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To City Subscribers: On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be served by 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.

SHAPE AND STRENGTH IN WOOD. A very useful rule in practice, in giving strength to structures, is this: The strength of every square beam or stick to support a weight, increases exactly as the width increases, and also exactly as the square of the depth increases.

GERMAN SUGAR CAKES.—Blend well with the fingers six ounces of good butter with one pound of fine flour, working it quite into crumbs; and a few grains of salt, one pound of dry sifted sugar, a tablespoonful of the best cinnamon in very fine powder, and a large teaspoonful of mixed spices. Make these ingredients into a paste with the yolks of five eggs, and about four tablespoonfuls of milk. Roll the mixture into balls, flatten them to something less than three quarters of an inch thick, and bake them in a moderate oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. Loosen them from the baking sheets, which should be slightly floured before they are laid on, by passing a knife under them, turn them over, and when they are quite cold stow them in a dry, close shutting canister. The Germans make three incisions in the top of each cake with the point of a knife, and lay spikes of split almonds in them.

MEN WITHOUT HEARTS.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an ice-berg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, paternal and fraternal love.—Mrs. Craik.

A CARPENTER being asked for a riddle, propounded the following: "I picked it up; I couldn't find it; I put it down, and went along with it." No one could guess it. It was a splinter of wood in his foot.

BRICK POMEBOY says to those who object to pictures in his paper that they should take a pair of scissors and cut them out, and read the holes.

ENTICED.

With what clear guile of gracious love enticed, I follow forward, from room to room, Through doors that open into light from gloom, To find and lose and find again the Christ, He stands and knocks, and bids me open the door; Without He stands and asks to enter in; Why should He seek a shelter and with sin? Will He but knock and ask, and nothing more? He knows what ways I take to shut my heart, And if He will He can Himself undo My foolish fastenings, or by force break through, Nor wait till I fulfill my needless part. But, nay, He will not choose to enter so; He will not be my guest without consent, Nor, though I say "Come in," is He content— I must arise and open, or He will go. He shall not go; I do arise and open— "Come in, dear Lord, come in and sup with me, Oh, blessed Guest, and let me sup with Thee, Where is the door? for in this dark I grope, And cannot find it soon enough; my hand, Shut hard, holds fast the one sure key I need, And trembles, shaken with its eager heed— No other key will answer my demand.

THE STORY OF A LONDON BAKER AND HIS LODGER. On arriving in London I took lodgings in Half Moon street, Piccadilly. The proprietor of the house was a baker, well to do in the world, and like many of his countrymen, an intense admirer of everything that pertained to rank or nobility. He was a fat jovial fellow, and often invited me to the parlor to have a talk over a pot of "alf and alf," observing with much pride that noblemen and gentlemen who had been his lodgers had often honored him with a sociable chat over the beverage.

Two Little Kittens. Two little kittens, one stormy night, Begun to quarrel, and then to fight. One had a mouse, the other had none, And that was the way the quarrel begun.

THE PRINTING OFFICE AS A SCHOOL.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, in the course of a series of interesting reminiscences of an old connection with that establishment, says: "For a young man who is not altogether a fool, who has had the advantages of an ordinary education, the printing office is undoubtedly a capital school for intellectual advancement. In regard to general knowledge, no class of men who labor for a living can approach the printer. The studios among them, if their natural gifts be not below the level of mediocrity, have equal chances with the members of the so-called professions, to acquire both worldly honors and literary fame. From the days of Saxon to those of Franklin, and from his day to our own, the craft has produced eminent men in every profession and in every walk of life. A good printer is generally a good critic, not only of language and punctuation, but of the intrinsic literary merits of whatever comes under his hand. It is impossible that he should be otherwise, since so great a part of his life is made up, as it were, of facts that enforce reflection. The labor that employs his hands gives to his mind neither exercise nor care. His fingers move intuitively to the exact points requisite for the proper apportionment of his work, while his mind seizes the idea sought to be covered by the writer whom he is engaged, and is only exempted therefrom after his judgment has passed sentence on its merits. Many a one, without knowing it, possibly owes some unknown compositor or proof reader much more of reputation as a writer than he would be willing to acknowledge. If, by changing the sentence without affecting its meaning, he can give to it strength or something, a good printer asks no questions about the matter but changes it at once. And so, if the grammar of a sentence is evidently faulty, he would be considered unfit for the business, did he not rectify it in this particular. I have known some printers, it is true, who could never learn the plainest rules of either composition or punctuation. To such a one might be used the identical words used by a well-known Presbyterian, speaking to a young, but particularly silly candidate for ministerial orders, 'Young man, you have made a mistake; you have been called to another field—the corn-field!'"

A STRANGE IMPOSTOR.

THE STORY OF A LONDON BAKER AND HIS LODGER.

On arriving in London I took lodgings in Half Moon street, Piccadilly. The proprietor of the house was a baker, well to do in the world, and like many of his countrymen, an intense admirer of everything that pertained to rank or nobility. He was a fat jovial fellow, and often invited me to the parlor to have a talk over a pot of "alf and alf," observing with much pride that noblemen and gentlemen who had been his lodgers had often honored him with a sociable chat over the beverage.

On the evening, while he was entertaining me with anecdotes of a certain lord, a respectable looking man called and engaged the rooms on the ground floor, which were then vacant. The stranger, seeming satisfied with the price, said that he had just come from Banbury he should occupy the rooms that same evening.

"Banbury, Banbury," said the baker, "why, that's my native place." "Indeed," said the lodger in surprise; "then I suppose you have heard of Mr. Wickham?"

THE GREATNESS OF WOMEN.—The real influence of a true woman is stronger to-day than ever, only our standard of true womanhood is higher. We ask more at her hands because we realize more fully her magnificent capabilities. On the stage her greatness has long been recognized, but in the world of art, and music, and fiction, and the still nobler social influences which she yields, her laurels are greener and of fresher growth. For the first time, too, her intellect is grappling with subjects hitherto denied her. Into the mysteries of nature she is taking her first steps; science is showing her strange wonders; philosophy is teaching her the occult forces and hidden laws of the world of thought. The dull monotony of domestic duty rises into the dignity of intelligent labor as she sees its deep meaning and far-reaching power. From the old helplessness comes the restful consciousness of acknowledged strength; and the stifling calm of a life without high aims is exchanged for the quick impulses and healthful activities of ambitious efforts.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—Mrs. Greenough, in the Maine Farmer, contributes the following recipe for making blackberry wine, which is just now about in season for using: "There is no wine equal to blackberry wine when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. I therefore give the recipe for making it: Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further labor, that every family will highly appreciate and never do without afterwards if they can help it."

WHEN may young ladies be said to be economical? When they resort to tight lacing to prevent waistfulness.

A MAN in Massachusetts sleeps seventeen hours a day. He would make a good radical editor.—He lies so easily.

