

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1867.

FERTILITY OF OUR SOIL.—An old and highly respectable farmer, who has lived in the Walla Walla country for the last twenty years, and who during the whole of that time has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, has spent the last six or eight weeks in visiting the different localities in the Walla Walla Valley, and in noting the character and productiveness of our soil. His examination is now complete, and as a result he informs us that nowhere has he found the average yield so great as in this Valley. He tells us that it requires infinitely less labor to prepare the ground, and when the crop comes to be harvested he finds it double and treble the highest he has ever known in the Willamette Valley. Here it is a common thing to take off 50 and 60 bushels to the acre, and nothing thought of. In the Willamette Valley 25 bushels to the acre is something wonderful, and 15 bushels is a full average. Following out this train he says that a farmer can make more money raising wheat in this valley at 50 cts. a bushel than he can in the Willamette at \$1. These are the views of a gentleman who has large interests in the web-foot country, and hence may be supposed to be free from prejudice. Just at this time they are important, and well merit the attention of the immigrants who pass through here and hurry away to the Willamette. For years we have urged that the country east of the mountains offered far greater inducements to an agricultural population than is to be found nearer the coast, and here we have the experience of a practical man, who fully endorses all that we have contended for. A week or two since we ventured to direct the attention of immigrants to these advantages, and were at once met by the declaration—in the Oregonian—that to the farmer, the Willamette Valley was preferable to the country east of the mountains. The opinion we have so often expressed, we know, meets the unqualified endorsement of practical men, and if our friend of the Oregonian will take the pains to inquire of farmers who have lived in both sections, and who may be presumed to speak from actual experience, he will find that they will tell him that the advantages are altogether in favor of the country east of the mountains. It is very easy for a newspaper writer flippantly to assert that a locality in which he is interested enjoys advantages over all others, but when scores of hardy and industrious men are to be misled by his statements, common honesty requires that he should at least endeavor to inform himself about what he writes before he ventures to express an opinion.

Indian Outrages.

Every thing connected with the Indian business of the country, says an exchange, seems to be a failure, except massacres by Indians. They flourish "like a green bay tree," and fill the land with their beauties. The shrieks of unfortunate women and children, while being tomahawked, scalped, or disembowelled on the Plains, nightly rend the air; yet nothing is done to put an end to the outrages. Sherman, who rode from "Atlanta to the sea," has proved a big failure as an Indian fighter. Several months ago, he made a trip through the borders of the Indian country, and positively announced that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Indians; that all the stories of Indian outrages were false; that there was no cause to fear anything from the Indians, and that, in effect, but few troops were needed to protect the routes of travel, etc. Government, and the people not threatened by the Indians, listened to Sherman's oracular sayings and acted accordingly. The result is before us: Not only are white travelers and settlers being remorselessly slaughtered and their dead bodies shockingly outraged every day, but the Indians have stopped telegraphic communication almost entirely, intercepted the mails, and captured railroad trains; they have also endangered the very existence of General Sherman's troops. It cannot be denied that Sherman's management of Indian affairs has resulted in the greatest failure of the day. His pompous assertions at the outset have been falsified by events, and the Indians have constantly grown in strength in spite of him. These things happened partly because he was too wise in his own conceit, and therefore above listening to the advice of those who knew more of Indian fighting than he did, and partly because he has persisted in fighting the Indians on moral suasion principles, rather than according to the only system that can comprehend that of destructive force. He has shown himself to be more of a missionary than a soldier in the last Indian campaign, and has consequently relied for success more upon talking than fighting. The amount of it is, Government made a mistake in allotting Sherman to the Western District. But even Sherman's failures in Indian fighting do not do away with the fact that our whole Indian policy is wrong. We should cease to bestow Indian annuities, to make presents, to recognize Indian nations and tribes. We should give the Indians to understand that they must respect life and property everywhere, or else suffer the most serious consequences. A war of extermination against the Indians would be better for all, than the merciless and continuous butcheries that have been going on. Weak sentimentalists may object to this as barbarous, but those who are acquainted with the Indian character, and know how utterly worthless he is, will endorse it as right and proper. These "wards of the Government" have recently made themselves troublesome in this quarter, and have shown a strong disposition to inaugurate a war. For weeks their scouts and spies have been tramping over the Valley, and on various occasions have hinted that the white man's rule in this country is soon to come to an end. It is even possible that the late Indian massacre on the Kootenai is but the prelude to the enactment of still more bloody scenes on a larger scale. Should such be the result, it will be found that our people have very little of the humanitarianism of the day, and that they fully believe that extermination is the only effectual way of solving the Indian problem.

In a Quandary.

A little while back the radicals had settled down on General Grant as their candidate for the Presidency, and trusting to his great military achievements, were plunging themselves upon the prospect of an easy victory. Recent events, however, have sadly deranged these calculations and left the radicals in a perfect quandary. The action of Grant in relieving Stanton, and later still in removing Sheridan, goes to show that he is not in sympathy with the radicals and cannot be relied on to carry out their extreme measures. They are now reduced to the necessity of casting about for a new candidate, and one who entirely subscribes to the doctrine of negro equality. In their dilemma, we would suggest Ben Butler as the man for the place. It is true that his military record is not particularly brilliant, but then again his defects in this respect are compensated for by a character for unscrupulousness that stops at nothing that promises to serve personal or partisan ends. By all means select Ben Butler as the standard bearer of the "party of high moral ideas!"

Universal Suffrage.

The Washington Chronicle, high radical authority, says that universal suffrage is the chief plank in the republican platform, and that this will be the leading issue in the coming election. Considering that this "universal brotherhood" includes Chinamen, Indians and Kanakas, the prospect for the people of the Pacific coast is any thing but flattering. There is one consolation, however, and that is, if the radicals make the light on that line they are sure to be badly squelched.

