

Weekly Statesman

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

CLEVER WOMEN.

There is an unaccountable antipathy to clever women. Almost all men profess to be afraid of blue stockings—that is, of women who have cultivated their minds and hold up a maxim, that there is no safety in matrimony, or even in ordinary intercourse of society, except with females of plain understandings. The general idea seems to be that a dull ordinary woman, or even a fool, is more easily managed than a woman of spirit and sense, and the acquiescence of the husband ought never to be obviously inferior to those of his wife. If these propositions were true, there would be some show of reason for avoiding clever women. But I am afraid they rest on no good grounds. Hardly any kind of fool can be so easily managed as a person of even first rate intellect; while the most of the species are much more untractable. A dull fool is sure to be obstinate; obstinate in error as well as in propriety; so that the husband is every day provoked to find that she willfully withholds him from acting rightly in the most trifling, and perhaps also the most important thing. Then the volatile fool is full of whim caprice, and utterly defies every attempt that may be made by her husband to guide her right. In one case his life embittered for days, perhaps by the sulkeness of his partner; in the other, he is charged by the fatal consequences of her levity. Are these results so much to be desired, that a man should marry beneath the rank of his own understanding, in order to secure them? I rather apprehend cowardice in this case, as in most others, is only the readiest way to danger. As for the rest of the argument, I would be far from saying that to marry a woman much superior to one's self in intellect, is a direct way to happiness. I must insist, however, that there is more safety for a man of well regulated feelings, in the partnership of a superior than of an inferior woman. In the first place, he is allowed the credit of having had the sense at least, to choose a good wife. In the second, he has counsel and example always at hand, for the improvement of his own appearance before society. The very superiority, however, of his wife, insures that she will be above showing off to the disadvantage of her husband; she will rather seek to conceal his faults, and supply his deficiencies, for her own credit. Now, what sense a fool has, she must always show it, even though sure to excite ridicule from its being so little.

SULTAN ABDUL-MEMJID once had a difficulty with the stern old Sheikh ul Islam. The humane ruler of the Ottoman Empire intended to have a screen attached to the red fez of his soldiers in order to protect their eyes, a great many of them having lost their eyesight, but the old Sheikh obstinately refused to give his consent to it. Now one day the Sultan sent for this stubborn supreme functionary of the empire, and, during the audience which he gave him to sit for over an hour in front of him in such a manner that the sun shone into his eyes. At last the Sheikh-ul-Islam declared to the Sultan that it was impossible for him to sit any longer thus exposed to the rays of the sun. "Do you see now, Sheikh ul Islam," said the Sultan, "my poor soldiers are no more able to bear the sun than you are."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STATESMAN.

GRANT AT LONG BRANCH.

The following, written by an editor who, during the last campaign, was an ardent supporter of General Grant, is one of the many signs that show the contempt in which his conduct is viewed by all classes of men:

On the beach at Long Branch, Grant cavorting goes— While the country's hastening— Whither, no one knows. It may be to perdition, Or to a better fate; But he's no trusty pilot Who deserts the Ship of State For balls and routs, and bops and whirrs, And girlfish-men, and men-atracked girls. In the dance at Long Branch, Let Grant take his place, Go through all the figures, With awkwardness or grace— But pity the ambition, The intellect so small, That sinks the President to be the lion of the ball. Dancing and prancing, see him go, Slamming the nation to keep up a show! Through the surf at Long Branch, Grant so fearless goes— Careless of the country— Careless of its foes; Seeking but his pleasure— Gratifying pride, For this the Blue fought with the Gray, And, fighting, bled and died— That Grant might take a holiday, While others peep, and stare, and pray! On the beach at Long Branch, Grant's the reigning star; Tarnished the bright escutcheon That blazed through sulphurous war, While other hearts and other hands Still for their country dare. His head and heart have part nor lot, In trouble or in care; Feted, feasted, toasted and wine'd— Grant's chief glory now, to be died!

On the beach at Long Branch, Let Grant take his way; While idle fools may flock to bear The little he's to say; But let the Ship of State sail on— She's weathered many a gale, And lived amid the tempest Of lead and iron hail; Brave hearts still man the gallant Ship— With heads in hand, and lip to lip!

THE DEAD.—The blessed dead! how free from stain in our love for them! The earthly taint of our affections is buried with that which was corruptible, and the divine flame in its purity illumines our breasts. We have no fear of losing them. They are fixed for us eternally in the mansion prepared for our reunion. We shall find them waiting for us, in their garments of beauty. The glorious dead! how reverently we speak their names! Our hearts are sanctified by their words which we remember. How wise they have now grown in the limitless fields of truth! How joyous they have become by the undying fountains of pleasure! The immortal dead! how unchanging is their love for us! How tenderly they look down upon us, and how closely they surround our being! How earnestly they entreat us, and how touchingly they rebuke the evil of our lives! Let us talk pleasantly of the dead, as those who no longer suffer and are tried—as those who pursue no longer the fleeting, but who have grasped and secured the real. With them the fear and the longing, the hope and the terror of pain, are all passed; the fruition of life has begun. How unkind, that when we put away their bodies we should cease the utterance of their names! The tender-hearted dead, who so struggled in the parting from us! why should we speak of them in awe, and remember them only with sighing? Very dear were they when hand clasped hand, and heart responded to heart. Why are they less dear when they have grown worthy of a higher love than ours? By the hearth-side, and the grave-side, in solitude and amid the multitude, think cheerfully and speak lovingly of the dead.—Christian Leader.

A DISTINGUISHED Paris physician says: "I believe that during the twenty years that I have practised my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now, carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue throat or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough or hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure."

THE following notice was found pasted on a large box, which passed over one of our great through lines of railroad a few days since: "Baggage-smashers are requested to handle this box with care, as it contains nitrogen, Greek fire, gun cotton, and two live gorillas!" The box was not broken.

Causes of Burdensome Taxes.

We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Age. It says: The people complain of high taxes, and they have good and just reasons for doing so. In no country are the masses called upon to bear heavier burdens, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Taxation sits upon everything that the people eat, wear, or consume in any manner whatever. Each dollar that a poor man earns by hard toil, is clipped by the Government before it reaches his family. Five days out of six he labors for himself and his little ones, but the proceeds of the sixth are appropriated by the tax gatherer, who, like Dives of old, are clothed in "purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day." For each pound of meat, or butter, or tea, or coffee, or rice the poor man uses, he pays a tax, and the merchant, manufacturer and capitalist is called upon to reduce his income in the same manner. Money is taxed as well as labor, and the business of our industrious citizens is rendered less productive by the drains upon it to meet the expenses of the Government, which, in time of peace, are on a war footing. "Why are the taxes so high?" is constantly asked by the people. A partial answer is given in the following extracts from a Washington letter recently published in the Baltimore Gazette. The writer, who is familiar with the doings of the men running the machine at the National Capital, says: Of late years our "progress of civilization" has been such that now the most common-place matters are conducted on purely transcendental principles. Formerly the "Blue Book" contained the name and amount of salary of every Federal official—legislative or executive. But this official register has become a mere means of concealing from instead of exposing to public gaze the expenditures of the Government upon its official, or unofficial, as the case may be, and who those public beneficiaries really are! Hundreds of men (such as the negro Menard, for example) have been paid out of some clandestine fund, as mythical members of Congress (having no pretensions to seats), salaries approximating those of real members, and countless hundreds of hangers-on in the parlous of the Capitol have fattened upon what is called the "contingent" fund—performing or not performing services—real or imaginary, which no law recognizes, and for which no law provides recompense. In the Executive Department this class of unofficial officials has assumed fabulous proportions. Not a claim of consequence is now allowed by any Bureau before being submitted (not to the law officers of the Government), but to outside attorney for adjudication. Scarcely a case of importance arises in the District or Circuit Courts throughout the country, or in the Supreme Court, in which these favorites of fortune are not seen to figure. This may be all necessary (and it is but a sample of what is going on in all the other branches of official business) upon the ground of the acknowledged stupidity of the real "officials." Upon this point I express no opinion; but it is safe to affirm that the gross amount these amateur officers receive annually equals at least the nominal amount set down in the "Blue Book," and other official exposures, as to the full expenditure on account of the legitimate civil list. But it is, in the matter of registering, the "salary" (or income) of recognized officials that the public is most grossly deceived by these "books"; the nominal pay of these men (legislators and executive officers) is not a drop in the bucket of what they really receive; and herein I by no means allude to the vulgar charge of downright pilfering. There is hardly a member of Congress who is not, at this moment, taking money out of Uncle Sam's pocket (beyond his \$5,000 per annum), and at the same time enjoying, at the expense of the Government, all the luxuries within the grasp of millionsaires. Schenck, as the head of "Ways and Means" Committee, secured, by a solemn vote of the house, ten thousand dollars to defray the cost of a "tour down and across the continent," which, by the way, he never performed. I mention his case simply as similar to numberless others, and not as ignominiously isolated. The public is sufficiently aware of the wholesale cutting up of Congress into traveling committees, by its orders, before adjournment. A specimen of another sort of financiering in an economical way, is the conversion of Congressmen (during recess) into quasi Foreign Ministers, even where we have Ministers resident. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has just been despatched to France to negotiate a postal treaty. Other cases, "too numerous to mention," of like character, occur to mind. Who will ever know what amount such men, for such services, will abstract from the public coffers? This phase in the financial management of public affairs by the legislative branch of the government is equivocal enough,