Prohibition Run to Excess.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a libeled and politically neutral paper, has the following remarks on the prohibitory liquor law of radical Massachusetts, and its enforcement: "The new liquor law of Massachusetts appears to be expressly intended to humiliate and annoy the Germans. Had the law not prohibited lager beer, the aggravating spectacle would have been afforded to Puritan eyes of parties of Teutons enjoying themselves over their favorite innocuous drink, while beads of brandy pipes and rum casks were being knocked in all about them. This of itself would have been sufficient exasperation for the gaunt and smileless advocates of the new law. Nothing is so mortifying to your grim fanatic as the sight of another man laughing; and the proper supplementary statute to the new liquor law would be a decree making a chuckle or grin a penal offense. Being thus happily gifted with the faculty of getting merry over so thin a position as lager beer, it was necessary for the perfect happiness of the Teutonic fanatics that the Germans of Massachusetts could be deprived of that mirth-making beverage. All the leading hotels of Boston are spared by the constabulary, and these men may get fully drunk on the heaviest of liquors in private rooms. But the patrons of those places are not the humble Germans—German workmen and true, many but Americans—radicals good and true, and of them doubtless, if the truth were known. And then they toss off their glasses in our solemn Yankee way, as if they were taking castor oil, and not in the jolly hilarious fashion of the Germans. The Germans are Germans, and they will laugh and grow fat—these are crimes for which radical Massachusetts will not forgive them. So the Constables, blind and deaf to what is going on in all the great hotels and through the best society of Boston, never fail to visit the clean handed ground floors or basements of the German lager beer saloons, disperse the sober inmates—German workmen and true, and innocently disporting themselves after their daily toil—and rob the proprietor of his stock of liquor the poor man's whole property. The heaviest items in the list of advertisements of liquors seized and forfeited are lots of lager beer. There are dozens of kegs of this where there is one of whisky, gin or rum. If the law were justly and fairly enforced against all persons, and not against the Germans in particular, the proportion should be the other way; for the Germans are but a small part of the whole drinking population of Massachusetts. It, after what we have said, any one doubts the special selection of the Germans for persecution by the latter-day zealots, let him note that cider is exempted by the law. This exemption is for the benefit of those Massachusetts radicals who, while inexpressibly ferocious upon the use of other kinds of liquor for other people, demand for themselves the privilege of getting drunk, if they choose, on the German-made cider. Hard choice, as everybody knows who ever drank it, is more tempering than lager beer. By exposing it to freezing temperature, and drawing off all that remains unfrozen, a patent liquor may be obtained—stronger than any of the wines of commerce. Being a native product and consumed almost exclusively by natives, may be made and taken in any quantity; white lager beer, a beverage upon which the regular drinkers never become intoxicated, is forbidden, and confiscated when found—because the makers and consumers are chiefly foreigners, German, the class whom it suits the radical party of Massachusetts to single out for their hatred and persecution. Our advice to the Germans of Massachusetts is to leave that State at once, shaking the dust of their feet, and come to this city. Here they make and drink their national heritage in peace. We welcome them as we do the refugees from small-souled tyrants everywhere. This is the home of the exile and the stranger. This is the city which, with a larger wisdom than Massachusetts ever dreamed of, bails every accession to its composite population, seeing in each fresh admixture of hardy, intelligent, industrious races a new guaranty of its continued supremacy as the metropolis of the nation.

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes from Paris, July 2d: "The imperial family seem to have taken up their residence for the remainder of the summer in the vicinity of Paris, and propose giving a series of matinees and soirees in the gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, to indemnify themselves and their friends for their privation of Fontainebleau. The emperor has begun to stroll about the little town and the banks of the river, just as he used to do in Fontainebleau and the forest. The other day a friend who was staying at St. Cloud, witnessed a curious scene, highly characteristic at once of the Emperor's bonhomie and adroitness. He was walking in a part of the park to which the public is admitted, and was followed by a parcel of troublesome and curious children. He probably did not like to seem ill-natured by ordering them off, so he sought out one of the ginger bread stalls, which are always to be found in the neighborhood, purchased the whole of the stock at a bargain, and then upsetting the entire concern with his own hand, left the contents to the mercy of the hungry crowd of urchins."

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—The fortitude, tact, muscle and finesse of a New York young woman is strikingly illustrated by the exploits of the specimen who recently went to the theater and two parties in one evening, carried on three flirtations at once, and the next day refused three offers of marriage, accepted, two, and broke off three previous engagements, and read four novels, wrote two letters and one hundred notes of invitation, practiced her music lesson, made herself a new water-fair, ate breakfast, lunch and dinner enough for two milkmen, took a walk on Fifth Avenue, bought two pounds of French candy and ate it, rode to the Central Park with one of her lovers, and walked home with the other. Really, it's enough to make one ill to think of a woman who was up to this sort of thing.

A NEW defensive apparatus has been devised in France, for the protection of infantry soldiers against the balls of breech-loading muskets. It is proposed to line each knapsack with a tin but pullet proof plate of Bessemer steel, and to construct of the same substance the kettle, bread pans, and other camp utensils now made of ordinary iron, copper or tin. These articles are to be used as shields but can also be piled up in the field to form a temporary bullet-proof shelter for a battalion.

"G O through my work," as the needle said to 't' idle boy. "But not until you are hard up bed," said the idle boy to the needle.

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

Among the astonishing discoveries of science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped on each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the aggressive population of whose life the world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud, or sand, or soil of whatever kind on which they lived, has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chain of mountains, whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulations by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of the countless forests that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to fill the store-house of coal that feeds the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much of an eternity to our conceptions as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.—Aylmer.

DRUNKENNESS AS A DISEASE.—Dr. Bacon read a paper upon this subject at the last meeting of the Cambridge University Medical Society. He noticed the prevalence of the evil in Northern climates, and classified drunkards as the casual, the chronic, and those to whom the tendency to excessive indulgence was a purely mental disease—a form of insanity called dipsomania. The chronic drunkards he described as the most intractable—women preponderating over men—as generally of the class above want, and often clever and agreeable persons, though full of deceit, and capable of any stratagem to gratify their appetite for drink. The vice of the disease is often transmitted. He quoted Dr. Howe as showing that, in the State of Massachusetts, of 300 idiots, as many as 150 are the off-springs of intemperate parents. Dr. Bacon advocated the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of inveterate drunkenness as a case of insanity or irresponsibility. Many a good life and character would be saved if the law would give this power to friends subject to medical certification. The very fear of being sent to such an institution would operate powerfully in some cases. The study of drunkenness as a disease is still imperfect, and would well repay more special attention than has yet been paid to it.

THE great excitement now in New York among horse fanciers is over the mare called "American Girl." She was sold for \$5,000. The price then rose to \$10,000. She trotted on the Narransett Course, and is said to have equaled the best time "Dexter" ever made. On her return, her owner was offered \$30,000. Commodore Vanderbilt has made the fortune of a great many men during the last six months, by instructing them to buy Hudson River and Central. These men propose to buy the "American Girl," and present her to the Commodore as a token of gratitude.