Taking a Position.

The Montana Post, heretofore independent, has come out republican, and advocates the election of Col. Saunders, the republican nominee, to Congress. The Territory is strongly democratic, and hence the Post's labors are likely to go unrewarded. The election comes off on Monday next, Sept. 24.

The Floor Market.

Extra brands of Flour are quoted in the San Francisco market at \$5.50 to \$6. Wheat is quoted at \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.80 per 100 lbs. At these figures it would pay to ship wheat from this Valley.

Letter from Portland.

PORTLAND, August 23, 1867. EDITOR STATESMAN:—On Thursday morning's boat, in company with a number of friends, including Messrs. Savage and Humason, I took up the line of march for the Atlantic States. We arrived at Portland at an early hour, and I can truly say that they are having beautiful weather here. I presume you expect to hear something about trade and things generally, but I shall disappoint you, for the least said, the better for all concerned; and besides, a description would get me in a world of trouble with my friends of the Portland press. Do not advise your disappointed—if such you have—to come down to the Metropolis, and if a visit don't cure them of the blues, I certainly am no judge.

The "Orientalism."

This fine steamer will leave on Saturday, at 7 p. m., for San Francisco, direct. I shall take passage in her, and for the present bid adieu to Oregon. Her Commander is Captain Connor, and a more genial, social gentleman does not exist. The steamer will take quite a load of produce to San Francisco, the only outlet which the Willamette now possesses.

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Railroad talk is all go. The Willamette Valley Railroad project is no longer a vision, but before long the iron horse will course along the plains of the valley, fears are still expressed that Mr. Hayward will land his ocean and river steamers at Astoria before long. Senator Williams is absent, making speeches in the adjoining counties. The Portlanders feel sore over the fact that Wells, Fargo & Co. are shipping treasure over Beachy's route; and a prominent banker assures me that the Oregon banking houses are compelled to play second fiddle to San Francisco, owing to the above arrangement. For instance, if a merchant owes at Portland, he now sends his money to San Francisco, via Humboldt, requiring only five days, then forwards a draft for the amount due to the Portland creditor, which he draws in San Francisco. DAIRES.

The Lemhi Mines.

The general current of testimony in regard to the Lemhi mines has been unfavorable, and the country has settled down to the conviction that Lemhi is a failure. The po tem editor of the Mining News dissents from this opinion, and after detailing the many difficulties under which the miners and all the more early adventurers in the Lemhi country labored, contends that under all the circumstances they have done well. He says that as a rule, the merchants, miners and all others, came to Lemhi "dead broke," and intoxicated with unreliable reports, expected to realize fortunes this summer. In this, as a matter of course, they have been disappointed, and therefore they pronounce the country a failure. From those who came to Lemhi with reasonable expectations, and who had means to operate to advantage, no such complaints are heard. On the contrary, they are satisfied, and speak well of the country. As refuting the assertions of those who pronounce Lemhi a failure, the editor says:

"We have information from reliable sources—from men that are unquestionably reliable—that a party of five men left the Basin on last Thursday with \$35,000. What do you think of that, ye croakers and sore heads, who came here to pick up a fortune in a month? This result of work—good, hard work—in four months on Siera Gulch. We are informed, too, from the same source, that Smith's Ward and the deep on Nappies, employing seventeen men, released \$2,000 on one day a short time since. Douglas & Co., near the mouth of Smith's gulch, took out \$2,370 one day last week. Wood & Co. took out \$950 with three men on bed rock one day. They took out \$300 on Monday last, with three men on bed rock. Their ground extends up to Home Stake. Although their best paying streak lies in Smith's gulch, every claim on the last named gulch will pay. We got this information from miners who are experienced and have worked upon the ground, weighed the gold and knew it when they saw it. The water has been falling, and in fact has entirely failed upon some of the best gulches. The remedy for this must be capital expended. We affirm, that in spite of the stories told by disappointed fortune seekers, we shall yet make a gold shipment that will astonish outsiders, and cause many inside to open their eyes to the result of the gold yield from the "Big Blk." The sore heads having left, we have now an industrious working class of miners; and the result is, gold in good paying quantities, worth \$17 to \$18 per ounce."

The Mines.

The newly discovered mines on the Kootenai are distant from Walla Walla about three hundred and forty miles, traveling in a northeasterly direction. The stream on which the gold was first found is named Libbey Creek, and from one of the discoverers having dropped his gun in the creek, it has been christened the Shot Gun District. A large extent of country has been prospected with uniformly favorable results, and the belief is that the district will afford employment for many thousands of miners.

From Granite Creek.

A gentleman just in from Granite Creek informs us that the "peaceable Indians" have been committing depredations in that quarter. They had killed a white man, a miner, and attempted to run off a lot of stock, but in this latter were foiled. He also informs us that the settlers on Birch Creek were greatly alarmed in consequence of an apprehended Indian attack. Our friend Barnhart had sent an agent to look after the "lambs."

Eastern Grain Market.

The Experiment, a paper published at Newark, London county, Ohio, under date of August 1st, quotes flour at \$12 @ \$13 per cbl, and wheat at \$2 7/8 per bushel. This is in the centre of one of the richest agricultural districts in the State. Here in Walla Walla, where we might expect high prices, flour sells at \$3.50, and wheat does not command over 40 cts. Possibly the grasshoppers in ground and know it when they saw it. The water has been falling, and in fact has entirely failed upon some of the best gulches. The remedy for this must be capital expended. We affirm, that in spite of the stories told by disappointed fortune seekers, we shall yet make a gold shipment that will astonish outsiders, and cause many inside to open their eyes to the result of the gold yield from the "Big Blk." The sore heads having left, we have now an industrious working class of miners; and the result is, gold in good paying quantities, worth \$17 to \$18 per ounce."