but not comparable to what is observed in the Executive. Heads of Departments and heads of Bureaus are entitled to receive, by law, and so are put down in the "Blue Book," from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per annum each, according to grade. There are many ways of hoodwinking the dear people. I suppose it is innocently thought that this "per annum," is all that, in these "fast days," such patriots can "legitimately" claim. Egregious folly! Take a moderate example—and I select the case of the most honest and honorable of all the recent prominent appointees—that of Commissioner Delano, of the Internal Revenue Bureau. This gentleman has been much "on the wing." He has, since his brief term, "traveled much," and consequently "knows something." I don't know how many miles he has made—he does. But I do know that the Government allows twenty cents a mile, and that there is not a railroad in the country that charges a known prominent officer a dime for a journey, if it should extend from Dan to Berseba. But let that pass, and let us attempt to get at something like a practical view of the "inner life" of our expenditures by descending to small matters. The salary of the President, as prescribed by law, is \$25,000 per annum. His "perquisites," beyond a mansion, furniture, a most spacious garden, and pasture enough for all the cattle of the Duke of Newcastle, are—servants ad libitum, clerks and employes to the extent of a depletion of the army—and presidents of all kinds from his "fellow citizens" at home and abroad. Two orders of his, since he has been residing at Long Branch, tell a significant story. That to the Secretary of the Interior is laconic. It is simply to see that his two favorite nags are properly "shod" and sent on. Upon inquiry I find that the more "shoeing" of a couple of horses should not cost more than a ten dollar greenback; but the word "shod," like Littleton's "Co." in Coke's Commentaries, is made to mean by the sycophant Secretary, a great deal. In short, this business of "shoeing" and "sending on" these animals will cost the United States more than three thousand dollars, as per calculation at the Department of the Interior, although Secretary Cox certifies that he "carried them with his own hand."

Now, here is a picture of the manner in which the radicals are conducting the Government, which should be studied by those who pay the taxes. From General Grant to the meanest "hyster" who hangs up on the departments, the principle is, get all out of the Treasury that is possible. Economy is a forgotten word in the transaction of public business. Not content with rising their salaries to five thousand dollars per year, the members of Congress spend the whole summer in journeying from one part of the continent to another with their families, and leaving the bills to be paid out of the contingent fund. These bills are not small ones. They embrace all the delicacies of the season, to which are added gloves for receptions and presents for the ladies. In this manner the expenses of Congress are kept up to a ruinous height, while those of the departments are pitched in the same key. Money is needed and must be had to meet such unprecedented outlays. The money must come from the labor of the country. For every visit Schenck or some other radical makes to the West or South, the poor men of the nation must work the harder and their families miss a few more of the necessities of life. Are they content to thus toil for their radical masters? If not, they must defeat the radicals at the polls, turn out the thieves and plunderers at Washington, put honest men in their places, and thus prepare for a reduction of taxes, by reducing expenditures.

The following intoxicating toast was offered by a Mr. Stearns, at a festival giving to the National Division of the Sons of Temperance at Washington: "More beautiful than flowers, more delicious than strawberries and cream; the purest spirit of the age—this is far more intoxicating than wine; we love her and she can't help herself."

LITTLE Frank was taught that he was made out of dust. As he stood by the window watching the dust as the wind was whirling it in eddies, he exclaimed seriously, "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little boy made."

A LADY was examining an applicant for the office of "maid of all work," when she interrogated her as follows: "Well, Mary, can you scour tin ware with alacrity?" "No, ma'am," replied Mary, "I always scour them with sand."

A GREENHORN sat a long time very attentive, musing upon a scene bottom chair. At length he said: "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find all them air holes and put straw around 'em."

STRANGE DUEL.

Two men sat at a table in a gambling hall, situated in the basement of a house on La Salle street, Chicago.

One was a man of gigantic stature and strength, dressed in an old military overcoat, buttoned up to the chin and belted at the waist. A large slouched hat shaded a face which was covered with an immense beard and mustache; and a pair of cavalry boots, reaching above the knees, completed the description of the individual who was returning from California, where he had acquired a small fortune. The other man was small, with lithe, graceful movements, and had the dress and air of a gentleman to the general observer. He was only seen in his true character when engaged in his true calling, which was gambling. A game of "California Jack" now absorbed their attention. Before beginning this interesting game, they made an agreement that neither should stop playing till one had lost all his cash in hand, and by this agreement the sharper expected the prize. But as the game advanced, he perceived that his opponent was more versed in such matters than he had supposed. The gambler was obliged to sit and see game after game won by the miner, until he had come to the correct conclusion that the Californian had detected the marks on the cards, and understood them.

"Never mind, John Adams," muttered the sharper under his breath; "if the luck doesn't change very soon, you will find that James Sharkey is not the man to tamely give up his money, whether he wins or loses." Another circumstance added to the rage of Sharkey, which was only prevented from bursting forth by his previous agreement. He observed each time, as he handed over a roll of bills, that Adams counted them, and invariably passed back what counterfeits money had chanced—by accident of course—to get mixed with the genuine.

At length the series of games were ended—the sharper was stripped of every dollar. Then the furious passion which had been gradually accumulating all this time, broke loose. With a fierce oath, Sharkey bounded over the table and lunged a gleaming Bowie at the breast of his adversary; but before he reached his destination, a powerful motion of the arm of Adams sent it whirling across the room, and another blow from the same hand laid the gambler prostrate on the floor.

"I know you, James Sharkey," said Adams, presenting a revolver at the head of his fallen assailant. "I know you as a cheat, liar, scoundrel—in fact, the greatest villain in the State. But as you never did me any real harm, I won't blow your dirty brains out this time," and he turned to go.

The moment the pistol was removed from his head, Sharkey sprang to his feet, but was restrained from further violence by the crowd, which forcibly held him back.

"Curse you!" he gritted between his teeth, as he struggled to free himself; "you shall not escape me so easily, John Adams, for I swear if I ever meet you again, I'll shoot you like a dog!"

A smile of contempt curled the lips of the tall Californian, as he deliberately turned on his heel and left the house.

A period of five years has elapsed since we introduced our characters in the gambling hall at Chicago. The scene now presented to our readers is a long table spread for supper, on board a Lake Ontario steamer. Even as we gaze at the cheerful spectacle within the brilliantly illuminated cabin, the booming of a gong sounds in expectant ears, and instantly a crowd of hungry passengers pours in and gathers around the table, while the air is filled with a din of voices.

One man we have already seen. As he sits there, eating rapidly, and ever and anon casting glances around him, we cannot fail to recognize the gentlemanly person of James Sharkey. Yes, it is he; and there is another sitting exactly opposite to him whom we know; so does James Sharkey, as his eyes fell in that direction, for well does he remember the massive frame of the rough-bearded Californian, on whom he had five years before sworn deadly vengeance.

His face glowed with excitement, as he slowly draws a pistol from his bosom and deliberately levels it across the table. Adams, unconscious of the fearful danger that menacing him, is bestowing his entire attention on the food before him. The other passengers, horror-stricken at the scene presented before them, are so paralyzed that they can do nothing to prevent it, and Sharkey, having drawn his head to an exact point, pulls the trigger! At the very moment the shot, a man seemed beside him, having somehow recovered his scattered faculties, has the presence of mind to hit the elbow of the would-be-murderer, causing the bullet

to be harmlessly buried in the opposite wall.

Adams raises his head quickly, and glances rapidly round the table; not the slightest evidence of discomposure visible on his countenance as he sees his enemy. Although it is five years since he lost saw him, he recognizes him at once. A peculiar light glints from his eyes as he draws a long revolver, and like lightning returns the shot.

Crack! crack! Shot followed shot in quick succession. Both men shot liberally firing at each other. A scene which followed is indescribable. Ladies screamed and fainted, men cursed and blasphemed, chairs were overturned, and confusion reigned supreme.