A BASHFUL young man escorted home an equally bashful young lady. As they were approaching the dwelling of the damsel, she said entreatingly, "Zekiel, now don't tell anybody you bea'd me home." "Sary," said he emphatically, "don't you mind; I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

A CLEVELAND dry goods firm has at last found a remedy against loafers on their corner. The following sign hangs in their window: "Wanted—a few more loafers to stand on this corner."

An Irish student was once asked what was meant by posthumous works? "They are such works," said he, "as a man writes after he is dead."

A DEBATING society had under consideration the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" The decision arrived at was, "No, but impossible."

Notice to Absent Defendant. In Justice's Court, before C. W. Frush, J. P. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. SS TO D. McRAITH: You are hereby notified that R. R. & S. G. REES have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard on the 13th day of October 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my Office, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., which is two months from and after the filing of the complaint in this action. And unless you appear at the time and place, and answer, the same will be taken confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is recovery from you the sum of forty (\$40) dollars and interest thereon, at 10 per cent. per annum from December 14th, 1860, for bill of advertisement due from you to plaintiff. CHAS. W. FRUSH, J. P. Complaint filed August 13, 1860. 35-2m

WANTED! A PARTNER with a cash capital \$1,000 in a well established paying business. For information apply at this Office. 34th LARD, CASTOR, BOILED AND NUT OIL, sold by JORDAN & CO. Opposite I. T. Reese's Warehouse. 84-1

CAVANAUGH'S majority for Congress in Montana Territory is 2000. Two years ago his majority was 1300—a democratic gain of 700. The ball is rolling.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.—The last act of extravagance on the part of the rads, is a determination to purchase a new set of furniture for the White House. The reason why, because every chair has a Dent in it.

The New York Tribune calls upon honest men to bolt all dishonest nominations made by the radical party in the fall elections. The advice is sound; and to save trouble in attempting to make selections where all are so nearly alike, the safe way will be to bolt all nominations made by the party.

Geo. H. PENDLETON has received the democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio in place of Gen. Rosecrans, declined. We regard this last nomination as stronger than the first, and confidently predict that the "young orator of the West" will carry the Buckeye State for the democracy.

The Richmond Enquirer says we are assured that Chief Justice Chase rejoices with the people of Virginia in the great triumph of conservatism. In a letter from the White Sulphur, on the 6th, to a friend in this city, he says: "I hope that to-day will begin a new era of prosperity for the Old Commonwealth."

IR CUTS.—In a letter to Judge Nicholas, Alexander H. Stephens says: "There is no hope but in getting back to the old Jeffersonian anchorage; otherwise we must come to consolidation, imperialism, and the destruction of popular liberty." This sentence, remarks an exchange, makes the Mongrel editors howl like wolves. Its truth cuts across their backs like a scythe.

FATHER McMAHON.—The Canadian Government has released Father McMahon, the Fenian prisoner in Kingston Penitentiary. He was tried sometime in the fall of 1866 for complicity in the Fenian raid at Niagara Falls and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary. Several efforts were made by Secretary Seward to have him released, but without avail. The present action of the Canadian Government is taken without any reference of the matter to the English authorities.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—We regret to say that Governor Cox's chances to reach the goal of his ambition are growing beautifully small. The difficulty originates in this wise: In 1867, Garfield stumped the Territory for Flanders, the consideration being \$1000, the payment of which was guaranteed by Gov. Cox. Flanders, as usual, has never paid this indebtedness, and Garfield now looks to the security, and tells him that the Governorship is not to be thought of until the \$1000 is forthcoming. The old "pig driver" had made up his mind to pay the money, and to that end was about to sell a valuable horse, hoping thereby to realize the amount. Unfortunately the animal sickened and died, leaving Gov. Cox unable to raise the money and effectually shutting him out from the place he so greatly covets. In this view of affairs Col. Cook appears to be ahead of the Copper sage in the race for the Governorship of Washington Territory.

THE democratic triumph in Tennessee carries with it the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, who is of all men the very last the radicals would have thrust upon their deliberations. We are no particular admirer of Andy Johnson, but knowing that there is any amount of dirty work to be done in the Senate deem him the very man for the place. It will be a sight to remember when the "gentleman from Tennessee" rises to address the Senate. Then will Sumner gnash his teeth in impotent rage—doubly impotent for the reason that he lacks that virility which is at once the badge and pride of manhood. Harry Wilson, too, will sink away from the gaze of the man he so vainly sought to impeach; and Colfax, the Oily Gammon of the radical party, will quail before the glance of the rough but honest backwoodsman. There will be a scene for a picture in which radicalism, cowed and disheartened, will gladly skulk away and seek the cover of darkness.

The attack on Judge Kennedy, which appeared in the La Grande Sentinel meets with universal condemnation. There is not a democrat in the Valley who favors it, and even the reputed author is disposed to disown his production. The feeling is that of a determination to give the new Judge a fair trial, and then if he fails to meet public expectation it will be time enough to condemn him. This thing of convicting a man first and trying him afterwards is contrary to all sense of justice, and is calculated to build up rather than break down the party thus wrongfully assailed. At the date of "Walla Walla's" communication Judge Kennedy had not taken his seat on the bench, and of course there was no opportunity to form an opinion as to his fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office. Since that time he has been holding Court daily, and we but echo public sentiment when we say that he has given very general satisfaction. As a partisan we shall always be found opposing Judge K.'s peculiar views of public policy, but no mere partisan differences will ever induce us to belittle or wantonly assail him so long as he holds the scales of justice equally poised.

CHINESE SLAVERY.—Liberty, freedom, independence, says the N. F. Herald, is the glorious heritage, the inestimable gift of every human biped within the confines of our broad domain except one solitary type—the almond-eyed children of the Flowery Kingdom. Millions of money and myriads of lives have been laid down to free the negro, and now, while the people are yet staggering under heavy taxation, and while the blood of the slain yet stains the earth, the manacles wrenched from the limbs of the negro are being riveted upon those of another dusky tribe. Where are the eloquent advocates of "higher law?" Philanthropic Wendell Phillips, do you not know that licensed slaves are landing upon our shores hundreds of slaves every month? They are purchased on speculation by our capitalists in their native land, brought here and sold out to speculators and contractors; as so many sheep and oxen, and was he unto the Chinaman who attempts to escape his thrall dom—he is found dead. Learn, gentle Anna, before you depart from among us, how China girls and China women are daily bought and sold on our streets. We are fostering and maintaining in our midst a system of slavery more odious, more damning in its effects, than ever clouded the life of the African. Some day John Brown and his pandemonium knapsack will march among us again, and the question of the conflict of races will be argued, with the firebrand and the bayonet for weapons.