His Tracks.

The runaway bummer Fargo, on arriving at Virginia City, entered his name on the hotel register as follows: "S. B. Fargo, of Buffalo, N. Y." Should the old "slyster" remain long in Montana, we may expect to hear that the Vigilantes are after him.

For the Sound.

Judge Wyche, accompanied by one or two friends, will start for the Sound country in a day or two. The party will journey overland and intend to examine the different passes in the mountains.

Little Phil Sheridan.

Little Phil Sheridan, who has been endeavoring to ape Ben Butler in a small way, has been removed from his command at New Orleans. Phil. had been catering exclusively to the radical element, and as a consequence has come to grief.

The Fair.

We trust that our former friends are not forgetful of the Valley Fair. But little over a month now remains in which to make preparations, and hence it is necessary to be up and doing.

California Politics.

Our California exchanges come to us filled with politics, and teeming with denunciations. As compared with California, the recent excitement in our own Territory was decidedly tame. As indicating the extent of the excitement that now convulses the Golden State, we give place to an extract from a speech by George C. Gorham, the republican candidate for Governor. The Sacramento Union and S. F. Bulletin, the Union papers, are zealously opposing the election of Gorham, and hence it is that he pays them his respects in the following style:

The Sacramento Union doesn't like me [merit and applause] and I rather like the Sacramento Union, because they make it rather a readable paper now, and it will be more interesting in the future than it has been in the past. I want you to consider that after I had branded as criminally false, in my published address of June 18th, all of the scurrilous charges which George K. Fitch, (editor of the Bulletin) and James Anthony (of the Union) had hurled at me for the purpose of preventing my nomination for the office of Governor, when I had denounced them as basely and maliciously false, and they had reiterated them without proof for two months; I, fearing that some honest Union man might perhaps think them true, felt it my duty to the cause I represent to strip the mask from these miscreants. I did it. [Applause.] And I propose to continue doing it to the end. [Renewed applause.] Newicked and abandoned old men, who make it a business to pluck the young and inexperienced at cards, robbing them by dishonest dealing of their own money, and then driving them to the tills of their employers that they may get more—no such men shall stay in my office when I am running in a race for the Union party. [Tremendous applause.] Nor shall any hang-dog Copperhead, whose conscience would convict him of an instinctive inclination to falsehood, in any court of justice in the land [applause], a convicted libeller, who published in your midst, for six months, a newspaper advocating the dismemberment of the Government, and denying its right to save its own life when assailed by traitors, no such cur ["Good, good; give it to them,"] shall share the Union party a whit so long as I am here to brand as false the things that are said against me, because I do represent the party. I am very sorry to be compelled to assail the ears of citizens of San Francisco with language so plain as this concerning one of their own citizens. [Cries of "They deserve it," "Justly too,"] But I say that in defense of the Union party, I am compelled to protest against the course of a paper whose editor has not been denied or underrated; and I am called upon, while bearing the name of the Union party, to attack the credibility of all those witnesses who came forward to prove that a Copperhead is better than a Union man against whom they refuse to make any specifications. [Applause.] I do not expect the support of any man in this city whose estimate of the integrity, truthfulness and honesty of the Evening Bulletin is so high that he will adopt its statements concerning me. I may, however, state my judgment on the proposition that the Evening Bulletin and Sacramento Daily Union have not power enough over the minds of men in this State to induce them to betray the Union party, and hand the State over to the Copperhead Democracy. [Great applause.] They invited this contest with me; and when I found all the leaders of the Union party—when I found Governor Law, and Senator Conness, and the Hon. A. S. Sargent, and Hon. Frank M. Pixley [cheers for Pixley], and the Hon. John Bidwell [cheers for Bidwell], and the Hon. I. W. Stewart [cheers for Stewart]—all beseeching the Union people to sustain the Union organization, and when I found the entire party press—two scores of newspapers, legitimate organs of loyal public opinion—in the State sustaining the ticket; and I found these two blacklegs in Sacramento [applause and meriment], and some big-headed secessionist in San Francisco [renewed applause and laughter], with their two democratic mills running, I concluded that I would be a coward if I didn't assail all the enemies of the Union party. [Applause.] And while God gives me breath and life—and I am glad to tell you that I am healthy and strong [laughter]—I will wage war against all comers who fight our noble organization, whether they come from those who enlisted under the banner of George B. McClellan, in 1864, or whether they be new recruits, who, posing in power, and imagining that they can dictate a political policy to the State, assume the attitude of footpads, and stop every honest man who attempts to start on the highway to distinction and honor. [Great and prolonged applause.] Fellow-citizens, I have said enough. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on,"] from all parts of the house.] We have a party strong that will open their eyes to the result of the gold yield from the "Big Blk." The sore heads having left, we have now an industrious working class of miners; and the result is, gold in good paying quantities, worth \$17 to \$18 per ounce."

California Politics.

The election comes off on Wednesday next, September 4th, and owing to the disaffection in the Union ranks, it is thought more than probable that the democrats will elect their Governor, and probably one or two other candidates on the State ticket.

Indian Affairs.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, Oregon, August 18, 1867. EDITOR STATESMAN:—As many persons living in this neighborhood, are afraid of being attacked by the Indians on this reservation, I deem it proper to state for the information of all concerned, that so far as I know, there is no cause for alarm. The Indians are perfectly quiet, and have given us no trouble for a long time. They have made a large crop considering the dry season, and most of them are now engaged in harvesting their grain. The Indians in my charge know well that they have the most vital interest in remaining at peace with the whites, and I do not believe that the slightest idea of hostilities is entertained by them. Yours, &c., Wm. H. BARNHART, U. S. Indian Agent.