Several shots were fired on each side, then came a pause. The fate of the combatants could not at first be ascertained on account of the dense smoke which filled the room; but as the smoke was slowly dissipated, the two men were seen seated as before, their heads still grasping the empty pistols.

A crowd gathered around, while several attempted to examine the men; but before any one could touch him, Adams staggered to his feet, and pausing a moment to recover his strength, finally made his way through the throng of horrified lookers-on.

Sharkey, however, did not move. Upon closer examination he was found to be dead. Notwithstanding the gambler's pistol had been blazing almost in his face, the aim of Adams was so true and deliberate that he had lodged every ball in his antagonist's breast. Whether the gambler's shots had been so well delivered or not, was not known, as the Californian had disappeared; and although the boat was searched, no trace of him could be found.

And thus ended the awful combat, the principals of which were actuated by such intense hatred as not to scruple as to time or place for taking each other's lives. Should any of the passengers aboard that steamer during that eventful night, live to the age of a hundred years, they never can erase from their memories the "Strange Duel."

Failure of the Republican Party.

According to the New York Sun, the republican party "is passing through a 'most dangerous crisis.' And it gives as the first of three causes for this—the conspicuous failure of Grant's Administration. The Administration fails, says the Sun, through the political incapacity of its head. This is pretty square talk from a republican editor and paper. It is undoubtedly true, and has been so perceived for months by republicans as well as democrats. But it is a hard thing for a politician to acknowledge that he made a mistake in supporting or voting for a candidate. There are plenty of the former, nevertheless, who do so in casual conversation. One of them answers the arguments against giving the ballot to the Chinese by saying that average Chinamen could scarcely make more mistakes politically than he has done. The last one who when he voted for Grant last year, it must be admitted by all, whether republicans or democrats, who have taken interest enough in the present National Administration to observe it somewhat, that as yet it has shown no indication of force or even ordinary intelligence. There appears to be no policy at home or abroad; none in regard to claims against England or any other Nation; no home policy, except the policy of junketing at watering-places, where the flunkies most abound, and leaves the Government as a wood-yard man leaves his horse in the treadmill, to go it alone. Perhaps a correction should be made here. At last we hear that Grant has indicated a policy in regard to removals—it is the second or third lesson in that policy. The first was to remove every man nominated by Johnson, no matter how many Republicans, nor how influential, worked for his nomination and desired his retention.

"Off with his head!" so much for Johnson men, seemed the motto. The second lesson was to bestow as many offices as possible upon his relatives, and what were left upon soldiers. He must at length have found a new batch of cousins, for now it is announced that the third lesson he is going to remove all who have held Federal office for eight years. This policy is just equal to that of a man who, having a ship to navigate, discharges all his sailors who know the ropes, and fills their places with green hands, who don't know how to distinguish between the mainbrace and the catstrops. The brilliancy of this last stroke of policy by the President must be admitted—it turns out those who can run the machine, and supplies their place with innocents. The almost total want of capacity to appreciate the importance of his position, and what the country expected of him and what it needs, exhibited by him, grows more and more apparent. Of all the

men yet elevated to the Presidential chair, the present incumbent has been the most unfortunate in his selections for appointment. We can recall the name of but very few for the most important places who were fit to be made. The result of his apparent indifference to the welfare and existence of the party that destroyed itself in putting him into his present position, his apparent neglect of the duties of his office and leaving them to the manipulation of his subordinates, and the countless blunders in his appointments, commencing with the others, reasons, have already given others reasons, the republican party simply a collection of disappointed men, held loosely together, rather by the force of old association and hopes too often for them betrayed, than from any particular respect for Grant as President, or any hopes remaining that he may yet do something to give them heart and consolation. Besides all this, and more which might be put into the republican indictment against their chief, the issue which brought the republican party into being, have all, or nearly all, been settled. The Fifteenth Amendment was not one of its principles, but is an after-growth, and no inconsiderable portion of the party is opposed to it. Should it be adopted and become a part of the National Constitution, the republican party, if it exist at all, will be simply a ghost haunting for a myth, or, at best, a memory—its old platform gone, settled down to the dust of history—and nothing remaining for the party to base its action upon but the fact that the Administration is of its making, and that it is ashamed of it.—S. F. Call.

A Clergyman's Joke. I was spending the night in Freeport, Illinois. After breakfast I went into the sitting room, where I met a pleasant, chatty, good-humored traveler, who, like myself, was waiting for the morning train from Galeana. We conversed freely and pleasantly on different topics, until seeing two young ladies meet and kiss each other in the street, just about the time the train was approaching the station. "Come," said he, "since we are on so sweet a subject, let us have a practical application. I'll make a proposition to you. I will agree to kiss the most beautiful lady in the cars, you being the judge, if you will kiss the next prettiest."

This proposition staggered me a little, and I could hardly tell whether he was in earnest or fun; but as he would be as deeply in it as I could be, I agreed, provided he would do the first kissing, though my heart fairly danced with daring.

"Yes," said he, "I'll try first. You take the back car and go in from the front end where you can see the faces of the ladies, and stand by the one you think the handsomest, and then, I will come in from behind and kiss her."

I had hardly stepped inside the cars when I saw at the first glance one of the loveliest looking woman my eyes ever fell upon. A beautiful blonde with auburn hair, and a bright sunny face, full of love and sweetness, and as radiant and glowing as the morning. Any further search was totally unnecessary. I immediately took my stand in the aisle by her side. She was looking out of the window earnestly, as if expecting some one. The back door opened and in stepped my hotel friend. I pointed my finger at her, little dreaming that he would dare carry out his pledge, and you may imagine my horror and amazement when he stepped up quickly behind her, and stooping over her, kissed her with a relish that made my "mouth water." I expected, of course, a shriek of horror and a row generally, followed by a knock down; but astonishment succeeded astonishment when I saw her return the kisses with at least compound interest.

Quick as a flash he turned round and said: "Now, my dear sir, it is your own turn," pointing at a hideously ugly, wrinkled old woman who was sitting in the seat behind.

"Oh, you must excuse me," you must!" I hastily exclaimed. "I am sold this time. I give up. Do tell me who you have been kissing."

"Well," said he, "since you are a man of so much taste and such quick perception, I'll let you off. And we all burst into a hearty peal of laughter, as he said: "This is my wife. I have been waiting for her." I knew it was a safe proposition.

He then told the story to his wife, who looked ten-fold sweeter as she heard it.

Before we reached Chicago we had exchanged cards and I discovered that my genial companion was an Episcopalian preacher of Chicago, whose name I had frequently heard. Whenever I go to Chicago I always go to hear him, and a heartier, more natural preacher is hard to find. He was then a young man; he is now one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal denomination in the West.

men yet elevated to the Presidential chair, the present incumbent has been the most unfortunate in his selections for appointment. We can recall the name of but very few for the most important places who were fit to be made. The result of his apparent indifference to the welfare and existence of the party that destroyed itself in putting him into his present position, his apparent neglect of the duties of his office and leaving them to the manipulation of his subordinates, and the countless blunders in his appointments, commencing with the others, reasons, have already given others reasons, the republican party simply a collection of disappointed men, held loosely together, rather by the force of old association and hopes too often for them betrayed, than from any particular respect for Grant as President, or any hopes remaining that he may yet do something to give them heart and consolation. Besides all this, and more which might be put into the republican indictment against their chief, the issue which brought the republican party into being, have all, or nearly all, been settled. The Fifteenth Amendment was not one of its principles, but is an after-growth, and no inconsiderable portion of the party is opposed to it. Should it be adopted and become a part of the National Constitution, the republican party, if it exist at all, will be simply a ghost haunting for a myth, or, at best, a memory—its old platform gone, settled down to the dust of history—and nothing remaining for the party to base its action upon but the fact that the Administration is of its making, and that it is ashamed of it.—S. F. Call.

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I had hardly stepped inside the cars when I saw at the first glance one of the loveliest looking woman my eyes ever fell upon. A beautiful blonde with auburn hair, and a bright sunny face, full of love and sweetness, and as radiant and glowing as the morning. Any further search was totally unnecessary. I immediately took my stand in the aisle by her side. She was looking out of the window earnestly, as if expecting some one. The back door opened and in stepped my hotel friend. I pointed my finger at her, little dreaming that he would dare carry out his pledge, and you may imagine my horror and amazement when he stepped up quickly behind her, and stooping over her, kissed her with a relish that made my "mouth water." I expected, of course, a shriek of horror and a row generally, followed by a knock down; but astonishment succeeded astonishment when I saw her return the kisses with at least compound interest.

Quick as a flash he turned round and said: "Now, my dear sir, it is your own turn," pointing at a hideously ugly, wrinkled old woman who was sitting in the seat behind.