DOWN ON GRANT.—The disgraceful nepotism of Grant, together with his numerous blunders, is exciting considerable feeling among the radicals. The New York Commercial (Thurlow Weed's organ), says this about the President: "Some of the extreme party organs have taken to scolding the Sun because of its bold blunt manner of talking to General Grant. It would be much better for General Grant and the radical party if some of these originating, time serving, office expecting champions of the President would follow the example of the Sun, and tell him to his face that he has done nothing but blunder since he entered the White House. These tergiversant organs know it, but lack the courage to speak their mind, for fear of losing their chance of being made Postmaster or tide waiter. General Grant has been acting like a spoiled child, and a gentle application of birch would be likely to have a powerful effect upon him. We advise the special friends of the General, who are acting as superannuated grandmas and grandpas do with a pet grandchild, to remember the ancient adage, 'spare the rod and spoil the child.' We speak thus because we think the occasion demands it even at the risk of being assailed as a conservative, playing into the hands of the Democracy. A little wholesome truth telling, applied to President Grant we repeat, will be advantageous to him and the party."

THE BOUTWELL POLICY.—The jerky and spasmodic manner in which Secretary Boutwell is fuddling with the finances, says the Chicago Times, is bringing upon him the censure of the press and of business men, irrespective of party, all over the country. In June he contracted the currency to such an extent as to create a stringency in the money market by which money shavers could make loans at any rates of interest they might choose to demand. Then he began to buy bonds, which eased the money market and bonds advanced in price. Now there is a rumor that he does not intend to purchase more bonds immediately and as a consequence, they go down, and the money market is tight again. In these operations, certain parties in New York have learned what he intends to do, and have made immense speculations by this knowledge. The New York Evening Post mentions holders of certain stocks who have made \$5,000,000 by means of "leakage in news from the Treasury Department." That such advantages should be given or gained by such means, is enough to justify the suspicion that Mr. Boutwell employs his office for the benefit of himself and his friends. His vacillating policy damage business, and permits no basis of calculation as to whether the money market will be made easier or more stringent.

THE SAME HERE.—The N. Y. Sun says "the military spirit to which alone Louis Napoleon is indebted for his ill-gotten power, reduces the masses of the French to poverty, and saddles a burden of taxes upon them which will cause the name of its author to be cursed, for generations to come, as the most unscrupulous trifier with the welfare of a great people whom the world has ever known." Grant is indebted to the same "military spirit" for his "ill-gotten power," says the N. H. Patriot, and the effect is the same here as in France. It has saddled upon our people a burden of taxes which will cause the names of its authors to be cursed for generations to come, as the most unscrupulous trifier with the welfare of a great people. While it is alleged that "the sums payable in interest" have been nearly doubled in twenty years in France, they have been increased more than a hundred fold in this country, and upon our people now rests a "burden of taxes" far heavier than France has to bear.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The Boston Herald says that, under the operations of the prohibitory law, lager beer is the only beverage the sale of which is practically restricted in Boston. Whiskey, brandy, rum gin and wines of all sorts can be obtained with as little trouble as ever; but beer, which is more bulky and must be drawn in a certain way to be good, can only be obtained in a few places. "The consequence is that while a large amount of this mild and wholesome beverage is liable to be wasted, thousands who used to drink it and nothing more are now driven to drink the fiery spirit which, kept in closets and corners, are in such already apparent in a larger average of drunk eness."

THE RADICAL KEY-NOTE.—Forney, who has served as fugleman to the radical party ever since its organization, says the Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer, sounds the key note of the party on Virginia the election. The blast is a furious one. Although the party has met with a Waterloo defeat. "All is not lost," says Forney. "Congress still holds the key of the citadel. Governor Walker and his friends may declare that they are republicans; but they have assumed the responsibility. We have an organization, as we have a platform, and only those who obey the one and stand upon the other can hope to be regarded as republicans, or look for recognition from a republican Congress." The party shibboleth is thus set forth, not only in relation to Virginia, but in relation to Mississippi and Texas. What has been done in Virginia will be done in the remaining 'unconstructed' States, where elections are appointed for the last Tuesday in November. Why the elections in those States were put off almost a month after all the Northern States elections, is readily understood. The administration hopes that the result in the Northern elections may be such as will strengthen the Johnson party in Mississippi and Texas, and enable them to re-appear for the party at large the disaster they have sustained in Virginia. But it will not do. The result in Virginia assures a new division of parties throughout the South. The division is already made in Tennessee, and the result is pretty plainly foreshadowed. It will be made in Mississippi and in Texas, and nothing but interference with the bayonet can prevent a Conservative triumph.

THE New York Tribune reviews the situation in Texas, and in regard to the continuous whines of the radicals of that State, says:

"They forget that our Government must be republican or despotic, and that a rule based on the proscription of a full third of the adult male—this third comprising two-thirds of the property, with a very large share of the natural ability, experience and intelligence which are presumed to fit the men for a responsible participation in politics—is unquestionably republican. It may do—may, it must—in the immediate presence of a formidable rebellion; it cannot be maintained indefinitely after that rebellion has thrown down its arms. Our Southern republicans are quite free in telling us what they must have, and how impossible it is that they should live under rebel rule; we tell them in turn, that it is impossible that we should perpetuate a rule over the South in which the people of the South, or any considerable share of them, are denied a vote. If we should attempt to do it, we would simply sacrifice our ascendancy in the North, and they can judge where this would leave the republicans of the South. We can do and dare much here for equal human rights. We are a shorn Samson whenever we shall undertake to argue and insist that a part of the Southern people ought to be disfranchised and powerless forever. We know that we can maintain no such position, and we are nowise inclined to attempt it."

BEN WADE AND THE CHINESE COOLIES.—Ben Wade, says the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, lately visited California as a Director of the Pacific Railroad. He there saw the Chinese and is enamored of them. He declares that the more of them who come to this country the better. The great thing in favor of their emigration, in his view, is that it will give the United States cheap labor! In our republican friends' estimation, the laborer now is far too richly paid. He has the audacity to aspire to two dollars a day and roast beef. The Chinese will work for ten cents per diem and rice soup. Therefore, by all means, says this class of politicians, let us have the latter. If the American laborer wants employment, let him come down to Chinese prices. China has a population of four hundred millions. In a few years she can spare enough, without missing them, to perform a large part of the labor of the country. Whether they come or not, whether the American workmen have them as competitors, will depend upon the votes of the laborer. If our laboring men think more of party than they do of their own existence and comfort—if they are willing to toil for a less sum than the paupers of Europe, then the Chinese will be here in myriads that will darken the land. The leaders of the republican party are the protectors of capital, and the oppressors of the industrial man whenever his interests interfere with those of the former.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?—The New York World says indications multiply that the radicals will attempt to nullify the verdict of Virginia. Forney openly calls on Congress not to recognize the Walker government, which means, of course, to reject the Congressmen elected, and the Senators to be elected under it. Mr. Greeley, by his doubtful acceptance of the situation, acquiesces the same way. Probably Sumner, the carpet-bag Senator, and not a few House members can be found willing to repudiate the bargain made with the State—a bargain that, if certain things were done, Virginia should be admitted. The certain things have been done, but the way of doing them has not been pleasing to the radical leaders. What will they do with it? Will they admit the State? If so, well; but not Walls! Will they keep her out? If so, still well. The conservatives can richly afford to go before the country on such an issue. Virginia's half a hundred thousand majority can be proportionately obtained in thirty States, as the reaction of any such swindle as the further exclusion of the Old Dominion. Reconstruction now means conservative victory. If the rule be that conservatism is to assure continued disunion, let us know it plainly. If that's the last plank in the platform, all right!