Suicide.

On Sunday last Reuben R. Blunt, a farmer residing about eight miles southeast of this city, blew his brains out with a rifle. In the morning he rose up early and fed his horses, and did other necessary labors, and, as the event proved, took his gun out and secreted it for the time being. He then came into the house and seated his wife in his lap, caressed her, and told her that everybody was against him; that he wanted her to take good care of their children and raise them right. He then stepped out and disappeared. After he had been absent some time Mrs. Blunt became somewhat alarmed and communicated her fears to her neighbors who instituted a search; and towards evening he was found about a mile from his house, dead, with his gun by his side clasped in one hand, and a stick lying near him with which he evidently touched the trigger of his rifle. The whole top of his head was blown off, and his death must have been instantaneous. Albany Democrat.

Rich on the Bed-Rock.

Mr. James Murphy, who is working claim No. 16 below discovery, on the main Highland gulch, in two cleanings of his sluices, took out the sum of \$5,580. In the first he took out \$3,005, and the second, \$2,575. Each clean up was made after a twenty hours run, with two men on the bed-rock. His total run for the week was something over \$7,000. Montana Post.

EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to August 23.

COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

New York, August 20.—The Herald's special has good authority for the statement that Seward will soon be requested to resign. The Tribune's special says it is now a settled fact that General Howard will soon be relieved from his position as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Grant opposes the step, and Grant's friends assert that his letters to the President protesting against the removal of Stanton and Sheridan are radical and decided. The President is understood to have said he would accept the resignations of McCulloch, Welles and Randall. He wants to make a new deal and have fresh cards for the remainder of his term.

A correspondent says he has seen semi-official authority that Adams, Bingham, Gov. Andrews, Senators Sherman, Dixon and Fessenden are all mentioned in connection with Cabinet appointments. The work of changing the Southern General is not in harmony with these suggestions. The President will persevere. Sickles will probably be sent to New Mexico and Pope returned to the Sioux country. Meade will probably succeed Sickles and Halleck take the place of Pope. The Times' special dispatch from Washington says the report that Thomas has started for New Orleans is probably incorrect. The Medical Director of the Department says Thomas' health is quite poor and his transfer to New Orleans at present would be perilous. It is known that the President has repeatedly urged Thomas to take Sheridan's place to which the General felt himself unfitted, at the same time expressing a hope that Sheridan would be continued in that command.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Richmond, August 23.—Governor Wise made a speech to-day, declaring that the test oath is unconstitutional. He appealed to the white masses of the North against the efforts to make the white freemen of the South subject to the domination of black freedmen. He said the interest was determined to be reduced to a dissonance and save the reputation of the country.

SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Washington, August 22.—Sheridan telegraphs that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form at New Orleans. Several of his officers are sick, and he asks that additional nurses be employed.

THE LATE ACTION AT FORMOSA.

Washington, August 23.—The navy department has received a dispatch detailing late events at Formosa. Admiral Bell writes from Shanghai, 19th, that he left Shanghai, June 8th, in the Hartford, accompanied by the Wyoming. The party which landed consisted of 110 sailors and marines, armed with muskets and rifles, with four days' rations. They landed off the southeast end of Formosa, at 9:30, under Commander Belknap, of the Hartford, Lieutenant McKenzie, second in command. The savages were seen assembling on the hills two miles distant, armed with muskets. They were visible most of the day, and displayed courage and stratagem equal to American Indians. They kept behind cover, frequently leading our men into ambush. One detachment pursued them out of the sight of the ships until 2 p. m., when they halted to rest, and the savages crept upon wood on the party which was commanded by McKenzie, who, placing himself at the head of the company, daily led the charge into the forest and fell mortally wounded. He died before reaching the ships. Several officers and men had already experienced severe sun strokes, and being generally exhausted, Commander Belknap reluctantly retired, executing the march under the heat of a sun ninety-two degrees. The casualties reported are one killed and fourteen sun-struck—four dangerously. No troops unaccompanied to bush life ever displayed greater spirit, apparently. Sailors are not adapted to this kind of warfare against the skillful enemy, and it was determined not to land them again, and the party returned to Shanghai. The Admiral said the only effectual remedy against these savages is for the Chinese authorities on the island to occupy this bay with settlements of their own, protected by the military, which may be effected through our Minister at Peking.

GREAT RAIN STORM.

Washington, August 22.—The rain yesterday and night before, has done much damage to the crops, bridges and surroundings. The Rockville stage, yesterday, while crossing the ford about four miles from this place, was washed down stream and three lady passengers drowned. A culvert was washed away at Annapolis and a fireman was killed, and the conductor had three ribs broken.

THE WILSON-DARWIN-SCANDAL.

The Olympia correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin has the following: "The excitement and indignation of the people of Port Townsend, caused by the development, a few days ago, of the intrigue between the wife of Hon. Fred A. Wilson, Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, and Hon. Chas. B. Darwin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory, continues unabated at that place, and has extended to all the towns on the Sound. The facts, as they come to light, show that upon the arrival of Judge Darwin at Port Townsend, about a year ago, he became the guest of Mr. Wilson, and that in a very few months Mrs. Wilson transferred her affections from her husband to Judge D. Mr. Wilson says that from the date of his marriage, some eight years ago, up to this time, they lived most happily together. About the 1st inst., Mrs. Wilson commenced suit for a divorce before Chief Justice Hewitt, at this place. The trial was set for the 17th instant, to be heard at Chambers. Before the day of trial arrived Judge Hewitt was so indiscreet as to denounce Judge Darwin on the street and in the whisky shops, as a scoundrel, and that he would treat him as a dog when he should meet him; in fact proclaimed his decision before trial. Mrs. Wilson's attorney took a change of venue to the First District, before Judge Wyche. Mrs. Wilson's complaint alleges harsh treatment, uncongeniality of temperament, and that she had been driven from her home without provision being made for her support by Mr. Wilson. In his reply, Mr. Wilson denies all the allegations in the complaint, and charges her with adultery. He will resist the application for a divorce to the bitter end, and during the course of the trial promises to show up the perfidy of the betrayer of his confidence. Judge Darwin came to this Territory from Burlington, Iowa, where his family now reside. He is a man of very pleasing address and polished manners, is finely educated and ranks as a first-class lawyer."