"Oh, you must excuse me," you must!" I hastily exclaimed. "I am sold this time. I give up. Do tell me who you have been kissing."

"Well," said he, "since you are a man of so much taste and such quick perception, I'll let you off. And we all burst into a hearty peal of laughter, as he said: "This is my wife. I have been waiting for her." I knew it was a safe proposition.

men yet elevated to the Presidential chair, the present incumbent has been the most unfortunate in his selections for appointment. We can recall the name of but very few for the most important places who were fit to be made. The result of his apparent indifference to the welfare and existence of the party that destroyed itself in putting him into his present position, his apparent neglect of the duties of his office and leaving them to the manipulation of his subordinates, and the countless blunders in his appointments, commencing with the others, reasons, have already given others reasons, the republican party simply a collection of disappointed men, held loosely together, rather by the force of old association and hopes too often for them betrayed, than from any particular respect for Grant as President, or any hopes remaining that he may yet do something to give them heart and consolation. Besides all this, and more which might be put into the republican indictment against their chief, the issue which brought the republican party into being, have all, or nearly all, been settled. The Fifteenth Amendment was not one of its principles, but is an after-growth, and no inconsiderable portion of the party is opposed to it. Should it be adopted and become a part of the National Constitution, the republican party, if it exist at all, will be simply a ghost haunting for a myth, or, at best, a memory—its old platform gone, settled down to the dust of history—and nothing remaining for the party to base its action upon but the fact that the Administration is of its making, and that it is ashamed of it.—S. F. Call.

A Clergyman's Joke. I was spending the night in Freeport, Illinois. After breakfast I went into the sitting room, where I met a pleasant, chatty, good-humored traveler, who, like myself, was waiting for the morning train from Galeana. We conversed freely and pleasantly on different topics, until seeing two young ladies meet and kiss each other in the street, just about the time the train was approaching the station. "Come," said he, "since we are on so sweet a subject, let us have a practical application. I'll make a proposition to you. I will agree to kiss the most beautiful lady in the cars, you being the judge, if you will kiss the next prettiest."

This proposition staggered me a little, and I could hardly tell whether he was in earnest or fun; but as he would be as deeply in it as I could be, I agreed, provided he would do the first kissing, though my heart fairly danced with daring.

"Yes," said he, "I'll try first. You take the back car and go in from the front end where you can see the faces of the ladies, and stand by the one you think the handsomest, and then, I will come in from behind and kiss her."

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He then told the story to his wife, who looked ten-fold sweeter as she heard it.

Before we reached Chicago we had exchanged cards and I discovered that my genial companion was an Episcopalian preacher of Chicago, whose name I had frequently heard. Whenever I go to Chicago I always go to hear him, and a heartier, more natural preacher is hard to find. He was then a young man; he is now one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal denomination in the West.

men yet elevated to the Presidential chair, the present incumbent has been the most unfortunate in his selections for appointment. We can recall the name of but very few for the most important places who were fit to be made. The result of his apparent indifference to the welfare and existence of the party that destroyed itself in putting him into his present position, his apparent neglect of the duties of his office and leaving them to the manipulation of his subordinates, and the countless blunders in his appointments, commencing with the others, reasons, have already given others reasons, the republican party simply a collection of disappointed men, held loosely together, rather by the force of old association and hopes too often for them betrayed, than from any particular respect for Grant as President, or any hopes remaining that he may yet do something to give them heart and consolation. Besides all this, and more which might be put into the republican indictment against their chief, the issue which brought the republican party into being, have all, or nearly all, been settled

TRI-WEEKLY STATESMAN. The first No. of the Tri-Weekly Statesman will be issued on Tuesday morning, September 7th, and thence regularly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE has already resumed the practice of his profession at Lexington, Ky., designing to make that city his permanent residence.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Thomas Jefferson, while President of the United States, made it a rule not to confer office upon any of his relatives. U. S. Grant makes it a rule not to appoint anybody but relatives. Jefferson refused all presents. Grant accepts all.

CHARLES A. SUMNER, a life-long republican, and nephew of Senator Sumner, addressed a democratic assembly a few nights since. Mr. S. stated that he was disgusted with the corruption and extravagance of the radical party, and in future would be found working with the democracy.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, the Prince Turveydrop of the radical party, is "doing California." Colfax, like Grant, thinks the best way he can discharge the duties of his office is to travel about the country and exhibit himself very much as the showman exhibits the monkey. We trust that the monkey will not take offence at the comparison.

THE Democracy of Ohio are in a blaze of glory over the nomination of Pendleton for Governor. They are holding enthusiastic ratification meetings in all parts of the State. They say they can elect Pendleton and mean to do it. The campaign promises to be one of the most animated, that has ever been in Ohio; and that State is notorious for its energetic and exciting political campaigns.

THEN AND NOW.—Gen. Jackson when he was President never appointed a relative to office. General Harrison refused to appoint his own grandson a cadet in the army. General Grant has improved upon the practice of these noble men, and appoints not only all his own relations but his wife's relations to fat offices. Americans should feel proud of the "second Washington," by the side of whose even "stoddy" is respectable.

DRUNKEN DICK YATES, of Illinois, is making the tour of the Pacific coast. If the radicals must spawn all over the land, why don't they select decent men to represent their party. A few months since this same man Yates made his appearance in the dining room of Willard's Hotel at Washington with no other clothing on than his shirt. In this condition he was removed to a place less exposed, and kept in confinement until he got over his drunk. Dick is a nice man to send to the Pacific coast as an apostle of civilization.

It is said that just after the result of the Virginia election became known, Chief Justice Chase wrote a confidential letter to a prominent politician in Tennessee, an old friend of his, wherein he expressed much gratification at the defeat of the bitter-enders in Virginia, and rejoiced over the success of the conservatives. The Chief Justice expressed the hope that results similar to that in Virginia would be produced in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the republican party had served its day.

FROM MONTANA.—A private letter, dated Helena, August 25th, has the following: The North Pacific Railroad party has arrived here, and are surveying the various places in the mountains. They expressed themselves well pleased with the country. We have been favored with a number of distinguished visitors lately. Among them I name J. M. Ashley, our newly appointed Governor; and Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. All express themselves pleased with Montana, and all favor the early completion of the North Pacific Railroad, and will do all they can for it this winter in Congress. Apprehensions are felt of another Indian war. The Indians had gone to old man Clark's ranch, on the Benton road, where they killed the old man and wounded his son. They then stole all the stock along the road and expressed the determination to clean out the whites. Parties had gone out to bury Clark, and bring the balance of the family into Helena. Most of the settlers on the road are coming in, fearing further Indian outrages. The same writer says that flour is selling at from \$14 to \$15 per hundred in Helena, and does not think it will sell for less unless the market should be overstocked.

CHINESE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Garfield, in making his canvass for Delegate, assured his hearers that there was no intention, in case of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, to confer the right of suffrage on Chinamen, and referred to the provision in the naturalization law which confines the operation of that law exclusively to white men. In his speech at Roberts' Grove he asserted with emphasis that the republican party did not propose to strike the word "white" from the naturalization law, and until that was done, it was impossible that Chinamen could become voters. We knew at the time that Garfield did not believe a single word he uttered, and that his intention was to humbug his brethren with the radical faith. To prove the true intention of the radical party on this question of suffrage, and to show the falsity of the position assumed by Garfield and other radical orators on this subject, we now invite the attention of our readers to the debate which took place in the United States Senate on the amendment of Senator Corbett, of Oregon, offered February 6th, 1869, which we find prepared to our hand as follows:

But Chinamen not born in the United States, and Indians not taxed, shall not be deemed or made citizens.

During the debate on this Amendment, which commenced on the 9th of February, a number of radical Senators expressed their views at length, and all were in favor of striking the word white from the naturalization laws except Messrs. Corbett and Conness.

In support of his amendment given above Mr. Corbett said:

This is a plain and simple provision. I am satisfied from the persistence of our friends from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) that he will persevere until he strikes the word "white" from the Naturalization Laws; and whenever the Naturalization Laws are so amended, they will let in the Chinese. This proposition of mine is intended to prevent the Chinese from being naturalized. If Senators in this question, make a provision to prevent the naturalization of these people, you certainly cannot prevent it, when the time arrives, when a mere majority will sweep the word "white" from the Naturalization Laws. I am satisfied from the determination of the Senator from Massachusetts, that it is merely a question of time, a year or two perhaps, when that word "white" will be stricken from the Naturalization Laws: As he has stated, he has a bill before the Judiciary Committee to effect that purpose. Now the question is whether we will prevent the naturalization of Chinamen. For my part, I should not feel that I had done the duty devolved upon me, as the representative of the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent here, unless I had made some effort to obtain the action of the Senate upon this subject.