SEVERE.—A San Francisco paper ends a leader on the "bar" with the following sentence: "What with corruption at the bar, weakness on the bench, venality in the jury box, and perjury on the witness stand, those who need to fear the terrors of the law are not the criminals who deserve its punishment, but only those litigants who invoke its aid for the redress of grievances."

An Effort to Sustain Fraud.

It is said that a great effort is being made to have Indiana counted as one of the States ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. It is truly surprising that men of character, professing respect for Constitutions and laws, should be willing to favor the consummation of a fraud so wicked and palpable. The constitution of the State of Indiana declares two thirds of the members of each of the two Houses necessary to constitute a quorum to transact business, and that without a quorum the respective Houses can only adjourn from time to time and send for absentees. In Indiana, before either branch acted on the amendment proposed to be ratified, a number more than sufficient to leave both without a quorum had actually resigned their seats; in the Senate, seventeen, we believe, but are not certain, in the House, forty-six; so that there was no absentees to be sent for. The radicals recognizing the fact that neither House could transact business without a quorum adjourned, and the Governor issued a proclamation to fill the vacancies created in the two Houses by resignations.

The special elections ordered by the Governor were held, and every one of the Senators and members who had resigned were re-elected, thus conclusively proving that the people of that State are opposed to negro suffrage and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. This action of the radicals in declining to act on the Fifteenth Amendment proves that they did not believe that either House, without a quorum, could legally do any act, except to adjourn from day to day and send for absentees.

After the newly elected members had taken their seats and taken the requisite oath, the two Houses postponed the Fifteenth Amendment to a day certain. On the day fixed for additional session, the democratic members in both Houses again resigned, leaving both Houses a second time without a quorum to transact business. With a knowledge of this fact, for it was on the floor brought to the notice of the radicals in both Houses, they deliberately voted on the Fifteenth Amendment, and declared it ratified. And this clear and palpable fraud, the radical leaders in Indiana are endeavoring in good earnest to have consummated.

The conduct of the democrats who resigned is justified and sustained as correct, because the object had in view was the submission of the amendment to a vote of the people. A large majority of whom were known to be opposed to its ratification. We say it was but fair and just to consult the people on a question of so much importance to them, and the matter would have been submitted for their approval, if the radical leaders had not known that a large majority of the people were opposed to its ratification. To sustain this notorious fraud, a precedent is insisted to, but which is in no respect analogous. The Bright and Fitch case is different in every respect. In that case two United States Senators were to be chosen, not by the Houses separately, but in joint convention of the two Houses. The first convention failed to elect, and the place for the meeting of the two Houses in joint convention, for the election of two Senators. This resolution, the Senate, influenced solely by party considerations, refused to concur in. So the matter rested until it became necessary for the two Houses to meet in joint convention, to elect officers for several State institutions. The joint convention assembled with the lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, in the chair. After having elected the officers to be then chosen, the joint convention was adjourned to meet at the call of the presiding officer.

A short time thereafter the two Houses again assembled in joint convention, at the call of the proper officer, and largely over a quorum of each of the Houses being in attendance, as shown by the roll call, a resolution was offered and passed to proceed to the election of two United States Senators. During the time the vote of the joint convention was being taken, a number of Senators protested and left the hall, and no quorum being present in either House at the time the ratification resolution was declared passed. It is, therefore, clear that the proceedings are illegal, fraudulent, and should be so pronounced by the proper authorities of the Government.—Sacramento Reporter.

Probate Law—Statute 1863. CLAIMS AGAINST AN ESTATE. Chapter 11, Sec. 190.—Every Executor or Administrator shall immediately after his appointment, give notice to creditors of the deceased in some newspaper, &c. Sec. 208.—If the Executor or Administrator shall neglect for two months after his appointment, to give notice to creditors as prescribed, it shall be the duty of the Court to revoke his letters. ACCOUNTS TO BE RENDERED. Chapter 15, Sec. 202.—When the account (annual or final) is rendered for settlement, notice thereof shall be given by the Probate Court, by causing notices to be posted in three of the most public places in the county, &c. OF THE PARTITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE. Chapter 16, Sec. 319.—The decree may be made on the application of the Executor or Administrator, or of any person interested in the estate, and shall only be made after notice has been given in the manner required in regard to an application for the sale of land, &c., to wit: SALES OF PROPERTY, &c. Chapter 12, Sec. 219.—A copy of such order to show cause shall be personally served on all persons interested in the estate, at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing the petition; or shall be published in at least one successive issue of some newspaper as the Court shall order; provided, however, if all persons interested in the estate shall signify, in writing, their assent to such sale, the notice may be dispensed with.

WHAT GOES WITH THE MONEY.—Prior to the election of Grant to the Presidency, great promises were made by himself and his partisans of a speedy reduction of the public debt. We are in a state of profound peace with all nations, and no internal strife to cause an outlay of money. The receipts from revenue and customs are unprecedentedly great, and yet the decrease in the public debt since the 1st of March up to the 1st of July, has only been \$96,400,799; nor can it be said that there is, in fact any decrease, for the interest which fell due on the 1st of July amounts to \$38,000,000, which more than absorbed the above reduction. The fact is, there is no real reduction, nor will there be whilst a set of corruptors are in office, who indulge in the most reckless extravagance, and whose grasping propensities cause them to grieve the earnings of the many and appropriate them to the aggrandizement of the few.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The teachers of Walla Walla county, W. T., in convention assembled at the school house, in District No. 1, on Wednesday, the 18th, by request of the County School Superintendent, to decide upon a uniform series of school text books, and for any further action in their judgment tending to advance the cause of education, were called to order at two o'clock, P. M., Superintendent McMeekin in the chair; J. H. Kennedy was elected Secretary, pro tem. The following preamble and resolutions were introduced, viz: WHEREAS, It is very important that there be a uniformity of school text books throughout the county, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same system remain in use as long as practicable, and

WHEREAS, The action of the former Superintendent has been to recommend the following system of text books:

- 1. Wilson's series of Readers.
2. Webster's Elementary Speller.
3. Thompson's series of Arithmetic.
4. Mostelich & McNally's series of Geography, especially No. 3.
5. Clark's Grammar.

After considerable argument, Wilson's series of Readers and Spellers, Thompson's series of Arithmetic, Mostelich & McNally's series of Geography, especially No. 3, and Clark's Grammar were adopted, after which the preamble and resolutions as corrected were adopted as a whole. So much of the vote as concerned grammar was reconsidered, which resulted after much discussion, in the appointment of a committee of five, to examine the different series and recommend one for adoption by the convention. The committee consisted of Cross, Ford, Gale, Porter and Kennedy. After which the convention adjourned until Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. W. McMeekin, Chairman. J. H. Kennedy, Secretary.

HO, EVERYBODY!