ACCIDENTS.

Mr. R. T. Gillespie, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in this city, while getting out of a buggy, on last Sunday, caught his foot and fell, severely straining and bruising his hip. A young man named Baker, employed at the Whittlatch mines, cut his foot nearly half off, while chopping wood. The axe entered near the second and third toes, and out a gash clear through, half way up the instep. Dr. Marphin was sent for to dress the wound, and we learn that the young fellow is getting along comfortably. Montana Post.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Our quotations for the week ending with this date are as follows.

Table listing market prices for various goods including WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN MEAL, FLOUR, etc.

FLINT DISTRICT.

From reliable sources we get news from Flint that Star's Mill is engaged in crushing Rising Star ore, and that the gross yield is full one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The exact yield of the Leviathan rock worked by Mr. Chas. Liebenau, we have been unable to obtain, and the owners of the ledge are uninformed in the premises; but they are now engaged in taking out a quantity of ore, and will ascertain just what profit can be made with the mill facilities at hand, and if it comes near meeting reasonable expectations the mine will be systematically worked right along with three shifts of men. It is believed from various plain circumstances that the ore worked by Mr. Liebenau gave over one hundred dollars per ton—saying nothing of large present losses in the tailings, which can be saved at small additional expense. A very rich ledge was discovered near Cottonwood Creek in the early part of June, of which we have made no mention. It is named the Cloud, and bears very rich gray silver ore, antimonal silver ore and ruby silver—assays of which have been frequently made, showing results varying from \$318 to \$2,453 per ton. A tunnel of some twenty feet has been run on the vein and a shaft is now being sunk. The vein, as it could be seen nearly one week ago, was two feet wide, with nearly twelve inches of the kinds of ore from which the assays were made. There are parties working on the extension south with equally as rich showing as on the discovery. Oryhee Avalanche.

FIRE AT REYNOLD'S CITY.

The most destructive conflagration which has ever occurred in the Territory, took place at Reynold's City on the morning of the 18th inst., at fifteen minutes past three o'clock a. m. The fire broke out in Sam Ritchie's butcher shop on Main street, in the very center of town. At the time of its discovery the roof of the building was on fire and the flames spread almost instantaneously to the log buildings on each side—to the building of Boswell & Jones, dealers in general merchandise, on the one side, and on the other to the saloon of Johnny Gordon, the roof of the three buildings being on fire at the same time. The flames then spread to a building occupied by some German shoemaker. It then consumed some eight or ten other buildings that were unoccupied on the same side of the street. At one time the flames spread to the new State saloon, on the opposite side of the street, but by great efforts all of the houses on that side were saved. At the time our informant left, nine a. m., the fire was not entirely out, but was under control. The following are the losses as near as can be ascertained: Boswell & Jones, loss in goods and building, \$6,000; Sam Ritchie, lost his books together with his shop and fixtures, the latter valued at \$500; the shoemaker's loss in stock, etc., is estimated at \$1,500; the other losses consisted of empty houses and may be estimated at \$1200 or \$1500. Montana Post.

FINE PROSPECTS.

A friend of ours visited the Mountaineer Tunnel, in Long Gulch, this week, and reports that a ledge was crossed by the tunnel at about one hundred and fifty feet from its mouth, and that the Company is now sinking on it where it crosses the gulch, just a little way below the tunnel. A scientific friend says a soft, waxy substance coming from the ledge is chloride of silver and of course of great value, and we could easily see the native vein in the rock. The vein is full four feet wide in the shaft, which is down a few feet only. There is to say the least, a very encouraging show for a rich ledge. Oryhee Avalanche.

BIRTH.

On the 29th instant, the wife of M. Cosgrove, of a daughter.

TWO AND FOUR HORSE WAGONS.

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of TWO and FOUR HORSE WAGONS for sale or Exchange for Oats or Barley. Enquire of ADAMS & GRAHAM.

BASE BALL CLUB.

EXCELSEUR CLUB will meet on TUESDAY evening, September 3d, at 7 o'clock, at the Engine House. J. D. COOK, Secretary.

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY are requested to meet promptly at the Engine House, on MONDAY evening, September 2d, at 6 o'clock, to attend drill, and transact such other business as may be required. P. T. SHUFF, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of QUINN & MACK, in the Saddlery and Harness business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Robert Mack having transferred his interest in said business to THOMAS QUINN and J. D. COOK. All debts due said firm are payable to J. D. COOK, who is lawfully authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Walla Walla, Aug. 29, 1867. R. MACK. THOMAS QUINN. J. D. COOK.

THE UNDERSIGNED.

having formed a copartnership, under the firm name of QUINN & MACK, in the Saddlery and Harness business in the cities of Walla Walla, W. T., and Boise City, I. T. Mr. Thomas Quinn will represent the branch at Boise City, I. T. J. D. COOK. THOMAS QUINN.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC K. KELLOGG, deceased: Notice is hereby given that ANN KELLOGG, the Administratrix of the estate of ISAAC KELLOGG, deceased, has rendered for final settlement, her account of the administration of said estate, and that FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, being a day of said term, to wit: a special adjourned term of the July term, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House of said County, in the City of Walla Walla, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court for settlement of the same, at which time and place all persons interested will appear and show cause why said account should not be allowed. H. M. CHASE, Probate Judge.