Mr. Sumner (radical) frankly admitted that Mr. Corbett was perfectly correct as to the scope and operation of the amendment, and in opposition to Corbett's excluding clause, said: "I content myself for the present with saying that the word 'white' should be struck from the statute book. That is necessary to bring our laws and institutions in harmony with the Declaration of Independence."

And now, as to the practical value of a bill striking out the word "white." The discussion thus far has had in mind only the Chinese; but allow me to remind Senators who have pressed the Chinese so constantly upon our consideration that there is another race, the African race, which cannot be naturalized in the United States. No African coming from Cuba, from San Domingo, from Hayti, under the existing naturalization laws, can become a citizen. Is that right? Is it not a grievance?

Mr. Doolittle (democrat) said he was of the opinion that Mr. Sumner would succeed in striking the word "white" from the Naturalization Laws, despite the remonstrances of the Senator from Oregon, and that the Chinese of the Pacific States would, under the Amendment, become citizens and voters.

Mr. Yates (radical), of Illinois, who was evidently excited, replied to Mr. Doolittle. Senator Yates said: "I wish to inform the Senator that it seems to me on this very day, by a vote of twenty-four to nineteen, we have declared that there shall be no restriction upon suffrage on account of race, color, intelligence, education or property. So the Senator from Wisconsin is right in saying that the party is committed to universal suffrage, pure and simple."

That Senator Yates, like Sumner, is in favor of making Chinamen voters and eligible to office, we think must be conceded by every honest man in the country.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, (radical), also spoke in opposition to Corbett's amendment, excluding in express words, the fifteenth amendment. Senator Morton said: "As the naturalization law now stands Chinamen cannot be naturalized; but I believe the word 'white' will be stricken from the naturalization law. I believe that it will be consistent, and it will be harmonious with the condition of things in this country after the adoption of this amendment for impartial suffrage, that the word 'white' shall be stricken from our naturalization laws. It will be seen that Senator Morton favors the striking out of the word white from the naturalization law 'after the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.'"

We have more than once within the past three months assured our readers that in case the said amendment was ratified, the naturalization

laws would be amended as to authorize United States Courts to make citizens and voters of Chinamen.

After Senator Hendricks and others had spoken, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (radical), took the floor in opposition to Senator Corbett's amendment. Senator Cameron said:

I am in favor of the position of the Senator from Massachusetts, because it invites into our country everybody: the negro, the Irishman, Scotchman, Englishman and Chinaman.

We might just as well say that the Irishman who come into Pennsylvania and New York and Indiana and Illinois, and make the canals and railroads which have enriched those States, should be prevented from becoming citizens.

The President pro tempore—But the Senator from Oregon offers to amend the portion of the joint resolution proposed to be stricken out, and therefore to lose a preference over the other amendments.

Mr. Corbett called for a vote upon his proposition.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois (radical), next took the floor in opposition to the Corbett amendment. Senator Trumbull, more frank than others of his party in the Senate, declared boldly in favor of making Chinamen citizens. Senator Trumbull, with great earnestness, said:

I hope that amendment will not be adopted. When we are striving to amend the constitution of the United States upon the great principle of securing equal rights to all, it seems to me to be very inconsistent with that action to insert a clause that the people of the most populous portion of the globe are to be excluded from the provision. When we are declaring that the Hotentots and cannibals from Africa shall have the right to vote and hold office, it seems to me paradoxical to insert a clause that citizens of the oldest empire of the earth, citizens from that country which in many respects excels any other country on the face of the globe in arts and sciences, among whose population are to be found the most learned and eminent scholars in the world, shall be excluded. When we are seeking to carry out the great principles of human rights, that proposition seems to me so remarkable that I cannot think it can obtain any considerable support in this body.

Corbett's amendment was then rejected, a very radical, except Corbett, voting against it, and the democrat all voting for it.

The extracts given above were copied with care from the Congressional Globe, and are correct.

The sentiments expressed by the leading radical Senators, as briefly given in this article, and the fact that every radical in the Senate, Corbett excepted, voted against the amendment quoted above, we regard as quite sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced man in the nation that it is the fixed determination of the radical majority in Congress, in case the Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, to so amend the naturalization laws that United States Courts may make Chinamen citizens and voters.

It is said now that the Cabinet meetings of this administration amount to nothing more than select social parties. At the last one, the President and his constitutional advisers amused themselves relating to each other how they used to, when boys, extract warts from their fingers, and some very ingenious methods were described. It might be well for Grant and his Cabinet to turn their attention to removing the warts from the body politic. There are some huge excrescences that need immediate doctored, and from which the public health is already greatly suffering. Will the President, as head physician, try to discover a remedy?

RADICAL LOVE FOR THE SOLDIER.

The radical love for the soldier is manifested everywhere. The mongrel legislature of New York lately refused an appropriation to the Soldiers' Home, and in consequence it had to be closed. James Longstreet, the great executive and strategic General of the Confederate army, is well provided for by the "loi" worshippers, but the poor-maimed soldier, who was promised everything, is left to enjoy the laurels of a lost limb and a broken constitution, and to grind out a livelihood upon the hand-gang. This is mongrelism; and the "negro fought bravely."

MURDER OF MR. CLARK.—

Malcolm Clark, a well known resident of Montana Territory, residing on the Little Prickly Pear, about 25 miles from Helena. A roving band of Pigeons were the perpetrators of the murder. The Indians came to Clark's house, (who by the way, had married a Piegan woman), and professed friendship for him, and told him that they had returned the horses that their tribe had stolen from him some months since. He and his son went out to put the stock in the corral when the Indians shot both Clark and his son. Clark was killed at once, but his son is still living, but whether mortally wounded or not we do not learn. Mr. Clark has been a resident of the Territory for a number of years and has always been a friend to the Indians.—Deer Lodge Independent

But twenty-one States so far have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and only seventeen have done it legally. It requires the consent of twenty-nine States to consummate the fraud.

Out of 86 members in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature the radicals have 4.

A BLAST AT THE PRESIDENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' OPINION OF GEN. GRANT AND HIS CABINET.

Wisecracks remind us that we must not expect to reach at once a state of great change has been already made as reasonable men would expect in one generation; that history moves, in four cases out of five, pendulum fashion—action and reaction. We know all that. We know also why it is in four cases out of five, and why, had God given us a great man for a leader, we might have been the fifth exceptional case and move straight forward. Had Grant been wise and brave enough for the hour, the South would have been as law-abiding as New England, and loyal men would have dared to show their wealth and their opinion there, under the protection of law. Politics would have marched to the music of a safe, galant and contented industry. Surely Richelieu or Bonaparte, Cromwell, Frederick or Charlemagne, at Washington, would, in five years have made New Orleans and Savannah the twin-sisters of Boston and Chicago. Charleston would have been the tanager town of the ultra republicans, and Galveston would have taken for its city seal and motto: "Five months in office, We in Stripes shoot him." Instead of this: what have we for President! A jockey and sea side loafer, a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused; and so impatient of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Five months in office, he has not yet given us an administration. But, posting a copying clerk here and there, to keep the machine in motion, he hurries off to idle a week at a water-place, act Dummy at a monster show, or peepless at a steamboat excursion. The President's anxiety to get into the White House, in such an hour as this, a man in a camp and a 164-year cad, who properly discharge its duties three hundred miles from the capital, in the intervals of the race-course and the half hour left after theaters and concerts.

CATTLE AND BEEF STATISTICS.—

It is estimated that there are over 12,000,000 head of cattle in Texas alone, but prior to the war, that State contained only 3,000,000 head. The demand ceased, and the cattle thrived during the conflict, until they have increased enormously. The consumption of beef in the United States is estimated at 2,000,000 tons per year, while in France it is only 910,000 tons for an equal amount of population. In New York alone, \$32,000,000 worth of meat annually is consumed, besides 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$33,000,000; 72,000,000 pounds cheese, valued at \$14,000,000—a total of \$79,000,000. Facts like the above show how invaluable the discovery of a certain process for preserving meats fresh must prove to this country.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—

The subject of removing the National Capital is being considerably agitated in the Eastern States. In St. Louis, the City Council has passed a resolution to call a National Convention, to be composed of delegates from all of the States, to meet in St. Louis, on the 6th of Oct.

