

Walla Walla



Statesman.

\$5 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.]

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

VOLUME VII.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1868.

NUMBER 37.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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

Office Statesman Building, Third Street.

U. S. Official Paper for the Territory.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year..... \$5.00
Six Months..... 3.00
Three Months..... 1.50
Single Copies..... 25

Rates of Advertising:
One square (ten lines or less) four insertions..... \$6.00
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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 in advance. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time expires.

GODS ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will
And in His hottest fire hold still.
He comes, and lays my heart all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
To his own far shape to beat it,
With the great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, As God will
And at His heaviest blows hold still.
He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will
And in His mighty hand hold still.
Why should I murmur? For the sorrow,
That only longer lived would be;
Why may I come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done His work in me;
So I say, trusting, As God will
And, trusting to the end, hold still.
He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing fiery brand,
And all His heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master hand;
So I say, praying, As God will
And hope in Him, and suffer still.

BUT ONE KISS MORE.

But one kiss more, mine own love, only mine!
But one more imprint of thy velvet lips,
And I will take it as the bright bee sips
The dewy, luscious draught from flower divine.
And let me take thy dimpled hand of snow,
That I may feel the electric current move,
The pulse that beats with an undying love,
While to thy lips the tender kiss shall grow,
And I will gaze into those gentle eyes,
Half veiled by drooping fingers of golden hue,
Those tender loving orbs of wondrous blue,
That speak the love thy bosom sighs,
And while thus clasped, I'll tell thee o'er and
The story of my overwhelming love,
True as the sunlight and the stars above,
And all this love, my constant, passionate thought
And all this love myself in wild delight, [pure,
One moment, darling, ere thou bidst me lose
The heaven of thy presence, and thy last adieu
Are whispered by thy silvery voice, "Good
night, good night."

A GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word is never lost;
O, never then refuse one—
It cheers the heart when sorrow tost,
And lulls the care that brayeth one.
It scatters sorrow's constant, passionate thought
And turns our thorns to roses.
It changes dreary night to day,
And hope and peace discloses.
A gentle word is never lost;
The fallen brother needs it;
How easy said, how small the cost,
With joy and comfort speeds it.
These drive the shadow from thy brow,
A smile can well replace it;
Our voice is music when we speak
With gentle words to grace it!

A General Council of the Catholic Church throughout the world is authoritatively announced to take place at Rome during the next or the ensuing winter. This Council, it is stated, will be deliberative in its character, and will be the first General Council of Catholic Church that has been held since the famous Council of Trent. The objects of this Grand Council are said to be political rather than religious. Cardinal Manning, in England, asserts that the Church is to take ground, once for all, against the alleged infidel and revolutionary tendencies of the times, and interpose as a bulwark against anarchy and the dissolution of society.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MINUTE.—The New Haven Register, with an array of facts and figures too formidable to deny, shows that radical rule is costing the people one thousand dollars a minute, night and day the year round.

It is an awful thing to feel that all we possess is continually wasting away, and at the same time to set our hearts upon it, without inquiring after something more solid and durable.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his home, but do not like to see him use rails, poles, and boards to propagate with.

A Little Preaching.

We have received from "Down East" a note, from which we make the following extract. The writer says that there is but little "preaching" in the neighborhood, and that what there is relates rather to the metaphysical quality of sin than to the actual forms which it usually takes. He therefore sends for a little bit of preaching the following: "My neighbor will not make his part of his fence sufficiently strong, and his stock will therefore break over and damage my crops. He heedlessly sets me so that the fire spreads and burns up my part of the fence. He does not build the fence so destroyed, as he is in duty bound to do; yet lets his stock run in the opposite field, and they are every now and then trespassing on my fields. Now the laws provide for a remedy by compelling him, if I bring suit, to make a legal fence, and rebuild the part he so carelessly burnt. Now, if I compel him by suit at law to do his duty, I make an enemy. My property is not safe, and in the end I will probably be the sufferer. I consider a dollar's worth of peace and good feeling with my neighbors worth a dollar, and a dollar's worth of justice obtained by compulsion, by and through the law, is generally dearly obtained, costing two and often ten, to get one, beside bad feelings, lasting sometimes through life. Is it my duty to bring suit for right when it will perhaps beget malicious retaliation? What course does the Scripture indicate?" "Oh, sir, you could not have touched a topic that would thrill more hearts than this of fences! How simple the topic seems! How little would an innocent stranger, riding through a rural district, imagine that fences are instruments of injustice, engines of oppression, causes of quarrel! Fences not only separate estates, but divide families; they keep out cattle, but introduce feuds; they protect land, but squander money in bitter litigations. To fill up the whole subject of fences, with appropriate preaching, would require a sermon as long as an old-fashioned Puritan discourse. In this particular case we do not see that much is left for us. The writer has argued his case, and decided it rightly. Peace is more precious than gold among neighbors. Don't go to law, if you can help it!

Some men take medicine for every pinch and quail and are never well. Some men take law for every little spite or right, and they never have any comfort of their lives.

What! Shall a man give up his rights? In a free country, a native born American, and be afraid to stand up for his rights? It is true, that men ought to ascertain clearly what are their rights; and that they should see to it that, in the main, they are respected. But even this relates rather to such rights as involve a man's moral and civil standing. Cases may arise in which one should sacrifice his whole property, and his very life, rather than yield a just and important right. But in every such case there must be a clear and unquestionable reason for such outlay.

On the other hand, many of our rights are not to be selfishly maintained—they are to be waived, yielded, given away, for the benefit of others. A man who keeps all his rights for his own use is selfish and unlovely.

Define and authenticate your rights, and then, if you can make men happier, use them generously, and even forego them! A mother's whole life is made up of a series of giving up her rights for the benefit of her children.

Is any other name more noble among men than that of mother?

Yet, there may be cases in which a little law will be useful to a neighborhood.

If some strong and arrogant man dominates until, by yielding to him, he has come to think that he can have everything his own way, it will be good for him and for the whole neighborhood if some smart stiff-necked farmer will teach him a lesson at law.

If there be a mean and selfish nature in a neighborhood, who makes it a rule to go just as far as people will allow, and to slich and grasp whatever he can, it may be a duty to put up a fence of the law around him.

But, if a man is only careless and slow and negligent, and yet really does not intend any harm, I think that I should mend the fence myself before going to law. Coax him, talk to him as plainly as you write to me. It is difficult to manage a man who has the right on his side; but where all the right is on your side, you ought to be able to manage any man.

Keep out of law! It will squander more money than it will save. It breaks down more fences than it puts in order. No better citizens live than lawyers; but going to law is next to going to a grog-shop. When a man begins, you never know when he will end.—Becher.

NOVEL RELIGIOUS UNION PROPOSED.

Dr. Nathan, a Jewish rabbi, proposes, in a communication to the Christian Register, a union between Jews and Unitarians. He says: "We are living in a United States; may we not live all, too, in a united religion? As in union there is strength, I therefore say, a combination of Jews and liberal Unitarians would enable us to disseminate throughout the world those truths in religion which are advocated by all rational men, and welcome to all the children of God. These should be in the form of tracts, pamphlets, and such like, which we find written by Spinoza, Mendelssohn, Channing, Norton, Clarke, and others. Judaism has always been a true vindicator of pure, clear Unitarianism, and will, under a scientific and rational reform, join to fulfil the closing of the prayer, 'On this day may the Lord be with us, and His name (which exists in His people) be one.'"

THE attempt to start a system for useless young men failed as no building could be constructed large enough.

Selling Produce.

Of course this is the most important thing in farming operations; we raise our grain to sell it. Much depends upon the lucky hit in this respect—for it must be luck as much as anything else. Were it not so—were it known what the prices would be, those knowing it would reap the advantage, and speculators would not fail, farmers would not fail. But the very fact that speculators fail—in half the cases as they do—show that the prices are not known in advance. And just there are many—may we not say the majority?—who pretend to know—for that is the way we must construe their meaning; they hold on, seeing some "good reason" for higher prices. Do they know better than the speculators, who are at the source of information, and who are among the most intelligent men? We here see the fallacy of holding on for higher prices. It would be the same thing as buying up produce and keeping it for speculation, for this is what we are doing with our own; we are speculating with our own grain, our own pork, our butter, and cheese by keeping it.

No one can know the coming price. The thing has been tried so thoroughly that people ought to be convinced, and act accordingly. But they act as though they were infatuated, which they are, to a certain extent. They make a lottery of their grain—run risks; and they generally fail in the end. We say generally—now and then there is a hit; not but that there is oftener the same price realized. But suppose there is; is there not loss by shrinkage; by the deprecations of rats and vermin, and loss of interest? And are there not often sleepless nights and restless days? This uncertainty is something, and the wise man will avoid it, especially as there is no loss by it—no loss generally.

This thing has been thoroughly discussed as well as aired in the papers. It is the common talk, and it influences us more than anything connected with the farm, as we have said. Well, what is the result? It is that most farmers who can afford it will "hold on to their grain." This is one result; another is, the most experienced and intelligent sell as soon as their produce is ready for market. They have adopted this as a rule, not as a mere matter of guessing, but from past experience. They see it is more profitable, in the long run. We could mention the names of many of this kind, and they have all been successful. Sometimes they sold for less than their neighbors who held on; but as often sold for as much, and sometimes more. Thus, in the price, on the whole, they lost nothing; while their gain otherwise, as we have said, is considerable—all ways considerable; this never fails. The interest, loss of grain by rats and mice, etc., is always saved; and the risk of loss by fire, theft, etc., is avoided. There is, therefore, always a gain here, and that gain is considerable—always considerable. Let us then save this "considerable," and make sure of our crop, as intelligent men do. Turn at once into cash, and have no more trouble. You will lose now and then, but with the consciousness that on the whole (if you persist) you will be the gainer, and that considerably. This should quiet any one, as speculation or keeping produce on hand will not. The "speculator" has the anxiety, and the loss also. Farmers should not be speculators.—Cor. Journal of Agriculture.