Walla Walla Domestic Market.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Our quotations for the week ending with this date are as follows.

Table listing market prices for various goods including WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN MEAL, FLOUR, etc.

FLINT DISTRICT.

From reliable sources we get news from Flint that Star's Mill is engaged in crushing Rising Star ore, and that the gross yield is full one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The exact yield of the Leviathan rock worked by Mr. Chas. Liebenau, we have been unable to obtain, and the owners of the ledge are uninformed in the premises; but they are now engaged in taking out a quantity of ore, and will ascertain just what profit can be made with the mill facilities at hand, and if it comes near meeting reasonable expectations the mine will be systematically worked right along with three shifts of men. It is believed from various plain circumstances that the ore worked by Mr. Liebenau gave over one hundred dollars per ton—saying nothing of large present losses in the tailings, which can be saved at small additional expense. A very rich ledge was discovered near Cottonwood Creek in the early part of June, of which we have made no mention. It is named the Cloud, and bears very rich gray silver ore, antimonal silver ore and ruby silver—assays of which have been frequently made, showing results varying from \$318 to \$2,453 per ton. A tunnel of some twenty feet has been run on the vein and a shaft is now being sunk. The vein, as it could be seen nearly one week ago, was two feet wide, with nearly twelve inches of the kinds of ore from which the assays were made. There are parties working on the extension south with equally as rich showing as on the discovery. Oryhee Avalanche.

FIRE AT REYNOLD'S CITY.

The most destructive conflagration which has ever occurred in the Territory, took place at Reynold's City on the morning of the 18th inst., at fifteen minutes past three o'clock a. m. The fire broke out in Sam Ritchie's butcher shop on Main street, in the very center of town. At the time of its discovery the roof of the building was on fire and the flames spread almost instantaneously to the log buildings on each side—to the building of Boswell & Jones, dealers in general merchandise, on the one side, and on the other to the saloon of Johnny Gordon, the roof of the three buildings being on fire at the same time. The flames then spread to a building occupied by some German shoemaker. It then consumed some eight or ten other buildings that were unoccupied on the same side of the street. At one time the flames spread to the new State saloon, on the opposite side of the street, but by great efforts all of the houses on that side were saved. At the time our informant left, nine a. m., the fire was not entirely out, but was under control. The following are the losses as near as can be ascertained: Boswell & Jones, loss in goods and building, \$6,000; Sam Ritchie, lost his books together with his shop and fixtures, the latter valued at \$500; the shoemaker's loss in stock, etc., is estimated at \$1,500; the other losses consisted of empty houses and may be estimated at \$1200 or \$1500. Montana Post.

FINE PROSPECTS.

A friend of ours visited the Mountaineer Tunnel, in Long Gulch, this week, and reports that a ledge was crossed by the tunnel at about one hundred and fifty feet from its mouth, and that the Company is now sinking on it where it crosses the gulch, just a little way below the tunnel. A scientific friend says a soft, waxy substance coming from the ledge is chloride of silver and of course of great value, and we could easily see the native vein in the rock. The vein is full four feet wide in the shaft, which is down a few feet only. There is to say the least, a very encouraging show for a rich ledge. Oryhee Avalanche.

BIRTH.

On the 29th instant, the wife of M. Cosgrove, of a daughter.

TWO AND FOUR HORSE WAGONS.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 130, 1867.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....72@73 1/2 New York Gold Quotations.....140 1/2

THRESHING.—The owners of threshing machines charge 5 cents a bushel for cleaning up oats, and 7 cents for wheat. We heard in one instance of 7 and 9 cents being demanded, but this is too high, the figures first given being the current rates.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. John Hancock, whose claim is on the Walla Walla, about ten miles below town, has left at this office a twig cut from a plum tree, the fruit on which weighs 9 pounds 4 ounces, all clustered in a space of about 12 inches. The fruit is of the variety known as the Jefferson plum.

SHYSTER PRACTICE.—We hear of lawyers who go to parties having cases in Court and represent to them that unless they are employed they (the lawyers) will appear on the other side. Litigants are very foolish to allow themselves to be blackmailed in this way. The Court will always protect parties against impositions of this kind, and possibly an exposure would have a good effect.

CARELESS HANDLING OF FIRE ARMS.—On Sunday last, on the ranch of Mr. Jas. Madigan, an accident occurred which came very near causing the death of a worthy man. It seems that two men employed on the place were talking together, when one of them concluded to load his pistol. In the course of loading one of the chambers was discharged, the ball from which passed through the shoulder of his companion, causing a painful and dangerous wound. The wounded man is generally known by the name of "Big Mack," and is spoken of as a steady, industrious man.

MINING EXCITEMENT.—The discovery of new and rich mines in the Kootenai has created an intense excitement, and already a large number of persons have left this Valley for the land of promise. The news reached here on Tuesday, and by daylight on Wednesday morning a party of adventurers were off for the new diggings. The numbers that are going will afford ample protection against a possible Indian attack, and we can only hope that those who thus boldly strike out will be successful in reaping a rich harvest of gold. These mines, as described to us, are situated in a sort of basin, and the area already prospected will afford employment for several thousand persons.