WAGONTOWN PLACERS.—

Having heard considerable talk about the new placer diggings on the Jordan below Wagontown, we resolved to go down and investigate the matter personally. Arriving at Wagontown, we found the flat on which work and prospecting are progressing is about two miles long, varying from one hundred yards to six hundred yards in width, the Jordan coursing through its centre; although we were informed, the creek bottom is claimed to be several miles below. We started out on a prospecting tour; we washed several pans taken from various parts of the flat, and in each found a good prospect—from a cent to three cents. Much better prospects have been obtained, we were told, than are to be seen anywhere on the ground, the majority of whom are now working. The several companies are located in the following order, commencing above, Harris & Co., Smith & Co., Bowen & Co., Thos. Wall & Co., Austin & Co., French & Co., Jeffries & Co., Dwyer & Co., Vass & Co., Roberts & Co., P. J. Ragan & Co., Wall & Co., and there are other companies located still below. Water is scarcer at this season of the year than at any other, in consequence the miners are unable to work more than one fourth of the time. The creek usually rises in September, which will afford a good sluice-head, until the water freezes. In three or four months after, about April 1st, there will be an abundance of water for ground sluicing. Indications are good for this to be a thrifty camp next season. We would not be surprised to see three hundred miners working on the creek before the middle of next summer.—Owyhee Avalanche

LOOK CAREER DIGGINGS.—

From all the information we have had, concerning these new placer diggings, we are constrained to believe they are very good. The diggings are located in Lemhi county, about two hundred and twenty miles distance from Silver City, in a north-westerly direction. According to reports, flattering prospects have been obtained from various claims, from two to seventeen dollars to the pan, the gold is coarse and valuable, and frequently nuggets weighing from five to ten dollars are unearthed. The creek bed, at a distance of fifteen miles has already been located, and the bordering hills and gulches prospect well. Timber and water are abundant, and access to the country from the different settlements is not only practicable but easy. Judging from present signs, a lively camp will soon be established. A town called Oro Grande, is already started in the vicinity of the mines. A number of men from Idaho and Boise Cities, and other sections of the Territory have flocked thither, some of whom returned corroborating former statements with regard to the richness of the mines. It is said, however, that all the payable claims are already located, the great majority by Lemhi men, whose close proximity to the diggings, favored their early occupation of them.—Owyhee Avalanche

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—

OWING TO BUSINESS engagements elsewhere, J. H. BLEWETT, Secretary of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society, will be absent during the approaching fair. CHARLES W. PRUSH, Esq., has consented to act during Mr. Blewett's absence. He is a gentleman of high standing, and his premiums will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the Executive Committee, September 2, 1869. 35-5

FAVORITE MEDICINE WITH ALL CLASSES, IS DAVID'S PAIN KILLER.

IF you have Painful Colic, IF you have the PAIN KILLER, IF you have a COUGH or COLD, IF you have a BRUISE, IF you have a WOUND, IF you have a BURN, IF you have a SCALD, IF you have a FEVER, IF you have a RHEUMATISM, IF you have a GOUT, IF you have a NEURALGIA, IF you have a MIGRAINE, IF you have a HEMIPLEGIA, IF you have a PARALYSIS, IF you have a STROKE, IF you have a CONVULSION, IF you have a TETANUS, IF you have a TRICHINOSIS, IF you have a DYSPEPSIA, IF you have a GASTRITIS, IF you have a COLIC, IF you have a DIARRHEA, IF you have a DYSENTERY, IF you have a CHOLERA, IF you have a MALARIA, IF you have a FEVER, IF you have a CHILLS, IF you have a SICKNESS, IF you have a NAUSEA, IF you have a VOMITING, IF you have a CONSTIPATION, IF you have a DIARRHEA, IF you have a DYSPEPSIA, IF you have a GASTRITIS, IF you have a COLIC, IF you have a DIARRHEA, IF you have a DYSENTERY, IF you have a CHOLERA, IF you have a MALARIA, IF you have a FEVER, IF you have a CHILLS, IF you have a SICKNESS, IF 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Money Market. San Francisco Local Tender rates..... 75 New York Gold Quotations..... 134 1/2

Cross' school, at the lower part of town, will be re-opened on Monday next.

AREL HAWKINS is requested to call at this office, where he will learn something that concerns him.

A "Blk" - Read the card under this caption in another column, and then thank the radicals for having sent Gov. Flanders to prison.

SCHOOL MEETING - A special school meeting of voters of district No. 1, will be held at the school house, on Saturday evening, September 4th, at 7 p. m., to elect a director to fill vacancy.

ON IT - A correspondent furnishes us an account of a transaction in which "Cut Mouth John" attempted to play smart in a land trade. John is "on it," and will have any amount of watching.

NEW BROOM - Mr. A. Olds has left at this office a corn-broom, of his own manufacture, which for all the purposes for which it is intended, including fish, is greatly superior to the brooms brought from below and sold by our merchants.

DIED FROM SCALDING - The little son of A. Seitel, who accidentally fell into a tub of boiling water, lingered along until Tuesday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. The deceased was an only son, born in 1861, and was a very promising boy. His parents have the sympathies of the entire community in their sore affliction.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE - Mr. F. Bell has opened a wholesale liquor store, in the building adjoining the City Hotel, where he will at all times keep on hand a full stock of the choicest wines and liquors, and every article necessary to fitting out a bar. Devoting his attention exclusively to this branch of business, Mr. Bell will have unusual facilities for meeting the wants of bar-keepers and those who desire pure liquors.

SCARCITY OF BACON - We learn that Messrs. Jordan & Co., are now shipping hams and hams from below to meet the demands of their customers. A very large amount of pork was cured in this Valley during the last season, but such has been the unprecedented demand that our business men are compelled to ship from below. The figures that now rule are as follows: Hams, 25 cents per lb; sides, 48 cents; shoulders, 12 1/2 @ 15 cents. Our farmers with the coming winter should be prepared to double their hog crop.

FRUIT FAVORS - During the last week we have received specimens of fruit as follows: From Hon. T. P. Page, a box of peaches, "Cox's King," a most excellent variety and admirable for preserving. From John Hancock, a lot of plums, a new variety, not unlike the green gage, which has been named "Hancock's Nonpareil," and is a great improvement upon the parent stock. From Mr. Kohlhauff, a basket of grapes, different varieties, and including some beautiful specimens of the "white Malaga." Our friends will accept our thanks for their kind favors.

CHIMNEY FLUES - The season is upon us when fire is not only comfortable but necessary, and in view of this fact it becomes the duty of property holders to examine their chimney flues and see that they are reasonably safe against fire. A city ordinance imposes a fine of \$50 in cases where flues "burn out." As a matter of economy, not to say safety, it is cheaper to have the flues cleaned and thus avoid the risk of paying a fine of \$50. Let one or two careful men give their attention to chimney cleaning, and we are quite sure they will liberally patronize.

SCARCITY OF FLOUR - The demand for shipment to Montana and the different mining districts has been so great that the stock of flour is reduced lower than at any period during the past two years. The mills on the Touchet, we are told, have very light stocks on hand, and at Walla Walla the stock in the hands of merchants is very light. The only heavy holder is Mr. I. T. Reese, who has in store about 500 barrels, and with his two mills can turn out about one thousand barrels per week. The light stock has not occasioned an advance, and we continue our quotations at \$5 50 @ \$6.

NEW MILL - Mr. Chapman, a practical miller, has lately bought a lot of land about a half a mile below town, on a line with Mill Creek, and proposes, as we are informed, to at once erect a flouring mill. He at first endeavored to obtain a water right above town, but failing to agree with the owner, secured the locality indicated above. We already have six mills in the county, and it is questioned by some whether a seventh will prove a paying institution. We give a list of the mills in the county, in the order in which they were built:

Pioneer Mill, built by John A. Sims and Capt. Dent, and the first mill erected in the Valley - now owned by Scott & Overholtz; Frontier Mill, owned by A. H. Reynolds and if we mistake not, built by him; Excelsior Mill, built by H. P. Isaacs, and originally furnished with iron burrs, but recently overhauled and fitted up with the very best machinery - this mill is now leased by Wm. Metzger; the fourth on the list is Wall's Mill, on the Touchet; then followed Reese's Standard Mill, the largest and most valuable in the county; after this followed the Milton Mill, near the upper crossing of the Touchet, now owned by Ping & Long, and bearing the reputation of being a first-class mill. The coming fall and winter, should Mr. Chapman adhere to his determination, will witness the erection of the seventh mill, which we understand is to be smaller than Reese's, and less expensive in construction.

CITY TRADE.