BUTTER MAKING.

The market is so generally disgraced with bad butter that we are inclined to heap it before the people—that is, how to make good butter. A writer in the Rural American, who has made butter for three-score years, says: "My mode of making butter is this: Have pails, pans, churn, tray and ladle well washed, scalded and dried before using them. Set the milk in a temperature where it will get thick in thirty to forty hours, then either churn the milk, or take the cream off and churn it. Milk should never be permitted to stand until it begins to whey, as that will impair both quantity and quality. If cream or milk is too cold, put into the churn warm water; if too warm, put in cold water. When the butter is properly gathered, put in a tray, and put on cold water, and work with ladle moderately. Pour off the water and continue the process until the water looks quite clear. Then salt with good Ashton salt, working it through the butter evenly, and pressing out the water or milk. Set it in a cool place; let it stand twenty-four hours, and work again and pack. We milk generally from ten to twenty cows. In the winter we make just as nice butter as in summer. We take two carrots, wash them clean, scrape off the skin, grate them and pour on a half-pint of water; let stand a few minutes, and pour into a thin cloth, and squeeze into the cream before churning. This is for fifteen pounds of butter. My cows are kept in a warm stable, and fed about a peck of coarse shorts per cow per day. I put sixty pounds of shorts in a tight box; pour on four pails of boiling water, let it stand a short time, if convenient, and then add six pails of cold water, when I mix and feed. I consider this as good as twice the quantity fed dry.

ABOUT HAIR DYE.

Somebody subscribes for "A Reader," wishes to know how to color the hair without injuring it. Here is a receipt that will color it a jet black, and makes the hair soft and thick. I have used it myself and know whereof I speak. One drachm of sugar lead, one do. lac sulphur, one oz. oil glycerine, any kind of perfumery you wish, or none, as you prefer. Put it in a pint bottle, fill with soft water; wet the hair once a day for a week, shaking the bottle well before using. Then twice a day afterward, or as often as you wish. It does not cost half as much as any patent hair dye, and is just as good, and I think better, for I have had both.

Kindness Rewarded.

It is a dreadful thing to be old and poor, and have no home; but there is a deeper depth of human calamity than this. It is to have, in addition, an old age of wasting, wearing sickness; which is often superinduced by that constant depression of mind which attends the consciousness of being alone and friendless, and in want. One of the very best means of avoiding an old age of destitution and boldly suffering is to cultivate, while young, all the benevolent and generous feelings of our nature; never, by any possibility, allowing any opportunity to pass of befriending a fellow traveler as we are passing along life's journey, for sooner or later the reward will come—the reward of a happy heart, and oftentimes a comfortable provision for declining years.

In 1812 a wounded soldier was lying helpless on the plains of Chalmette, a few miles below New Orleans. A youth passing that way knelt by his side, inquired as to his wants, conveyed him to a shelter, and remained with him until he was able to leave for his home in the city. Nearly half a century later the wounded soldier died, but old Judah Touro never forgot the youth who helped him on the battle-field, and left him \$50,000 in money, besides some duties to perform which eventually yielded Mr. Shepard \$100,000 more.

While living in New Orleans, about the year 1850, a poor young doctor, with a large family and a small practice, often came into my office. He was always courteous, always kind, and always sad; and who could be otherwise when anxiety for to-morrow's bread for wife and children is always pressing on the heart? But there came a letter one day, with the English postmark, making inquiries for a certain young American doctor, who had befriended an English gentleman, during a long and dangerous attack of sickness, in New Orleans, a number of years before. This grateful gentleman had died and left our poor young doctor a large estate.

Ten years ago and less there lived in the city of New York a clergyman whose name and memory are sacred to thousands of grateful, loving, reverent hearts. He has not been dead long; he will never die out of the holy affections of the people before whom he came in and went out so many years. Among his people there was one man, and he was of large wealth, who seemed to make it a special business, as it was, to see that his reverend pastor wanted nothing. It did not spring up in May and die long before December came, but, through weeks and months, and long years, it was always like a never-failing spring.

The pastor died; his loving watcher, by no fault of his own, failed for almost millions; any recovery was absolutely hopeless. The grief that pressed him was the loss of ability to help the helpless. Men looked on and wondered, and began to question if Providence would let such a man come to want in his gray hairs. But there was an eye upon him. A man of very great wealth said: "He must not suffer, who cared so well, so faithfully and so long, for my old minister. He is just the man I want to attend to my estates, and shall have all he asks for as compensation for his services."—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE POLECAT.

There is a beautifully merciful provision in an apparently cruel habit of the polecat, by which the creatures that are doomed to fall under its teeth and claws are spared from much suffering. The first bite which a polecat delivers, is generally sufficiently powerful to drive the long canine teeth into the brain, and to cause instantaneous insensibility, if not instantaneous death. Its habit of drawing the blood from the veins is another preservative against suffering for the wounded animal is thus deprived of life while its senses are deadened by the injury to the brain, and the possibility of a lingering death prohibited. Nearly all the members of the weasle tribe are remarkable for this development of a sanguinary nature, but in none of them is it more conspicuous than in the polecat. The polecat does not restrict itself to terrestrial game, but also wages war against the inhabitants of rivers and ponds. Frogs, toads, newts and fish are among the number of the creatures that fall victims to this rapacity. It has been known to take great numbers of frogs and toads, and to lay them up as a living store of food in a corner of its habitation, and to guard against their escape by a bite upon the brain of each victim, which produced a kind of perpetual drowsiness, and prohibited them from any actual exertion.

SHADE FOR BEES.

We are persuaded that shade is an advantage to bees. We have seen the best success where bees were set among trees, not dense, but scattered sufficiently however to form a tolerable shade enough to break the strong rays of the sun; and it stands in reason; the extreme of heat is avoided. There is also not that invitation to fly coldly when the air surrounding the hive is early, and snow perhaps lies on the ground. It is in this way that bees in the forest are situated—not in the densest shade, but in the tops of trees where there is light, air, and sufficient warmth without great heat. The direct heat of the sun striking the hive is our doing, not the bees; and we do not blame them when they show a disposition to leave such a place and go to the woods. Another confirmation that shade is favorable to bees is the fact that they do best in a temperate latitude, say 40°.

CAPTIOUS.

Two prisoners, under sentence of death at Sing Sing, have brought suits for false imprisonment against the Warden, because they were not hanged on the day specified.

Gambling in New York.

The prevailing vice among New Yorkers is gambling. Men gamble in stocks and gold, and when the stock market is closed they indulge in the healthy pastime of "fighting the tiger," otherwise called faro. In many of the down town business streets gambling "hells" are located, in order to accommodate merchants with a little game during the hours of toil. Up town, on Broadway, from Spring street even as far as Fortieth street, two or three gambling saloons are to be seen. Hosiery around these doors are men arrayed in spotless broad cloth and fine linen, shiny silk hats and dyed mustaches, waiting ready and anxious to pounce upon the unwary and lead them to destruction. To what extent gambling is carried on, our police records will show. Bank clerks, cashiers and treasurers, become defaulters, and the origin of the crime is traced to one cause—gambling. The police know this, and are cognizant of the whereabouts of each "hell," yet no efforts are made toward their suppression. It is true a raid is occasionally made upon some poor unfortunate, but the "big game," like John Morrissey, John C. Hennessy, George Beers, Joe Hall and others, go scot free.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; is an old saying, and the matter of gambling is no exception to the rule. The wives and daughters of our most wealthy citizens are afflicted with the mania, and play as deeply and heavily as their husbands and fathers. In Twenty-third street, near Madison avenue, is a gambling house patronized exclusively by females. With the kind permission of your readers we will visit them.

It is a modest, unpretending looking house the entrance scrupulously clean, and presenting no different appearance, externally, than those adjoining, save that the blinds are all tightly closed. Ringing the bell, we are admitted by a gorgeously apparelled woman who acts as janitress. On one side of the hall is a superb painting of Leda and the Swan, and on the opposite side is another, equally good, of Venus rising from the sea. Ascending the stairs, we are ushered into the parlors on the first floor. They are elegant, even luxuriantly furnished. The person who fitted up these rooms must have had exquisite taste. The paintings hanging on the walls are rare and valuable, but the most conspicuous, and the one that first strikes the eye and rivets the attention, is the painting by Ary Schaeffer, of the gambling scene from Bulwer's play of "Money," and for which, it is stated, Auguste Belmont has offered twenty thousand dollars, and been refused.

Seated around the room and at the gaming tables are a number of ladies, all of whom are dressed in the height of fashion. The players are flushed with excitement, but the dealer, in her pompous waist, half revealing half concealing an ample bust, sits calm and collected, and takes in the checks with the utmost sangfroid. Ever and anon some player when a heavy bet is lost, calls for wine, which is speedily supplied by an attentive and demure looking Hebe. Demure? Yes, but it is the demureness of the cat. Offend her, and she will quickly show that she has claws.

That lady at the center of the table, sitting between Anonyma and Aspasia, is the wife of one of our most wealthy merchants. I could tell you her name, but tales must never be told out of school. Observe that young lady, with a bonnet no larger than a cockle shell, and Bismarck brown ribbons; the one who is now taking off her diamond ring to stake, and which she will lose as sure as eggs are eggs, is a daughter of an ex-judge. Ah, the wife of our wealthy merchant is a loser; see, she rises from the table, biting her lips till the blood comes, to conceal her emotion. Come, let us away; such scenes do not make our opinion of poor human nature the more exalted.

