the polls. This complaint is not confined alone to the republicans of Pennsylvania, but exists all over the country. Leading radical papers assert that where the President has made one good appointment he has made one hundred "bad ones." This is the effect of the party nominating and electing a man who was declared by the men of brains in the party to be totally unfit for the position. The difference between now and the Presidential campaign is, that what a few prominent republicans then admitted to be the truth in reference to Grant, is now acknowledged by the entire party and the whole country.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.—INCREASE DURING LAST YEAR, \$4,000,000.—The Dayton (Ohio) Ledger says: The statement of the public debt, as published in today's paper, closing with June 30th, is \$2,489,002.53. According to the Dayton Journal, of Sept. 15th, 1868, the public debt statement June 30, 1868, was \$2,485,000,000, being an increase of the debt in one year of over four million dollars. This statement is highly important in view of the talk of retrenchment practiced by Grant's administration. It is an increase of \$4,000,000 in one year, and in time of peace and prosperity is called retrenchment. We would like to know, on the same hypothesis, what our radical friends would call extravagance? It is evident, notwithstanding the continual drain upon the country in the shape of taxes, that the debt is not diminishing. The foregoing is a sad commentary upon radical retrenchment.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred about six o'clock on Thursday evening at Simons' restaurant on Washington street, between Bart Maize and Charley Downey, who has been in the employ of the Railroad Stage line, as driver between this place and the sheep ranch. The parties became very boisterous, and were in the act of commencing to fight in the saloon, when Frank Babb, who was present, shoved them both outside of the door, where they fought for some time, after which Maize was heard to call Babb a lying s— of a b—, whereupon the latter went out on the street and struck Maize two or three times with his fist, knocking him down; Maize got up and ran into his room, immediately across the street, and soon again appeared at the door with a pistol in his hand, which he leveled and fired at Babb, who was then turning the corner at C. P. Robbins' old jew city stand, going toward the Idaho Hotel, the ball missing him, entered the breast of a young man named William Albion Johnson, who was just passing Babb, coming from an opposite direction; from his course, the ball is supposed to have severed an artery, or blood vessel in the region of the heart; Johnson lived but a few seconds. The murdered man is highly spoken of by those who knew him. He lived for some time in Canoe City, Oregon, and lately came here from Elko, Nevada, in which State a brother now resides. He was a native of Bath, Maine, aged about 25 years.—Oxydes Avalanche.

WANTED! A PARTNER with a cash capital \$1,000 in a well established paying business. For information apply at this office.

The Contraction Policy.

In the general laudations showered on the Secretary of the Treasury for the satisfactory results exhibited by the financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30th, no attention is paid to the system of contraction which that functionary is steadily pursuing. The New York Evening Post, which is a warm advocate of the contraction policy, and as our readers know, an influential radical organ, points out in its issue of the 2d inst., what the Secretary has already accomplished in the way of contraction. The legal tender notes it says have been reduced \$85,879; the fractional currency \$4,719,520; the three per cent. certificates \$5,020,000. The whole amount of treasury paper available for bank reserves, and as the basis of bank currency and deposits \$18,935,399 less than it was four months ago. But this is not all. The currency in the Treasury has largely increased since the 1st of April. The amount of currency in the treasury on the first of each month of the four months was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. April 1, \$6,802,628; May 1, 7,606,004; June 1, 18,244,555; July 1, 37,097,819.

This shows a diminution in the course of three months of \$30,295,191. During the same time the Government has redeemed and finally withdrawn from circulation \$17,104,041. The whole extent of the contraction since the 1st of April is \$37,399,832, or at the rate of \$12,466,611 per month—a rate of sixty miles per hour—a rate, if continued, most speedily result in a universal crash. There can be little doubt that the depression in the Spring business, which has been so generally felt, is attributable to this cause. High expectations were entertained by men of all parties of a grand business revival as soon as the new administration came into office. But no revival or sign of a revival has yet appeared. On the contrary, the depression has deepened and gold has been much higher of late than it was a little time last year, in the midst of a season of intense political excitement. There is not a cloud in the horizon. The revenue exceeds the expenditures. The public debt has been reduced, the new Administration to take up the credit for that result. The credit belongs to the people—to the irrepressible energies of the national character, which are adding every day to the national wealth, in spite of all burdens and drawbacks. Notwithstanding all this, gold is still in the market in dull and desiring are straitened. The West especially is suffering in every department of its trade and industry. What cause can be assigned except the contraction policy so silently and thoroughly carried out by the Treasury Department? Contraction at the rate of \$12,000,000 is adequate cause, and to search for any other cause is idle.