We still have to note an active demand for the mining trade. Trains from all parts of the country arrive here daily, and leave with the least possible delay, going out loaded mainly with domestic produce for the different mining districts. At no time within the past five years has business at Walla Walla been so healthy as at present, and never was the same confidence felt in the permanent prosperity of the place. As indicating the amount of business doing, we append a list of packers who have fitted out at I. T. Reese's and Jordan & Co's, since the date of our last report: McNealey Bros., 80 packs, for Blackfoot; M. Buckley, 40 packs, for Kootenai; Wm. Daan, 35 packs, for Blackfoot; Fred Readell, 50 packs, for Blackfoot; James McAlliff, 30 packs, for Blackfoot; Bonser & Welch, 45 packs, for Missoula City; E. T. Cable, 35 packs, Granite Creek; H. C. Davis, 35 packs, Burnt River; Perry Kent, 60 packs, Blackfoot; Frank Freer, 60 packs, Blackfoot; Dan. Hays, 38 packs, Blackfoot; A. Carr, 30 packs, Blackfoot; A. Benson, 50 packs, Blackfoot; McNeal, 25 packs, Blackfoot; Leeman, 38 packs, Blackfoot. These trains were mainly loaded with flour and assorted stocks of general merchandise. As already stated, these trains mainly come here for domestic produce, and bearing this fact in mind, our farmers should endeavor to double their grain and bacon crop.

AN INDUSTRIOUS DAIRYWOMAN - A friend sends us a roll of bright, golden butter, made by Mrs. W. W. Wiseman, living on Dry Creek, which after a fair trial, we pronounce fully equal to the famous "Goshen butter." Mrs. W. makes and brings to market an average of one hundred pounds of butter per week, which on account of its superior quality brings an advance upon the ruling rate.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to August 28. [COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.] CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Aug. 24. - Advice to the 13th to sympathizers give an account of the fight between a portion of Gen. Jordan's command and the troops of Valmaceda, near Puerto Padre. The Cubans numbered less than six hundred and were attacked by a force of Spanish regulars and volunteers over one thousand strong, and at first were compelled to retire. Afterwards they rallied, secured a more formidable position and repulsed the Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans was 140 killed and wounded. The Spanish loss is represented to be more than double that number. The fight had been most desperate. The Cubans fighting with irrepressible earnestness.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Worcester, Aug. 25. - The democratic Convention met to day, Charles Levi Woodbury, President. In his opening remarks he advocated the immediate freedom of Canada and Cuba from their European subjection, looking to their ultimate annexation to the United States. John Q. Adams was nominated for Governor and S. O. Lamb, of Greenfield, for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the prohibitory law and condemning the Legislature for not granting charters to certain labor organizations. They recognize the duty of acquiescing in results already arrived at in national affairs, etc. The convention was harmonious.

DEMOCRATIC ADVICE.

New York, Aug. 25. - John Quincy Adams, in a speech accepting the democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, declared it to be the duty of the democratic party to abandon dead issues by accepting an established fact universal and unqualified suffrage.

HALIFAX DISPATCH.

Halifax, Aug. 23. - Prince Arthur arrived this morning in the city. Two companies of Highlanders formed a guard of honor. The streets in the vicinity were crowded. Governor General Young and Lieutenant Governor Doyle, went aboard the ship and returned the following day with the Prince, Col. Elphinstone, the Princess, the Governor and Lieutenant Packard. The appearance of the Prince elicited applause. A band played the national anthem. The Prince immediately entered the carriage and was driven to the Government House. He attended special service in the garrison chapel at half past five o'clock. A formal landing is to take place at her Majesty's dock yard to-morrow, when the Prince will be received by Governor General Young, Admiral Mulby Vice Admiral Wellesley, Lieut. Gov. Doyle, Judges of the Supreme Court and members of local and provincial governments. An address is to be presented by the Mayor. The bells will be rung, and there will be an illumination this evening.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23. - Not a drop of rain since August 4th, the night of the great whisky fire, and no accounts of any rain in the interior. The corn crop of the State is greatly damaged by the drought. A special meeting of the City Council was held to-day to consider the water famine. \$25,000 were appropriated to the families of destitute canal boatmen upon the Schuylkill river. Order has been given to the Chief Engineer to take any measures proper to raise water into the basins. The Fairmount engines threw the water 96 feet high.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Nashville, Aug. 28. - At the republican meeting convened last night, Hon. John Trumble presiding resolutions were adopted calling on Gov. Senter to convene an extra session

NOTICE TO MECHANICS & BUILDERS!!

PLANNING MILL AND SASH, DOOR, & BLIND FACTORY.

I DID NOT COMPETE AT THE LAST COUNTY FAIR, but I have re-planned further that had been planned by the so-called Premium Planning Machine. For the truth of the above, I refer the public to Dr. Hunter. As I am competing with competitors in this place, and NOT with San Francisco or Portland, I will do your work as CHEAP and BETTER than you can get it done in the Premium Sash and Door Factory. I am now and will continue, to sell Sash, Doors, Window Frames, and Window Blinds, at greatly reduced prices. For the benefit of those building, I will keep the following sizes on hand: SASHES - 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, and 10x16, twelve lights. SASHES - 10x14, 12x14, 12x16, and 12x18, eight lights. DOORS - four panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8, 6-10x2-10, and 7x2. DOORS - two panels, 6-6x2-6, 6-8x2-8. And will keep a good assortment of WINDOW BLINDS to match the above sizes. Pioneer Washers For Sale at from \$10 to \$12. UNDER TAKING. I have just procured a HEARSE, and am prepared to fill orders in the Undertaking line. Charges in all cases reasonable. Hearse Free of Charge.

LATER FROM THE BOAT RACE

New York, Aug. 28. - Smalley telegraphs to the Tribune that the morning opened bright and clear, the absence of the English drizzle increased the chances for the Harvards' success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Simmons showed signs of weakness from a severe attack of the diarrhoea, with which he had suffered for several days. Lorrid had been troubled by a boil, which was far from well; but most of the crew was in splendid condition and fully confident. When the word was given the Harvards, start came into play, for their oars took water first, making forty-three strokes per minute. The Oxford's made forty for one mile and a half. The race was splendid. The Harvards soon ran away from the Oxford and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The Oxford drew up to a level just beyond Hammersmith Bridge. When off Cheswick, two miles and a half from the start, they gained the lead, after which they rowed as they liked. The Oxford crew never changed stroke during the race. The stroke of the Harvards was irregular; they lost from about Hammersmith. When off Cheswick they rowed to the pier, and although they pulled to the end of the hopeless race with magnificent pluck and that long after their strength and control over their muscles had failed, the superiority of the Oxford's was manifest throughout. The race was never doubtful after the first half mile, though the Harvards retained the lead some time after that. The Oxford's won by four lengths. Time, 21 minutes and 30 1/2 seconds.

PREMIUM SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING RECEIVED THE PREMIUM at the last County Fair on DOORS, SASH, MOULDINGS and PLANNING, I wish more specially to call the attention of the public generally, that I am constantly adding on new machinery, and am now prepared to do any work in my line as low as any one else in this place; I care not how they do it. My work will be done as well as is done in San Francisco or Portland. I will keep on hand all the following sizes: SASHES - From 8x10 to 10x16, 12 lights; and of all other sizes. Other sizes made to order on Short Notice. DOORS - Of all sizes, two and four panels, always on hand. WINDOW BLINDS made to order. I am also prepared to do all kinds of TURNING and CABINET WORK. Broom Handles, Bedsteads, Tables, and Furniture generally. DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES also made to order. My Planer, and Tongue and Groover are some of the best machines on the coast, and will not fail to do good work. I have a Patent Tooth Saw for sawing weather board, which will saw true and smooth. Also, an up and down saw, for sawing circles. WAGON WORK will be done to my rates. I will take in exchange for some of my work. Grain, Lumber and Shingles. I am now prepared to take Contracts for any kind of CARPENTER WORK. Having some of the best workmen in my employ, I am Bound to Give Satisfaction. I hold myself ready at all times to give BONDS for the performance of any contract I may take. J. SWIFT, on the Upper Umattilla, Oregon, is my agent; those in want of SASH and Doors, or any part of the country will please apply to him. Remember John Devel's Premium Sash and Door Factory, Walla Walla, W. T. JOHN DEVELL.

FROM MONTANA.

St. Louis, Aug. 25. - A special from Helena, Montana, says that the Canfield division of engineers of the North Pacific Railroad and a reconnoitering party, returned last evening from Fort Benton, and Fort Shaw, by Cadott's Pass. They found the pass entirely practicable for a railroad. They next proceeded to Gallatin Valley to examine the Yellow Stone, or Bozeman Pass. Another dispatch says, the Congressional Retrenchment Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake, and reached Promontory, en route for San Francisco, this morning. Eiko, Aug. 30. - James Irving a stage driver on Hill Beachy's line, was shot and mortally wounded, this morning, by Jas. Gilson who shot him five times, each shot taking effect. Gilson is still at large.

DR. J. H. DAY, DEALER IN -

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals AND FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, Brushes and Perfumeries, 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, & C.