Is it any wonder that we so frequently see rewards offered for lost diamond rings, necklaces and bracelets? If we had the power of Asmodeus, we would see these lost articles in the safe of some gentleman who has for his sign the old Lombardy emblem of three balls. The thirst for gambling will be satisfied, and money must be obtained. Yes, yes. Hamlet was right—there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy.

TO SEE THROUGH A GRINDSTONE.—The following curious optical illusion may be new to some of our readers: Roll up a piece of stiff paper in the shape of a tube, with one end just large enough to fit round the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand); put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book, or any convenient opaque body, against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the body, and objects are seen as if through the hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye sees the object, and the two appearances are so combined together that they can not be separated.

It is a good plan to pelt sheep with a knife when they are dead, but a bad plan to pelt them with stones when they are alive.

LARGE horses are generally most admired by farmers; but farmers are most admired who pony up.

PROSPERITY is generally based upon knowledge and industry; the swine will always get most, that nose most.

Animal Grafts.

A brilliant French novelist not long since wrote a curious tale, recently translated for the American public, with the original title, "The Man with the Broken Ear." The plot was based on the scientific truth that vitality in the part and system can be retained when function ceases—that what we call life is but function in action.

Plastic surgery recognizes this life in a part, and grafts one portion of the body on another, or replaces a portion of a nose or a finger when lopped off, and witnesses its growth. In the lower animals this principle is astonishingly illustrated. Cut a polyp into a dozen pieces, and each fragment will develop itself into an independent and perfect type of the species. A French naturalist, M. Vulpian, cut off the tails of tadpoles, and saw them not only live but grow for ten days, indifferent to all theories of nervous centres, digestive apparatus, or circulatory systems. But the member that seems to have the strongest dose of the "vital principle" is the tail of a rat. This is the very ideal of life, and here, if anywhere, we ought to locate the seat of vitality. The following experiment was made by Mr. Bert: He dried a rat's tail under the bell of an air-pump, and in immediate proximity to concentrated sulphuric acid, so as gradually to deprive it of all moisture. Then he placed it in a hermetically sealed glass tube for five days. At the end of this time he subjected it for a number of hours to a temperature of 98 degrees, centigrade, in a stove, and subsequently sealed it a second time in his tube. Four days more having elapsed, he united this tail by its cut extremity to the freshly cut stump of a living healthy rat, and quietly awaited the result. His success was as complete as it was marvelous. It commenced to expand and perform the natural duties of a tail; and, three months afterward, he demonstrated by a second amputation, and careful injection, that it was furnished with proper vessels, and was a living part of the second rat.

What rich lessons practical surgery may learn from such experiments, can be imagined. A careful anatomist has transplanted a fragment of bone from the skull of one rabbit to the skull of another, and found it form adhesions and replace the lost portion perfectly. A piece of peritoneum taken from a rabbit twenty-four hours after death, grew and produced bone when grafted neatly on a living animal of the same species. Nerves have also been removed from one body to another with success, and some very singular results noticed where a portion of a motor was excised and supplied by a fragment of a sensory filament. The diseases to which grafted members are subject, after they have been exposed to certain reagents, are also full of hints for the pathologist and the physician. But we must refer our readers, curious in such matters, to the papers of the writers mentioned.—Phila. Med. and Surg. Reporter.

EASTWARD, HO.—We noticed a train of perhaps a dozen wagons passing through town yesterday which had just arrived from Oregon, after a three months' trip. They represent the climate and soil of that region as all that could be desired, but assign as a reason for leaving there, that the price of farm produce is so low they could barely get a living. They say they could only realize from forty to fifty cents a bushel for wheat. They are going for the East, to their old homes, and in the spring intend to settle in the Platte valley. What particularly attracted our attention was their stock. They had averaged from twenty-five to thirty miles a day for the last ninety days; their wagons were what we call four horse, while they only used two horses to each, and small animals at that, yet they were in fine condition and looked as fresh as if they had only come from the Elk Horn. This remarkable strength and power of endurance is attributed to the breed, which is a cross of the Cayuse Indian pony with the American horse.—Omaha Herald.

In the days of Frederick the Great, a Sergeant of the Life Guards, very vain, but possessed of much bravery, wore a watch chain to which he had fastened a musket ball, being too poor to buy a watch. The King, having heard of this, wished to expose him to ridicule. Stepping up to the soldier, he said, "Sergeant, you must have been economical; I see you wear a watch; mine tells me it is five o'clock—how much is yours?" The soldier, guessing the intention of the King, but nothing daunted, immediately drew forth the ball, saying, "Your Majesty, my watch is neither five nor six o'clock, but it tells me, as often as I look at it, that I must be ever ready to die for your Majesty." "Here, my friend," said the King, much moved, "take this, to know the precise hour moved, 'take this, to know the precise hour also in which to die for me' at the same time giving him his own watch, studded with jewels.

"Where's my wife?" inquired our friend Nil, on returning home early one evening, and missing his better half. "She has gone to bed with the toothache," was the reply of some member of the family. "Well," said the indignant Nil, "if she had rather go to bed with the toothache than to go to bed with me, let her go; and he settled himself to the perusal of the latest news.

The following is the latest fashionable intelligence from the Turf, Field and Farm: "Last week we chronicled the birth of a daughter to 'Flora Temple,' and this week we record the birth of a full sister to 'Dexter.'"

It has been ascertained that lightning strikes more women each year than men. Their attraction is the death of them.

The best thing a man can do when his boots are full of water is to use his pumps.

National Democratic Nominations. HONORABLE SEYMOUR, of New York. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

JUDGE BLACK, one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, predicts that Pennsylvania will give Seymour and Blair twenty-five thousand majority.

WHEAT is quoted in the New York market at \$2 65 @ \$2 85 per bushel. Flour, \$9 50 @ \$12 50 per bbl. We notice that large shipments of flour and wheat are being made from San Francisco to New York.

FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—The N. Y. Sun, edited by R. H. Dana, an ultra radical, concedes New York to the democrats by a very large majority, and admits the probability that all the great States will go in a like manner.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having failed to comply with the terms of the act of Congress donating certain lands to aid in building the road, the Commissioner of the Land Office gives notice that the lands that had been reserved for the benefit of the Company will be thrown open for settlement.

ENTERPRISE.—The people of Chillicothe, a small town in Missouri, are constructing a branch railroad that will place them in direct communication with St. Louis. The agitation of this question was only commenced a few months since, and now the local paper informs us that the railroad is nearly completed. The people of Missouri move faster than we of the Pacific slope.

THE SMALL POX prevails to a fearful extent in San Francisco. The authorities are doing all that they can to arrest the spread of the pestilence, but thus far without success. Pest houses have been established to which parties taken down with the disease are at once removed. There has been great complaint in relation to the management of these pest houses, and the brutality that characterized the treatment of patients. Latterly they have been placed under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, since which time complaint on this score has ceased.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The sixteenth annual session of the Oregon and Washington Territory Conference, commenced at Salem, on the 13th inst., and continued four days. Bishop Scott presided, and Rev. C. C. Stratton acted as Secretary. Reports from the different districts were satisfactory, and gave evidence of general prosperity. The appointments for the Walla Walla district are as follows: Walla Walla, J. B. Calloway; Walla Walla circuit, C. Hoaxie; Dry Creek and Touchet, supply, L. Giff; Grand Ronde and Powder River, F. Elliott; Umatilla and Birch Creek, to be supplied.

MONTANA ELECTION.—The Helena Gazette says: "We have not yet received the full returns from this Territory, but sufficient to satisfy us that the democratic majority is near 2,500, or double what it was last year. This is one of the most overwhelming democratic victories ever achieved in any State or Territory, and will stimulate our democratic friends in the States to victory, while it will astonish and confound their enemies, who have been relying upon the military record and personal popularity of General Grant to win their cause. As we said in our last issue, the contest was fought strictly on national issues, local politics had but little agency in giving interest to the battle."

FAILURE.—A Hartford insurance company having lost four hundred thousand dollars in less than two years, has suspended payment. What proportion of this loss was made good to policy holders is not stated. We have here another argument in favor of exercising great caution when about to insure. The plan of these bogus insurance companies is to pay a few losses, and on the strength of these prompt payments secure a large amount of business. They then proceed to rake the money of the too confiding public into their coffers, and having "worked out the claim," the next thing is for the company to fail, leaving those who have invested their money in policies to pocket the loss. In all cases, before investing a dollar in insurance, ascertain that the company is solvent.

A NICE CANDIDATE.—We notice that Charles Westmoreland is a candidate for Presidential Elector on the radical ticket in California. Charlie is a nice specimen of the radical persuasion. A few years since he lived at the Dalles, where he followed the profession of a lawyer, and wound up his career by "selling out" a client and leaving between two days. On that occasion he made his escape by concealing himself in the ladies' cabin of the steamer Idaho. He is the same individual who in the latter part of 1864, when on the way from San Francisco to Panama, on board the steamer Golden City, got into a disgraceful brawl in the main saloon, in the presence of scores of ladies, and for which Capt. Lippidge was on the point of hanging him up to the yard-arm. John P. H. Westworth, and a number of other leading republicans of California were present on the occasion, and well remember the occurrence. This is the man all the demeracy party in California put forward as their standard bearer, and who in the event of their success is likely to hold high position.

Depression of the Currency.