HONORABLE MURDER.—From Mr. Banks, who came down with the body of the murdered man, we learn the particulars of a murder committed in the Grande Ronde River mines on Sunday, August 1st, which, for shocking details, we have never heard of since before. The story, as told by Mr. Banks, is as follows: On Sunday last, the parties concerned, Thom McKnight, and Doc Ware, together with others, were seated at the dinner table, at Pomeroy's boarding house, in Tenor's Gulch. Mr. Pomeroy's daughter, 10 and 12 years of age, it seems, had gone visiting, and McKnight had come to call for them in the evening and bring them home—they not being much acquainted with the road. While at dinner, Mr. McKnight asked Ware if he would go with him when evening came for the girls. Ware answered him by saying, "The girls are not here, and I can't go alone," and added that McKnight "had frequently invited" the girls. This was denied, and Ware reiterated the charge. Mr. McKnight said "that such is not the case. It has always been my intention to treat them as ladies, and I know I have always done so, excepting that Ware carried his hand behind him and drew closer to McKnight. He had his head down and seemed to be studying, when all of a sudden he looked up, and speaking said, "Kill me now! Kill me now," and with that he drew his knife and plunged it into McKnight's stomach, hitting the heart. Then he jumped run out upon the floor, and drew back his knife in the left side, and a piece of McKnight's liver dropped out, and followed up by cutting him in the back, in the left arm and in the right shoulder. This was done so quickly that but few could realize that McKnight was hurt, and it was not until he fell and saw that he was making for the mountains, that any one fully understood what had occurred. Mr. Banks left immediately for medical assistance, and while going down the flat he passed Ware, whom he told McKnight was dying. Ware seemed quite affected, and said he thought he would be hung for the crime committed, but at any rate he would give himself up to the proper authorities. He said he didn't want any one to follow him as he had a derringer in his pocket, and it would be unpleasant for any one to attempt to arrest him. A few minutes after he was seen upon a horse making for the mountains. The wounded man lingered in great agony until about 5 o'clock Monday morning, and just as the sun arose he died. He was a hard-working industrious man, and was never known to have been under the influence of liquor. A native of Ireland, he was born in a place called Croon, in the County of Limerick. He was brought down from the mines and buried in the city graveyard on Tuesday last. Little is known of Ware, more than he used to live in La Grange, drove team for John Creighton, and was engaged in the butchering business in the mines. He is about 35 years of age, of fair complexion, and medium height. He was a native of Ohio, and was arrested him.—La Grande Sentinel.

Upon the least deviation from their regular habits, many persons are apt to feel stomachic, feel drowsy, want of appetite, nausea, dizziness, lassitude and great weakness. Travelers, upon land and sea, should always provide themselves with a bottle of Dr. Walker's VERDURE VEGAN BITTERS. It corrects the derangements of the system arising from change of waters and irregularity of diet, creates a good appetite, and invigorates the stomach, as well as the mental faculties.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st inst., by O. P. Lacy, J. P., Mr. D. M. TAYLOR, of Waitsburg, to Miss CORNELIA REDFORD, of Walla Walla.

BACON, LARD AND HAMS, for sale by J. H. B. & Co. Opposite I. T. Kees's Warehouse.

1862. LAND OFFICE. 1869.

NEW BOOK AND VARIETY STORE, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

Directly Opposite Tierney's Livery Stable. PLATS OF ALL SURVEYED TOWNSHIPS IN Walla Walla County and that portion of Union County, in this Valley, with returns from Land Office, complete to date. Parties wishing to ENTER LANDS, under the Homestead Act, or Private Entry, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. (34-1m) W. H. ANDREWS.

MASON'S OREGON STEAM BREWERY!!

ALE, BEER AND PORTER, AT REDUCED PRICES. ON AND AFTER JULY 17, 1869, THE PRICE OF BEER and ALE supplied to the Trade will be as follows: XXX ALE per bbl. of 30 galls. \$10 00 BEER per bbl. of 30 gallons, 5 00 " per Half-bbl. of 15 gallons, 2 50 " per Keg of 10 gallons, 2 00 " per Keg of 5 gallons, 1 00

All orders that I may be favored with will be promptly filled and goods delivered without delay. JOHN MASON, Proprietor, 34-1f Portland, Oregon.

St. VINCENT'S ACADEMY

FOR—YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY The Sisters of Charity, WALLA WALLA, W. T. THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON MONDAY, the 23d of August, 1869. TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and Tuition, per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$50 00 For Bed and Chamber, per Quarter, 4 00 For French, per Quarter, 4 00 For Music on Piano, per Quarter, 20 00 Entrance Fee, 5 00 Pupils wishing to take Dinner at the Academy will be charged, per Quarter, 20 00 Washing, per Quarter, 10 00 TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS: For Tuition, per Quarter of Eleven weeks, \$12 00 Intermediate Department, per Quarter, 10 00 Primary, per Quarter, 8 00 GENERAL REGULATIONS: From the day of entrance to the vacation in July next, no absence will be allowed, except in the case of serious illness. No pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than a quarter, and no deduction will be made for time lost on quarter not completed. Pupils will be received at any time during the year, and charged from the date of admission into the Institution. Visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made by parents and guardians, or persons authorized by them. All letters are subject to the inspection of the Superintendents. For uniformity and order, all the pupils will attend the religious exercises of the establishment. For clothing, books, or other wants of students, no advances will be made by the Institution. To meet such expenses, sufficient sum must be deposited with the Treasurer. Pre-payment will invariably be demanded at the commencement of each quarter. Each pupil will furnish three pairs of shoes, three pillow-cases, six towels, one white counterpane, and three blankets. Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 5th, 1869. 34-1m.