STEAM THRESHING MACHINE.—Mr. Reuben Kinsey has attached a small upright steam engine to his threshing machine and finds it to work admirably. It enables him to dispense with the use of eight horses, and at the same time accomplishes a much larger amount of work. The application of steam to farming purposes has scarcely commenced. In England already steam plows have come into use, and ingenious men are now engaged in planning a steam wagon that will answer for farm work. Steam reapers and mowers have been experimented with and found to work satisfactorily. Thus it is both men and horses are gradually being relieved from the drudgery of the farm.

PLEADING HIS OWN CASE.—A usually quiet citizen, named John Pickard, got into a row on Sunday last, and on Monday was before Recorder Lacy, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Fully understanding his rights, he demanded a jury trial, and after hearing the testimony, made the argument in his own defense. Owing either to the lack of proof or John's eloquence, the jury was unable to agree, and a second trial was had. This time the defendant had employed a lawyer, thinking he had a sure thing on getting off, but much to his astonishment, was convicted! Taught by experience, John now considers lawyers altogether unnecessary, and says that in future he will always plead his own case.

DULL TIMES.—A friend who has just returned from a general tour in the lower country, including Portland, Vancouver, Dalles, Umatilla, &c., tells us that he found a universal complaint of dull times. In Portland one-fourth the buildings are unoccupied, and the principal business street wears a deserted appearance. Portland grew rich off the mining trade, and having lost that is rapidly dwindling down to the condition of a quiet country town. Should the ocean steamers change their landing to Astoria, as is talked of, our friend thinks that "emporium" will flatten out entirely. The other towns are in about the same condition, and as compared with Walla Walla, are insufferably dull. On the whole, the friends of Walla Walla are glad to hear that our town isn't the dullest place in the world.

THE INDIANS.—It will be seen that our good friend Barnhart, writes us that the Indians are quiet, and that everything on the Reservation is lovely. We doubt not that our friend believes all that he says, but the trouble is, the settlers cannot see it in that light. That the Indians are disaffected and mean mischief, is too evident to admit of argument. On Wild Horse Creek we hear of further demonstrations, and learn that within the last week the Indians have killed between thirty and forty head of cattle belonging to settlers. From the Touchet, we learn that a few days since they attempted to drive off a band of horses, but were prevented and the animals recaptured. Some ten miles below here, on the Walla Walla, they have appeared in large numbers, and by their threatening demonstrations greatly alarmed the settlers, some of whom have removed their families to town as a place of safety. We have here given an outline of their demonstrations within a circle not to exceed twenty miles, and from other parts of the country we learn that the Indians manifest a similarly hostile disposition. Between the Kootenai and Spokane they have already commenced their work of murder, and where the next blow will be struck it is impossible to tell. Meanwhile a general feeling of uneasiness has seized upon our people, and the conviction is growing that we are to have another Indian war, with all the attendant horrors. In view of all the circumstances, and to the end that all cause for alarm may be removed, the Agents in charge of the Umatilla and Lapwai Reservations should at once gather up their Indians and keep them confined within the limits of the reserves. If they fail to do this, they may rest assured that they will have a number of their pets to bury. Our people have endured their outrages and insolence about long enough, and if the authorities fail to afford them protection, they will take such measures as will effectually relieve them of the presence of the vagabond Indians who now infest the country.

GOOD ORE.—Mr. J. S. Collins has shown us some splendid specimens of silver ore taken from the Tiger and D. R. Parker lodes, eight miles west of Red Mountain city. The Parker has a 7 feet 6 inch crevice at a depth of 20 feet; the Tiger 8 feet crevice at a depth of 12 feet. Both lodes belong to Mr. Collins. Dr. Day, Benj. Harvey and J. E. Steel have each interests in extensions of these lodes, believed to be equally rich. Having been roasted, it is literally covered with silver globules. Prof. Gilbert yesterday made a working assay of rock from the Tiger, which yielded \$993.25 per ton. While not exactly envying Mr. Collins his property, we can assure him that, as represented by different persons, he has only to manage properly his property to secure an ample fortune.—Montana Post.

ONE OF THE RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.—The Richmond lode of Hot Springs district has had a clean up from a run of twenty-five tons, crushed at the mill of the N. Y. & M. Company under the superintendence of E. L. Pratt, and the result is fifty-four dollars per ton. The ore was taken from a well defined crevice or vein of twenty-two inches, at a depth of forty-feet.—Montana Post.

WM. KOHLHAUFF, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, Wines and Liquors, MINERS' TOOLS, AND SUPPLIES.

Shupe's Photograph Gallery, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

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

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

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

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Stereoscopic Pictures, Taken Equally well in all kind of Weather.

WASTUCKNA ROAD & FERRY. DIRECT ROUTE TO COLVILLE, HELENA & MONTANA.

Short Drives—Few Hills—No Mud! DRIV 8: From Columbia River to Fish Hook Bend on Snake River.....14 miles.

WHITMAN SEMINARY. THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL, in Whitman Seminary, will commence on MONDAY, the 2d of September next, under the instruction of REV. C. ELLIS and MISS M. A. HODGSON.

PIONEER BRIDGE, Spokane River. THE PROPRIETORS of the above named Bridge desire to inform the traveling public, and old patrons, especially, that being thankful for past patronage, they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

SUMMONS. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. In the District Court, First Judicial District.

LEGAL NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of County Commissioners, of Walla Walla County, W. T., at their next meeting, which shall be held twenty days or more before the 15th day of August, 1867, for a license to keep and run a Ferry on Snake River, at the junction of Tucuman and Snake rivers, at the point known as Kellogg & Caldwell's Ferry landing.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of FRANK & WERTHEIMER are notified to come forward and make settlement, on or before the 15th September. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be in payment of an officer for collection.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Battery Street, near Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS Very Low for Cash or APPROVED CREDIT.