EYES RIGHT, AND DRESS ON ADAMS BRO'S, BRICK CORNER. WHERE YOU WILL FIND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Goods, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Groceries, Crockery, Lard, &c., &c., &c., &c. AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

BOUND TO SELL

In order to give room for our large and extensive stock of Fall & Winter Goods! SOON TO ARRIVE.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

Exchange for Goods at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid. GIVE US A CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ADAMS BROTHERS. Walla Walla, August 20, 1869. 34-1f

WAITSBURG STORE.

M. JACOBSON & BROTHER, DEALERS IN CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c., &c. WAITSBURG, OFFER THE WHOLE OF THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF General Merchandise, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods or in settlement of old accounts. Persons indebted to the firm are notified that all accounts must be settled within thirty days from date, or otherwise the bills will be placed in the hands of an officer and costs added. M. JACOBSON & BROTHER. Waitsburg, August 20, 1869. 26-1m

WALLA WALLA LIVERY STABLE.

O. F. KRAFT, PROPRIETOR OF THE WALLA WALLA LIVERY AND FEED STABLE, has at all times Saddle Horses and Carriages for Hire. He has also provided a good CORRAL for the use of Packers and Teamsters patronizing the Stable. A Sizable HAY is at all times on hand and for sale. A good WELL OF WATER on the premises where animals can be watered. 30-7

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED mutually agree that the partnership heretofore existing between me, was dissolved on the 17th day of July, 1869. Wm. Phillips agrees to pay all outstanding demands against said firm of Phillips & O'Donnell. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will pay the same to O. F. Phillips. WM. PHILLIPS. WM. O'DONNELL. Walla Walla, August 20, 1869. 25-1w

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS.

OFFER NOW THEIR WELL ASSORTED Stock of Goods at REDUCED PRICES, in order to make room for the most extensive FALL AND WINTER STOCK ever brought to this market. Our Stock consists as usual in a full assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Full Stock of Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c., &c. We will sell Goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and in return take all kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange. GIVE US A CALL. SCHWABACHER BROTHERS. Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. August 13, 1869. 35-1m

NEW STORE!

JORDAN & CO.,

OPPOSITE I. T. REESE'S WAREHOUSE, Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS

CROCKERY, HARDWARE, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Wall-Paper, &c., &c., &c. WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR CASH!

All Kinds of PRODUCE.

Taken in Exchange for Goods. Walla Walla, April 16, 1869. 18-1f

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 gallons. \$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

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP.

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

All Kinds of Blacksmithing, at the Lowest CASH PRICES. Wagon Shop. 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

J. H. BLEWETT,

WALLA WALLA, W. T. Notary Public, Real Estate and General Agent.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to EXTERIOR 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. 35-1f

1862. LAND OFFICE 1869.

NEW BOOK AND VARIETY STORE, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. Directly Opposite Terney's Livery Stable. PLATS OF ALL SURVEYED TOWNSHIPS IN Walla Walla County and that portion of Umatilla 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.

WANTED!

A PARTNER with a cash capital \$1,000 in a well established paying business. For information apply at this Office. 34-1f

LARD, CASTOR, BOILED AND SUT OIL, for sale by JORDAN & CO. 31-1f Opposite I. T. Reese's Warehouse

Money Market.
Francisco Legal Tender rates.....73% @ 74
New York Gold Quotations.....135% @ 136

DELAYED.—The publication of the STATESMAN has been delayed this week 24 hours beyond the usual time. This delay has been rendered necessary by the fact that workmen have been engaged throughout the week in rebuilding our press and generally preparing it for the reception of new and improved printing machinery. With the completion of the changes now being made we contemplated our facilities for accommodating our friends and patrons will be greatly increased, and we shall be in a position to print a better and more continuous fire upon the views of radicals who are plundering the country and fattening off the miseries of the people.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Read Adams' card in another column, and give them a call when you desire to secure bargains.

Dr. C. M. STEINBERGER left for the Atlantic States by Tuesday's stage. We regret that circumstances did not enable the Dr. to "see us."

THE BALL.—The ball given on Wednesday evening last, on the occasion of the inauguration of Phillips' new brick building, was a pleasant affair, but we regret that the attendance was too small to make it profitable.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. A. Kyger has sold his handsome residence on Second street, beyond Mill Creek, to Mr. A. H. Reynolds, price \$2500. Considering the locality and character of the improvements, this may be regarded as a great bargain.

LUCKY.—Cut Mouth John has returned from Nevada without having had his neck stretched. Somebody is badly stuck on that "mule" trade. Meantime John can console himself with the reflection that the gentleman with a forked tail and sulphurous smell always takes care of his own.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The members of this new organization, which has been in session during the past few days, at the Public School house, in this city, will close their labors tomorrow. The public are earnestly invited to be present, as there will be reports of committees, and addresses by the teachers, of a highly interesting character. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE VETERAN DIVORCE CASE was on trial at the date of our last issue. On Monday Judge Kennedy rendered his decision divorcing the parties and giving both the children into the custody of their father. In reviewing the testimony Judge K. was terribly severe on the conduct of Crowne, the woman's paramour. In future none of his ilk will understand that they have no favors to expect in Judge Kennedy's Court.

LUCKY MINERS.—Mr. A. Schumacher, brother of the gamsmith, who arrived here a few days since, reports a rich strike. In company with five others, he has been mining in a spur of the Blue Mountains, near the headwaters of Barot River, for over a year. This season they succeeded in getting water fairly on their claim, and in six weeks they took out \$17,000. It will require several years to work out the claim, and at this rate of progression the owners may fairly expect to be millionaires before the mine is exhausted.

FRUIT FAVORS.—During the last week the Printing office has been the recipient of numerous favors in the shape of choice fruit. We name them in the order in which they were received: From Mr. John Hancock, a box of pears, including two different varieties, both very fine. Hon. Daniel Stewart, specimen lots of peaches and plums, which for size and beauty we have rarely been surpassed. Hon. Thos. P. Page, a very superior lot of peaches, which at an agricultural fair on the coast we would back for the first premium. The friends who so kindly remembered us have our thanks.

DEMAND FOR BUSINESS PLACES.—At this date there is not a single business place on the line of Main street vacant. Buildings that have been tenanted for months are now occupied, and the competition to obtain desirable business stands is greater than at any previous period in the history of Walla Walla. Heretofore business has been in a great measure confined to that portion of Main street, between First and Third streets, but lately these boundaries have been overlapped, and now every building on the line of Main street at all suitable is occupied for business purposes. At a time when there is a general complaint all over the coast of "dull times" this business activity in our midst is the very best evidence of the solid basis on which the prosperity of Walla Walla rests.