The late fall in Government securities to below seventy cents, says the Sacramento Reporter, has attracted the attention of financial writers to the subject, and a great many explanations are given for it. The radicals proclaim it as in consequence of the declarations in the democratic platform, that the debt shall be paid according to the terms on which it was borrowed, and that the bonds should be taxed as other property of equal value is taxed. This is the cuttlefish manner of defense. We will ask the radicals to explain, why have the bonds been at all less than par, and why have they been gradually falling for the past two years? We have had three years of peace; our country is the richest in resources the sun shines upon; it is inhabited by the most intelligent, enterprising and patriotic people on earth, who have shown themselves, immediately after a most exhausting war, capable of enduring a taxation which drew from them five hundred million dollars annually; yet the bonds of this people and of this Government, are falling from seventy-seven, in 1866, to sixty-seven at the present time. The fall since the democratic nominations has been but slight, and in the main entirely unimportant. The fall, however, is not the consequence of these nominations, but the consequence of radical misrule, the general depression of business, the cob-working reconstruction of the Union, the threatening state of society at the South, and, capping the climax, the showing by the Secretary of the Treasury that the debt, notwithstanding the enormous taxation, is gradually increasing, having advanced from \$2,500,528,827, in May, to \$2,523,534,480 on the 1st of August—an increase in three months of \$23,005,653. All these causes for the depression of the currency may be comprised in the single expression—bad government. The bad government has kept the bonds at a disgraceful discount, and continues to depress them. Let such a misrule continue, and they will go down to the condition of the Confederate money at the date of the fall of Richmond. The establishment of negro Governments at the South, the robbing of the whites and the transferring of their property to the blacks, while these are fed at the Government expense, have crushed the life out of that section, and our Union presents the appearance of a body of which one half is paralyzed and dying, while the other is struggling to maintain life. In this condition there can be no health, nor vigor, nor prosperity. Because of this the business of the North is but a fraction of what it formerly was or should be. The receipts of the revenue are far below the calculations, and the export of treasure far above. It is for this unhealthy state of the country, the increasing debt, the stagnation of business and the demands of Europe for specie we are not able to spare, which sends gold up and the bonds down. Cure the body; let it have full life; unbind the ligature which paralyzes the Southern limb of the Union, and no longer compel the North to support and drag it along, enfeebling all when all can easily be made well. Do these; reestablish the Government on the basis of the Constitution; give us a Government of certain stability—a white man's Government—the world will be reassured in its confidence; and the body politic will be strong and healthy; business and prosperity will be resumed; the burden of debt easy to bear, and American securities become respectable. To show the decline of business we give the value of imports at the port of New York for the three similar periods of 1866-67 and '68. In the first six months, of 1866, the value of imports was \$163,400,000; in 1867 \$135,500,000, and in 1868, \$127,000,000, showing a falling off of upwards of seventy millions annually from what it was two years ago, and a corresponding decrease in revenue receipts. This decline of business, the light receipts of customs, the great export of gold, the oppressions of the internal revenue system, the consequent difficulty of making payments, and the increase of the public debt, are causes sufficient to depress the currency; and the reason given by the radicals, that the promises of the democratic platform cause it, is a most pitiable and contemptible subterfuge.

THE BRANCH RAILROAD.—General G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, with a corps of assistants, is now engaged in surveying the line of the branch road to connect the main trunk with the Columbia river. This road, without doubt, will be built within the coming year, and it becomes vastly important to our people to know at what point it will strike the Columbia river. In a brief space of time Gen. Dodge will reach this end of the line and then all speculation on this question will be set at rest. In the meantime our people should be prepared to offer liberal inducements to the Company to come this way. In his last annual report to the Directors, Gen. Dodge referred to the importance of the trade of the Walla Walla Valley, and drew a most hopeful picture of the future of this section of country. Thus impressed, he is quite sure to weigh well the advantages that would result from the railroad threading this Valley, and affording an outlet for our surplus products.

THE radical newspaper editors of St. Louis recently held a meeting and resolved to go squarely for negro suffrage and negro elevation, North and South.

Accidental Drowning.

SPokane Bridge, Aug. 22, 1868. Editor STATESMAN.—There was a case of drowning at the Lee Bridge, Spokane river, on the 21st inst. The man's name was Thomas Chant; his parents are both living in Cornwell, England, which was his native place. He was 43 years of age. He came down from Blackfoot via Libby Creek, and was on his way to Colville, but on arriving at the Spokane Prairie, and hearing of the excitement in the Coeur d'Alene mountains, he purchased a small outfit for the purpose of going there, and was to have started the next day after he was drowned. The circumstances of the drowning, as elicited in the examination, were as follows: A traveling companion, James Wilson, an Irishman, who says he was a partner of the deceased, both having been drinking some, got to boasting of their swimming feats, and they stripped themselves to see which could swim over and back the Spokane river in the shortest time, a small wager being the prize of the successful man. The preliminaries, however, appear to have been changed to a diving, instead of a swimming match; thus, James Wilson pitched off, head foremost from the bridge, and remained under the water 37 seconds; the deceased then jumped off in the same manner, and remained under the water some 10 or 15 seconds longer. Upon rising to the surface he exhibited signs of distress, but soon went down again to stay, and his body was not recovered for several hours, although immediate assistance was attempted. A jury was empaneled of six persons, who, with a physician, sat in judgment on the case. There were no officers in this part of Nez Perce county, but by request of the citizens of the Spokane, your correspondent acted as justice of the peace in the investigation. The deceased was possessed of some property; had upon his person, or in his clothes, some \$97 in gold, \$15 in currency, and \$4 50 in silver, and owned several horses and saddles. James Wilson has taken possession of the property and refuses to give up any of the money, or pay any of the expenses incurred in the examination. Dr. Geo. Porter being sworn, gave the subjoined opinion: "I have examined the body of the deceased; saw no wound or injury, except a slight bruise on the side of the head, near the left eye; found the lungs and stomach filled with water, and I am of opinion his death was caused by drowning." The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning. D. J. SCHNEIDER.

CAPT. H. W. PERKINS, a gentleman who lived in this county for several years, and who is very generally known all through the upper country, was killed by the explosion of a steamboat on Puget Sound, a few days since. Deceased left Walla Walla about the middle of July with the intention of visiting the Sound country, and ascertaining by personal observation the inducements to settlement. It was in pursuance of this purpose that he was on the steamboat at the time of the explosion. An old and intimate friend of deceased furnishes us the following particulars: Capt. Perkins was a native of Boston; at a very early age he entered the U. S. Navy in the capacity of a midshipman, but being in delicate health, and the vessel to which he belonged being stationed on the coast of South America, he became discontented and withdrew from the service. This act was to him the regret of his life. He subsequently entered the merchant service, and in a few years became master of his own vessel. For many years he was eminently successful and had accumulated quite a fortune, but in 1856 he met with serious reverses and in a brief space of time lost the accumulations of years. He then came to the Pacific coast, and for a time was engaged in steamboating on Humboldt Bay, but here again he was unfortunate. He next started for the Northern mines, but on his way up the Columbia river he was induced to stop at Celilo, where he kept a hotel for several years, with indifferent success. Subsequently he was the proprietor of the hotel at Wallula, but latterly he had withdrawn from that business, and for several months had made his home at Walla Walla. The deceased was generous and kind-hearted to a fault, and there was no personal sacrifice to which he would not cheerfully submit to oblige others. In all his dealings with his fellow men he was actuated by the highest principles of integrity and justice. He left no near relatives, but from his kindness there are those in whose hearts he had found a resting place so secure that even death and the lapse of years cannot efface it. He was not a religious man, but there was ever an under current of religious thought which showed that the religious teachings of his early years had not been thrown away. Capt. Perkins was a member of the Masonic fraternity and stood high in the order. Peace to his ashes.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—The County Auditor informs us that there is a delinquency on last year's roll of twelve thousand dollars. That is, nearly one-third of the taxes assessed for Territorial and county purposes remain unpaid. This is a sorry state of affairs and speaks ill for the officials having charge of the County finances. Many of the delinquents are among the wealthiest men of the county, and with slight effort, we are told, the whole amount of the delinquent list could be collected. The tax bills for the current year are now due, and yet it seems to us scarcely fair to call upon those who always pay their taxes to come forward and settle their bills for 1868, while there remains such a large proportion of the tax of 1867 uncollected. Until measures are taken to collect the delinquent list, we need not be surprised to find that those who have hitherto been prompt are holding back. The support of the local government is a matter in which all are interested, and if one class can escape the payment of their due proportion toward meeting the expenditures of our local authorities, another class may very properly claim a like exemption. In justice to those who do pay, the County Commissioners should at once take measures to have the delinquent taxes collected. The county is paying interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on her outstanding indebtedness, and yet if the taxes were collected there would be money in the treasury to meet all demands. Let this matter be attended to now, and not leave it until a few weeks before the election, when any action will be regarded as partaking of political trickery.

EARTHQUAKE AT LOS ANGELES.—The News states that an earthquake occurred at Los Angeles on Sunday, August 23. The oscillation was nearly East and West, and lasted for two seconds; water in a bath-tub moved gently, and houses cracked like a ship at sea; in some places bottles and plates were thrown from shelves.

The Jury System.