ARE OFFERING AT LOW RATES, THEIR very heavy and complete stock of Linens, Napkins, Towels, Marcellite Quilts, Flages, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Suspenders, Cravats, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Stationery, Playing Cards, Hair Nets, Trimmings, Elastics, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, ETC., ETC., ETC.

MOUNT VERNON DUCK COMPANY. No. 1 to 10 for SAIL MAKERS. 1 1/2 to 12 1/2 for HYDRAULIC PURPOSES.

D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Plinkney City and old Fort Colville. Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WINES AND LIQUORS, MINERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.

Cleanse the Blood. WITH CORPUS, blooded, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, Sores, or some other disease, and it may utterly keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing.

Mustang Liniment. Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

LYON'S FLEA POWDER. DEATH TO FLEAS.—It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bed-bugs, roaches, &c., where a washing is not practicable.

LYON'S KATHARON. It is a most delicate Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair soft and clean.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have this day bought the Stock and all the fixtures of the BUSINESS OF MERCHANDISING at the old stand. The custom of the friends of the late firm, as well as all others, is respectfully solicited.

TOMB-STONE SHOP! THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has received a lot of

ITALIAN MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS &c., of the best style and quality. ALSO COUNTERS and TABLE TOPS, Hearth Stones, &c., at low prices.

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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, 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.

WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP! In now in operation and ready to MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING in the line of CASTINGS, MACHINERY &c., that can be made.

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

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

PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, AND LOW PRICES! Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS From New York! THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK IN PORTLAND!

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE to the large and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING

And Gents' Furnishing Goods, Which I have just Imported DIRECT FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS.

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS! HAVING ENLARGED AND ADDED NEW MACHINERY

PLANING MILL! Sash, Door, and Blind Factory, I WILL SELL SASHES, DOORS, WINDOW Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices.

WILLIAM GLASFORD, Alder street, Walla Walla, W. T. CHEAPEST, QUICKEST, and Best Route to MONTANA AND KOOTENAI MINES, VIA PEN D'OREILLE LAKE STEAMER

MARY MOODY, On and after July 1, 1867, until further notice, will carry Pack Trains and Freight, at the following rates:

Blackfoot & Kootenai. PACKERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, BOUND for these mining camps can purchase Provisions of All Kinds, at very reasonable rates, at the undermentioned stores.

GRAIN FOR SALE! STABLED AND HORSE RANCH. Goods Stored at the rate of \$3 50 per ton, per month.

SPokane Prairie Store. Threshing Machine & Horses. FOR SALE—One-half of a GOOD THRESHING MACHINE.

The Latest News from the East!! INDIA RUBBER NECK TIES, for sale by H. WOLFF.

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.

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The Latest News from the East!! INDIA RUBBER NECK TIES, for sale by H. WOLFF.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE. Reduction of Fare! ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN PERFECTED BY THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. AND "PIONEER STAGE CO." Whereby Passengers can Purchase THROUGH TICKETS FROM PORTLAND TO THE DIFFERENT POINTS IN IDAHO at the following rates:

FROM PORTLAND TO BOISE CITY.....\$51 50 " " " " IDAHO CITY..... 61 50 " " " " SILVER CITY..... 61 50 " " " " PALOUSE..... 30 00 " " " " LEWISTON..... 30 00 " " " " DALLES TO UMATILLA..... 10 00 " " " " WALLULA..... 11 00 " " " " LEWISTON..... 10 00 " " " " UMATILLA TO WALLULA..... 3 50 " " " " PALOUSE..... 7 00 " " " " LEWISTON..... 11 00 " " " " WALLULA TO PALOUSE..... 4 00 " " " " LEWISTON..... 10 00

THE BOATS OF THE O.S.N. COMPANY LEAVE PORTLAND FOR THE DALLES, DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M., Connecting on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, WITH BOAT ON UPPER COLUMBIA FOR UMATILLA AND WALLULA FOR THE FRIDAY BOAT CONNECTS WITH BOAT FOR LEWISTON.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS! From and after date, until further notice, Freight from Portland to Lewiston - \$60 per ton do do do (Flour) 30 " do Wallula do do 15 "

DOWN FREIGHTS: From Wallula and Umatilla to Dalles and Portland, as follows: On Flour, - - - - - \$ 6 per ton Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, - - - - - 10 " Wool (properly baled) - - - - - one cent per lb Hides (from Lewiston) - - - - - 50 "

REDUCTION OF STORAGE. Henceforth storage on freight received into the Company's warehouses, at Walla Walla, will be charged as follows: For first month, per ton.....\$1 50 For each succeeding month, freight prepaid..... 1 00 For each succeeding month, freight unpaid..... 5 00

FLOUR AND GRAIN Received for shipment without warehouse charges. FREIGHTS must be paid before delivery of goods. J. C. AINSWORTH, President O.S.N. Company, Portland, July 15th, 1867.

"SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN." THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD SAY TO THE CITIZENS OF WALLA WALLA AND VICINITY, that he has just opened a

New Grocery Store! 2 doors above Brown, Bros. & Co., where he will be pleased to furnish customers with every variety of Groceries as cheap as the cheapest, consisting in part of the following articles:

BACON, FLOUR, SYRUP, COFFER, TEA, SUGAR, Candles, Soap, Salt, Soda, SALERATUS, CURRANTS, Cranberries, Dried Fruit, All Kinds, NUTS, CANDIES and GREEN FRUIT, EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED FRUIT, THE FINEST BRANDS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, Also, a variety of Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, Hop Heals, Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Trunks, and Sives, Feed of all kinds, Ground and Unground, A Spacious apartment, with fire-proof cellar, for storage on reasonable terms. Flour, Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for Groceries. G. G. RICHARDSON, 124 1/2

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Next door to Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express