THE MINING TRADE.—Business with the mining districts continues active, the trade being mainly confined to shipments of flour and bacon. As previously stated, Montana depends almost exclusively upon this Valley for the supply of flour that is to last her people until the crop of 1870 is harvested, and knowing how limited the stock in this market is, operators are disposed to hurry shipments forward as rapidly as possible. The result of this activity is to give full employment packers, who are scarce allowed to return from one trip before they are summoned to load up for another. In this way it is a common thing for five and six trains to leave Walla Walla daily, all heavily loaded with provisions. As a matter of course this activity in the provision market has stimulated all other branches of trade, and causes Walla Walla to wear the lively and cheerful aspect of those who were here in the early days of the mining excitement. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good luck," and it is the failure of the crops in Montana that has caused lively times in Walla Walla.

ADVICE FROM GREELEY.—The New York Tribune, in a late article containing advice to its republican friends to govern their conduct at the elections, says: "If the only chance lies between a corrupt republican and an upright democrat, vote for the democrat; and if they are both corrupt, vote against them both." Things are brightening when a leading republican paper thus encourages bolting from its own ranks. The republican vote would doubtless be small, if its people should act upon the Tribune's suggestion.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN, it is announced, has been placed in command of the Washington Navy Yard, with positive orders to 'clear out' every man who opposes the Administration, who is opposed to working on terms of social and general equality with negro laborers, or who is not a thorough radical in all respects. The same policy is to be enforced in all navy yards, arsenals, and other public works.

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, &c. S. L. FALLOWS & CO., Importers and Dealers in

BAR IRON, STEEL, Tin Plate, Etc.

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 will be ready to furnish, on short notice, all the BEST KINDS OF MEAT to be obtained in this valley, and at market prices. Walla Walla, May 7, 1869. R. J. STRINGER.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET. FRANK FABRE HAS OPENED A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, on Main Street, below Third, North side, 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

CIDER MILL AND PRESS. NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS.—I am now prepared with a superior CIDER MILL AND PRESS to make CIDER upon short notice and at reasonable rates. A stock of FRESH CIDER always on hand. FRUIT of all varieties for sale at the lowest market prices. JOHN HANCOCK, 34-1m Walla Walla River, on Walla Walla Road.

MERCHANT TAILOR. F. VETTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.—CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, and REPAIRING and CLEANING of all kinds of CLOTHING, and CUTTING AND FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods. F. VETTER, 22 1/2 m Main Street, Walla Walla.

JOE HELMUTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LAGER BEER AND ALE. Washington Territory. [42-1/2]

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

NOTICE. PERSONS WHO MADE application through General McCarter for pay of Horses and Equipments lost in the Indian War of 1855 and '56, will please call on or address the undersigned for any information concerning the same. Applications must be made immediately upon the Government will not pay any more after January 1870. A. S. GROSS, Notary Public. Agent for Gen. McCarter, 86 Front street, cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon. 35 3m.

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 Harrison, Administrator of the estate of JAMES JOHNSON, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as administrator in the matter of said estate, and that the same has been duly read, 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, do appear before the Probate Court of said county of 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. G. GUICHARD, Probate Judge. Aug. 6, 1869. 34-4w

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. Walla Walla, August 6, 1869. 34-4w

TALLOW AND GREASE WANTED. THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Reese's Mill. 44f

WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, NAILS AND PUTTY, for sale by JORDAN & CO., Opposite I. T. Reese's Warehouse. 34-1/2

St. VINCENTS' 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 per Quarter..... 4 00 For Fuel per Quarter..... 10 00 For Music on Piano, per Quarter..... 30 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 Superior. For sake of 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, a 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 sheets, three pillow-cases, six towels, one white counterpane, and three blankets. Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 5th, 1869. 34-1m.

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.

SEVENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE City of San Francisco, Will be opened to the Public 11, A. M., Sept. 14, 1869.

The Board of Managers announce that the Seventh Industrial Exhibition will open as above, in the spacious Exhibition Building erected on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco, and no pains will be spared to make it complete in all its details. The building is weather-proof, well ventilated, and lighted (at night) by 1500 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibitors' use, and has a line of shafting 200 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample steam power to exhibit working machinery, and covers an area of 90,000 feet. The lines of telegraph wires will be connected in the building, where, also, will be the Post-office and Express companies' boxes. A fine band will discourse music every evening and afternoon, and the visitor will find ample provision for his comfort in every particular.

The various Hotels are making extensive preparations to accommodate visitors at moderate rates during the Exhibition season; and the Board of Managers will, through an agent, extend all information to strangers seeking accommodations during their stay in the city at that period. There is no charge to exhibitors (except ticket of admission) and exhibitors are notified that applications for space must be received before the 25th of August, or space will not be assigned. Articles intended for exhibition must be in the building by the 15th of September, and no article can enter for competition unless in position by that time. Rules and Regulations, Circulars and Blanks will be forwarded on application at the room of the Mechanics Institute, 29 Post street, San Francisco, or by addressing J. H. Gilmore, Corresponding Secretary, same address.

O. S. SAVAGE, PRACTICAL PAINTER. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY, GLUE, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c. &c. No 88 FRONT STREET Second Door from Corner of Washington PORTLAND, OREGON.

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, Etc.

ALSO, AGENT FOR KANE'S CONCENTRATED 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.

BACON, LARD AND HAMS, for sale by JORDAN & CO., Opposite I. T. Reese's Warehouse. 34-1/2

NEW BOOK AND—VARIETY STORE. J. H. BLEWETT, WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE public generally, that he has opened a New Book and Variety Store, In the building with A. B. ELMER, Jeweler, North side of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

AND WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH. Books, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Notions

Of all kinds, too numerous to mention. The stock is entirely new, and embraces every article usually found in a Fancy Variety Store. Call and see. 32f

UMATILLA HOUSE! Handley & Sinnott, Prop'rs, DALLES, OREGON.

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

THE READING ROOM will contain the latest Oregon, California and Eastern papers. FREE LUNCH at 10 o'clock A. M. April 30, 1869. 20f

CITY HOTEL. Main Street, : : : : Walla Walla. A. J. GREGORY, PROP'R.

THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN Thoroughly renovated and placed in the best possible condition will at all times be kept as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do to render guests comfortable; and it is his intention to furnish THE BEST TABLE EVER SET IN THE TOWN. Superior Accommodations for Families. Each bed is furnished with a Spring Mattress. Travelers can always be sure of finding a comfortable home at this house. Walla Walla, May 7, 1869. 21f.

INTERNATIONAL SALOON, Walla's New Building, Morrison Street, between Front and First, Portland. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Where John S. Sirey, late of the Portland Club Rooms, and Harry W. Warren, of the Mount Hood Saloon, Dulles City, will always be found to cater to the special taste of their friends. 25f

WESTERN HOTEL, PORTLAND OREGON, CORNER OF FIRST AND SCOTTISBORN 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. DORCY & HOLMES, Proprietors.

R. GUICHARD, CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STS., WALLA WALLA. ESTABLISHED 1860. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA, Glassware, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., Constantly on hand. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED and promptly attended to.

PERRAULT & BUTLER, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, LEWISTON, I. T. WILL RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS to be forwarded to the Mines. Matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Mark Goods care of "P. & B., Lewiston." JOS. PERRAULT.....GEO. F. BUTLER, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS. Lewiston, I. T., Jan 28, 1869. 7-6m

UNDERTAKING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. MY HEARSE Will be used in connection with the business from this date, both in the City and the country, FREE OF CHARGE. Coffin Trimmings Kept for Sale. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. CAL. WINSETT.