A writer in the Round Table argues at great length and with much force in favor of abolishing the jury system entirely, and leaving questions of fact as well as law to be decided by the judge. The writer claims that it is infinitely easier to secure the services of one honest judge than twelve honest jurymen. It is urged that it is not a mere knowledge of the law alone that distinguishes the judge from the juror; it is the habit acquired by years of practice of weighing evidence carefully, the quick and correct judgment of the character and trustworthiness of witnesses, the wide knowledge of men and their passions, the faculty to sift and arrange large masses of facts according to their logical sequence, the power to fix the attention for a great length of time on tedious matters of detail, and above all, the calm self-control necessary to act wisely, and the trained moral courage necessary to act on that decision. Will any sane man say that in these qualities, in all that makes the able, accomplished judge, the trader truer than his counter, the carpenter from his bench, the merchant from his desk, thinking all the while of neglected business at home, can equal or surpass the practiced jurist who follows the business of judging as a profession? And if a judge can judge better than a jury, why have a jury? To which echo answers, why? The objection that judges may prove dishonest, is anticipated. Judges have been tyrannical, unprincipled, and all that sort of thing, but when it is remembered that it requires but one honest man to make an honest judge, whereas it requires twelve honest men to make an honest jury, it would seem that the chances are in favor of getting an honest judge sooner than an honest jury. We have given the gist of what certainly is an able argument in favor of a change in the present system of trial by jury. The writer evidently is a member of the legal profession, and as a consequence is disposed to magnify the importance of his own calling. The article in itself, however, is only another evidence of the wide spread conviction that there must be a change in the manner of administering justice. What this change is to be is difficult to determine. The idea of the jury is so inbred in all our traditions that we think it doubtful whether the public mind can ever be brought to give it up. The absurdity of requiring twelve men to agree in order to bring in a verdict, is already very generally recognized, and the first reform in this direction, we take it, will be to allow a majority or two-thirds to bring in a verdict. With this change effected, the one or two knaves who occasionally find their way into the jury box would be powerless for evil, and the honest majority would always be able to subvert the ends of justice.

FEMALE PRINTERS.—There arrived lately at San Francisco a number of female printers, well versed in the art, who had been attracted to this coast in the hope of bettering their condition. The printers of San Francisco, with a sad lack of gallantry, denied these female types the privilege of working at the business, and as a matter of necessity they clubbed together, and having provided themselves with the requisite material, will conduct a printing office on their own account. We shall look with some interest to see how these ladies succeed in the capacity of boss printers.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, the heroine of the Burdell tragedy, which some years since created such a great sensation in New York and all over the country, is at present a resident of San Francisco, where she personates the role of a respectable middle-aged lady. The editor of the Call acknowledges a visit from Mrs. C., and states that she is greatly annoyed by the frequent references to her that find their way into the newspapers.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. correspondent of the S. F. Call, usually well informed, and with a decided leaning toward radicalism, has the following: "The political campaign, so far, is a remarkably dull one, and neither party seems to be active or energetic. Probably when the weather cools off, we shall see something different. One thing is obvious, however, to a calm and impartial observer, viz: that Grant stock is going down, and Seymour stock advancing. All the Grant enthusiasm was expended at the time of his nomination, and it has died out since. There was not, per contra, much enthusiasm evinced over the nomination of Seymour, for it was wholly unanticipated, but it is beginning now to manifest itself. The party, as a mass, are coming in to the nomination with great unanimity. The Hebrews are bitter on Grant, and will to a man, they tell me, go for Seymour. The Catholics are equally united in their preference for Seymour. The course of the Tribune and other leading republican journals, in abusing the Pope and the Catholic Church, to say nothing of the action of Congress in refusing to continue diplomatic relations with Rome, and the flippant remarks of General Butler et al., on the same subject, have had their natural effect. New York State will give Seymour; I think there is little doubt, a heavy majority. If Ohio and Pennsylvania will give him their electoral votes, and shrewd politicians so estimate, Grant's friends will have to work in order to win a victory. As for New York city, it has every year increased its democratic majority, and the Reglary Law, and the embarrasment of the Catholics at the polls—despite the fact, too, that the polls, the ballot boxes, the election returns, etc., have been placed exclusively in the hands of republicans. The Board of Police Commissioners, between it and its republican Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, a very arbitrary officer, they have succeeded in making themselves so unpopular that they have ruined the prospects of their party in this city. Mayor Hoffman will probably be re-nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor. If so, his election will be certain, and every vestige of republicanism will be swept out of authority in this State. Ever since they got into power, they have manifested so little discretion, have so ignored every right of the minority, have so plundered the State Treasury, and so neglected the interests of the poor, and so abused their position, that they have alienated their best friends, and attached themselves to none but their most unprincipled adherents."

Another False Pretence.

The radical presses in all parts of the country are trying hard to make political capital out of the false assumption that the attitude assumed by the democratic party is of a belligerent and revolutionary character. We have yet to learn that there has been anything like ambiguity in the platform of authorized declarations of our party. Every thing has been independent straight forward, intelligible, and above board. True to its time honored antecedents and instincts, it has left no room for doubt, and no occasion for crabbed interference. The trick of cowardly concealment is entirely out of its line of business. The party has declared its determination to have a fair and open contest with the thieves, carpet-baggers, and usurpers at the Presidential election in November, and that determination will be strictly adhered to come what may. If that is revolution the Jacobins can make the most of it. This is the first step towards a restoration of the country to its former condition of honor and prosperity, and this position will not be abandoned. But the pretended fear of the radicals that another civil war is to be inaugurated arises solely from the fact that they have, in their extremity, resolved upon pursuing a course so manouvering and evasive in its design and object, that unless they can take lessons from what little discretion they possess it will inevitably lead to disagreeable consequences. The following clipped from one of our exchanges expresses ideas which are becoming extensively prevalent: "The 'monstrous proposition,' as the Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls it, to have no Presidential election in the Southern States, reconstructed by Congress, but instead thereof declare the electoral votes of those States amounting to nearly one fifth of the whole electoral vote of the United States, for Grant and Colfax—is 'causing no little alarm' at Washington, according to a special in the Sunday Herald. It says: 'Should the radicals in those States in their desperate effort to hold on to the reins of power, really adopt this plan, it is feared that the people of those States, and also of many in the North and West would not quietly submit to be ruled over by a radical President thus elected in antagonism to the popular will. However this may be, it is certain that a deep feeling of indignation prevails here at the idea that such a plan as that now proposed by the radicals should be really entertained. No scheme could be better devised by the radicals for organizing another civil war than that of this 'monstrous proposition.' In 1860, through divisions of a majority of the people, the republicans elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, although he was nearly a million of votes in the minority. He had an unquestioned right to his office, and the people have sacrificed hundreds of lives and thousands of millions of dollars to maintain him in it. Now the party that thus elected Lincoln in 1860, fearing defeat before the people, proposes a snap game to secure nearly sixty electoral votes, the successful carrying out of which may not only render the election of President a question, but may produce civil war in the North. If the people of the Northern States, who have borne the brunt of the war, and who now pay all the taxes for the support of the Government, fairly elect Seymour and Blair President and Vice President for four years from the 4th of March next, they will not allow the negroes and carpet-baggers gathered together by virtue of the bayonet as Legislators of the Southern States to come in, and, without even consulting their own constituents, decide the issue in favor of Grant and Colfax. We should have a fair election by the people in every State of the Union. In the verdict of such an election all will acquiesce, but in nothing else will either party or should either party acquiesce. And the party which proposes any thing else merits the severest condemnation of the popular will—overwhelming defeat at the ballot-box.—Plain Dealer.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The difference between paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, as the law of their creation warrants doing, or in gold, as the bondholders demand, and as the radical platform pledges the party to do, would amount, at the present value of the paper dollar, to something over \$400,000,000! That is the premium the Grant-Colfax party proposes to pay the bondholders out of the taxes it has imposed on the labor of the country. How do the laborers like the plan? Are they ready to barter for Grant? Wait and see.—Sacramento Reporter.

NEW STEAMER.—The steamer America, for the San Francisco and China line, was launched at New York on the 23d ultimo. She is the largest wooden steamer afloat, being 380 feet long, and registering 5,000 tons.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN, the principal orator from the South at the Chicago radical Convention, was the founder of the Andersonville prison. Another fact to stick at the radicals whenever they get slanderously patriotic.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—Flour is quoted in the Portland market at \$5 for country brands, and \$6 for standard. Wheat, new, 70 @ 75 cents per bushel.

THE WEATHER for over a week has been delightfully pleasant.

BIRTH. On the 26th inst., the wife of CHAS. RUSSELL, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 23d inst., by Rev. S. Coston, Mr. JOSEPH KNOX to ELIZABETH E. KESTER, all of Walla Walla, W. T.

WHITMAN SEMINARY. THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL IN WHITMAN SEMINARY will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of September next. 37-2w

COUNTER FOR SALE. A HANDSOMELY FINISHED COUNTER, suitable for a Store, Saloon, or any kind of business, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 37-1w

Sheriff's Sale. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. County of WALLA WALLA. By virtue of ORDER FROM HIS HONOR, J. E. WYCHE, Judge of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, W. T., commanding me to sell certain attached property in the following cases, to wit: PHILIP RITZ, HURGEN & SHINDLER, WALTERS BROS., and against H. PARKER; therefore I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, at the store of the said H. PARKER, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., on the 29th day of August, 1868, the following property, to wit: Books, Stationery, Children's Toys, Show-Cases, with contents, Moulding, Lamp, Household Furniture and Carpets. Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., of said day. A. SETTEE, Sheriff of Walla Walla County. By JAMES MCADLIFY, Deputy. Walla Walla, August 25, 1868. 37-1w

Physicians' Cards.

DR. W. S. MINNER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice. Dr. Minner has permanently located at Walla Walla. Office next door to F. W. Coleman's Drug Store.

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

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S MEDICAL OFFICE. MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACHER'S STORE. PIONEER DENTIST. ESTABLISHED 1841

DR. CHARLES HERGOC, DENTIST. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, NEXT DOOR TO THE ASSOCIATED WALLA WALLA CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

Attorneys' Cards. N. T. CATON, E. C. ROSS. CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Office formerly occupied by J. H. Lanster. 38-4

L. A. MULLAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. WALLA WALLA, W. T. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO Preempting, Homesteading and entering lands in the different land offices, and making Final Homestead Proofs. Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, Bounties and other claims collected from the United States promptly.