NOTICE FOR DISTRIBUTION. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY of Walla Walla, Territory of Washington: In the Matter of the Estate of James Johnson, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Andrew Hartman, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES JOHNSON, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as such Executor in the matter of said estate, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said James Johnson, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county, in Walla Walla, at the Court room of said Court, in the city of Walla Walla, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate, among the heirs and legatees of the said James Johnson, deceased, according to law. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks before the said 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla. E. GUICHARD, Probate Judge, 34-4w Aug. 6, 1869.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET. FRANK FABRE HAS OPENED A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, on Main Street, between Third, North and Second streets, where he will keep at all times a full supply of FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest rates. HOTELS and families supplied with Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily. 34-3m

JAS. CONLAN, GEO. RAYMANN, CONLAN & RAYMANN, Blacksmiths & Horse-Shoers. SHOP ON THE S. W. CORNER OF MAIN AND 4th streets, where they are prepared to do every thing in the line of Blacksmithing & Shoeing, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at the lowest prices. GIVE US A CALL. 34-1f

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE IS GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of ANDREW ABEL, deceased, to the Creditors of and to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, Administrator, at his residence, in Walla Walla county, W. T., within twelve months of the first publication of this notice. HENRY ABEL, Administrator, 34-4w Walla Walla, August 6, 1869.

J. H. BLEWETT, Notary Public, Real Estate and General Agent. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENTERING LANDS under the Homestead Act or Private Entry. PLATS fully made out to date, just received from the Land Office. CONVEYANCING of all kinds attended to. MONIES COLLECTED and promptly remitted to any part of the country. INSURANCE. AGENT OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, California. OFFICE at the NEW BOOK & VARIETY STORE, north side of Main Street, between Second and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T. 34-1f

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, &c. Terms, Cash. EVERETT & ABLE, 34-3m Walla Walla, W. T. WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, SASH AND PUTTY, for sale by J. H. B. & Co. Opposite I. T. Kees's Warehouse. 34-1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Now on Exhibition at

ADAMS BROS'S, AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Consisting, in part, of Dress Goods, STRAW GOODS!

MILLINERY GOODS! CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

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

Groceries, Crockery, Lard, FLOUR

AND MINERS' OUTFITTING SUPPLIES. To all of which we call the attention of the public.

ADAMS BROTHERS, Walla Walla, April 16, 1869 34-1f

NEW STORE: JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. KEESE'S WARE-HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS CROCKERY, HARDWARE, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Wall-Paper, &c., &c., &c. WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR CASH! All Kinds of PRODUCE.

Taken in Exchange for Goods. Walla Walla, April 16, 1869. 34-1f BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP. MR. P. M. LYNCH HEIRBY NOTICES HIS FRIENDS and the public that he continues in the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, at the old corner upper end of Main street, adjoining the bridge, where he is prepared to do All Kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICES. Having bought out John Dovel's Wagon Shop, I am now prepared to do everything in the line of WAGON MAKING. Will always keep on hand a fine assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, and Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires, - \$6 to \$8 00 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at this Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. Having in my employ one of the very best wagon-makers on the coast, I can guarantee all my work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and have every facility for getting up work that cannot be surpassed. To meet the requirements of the times, ROSE SHOES to be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 P. M. LYNCH, 29-3m Walla Walla, July 2, 1869.

REMOVAL. WALLA WALLA BAKERY! FOR THE PRESENT AND UNTIL THE COMPLETION of my fire-proof Brick Building, the WALLA WALLA BAKERY will be removed to the adjoining building, formerly occupied by Dr. Thibault, where I will be pleased to accommodate my friends with every thing in the line of BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, Confectionery, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. ALSO AGENT FOR KANE'S CONCERN-ATED SOAP, the greatest labor-saving article ever invented; a full supply of which will be kept constantly on hand. O. BRECHTEL, Main street, Walla Walla. 29-4f Walla Walla Meat Market.

R. J. STRINGER, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS OLD Customers and the public generally that he has opened a meat market on Main street, OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, where he has every facility for getting up work that cannot be surpassed. To meet the requirements of the times, ROSE SHOES to be done at the following low rates, FOR CASH: Horse Shoeing, - \$3 50 Setting Shoes, each - 50 P. M. LYNCH, 29-3m Walla Walla, July 2, 1869.

MERCHANT TAILOR. F. VETTER, MERCHANT TAILOR—CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, and REPAIRING and CLEANING of suit Dr. Will make a specialty of CUTTING AND FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods. F. VETTER, 27-7 Main Street, Walla Walla.