LUMBER YARD! DRUMHELLER, REYNOLDS & Co.'s MILL IS now in operation. Lumber exchanged for Grain and Stock. PRICES AT THE YARD: Common Lumber.....\$37 50 Clear "..... 40 00 Common " at the mill..... 14 00 TEAMS WANTED to haul lumber. Mill is eighteen miles from town, and is turning out the best quality of lumber. Yard is situated below the jail on Main Street. 25 1m O. P. LACY, Agent.

PACK TRAIN. THE SUBSCRIBER has a PACK TRAIN of 40 MULES, which he offers for sale. Apply to JAMES McAULIFF. 26f

FOLLOW THE CROWD! AND GO WHERE YOU Can Get Bargains!

N. & E. BROWN, Desire to close out the whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK, Preparatory to retiring from business, and to that end propose to offer their customers Great Bargains!

Avoiding the usual humbuggy about selling at cost, they have to say that they will be glad to get COST PRICES For any and every article of merchandise in their store. The stock embraces nearly every article in the line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

All of which must be sold, as the proprietors are determined to close business.

FOR SALE. THE STORE HOUSE WITH FIRE-PROOF ATTACHED, now occupied by the undersigned. Also, the commodious DWELLING HOUSE, on Alder Street, Third, together with all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being one of the most desirable residences in town. N. & E. BROWN. Walla Walla, June 25, 1869. 28f

PAINTS & PAPER HANGINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity that he has just received, and will keep constantly on hand a complete and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, BOARDS, WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PATTERNS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND FICTURES. English & American Paper & Borders, (All shades and prices.) GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING. Also, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Glue, Lime and Kalsomine. Third, together with all the Coach, Copal, Gum and Paper VARNISHES. Paints Mixed to Order. WINDOWS, WINDOW SASH, AND GLASS, ALL SIZES. Walla Walla and Eastern-made FURNITURE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Those wishing anything in my line will do well to give me a call before leaving as it is my intention to keep the best assortment and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. A. W. ROBINSON, Main Street, Walla Walla, Third door above the Oriental Hotel. April 9, 1869. 17m

Attorneys' Cards. FRANK P. DUGAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, WALLA WALLA, W. T. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF the Washington Territory, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho. 24-1/2

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C. Will practice in the Court of Claims, Land and other Departments of the Government. Claims against the Government of every nature promptly attended to. 40-1/2

CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office on the corner of Third and Alder streets, opposite the Court House. 28-1/2

CHAS. W. FRUSH, Justice of the Peace, COLLECTIONS MADE WITH PROMPTNESS. Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., &c. Copying done with neatness and dispatch. Office at Court House. 28f

Physicians' Cards. STEINBERGER & MILNEEK, Physicians & Surgeons. OFFICE ON Third Street, Opposite the Engine House, and near the Court House. C. M. STEINBERGER, M. D., W. MILNEEK, M. D. E. SHEIL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. 51] WALLA WALLA. [1f DR. L. C. KINNEY, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND DRUGGIST, North side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d.

HAVING HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE as Physician and Surgeon in the employ of the Government, holds himself in readiness to attend professional calls at any hour. A good stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES, always on hand, and for sale at reduced rates. 30f

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED : : : : 1861 DR. CHARLES HERZOG, DENTIST, OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, next door to Walla, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. 1-1/2

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

Phillips & O'Donnell, WALLA WALLA

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, and IRON WIRE, and a General Assortment of HARDWARE

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDER SOLD. 50-11

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!! PLANING MILL Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I DID NOT COMPLETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have replaced lumber that had been planned by the small Premium Planing Machine. For the fruit of the above, I refer the public to Dr. Hunter.

As I am competing with competitors in this place, and NOT with San Francisco or Portland, I will do your work as CHEAP and BETTER than you can get it done in the Premium Sash and Door Factory. I am now, and will continue, to sell Sashes, Doors, Window Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES—8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights; SASHES—10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2 1/2, 6-8x2 1/2, 6-10x2-10, and 7x2. DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2 1/2, 6-8x2 1/2. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washers For Sale at from \$10 to \$12.

UNDERTAKING I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. Hearse Free of Charge. All orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted. W. GLANFORD, 18-1/2 Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

Premium Sash and Door Factory. HAVING RECEIVED THE PREMIUM AT THE Last County Fair on DOORS, SASH, MOULDINGS and PLANING, I wish more specially to call the attention of the public generally, that I am constantly standing on new machinery, and am now prepared to do any work in my line as low as any one else in this place; I care not how low they do it. My work will be done as well as it is done in San Francisco or Portland. I will keep on hand all the following sizes: SASHES—From 8x10 to 10x16, twelve lights; with order on Short Notice. Other sizes made to order. WINDOW BLINDS made to order. I am also prepared to do all kinds of TURNING and CABINET WORK, Brown handles, Bedsteads, Tables, and Furniture generally. DOORS and WINDOW FRAMES also made to order. My Planer and Tongue and Groover are some of the best machines on the coast, and will not fail to do good work. WAGON WORK, Saw for sawing weatherboarding, which will saw true and smooth. Also, an up and down saw, for sawing circles. WAGON WORK will be done at low rates. I will take in exchange for some of my work, Grain, Lumber and Shingles. I am now prepared to take Contracts for any kind of CARPENTER WORK. Having some of the best workmen in my employ, I am Bound to Give Satisfaction. I hold myself ready at all times to GIVE BONDS for the performance of any contract I may take. J. SWIFT, on the Upper, Umatilla, Oregon, is my agent; those in want of SASH and DOORS in that part of the country will please apply to him. For more particulars, see David's Premium Sash and Door Factory, Walla Walla. JOHN DOVELL. 15-1/2

Still in the Field! NEW GOODS. A. FRANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Etc. suitable to the Walla Walla trade, which he is selling as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, FOR CASH, or exchanging for any kind of PRODUCE. Call and examine stock and prices, at the old stand on Main street, next door to the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1869, 21f

NOTICE FOR DISTRIBUTION. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF Walla Walla, Territory of Washington: In the Matter of the Estate of Emanuel Joseph, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Sigmund Schwabacher, Executor of the last will and testament of EMANUEL JOSEPH, 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 read, 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 Emanuel Joseph, deceased, do appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, at the Court room of said Court, in the city of Walla Walla, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, 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 Emanuel Joseph, deceased, according to law. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks before the said 28th day of August, A. D. 1869, in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla. G. GUICHARD, Probate Judge. July 20, 1869. 23-4w

S. M. CUPP, LEW. DAY, CUPP & DAY, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND—FERROTYPISTS. WALLA WALLA, W. T. We are now prepared to take PICTURES in Every style of the Art, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at all times, and in all kinds of weather. Satisfaction guaranteed. 24f