Notice to Settlers on Public Lands. H. PARKER IS ON HAND AGAIN, with all his Plats and Records, prepared to render valuable services to

Homestead Claimants, whose five years of residence has expired. There fall instructions from the Land Department, Washington City, which must be complied with. I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me as to my ability in attending to the interests of those who employ me to do their business. H. PARKER. 32-3m

J. H. BLEWETT, County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T. WILL render Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney &c., and take Acknowledgments to the same. Instruments for any part of the United States registered or acknowledged under the seal of the U. S. District Court. Will also pay particular attention to the safe keeping and care of real estate and town property of residents and persons temporarily absent. Office in the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. June 20, 1868. 29-3

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Will attend to collection of debts, conveyances, acknowledgment of deeds, power of Attorney, transfers of real or personal property, etc. Office on Main street, directly opposite the Post Office. 28-3

EMPIRE HOTEL, DALLES CITY, OREGON. THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE. HAVING REBUILT AND FURNISHED THE above house, SEVERAL TO NONE IN THE STATE, for the comfort of the traveling public, and more especially for FAMILIES, having

Accommodations for Over 200 Guests, with fine large rooms, well ventilated, and furnished to suit the most fastidious. Thanking for the favor of the patronage for the last six years, I hope to be able to merit your every word to merit their continuance for the future. Situated on the corner of the Court House Walla Walla, W. T. The table will always be supplied by only the

Best in the Market. PRICES reasonable and to suit the times. An OMBUS will always be in readiness on arrival of the Steamboat and Cars to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the house. FREE OF CHARGE. THOMAS SMITH. 33-1y

St. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.—FOR— YOUNG LADIES! CONDUCTED BY The Sisters of Charity, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME STUDIES ON SATURDAY, the 15th of August, 1868. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. For Board and Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$40 00 For Bed per Quarter, 10 00 For Fuel per Quarter, 10 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, 25 00 Washing, 10 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS. For Tuition per Quarter of Eleven Weeks, \$12 00 Intermediate Department, 10 00 Primary Department, 8 00 Walla Walla, July 24, 1868. 22-3m

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN informing the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

MILL WORK. Having added NEW MACHINERY to my Mill, also a NEW PLANER, I can now dress Lumber 2 1/2 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and TONGUE and GROOVE from 3 to 16 inches wide. I have all the latest styles of MOULDINGS.

Sashes, Doors, and Blinds kept on hand and made to order at short notice. I am also prepared to do all kinds of Mill Work, Undertaking, Cabinet and Wagon Work. I will take care for part pay for all work done at my Mill, Gold Coin, Logal Tenders, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Wood, Lumber and Shingles. BUT NO CREDIT. All work will be done as low as any other shop in town.

Remember Devell's PLANING MILL, just across the Mill Creek Bridge, Main street, Walla Walla, W. T. JOHN DEVELL. 25-11

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, REUPHOLSTERING done to order.

Wool, Hair, and Spring Mattresses Made to order. We also keep on hand a full stock of WALL-PAPER, WINDOW SHADINGS, CARPETS, GLASS, SASH, fixtures, &c. Terms, Cash. 49-3m

CITY HOTEL. MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. G. JOSEPH, Proprietor. THE CITY HOTEL HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated and placed in the best possible condition, will at all times be kept as a First-Class Hotel. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable and it is his intention to furnish the finest table set in the town. JOE HELMUTH, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer. LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, W. T. Washington Territory, 1868.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates..... 63@70 New York Gold Quotations..... 145 1/2

GREEN FRUIT.—The Oregonian quotes apples by the box at \$1@1.50.

FIREMEN'S MEETING at the Engine House, on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Drill at 4 o'clock, p. m.

AT HOME.—Judge J. D. Mix, after an absence of several weeks in California, is again at home and ready to receive the calls of friends.

A HINT.—The party who agreed to deliver wood at this office in payment for an attachment notice, is reminded that he is away behind time.

INDELIBLE PENCILS.—Indelible pencils for marking clothing, much more convenient than ink, and equally durable, for sale at Dr. Day's Drug store.

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS.—During the last week we sent out a large number of bills for subscriptions due this office. We trust the parties thus addressed will promptly respond.

ECONOMIZING.—The City Council has reduced the pay of the Marshal to \$50 a month. The night watchman will receive the same compensation. The members of the Council are evidently determined to practice rigid economy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Mr. Sweeney, of Portland, Oregon, will preach in the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, at early candle light. Mr. S. is described as an excellent preacher, and those who attend will not only be entertained but instructed.

BAD SPECULATION.—A private letter states that apples are teamed out and sold in the Boise market at the rate of \$6 per box. Speculators can do much better by sending their fruit to Walla Walla, where it is sure to meet with a ready sale.

LADY UP.—Capt. P. B. Johnson, of the District Court, has been absent from his post for over a week. On inquiry, we learn that Capt. J. had been out riding, and mounted on a rough trotting horse, came down with a thump, sustaining injuries decidedly more painful than dangerous. Under the care of Dr. Steinberger, the Capt. will soon be "all right."

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL GAZETTE.—We have received the second number of the above named monthly. It is filled with interesting matter not only to the medical practitioner, but to the general reader. Among the articles in the number before us, are Miasmatic Diseases of California, Chopard's Operation, the Modern Treatment of Dysentery, on Rheumatic Iritis, and report on the Small Pox Hospital in San Francisco. Roman & Co., Publishers, San Francisco. Terms—Five dollars per year in advance. Single copies, fifty cents.

INFLUX OF CHINESE.—A little army of Chinamen arrived at Walla Walla on Thursday last; they came in wagons, on horseback, and a-foot, and really it seemed as though they would never stop coming. These Johns are a part of the cargo of Chinamen that arrived at Portland, a few days since, direct from China. Where they are bound for, or what they propose doing, we are unable to learn. It is more than probable, however, that they will be distributed along the bars of the Columbia River, where there is any amount of ground that will pay for Chinese labor.

DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.—The publishers of the S. F. Dramatic Chronicle, propose to change the character of their paper and issue it under the title given at the head of this item. The new candidate for public favor will be independent of all parties and cliques, and promises to be a journal of more than ordinary interest. We have always regarded the Chronicle as one of the best of our San Francisco exchanges, and in its improved form it cannot fail to attract a very large circulation. We wish its enterprising proprietors abundant success in their undertaking.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The work on the new Congregational Church, corner of Second and Rose streets, is progressing finely, and in a very few weeks the building will be ready for occupancy. The dimensions of the building, as we recollect them, are 40 x 60, with ceiling 18 feet in the clear. The roof is surmounted by a bell and in due time will be furnished with a bell. The new church, in location, size and finish, is vastly superior to the building destroyed by fire, and is a decided advance to the town. The work is being executed by Mr. Wm. Glasford, and is eminently creditable to his skill as an architect.

ARREST OF ROBBERS.—Two men named John Billings and Melville Bailey, were arrested at an early hour on Wednesday morning last, and without examination taken over to Oregon. These men, as we are informed, were arrested on information received from Portland, and are believed to be connected with a regularly organized band of robbers. The man Billings had only been in Walla Walla Valley a week or two, and had been working in the country as a farm hand. He came into town on Sunday last, and had taken rooms at O'Brien's lodging house. The other man, named Bailey, came here a few weeks since from La Grande, where he had followed the business of bar-tender. On coming to Walla Walla he obtained employment from Mr. C. P. Winesett as a blacksmith, and boarded at the Oriental Hotel. He was arrested before leaving his bed on Wednesday morning, and betrayed great nervous excitement when told he was a prisoner. Billings was arrested on the street, and took the matter quite cool. He was very anxious to have an examination before being removed, and stated that he would have resisted had he known that he was to be denied a hearing. The arrests in both instances were made by Sheriff Seitel. It is stated that Billings committed a cold-blooded murder somewhere in the Lemhi country last fall. He had just robbed his victim, and then recollecting the old adage, "dead men tell no lies," deliberately shot him down. Since that date he has committed several robberies, and it is for these latter offences in connection with these arrests, we take occasion to say that there is quite a number of suspicious characters in and around Walla Walla, against whose visitations it would be well for the owners of valuables to be on their guard. A few years since the Vigilance Committee drove this class of persons from our Valley, and for a time life and property were entirely safe. Lately they are finding their way back. It is well that these parasites of society should understand that they are known, and that with the first demonstration they make they are sure to pay the penalty with their lives. In a country where employment can at all times be obtained, there is no excuse for thieving, and those who thus defy the laws must be prepared for the consequences.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS. Dates to August 19th.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—The Democrats held Congressional Conventions throughout the State to-day, except in the second and fourth districts. John F. Phelps was nominated for the regular term and Judge G. P. Ross for the vacancy in the fifth district. No report is received, but all the delegations are instructed for Judge Wodell in the sixth district. General James Shields is nominated in the seventh district; M. Oliver in the eighth district; John N. Williams in the ninth district; W. F. Swetzles, the third district, is not heard from.

POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Rumors that our Government contemplates a protectorate over Mexico are pronounced in responsible quarters to be without foundation. The policy heretofore pursued towards that republic will be continued.

MILITARY NON-INTERFERENCE IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—General Buchanan has issued orders prohibiting the interference of the military with the civil authorities, except under instructions from headquarters.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, (Ala.) Aug. 19.—The Executive Committee of the Democracy of Alabama met in this city to-day. Delegates from 60 counties met to confer with them. Ex-Governor Moore was made President. The committee on resolutions reported a series indorsing the democratic nominees and platform, and urging the people to vote at the November election, and take the laws as they found them, and denouncing the attempt of the legislature to cast the electoral vote of the whole State. The resolutions were adopted.

FURTHER NEWS CONCERNING THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—The latest advices from Kansas say the Indians left Solomon valley and quiet is restored and the settlers who were driven away are returning to their homes. Adjutant General McAfee reports eight persons buried, three missing and five wounded. At least twenty persons were killed and about two hundred settlers left destitute, having been stripped of provisions clothing, bedding and everything that the Indians could carry away or destroy.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed to within ninety miles of Green River. It is reported that considerable difficulty exists at Green River City between the settlers and the agents of the Railroad. The former claiming the right to the land by occupancy.

REIGN OF TERROR IN TENNESSEE.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Dispatches from Tennessee say the reign is universal throughout all the counties at a distance from the principal cities. There is less safety for Union men than during the war. General Forrest is still making rebel speeches in West Tennessee. The Kuklux wander about the country in gangs, warning Union people to leave. Murders and outrages are frequent.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

New York, Aug. 21.—Eighteen infected cattle reached this city yesterday by the Harlem railroad. Their whereabouts are not yet ascertained. Four of the same drove died at Middletown, New York.

NEWARK, AUG. 21.—The Courier reports a new cattle disease in Union county, New Jersey, which terminates fatally in a short time. The disease is mainly confined to herds, and pronounced by some to be brain fever. A large number of cattle are sick and many deaths have occurred.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The State Prohibitory Committee issued an address to the republicans of Massachusetts, urging the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Hon. Wm. Claflin finally consented to have his name used as a candidate for Governor at the republican State Convention.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 22.—One of the Grant and Colfax electors in Alabama, who was a distinguished rebel officer during the war, writes that the democrats will make desperate efforts to carry the State, and that the election will cost 1,000 lives.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

A dispatch from Solomon City, Kansas, dated Saturday, says the Indians were reported to be within 28 miles of that place at daylight this morning. Their strength is variously estimated at from 600 to 1,500. They are reported to have declared that they were going to clean out the settlements on all the streams. The women and children are coming in very fast and in the town is nearly full of refugees. It is reported that a detachment of soldiers had a fight with the Indians yesterday between the Solomon and Saline rivers, in which the soldiers were whipped. Nearly all the settlers north of Asher creek are surrounded, and it is known of eight persons being killed. Excepting those that are surrounded all the settlers for thirty miles along the Solomon river have been driven off. Governor Crawford came up from Topeka to-day and is now in Salina, organizing the militia on the way from this place to the relief of those up the river. Others will go as soon as arms and ammunition arrive from Topeka. A body of Indians are now moving toward the republican valley.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Olympia, Aug. 20.—The steamer Resolute, Capt. Guindon, master, belonging to Meigs & Gawley, of the Port Madison Mills, exploded her boiler at nine o'clock last night while towing a raft near North Bay. Capt. Guindon and Nicholas Janowich, deck hand, were the only survivors. Capt. Guindon had one leg broken and his face and hands considerably scalded. He was conveyed to this place for medical treatment. He is reported out of danger. Six lives were lost, either killed or drowned, named as follows: Leonard Greenlaw and Capt. H. W. Perkins, passengers, the latter former of Walla Walla; Joseph Shannon, engineer, Andrew Smith and Barney Dagon, fireman, and a Chinaman, cook. The boat is a total loss, sinking immediately after the explosion. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

The Cattle Plague.

The new death-dealing malady prevailing among the cattle in Illinois and Indiana, of which the telegraph has given us hints during the past few days, turns out to be even more serious and alarming than at first supposed. Its malignity seems to increase rather than diminish, and no light has yet been thrown upon its origin and cause. Many suppose it to have been imported to the West by the herds of beef cattle from Texas, as its ravages have hitherto been confined to counties where these imported cattle have been domesticated; but, on the other hand, the Texas cattle themselves exhibit but little of the malady, its destructive effects being almost entirely confined to the native animals. It may be, however, that the hardy cattle of the plains, accustomed from birth to fight their own way through life, are enabled, by their superior vitality, to throw off the infection under which our more delicately bred native animals sink. The stock dealers and drovers of Chicago and other Western cities are alarmed by this new and terrible visitant, whose cause they cannot explain, and against whose ravages no remedy thus far tried appears to be of any avail. The Pittsburg journals say that excitement prevails there, occasioned by the belief that a number of cattle which had died on the way from Chicago to that place had been dressed and sold to the butchers there, and that others had been killed to prevent their dying of the disease and also sold in the market. The Chronicle says: "On Friday last a drove of 200 cattle were shipped to this point by a prominent Illinois stock dealer, and of that number 39 died on their way hither, and 67 perished in the East Liberty stock yards. Of a smaller drove shipped to Pittsburg a number died on the way, and ten fell victims to the fatal disease at East Liberty on Saturday last, while, with not a single exception, the animals embraced in the drove were more or less diseased. A lot owned by Mr. Alexander, of Illinois, one of the heaviest stock raisers in the West, arrived here yesterday, and in one car only three, heaves were living, the remainder having died between this city and Chicago."

The Pittsburg Gazette says:

"We learn that three car-loads of the specially affected lot of 300 speckled of yesterday were shipped East before the railroad company were apprised of the true state of things. To what point eastward these cars have gone we do not learn. There were some transactions in cattle yesterday at the yards, but confined wholly to droves not believed to be infected. Some dealers, not finding a market here, have started their droves eastward by the turpicks."

The officers of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, on learning the facts as here recorded, promptly ordered that no more droves among which any signs of the disease had appeared should be shipped over their road; but before this precaution had been taken, several carloads of infected animals had reached this city, and had been sold to the butchers. A gentleman who visited one of the principal cattle yards of this city, yesterday, informs us that of a drove of nearly 100 head that was shipped from Chicago to this point nearly one-half died before coming here, and the remainder were hastily slaughtered and sold to the butchers.

The symptoms are thus described: The animal at first becomes stupid, which is followed by constipation of the alimentary or urinary canals. By straining and over-exertion they seem to rupture themselves internally, and blood is discharged. The animal subsequently swells up and dies. Nearly all of these cattle are literally covered with a species of insect resembling the wood tick, but much larger, being nearly half an inch in length and about a quarter of an inch broad and of a gray color. They bury themselves in the skin of the animal, especially in the inside of the flanks and at the other points where the hide is thinnest. They glut themselves with blood, and then drop off, unless they are well gripped in the skin. When they drop off they leave the spot swollen and inflamed. In shipping by rail from Chicago to this city the cattle are kept forty-eight hours without water, and some of the drovers think the crowding together and the pain which they suffer from the attacks of the ticks and the want of water cause the disease. Others regard it as a form of murrain, which is rapidly communicated from one to another.

THERE is only one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, an overwise man is the worst. You may cause idiots to forego thistles—you may coax donkeys to forego thistles—but don't ever think of driving common sense into the head of a conceited person.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ADOLPH THEODORE hereby assumes all liabilities of the same, and will continue to carry on the business of the late firm will be carried on by Adolph Theodore, for whom we respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. T. MANFIELD. ADOLPH THEODORE. Spokane Prairie Store, Aug. 12, 1898. 33-2w

VALUABLE RANCH FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS VALUABLE RANCH, situated six miles south-west of Walla Walla, for sale. The Ranch embraces 120 acres of improved land. There is an Orchard of 600 FRUIT TREES, mostly bearing, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House, an excellent Granary, capacity 5,000 bushels, good stables, and every other convenience. Also, a full stock of farming implements. The whole embracing one of the most desirable farms in Walla Walla Valley. For further particulars, enquire at the Ranch. All persons indebted to me, will please call on me. THOS. K. MCCOY.

Tom Tierney's LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MAIN Street, opposite W. F. & Co.'s Express Office, Walla Walla. Good Stabling, and plenty of Feed for animals. Also, Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms. Sept. 29, 1898. 43y

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent his desirable residence—with or without the Orchard. During my absence apply to J. D. COOK. 33-2w H. P. ISAACS.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY.

19y W. PHILLIPS.

JOB PRINTING.

HAND-BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly Printed at the STRATSMAN OFFICE.

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.

ADAMS BRO'S,

SUCCESSORS TO Brown Brothers & Co. CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS. FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. ADAMS BROTHERS. Walla Walla, July 17, 1898. 31-1y

WARM SPRING!

WARM SPRING HOUSE! Thomas & Ruckel's Road! Meacham Brothers, HAVING REPAIRED AND REPAIRED THIS HOUSE for the accommodation of Visitors, will spare no pains to make it one of the most pleasant places of SUMMER RESORT on the Pacific Coast.

THE BATHS!

have been tested and found to contain Great Healing Properties for the Invalid. Terms.—Board and Lodging by the Week, \$12.00 Board and Lodging by the Day, \$2.25

STAG LINE.

J. F. ABBOTT WILL RUN A STAG LINE OF STAGES FROM WALLA WALLA TO THE WARM SPRING HOUSE, once a week, leaving Walla Walla every Thursday, at 4 o'clock, a. m., and returning, leave the Springs on Saturday, at 4 a. m. Fare each way, \$6. Persons wishing a private conveyance can procure the same on reasonable terms, at J. F. ABBOTT'S STABLE, Walla Walla. J. F. ABBOTT. 35-1m

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS!!

PLANING MILL! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory. I 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—four panels, 6x8x2, 6x8x2.8, 6-10x2.10, DOORS—two panels, 6-6x2.6, 6-8x2.8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS, to match the above sizes.

Pioneer Washer.

I am agent for the PIONEER WASHER, and am prepared at all times to fill orders for the same. UNDER TAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. All orders promptly attended to. Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted. WM. GLASFORD. J. D. COOK, County Treasurer. 24-y Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T.

HORSES FOR SALE.

J. & J. DEWAR, OFFER THEIR BAND OF 14 HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of 49 Hares, 10 Three-year-olds, 20 Two-year-olds, 21 Yearlings, and 33 Sucking Colts. The mares are American, three-quarter breed, half breed, and a few Cayuse. The young stock are by a that has served the mares this season, and is also offered for sale. Several of the horses are broke to saddle and harness. They will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers, at our residence on Cottonwood Creek. J. & J. DEWAR. Walla Walla, W. T., July 17, 1898. 31-2w

NOTICE.

THE TAX LIST FOR 1898, IS NOW IN MY hands. Tax-payers will save Costs by paying early. Persons that have paid their Poll Tax will be required to produce their receipts. J. D. COOK, County Treasurer. 35-1m Walla Walla, August 10, 1898.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, U. D. F. & A. M.

holds its regular Communications on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned, will please come forward and make settlement on or before the first day of October next. WM. KOHLHAUFF. Walla Walla, Aug. 21, 1898. 34-6w

ALL OVER

The world's people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Biliary Complication, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of. PATRIOTISM IS COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN—

ST-1860-X.

CALIFORNIA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fever, Weakness, Constipation, &c. &c. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of. PATRIOTISM IS COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

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DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN—

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 28, 1868.

Walla Walla Agricultural Fair.

PREMIUM LIST

Of the Walla Walla Valley Agricultural Society, to be awarded at the Third Annual Fair, to be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of October, 1868.

Class 1.—Horses, Jacks and Mules.

No. 1.—Thorough Breeds. Best stallion 3 yrs old and upw's, \$100 2d Dip. Best mare 3 yrs old and upw's, 50 00 2d Dip.

Class 2.—Draft Horses.

Best stallion, \$75 2d Dip. Best mare or gelding, 50 00 2d Dip. Best span, 10 00 2d Dip.

Class 3.—Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses.

Best span carriage horses, \$75 2d Dip. Best single buggy horse, 50 00 2d Dip. Best saddle horse, 50 00 2d Dip.

Class 4.—Running and Trotting Horses.

Best runner, single dash of 1 mile, \$15 00 2d Dip. Best trotter (saddle or harness) single dash of 1 mile, 10 00 2d Dip.

Class 5.—Sweepstakes.

All premium animals of the above divisions will be required to enter this ring. Entrance fee, ten per cent. of the premium awarded to the animal.

Class 6.—Jacks and Mules.

Best Jack, \$10 00 2d Dip. Best span of mules, 10 00 2d Dip. Best mule 2 yrs old and upw's, 5 00 2d Dip.

Class 7.—Cattle.

Best bull, \$10 00 2d Dip. Best cow, 5 00 2d Dip. Best calf, 5 00 2d Dip.

Class 8.—Mixed Bloods.

Best bull, \$5 00 2d Dip. Best cow, 5 00 2d Dip. Best calf, 5 00 2d Dip.

Class 9.—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

Best buck, \$5 00 2d Dip. Best ewe, 5 00 2d Dip. Best lamb, 2 50 2d Dip.

Class 10.—Poultry.

Best pair of turkeys, \$25 00 2d Dip. Best pair of geese, 25 00 2d Dip. Best pair of ducks, 25 00 2d Dip.

Class 11.—Grain, Seeds and Vegetables.

No. 1.—Best yield of wheat, barley, oats, hay and corn, one acre or more, each, \$100 2d did more.

Class 12.—Seeds.

Best sample, one peck or more, of beans, peas, timothy and clover, each, \$25 00 2d Dip.

Class 13.—Garden Vegetables.

Best pumpkins, squashes, cabbage, beets, parsneps, onions, turnips, carrots, potatoes, or any other vegetable of merit, each, \$10 00 2d Dip.

Class 14.—Manufactures.

No. 1.—Flour and Meal. Best barrel flour made east of the Cascade Mountains, \$25 2d Dip.

Class 15.—Farming Implements.

Best two-horse wagon, made by exhibitor, \$50 2d Dip. Best plow, cultivator, harrow, horse-rake, each, 25 2d Dip.

Class 16.—Saddlery and Harness.

Best man's saddle, \$25 2d Dip. Best team harness (double), 25 2d Dip. Best buggy harness, 25 2d Dip.

Class 17.—Domestic Manufactures.

No. 1.—Dairy. Best 2 lbs butter, \$25 2d Dip. Best 15 lbs butter made by girl under 15 years of age, 25 2d Dip.

Class 18.—Household Department.

Best lot of corn brooms, \$25 2d Dip. Best quilt, comforter, dress, shirt, or pair of pants, made by exhibitor, 25 2d Dip.

Class 19.—Fancy Work.

Best specimen crocheted, (wool or cotton) tatting, embroidery, fancy needle-work, millinery, drawing, painting, or penmanship, each, \$25 2d Dip.

Class 20.—Kitchen.

Best loaf of bread, (hop or salt riling), \$10 2d Dip. Best pickles, (salt or whiskey), 1 00 2d Dip.

Class 21.—Cuba!

CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. \$390,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen months.

No. 5.—Flowers. Best exhibit of flowers, \$25 2d \$1 00. Judges—Mrs D J Schaebley, Dr F W Colman and Mrs N J A Simons.

No. 6.—Fruit. Best exhibit of apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces or any other fruit of merit, each, \$25 2d \$1 00. Judges—T Koons, D W Bean and A H Reynolds.

Class 7.—Equestrianism. No. 1.—Best and most skillful lady rider, \$100 2d \$50 00.

No. 2.—Best and most skillful lady rider under the age of 16 years, \$100 2d \$50 00. Judges to be appointed on the ground.

No. 3.—Best and most skillful male rider, \$100 2d \$50 00. No. 4.—Best and most skillful male rider under the age of 16 years, \$100 2d \$50 00. Judges to be appointed on the ground.

Premiums will be awarded on articles not in the above list if deemed of merit. Ten per cent. will be charged for entrance fee, to be paid at the time of entering an article for exhibition.

Exhibitors must have their articles for exhibition entered at the Secretary's office, by 2 o'clock, p. m., of the second day of the fair, after which time they will positively be no entering allowed.

Any person living east of the Cascade Mountains may compete for any of the above premiums. No animal or article entered can be removed without the consent of the Executive Committee, until the close of the third day's exercises, under penalty of the forfeiture of the premium.

Animals and articles entered for premiums must have cards attached, showing the class and number, which will be furnished by the Secretary.

All premium animals will be required to exhibit in the sweepstakes ring as above mentioned. No person will be permitted to interfere with the judges during their examination of articles, verbally or otherwise.

The trials of speed and riding exercises will take place on the last day of the fair, at the Race Course, or some other suitable place to be designated.

Hay will be furnished free of charge for all animals entered for exhibition.

The Executive Committee will use all due vigilance for the safe keeping and preservation of all animals and articles offered for exhibition. Good and comfortable stalls will be provided for animals.

The judges are respectfully requested to be on hands by 2 o'clock, p. m., of the second day, and sooner if convenient.

Any person may become a member of the society upon the payment of an initiation fee of \$3 00.

The Secretary is prepared to furnish certificates of membership.

D. M. JESSEE, JESSEE DRUMHELLER, } Committee. M. B. WARD, PHILIP RITZ, } President. J. H. BLEWETT, } Secretary.

American Saw Company.

EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAWS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE AMERICAN SAW COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERSON'S PATENT MOVABLE-TOOTHED AND PERFORATED CIRCULAR SAWS, WITH ADJUSTABLE SOCKETS, SAW-GUMMERS, SWAGES, CANT DOGS, Etc., have established an office for the sale of the above articles, at No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any one giving us their address. 35-3m

DIVORCE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that LYDIA ANN SMITH, Plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 10th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock, p. m., at said Justice's Office, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., which is two months from the date of publication, and unless you appear at said time and place, and answer said complaint, the prayer of said plaintiff will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgment against you on account of money, goods, and chattels, to wit: \$7,000, together with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon an account. Complaint filed August 7, 1868. 31-2m W. P. HORTON, Justice of the Peace.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that E. S. KEARNEY has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 7th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, p. m., at said Justice's Office, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., which is two months from the date of publication, and unless you appear at said time and place, and answer said complaint, the prayer of said plaintiff will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover a judgment against you on account of money, goods, and chattels, to wit: \$7,000, together with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon an account. Complaint filed August 7, 1868. 31-2m W. P. HORTON, Justice of the Peace.

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Notice to Absent Defendants.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that CHARLES KITCHEN has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer said complaint, the prayer of said plaintiff will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents, and interest on that sum from the 1st day of June, 1868—a balance due for labor and freighting done for you by plaintiff. And that your property has been attached in said action. Complaint filed July 20, 1868. B. L. SHARPSTEIN, 32-2m Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that M. A. BARBOUR has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer said complaint, the prayer of said plaintiff will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of three hundred dollars, or freight hauls for you from Walla Walla, W. T., to Boise City, I. T., by plaintiff. And further, that your property has been attached in the premises. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, 32-2m Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, To G. G. RICHARDSON and W. M. VANDERMARK: You are hereby notified that M. A. BARBOUR has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than two months after the 24th day of July, 1868, and unless you appear at said term and answer said complaint, the prayer of said plaintiff will be granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of three hundred dollars, or freight hauls for you from Walla Walla, W. T., to Boise City, I. T., by plaintiff. And further, that your property has been attached in the premises. Complaint filed July 14, 1868. J. D. MIX & L. A. MULLAN, 32-2m Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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