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 & Ores Assayed Correctly, and Returns MADE IN 6 HOURS. Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

FERRAULT & BUTLER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LEWISTON, I. T.

ALL RECEIVED CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS to be forwarded to the Mines. Matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Mark Goods care of "F. & B. Lewiston." JOE. FERRAULT, GEO. F. BUTLER, FERRAULT & BUTLER, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, LIQUORS & PROVISIONS. Lewiston, I. T., Jan 28, 1869.

UNDER TAKING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MY HEARSE WILL BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS from this date, both in the City and country, FREE OF CHARGE. Coffin Trimmings Kept for Sale. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla. (28th) CAL. WINSETT. S. M. CUFF. LEW. DAY. CUPP & DAY, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND FERO TYPISTS, WALLA WALLA, - W. T. We are now prepared to take PICTURES in Every Style of the Art, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at all times, and in all kinds of weather. Satisfaction guaranteed. 9 1/2

NEW BOOK

VARIETY STORE

J. H. BLEWETT, WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public generally, that he has opened a New Book and Variety Store, In the building with A. B. ELMER, Jeweler, North side of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. AD WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH, Books, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Notions, Of all kinds, too numerous to mention. The stock is entirely new, and embraces every article usually found in a Fancy Variety Store. Call and see. 32 1/2

PAINTS & PAPER HANGINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he has just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PATTERNS, WINDOW CORNICES, AND FIXTURES. English and American Paper and Borders, (All shades and prices.) GILT & ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS. Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Gilt, Lime and Kalsomine. Coach, Copal, Benzoin and Paper VARNISHES. Paints Mixed to Order. WINDOWS, WINDOW SASH, AND GLASS, ALL SIZES. Walla Walla and Eastern Trade. FURNITURE, At Prices to suit the Times. Those wishing anything in my line will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I intend to keep the best assortment and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. A. W. ROBINSON, Main Street, Walla Walla, Third door above the Oriental Hotel, April 9, 1869.

UMATILLA HOUSE!

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, Prop'rs DALLES, OREGON. THIS POPULAR HOUSE IS CENTRAL- ly located, near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot, has Accommodations for 200 Guests. And will be conducted as a First Class Hotel! THE HOTEL OMNIBUS Will always be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing on the arrival of passengers to convey them and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE. Two large fire-proof Safes, for the deposit of valuables. In connection with the Hotel, we have a BILLIARD SALOON, Containing TWO FIRST CLASS FRENCH Billiard Tables, entirely new. THE BAR will be supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, Ale, Beer, etc. THE READING ROOM will contain the latest Oregon, California and Eastern papers. FREE LUNCH at 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1869. 20 1/2

INTERNATIONAL SALOON, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Where John S. Sirey, late of the Portland Club Rooms, and Harry W. Warren, of the Moscow Hotel, in the City, will always be found to cater to the speciality to their friends. 25 1/2

Seventh Industrial Exhibition OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE City of San Francisco, Will be opened to the Public 11, A. M., Sept. 14, 1869.

The Board of Managers announce that the Seventh Industrial Exhibition will open as above, in the spacious Exhibition Building erected on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco, and no pains will be spared to make it complete in all its details. The building is weather-proof, well ventilated, and lighted (at night) by 1500 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibitors, and has a line of shafting 200 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample steam power to exhibit working machinery, and covers an area of 90,000 feet. The lines of telegraph wires will be connected in the building, where, also, will be the Postoffice and Express companies' boxes. A fine land will be discovered music every evening and afternoon, and the visitor will find ample provision for his comfort in every particular. The various Hotels are making extensive preparations to accommodate visitors at moderate rates during the Exhibition season; and the Board of Managers will, through an agent, extend all information to strangers seeking accommodations during their stay in the city at that period. There is no charge to exhibitors (except ticket of admission) and exhibitors are notified that applications for space must be received before the 22nd of August, or space cannot be definitely assigned. Articles intended for exhibition must be in the building by the 18th of September, and no article can enter for competition unless in position by that time. Rules and Regulations, Circulars and Blanks will be forwarded on application at the Postoffice and Express companies' boxes, J. H. Gilmore, Corresponding secretary, same address. Articles from the country must be marked distinctly, "For the Seventh Industrial Exhibition, San Francisco, California. Care of J. H. Gilmore, Corresponding Secretary."

TALLOW & GREASE WANTED.

THE WALLA WALLA SOAP COMPANY will purchase all the TALLOW AND GREASE that is offered, and pay for the same in Soap or Cash, as may be preferred. Apply at the SOAP FACTORY, just below Reese's Mill. 4 1/2

WANTED!

A PARTNER with a cash capital \$1,000 in a well established paying business. For information apply at this office. 3 1/2

W. PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, LEAD AND IRON PIPE, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Zinc, Copper, Brass, & IRON WIRE, And a general assortment of HARDWARE - AND - AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. MANUFACTURER OF Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware. PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT DULL TIMES. I AM DETERMINED NOT BE UNDER SOLD. 37 1/2 Still in the Field! NEW GOODS. A. FRANK HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Etc. suitable to the Walla Walla trade, which he is selling as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. FOR CASH, or exchanging for any kind of PRODUCE. Call and examine stock and prices, at the old stand on Main street, next door to the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T. May 7, 1869. 21 1/2

BLACKSMITHING AND SHOEING SHOP.

M. R. P. LYNCH HEREBY NOTICES his friends and the public that he continues in the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS at the old stand, upper end of Main street, adjoining the bridge, where he is prepared to do All kinds of Blacksmithing, At the Lowest CASH PRICES. Wagon Shop. Having bought out John Davell's Wagon Shop, I am now prepared to do everything in the line of WAGON MAKING. Will always keep on hand a fine assortment of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, & Wheel Vehicles of Every Class. REPAIRING of all kinds executed with promptness and in a workmanlike manner. Setting Tires - \$6 to \$8 EASTERN TIMBER Used Exclusively in all work done at the Establishment. Every description of vehicle MADE TO ORDER. Having in my employ one of the very best wagon-makers on the coast, I can guarantee all work turned out of my shop, to have also a No. 1 hand in my Blacksmith shop, and have every facility for getting up work that cannot be surpassed. To meet the requirements of the times, JOHN S. SHREVE will be doing at the following low rates, FOR CASH: HORSE SHOEING - - - \$5 50 SETTING SHOES, EACH - 50 Walla Walla, July 2, 1869. 29 3/4 JAS. CONLAN, GEO. RAYMANN, Conlan & Raymann, Blacksmiths & Horse-Shoers. SHOP ON THE S. W. CORNER OF MAIN and Fourth streets, where they are prepared to do every thing in the line of BLACKSMITHING & SHOEING, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at the lowest prices. GIVE US A CALL. 24 1/2

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY, Gold Leaf, Brushes, & C. No. 88 FRONT STREET, Second Door from Cor. of Washington PORTLAND, OREGON. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. WE THE UNDERSIGNED mutually agree that the partnership heretofore existing between them, was dissolved on the 17th day of July, 1869. Wm. Phillips agrees to pay all outstanding demands against said firm of Phillips & O'Donnell. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will pay the same to P. Lacy. WM. PHILLIPS, WM. O'DONNELL, Walla Walla, August 20, 1869 26 1/2

Physicians' Cards.

STEINBERGER & MINNER, Physicians & Surgeons. OFFICE ON Third Street, Opposite the Engine House and near the Court House. C. M. STEINBERGER, M. D., W. S. MINNER, M. D. E. SHEIL, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. 51] WALLA WALLA. 17

DR. L. C. KINNEY, Physician, Surgeon, AND DRUGGIST,

North side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d. HAVING HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE as Physician and Surgeon in the employ of the Government, holds himself in readiness to attend professional calls at any hour. A good stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES, always on hand, and for sale at reduced rates. 20 1/2

PIONEER DENTIST, ESTABLISHED, : : : 1861

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

BACON, LARD AND HAMS, for sale by

JORDAN & CO. Opposite I. T. Reese's Warehouse. 24 1/2

The Band Still Playing.

N. & E. BROWN, Call the attention of the public to the fact that they will sell Dry Goods! Dress Goods! GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, NOTIONS, CROCKERY, And every thing the Stock comprises AT COST! AT COST! AT COST! In order to CLOSE BUSINESS before the 1st of January, 1870. TO FARMERS. ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at the market rate. SECURE THE BARGAINS! Our Stock is still well assorted, and we always take pleasure in showing our Goods. Parties to come and see, and SECURE THE BARGAINS! N. & E. BROWN, Walla Walla, August 27, 1869. 37 1/2

Attorneys' Cards.

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

FRANK P. DUGAN, Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,

WALLA WALLA, W. T. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of Washington Territory, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho. 8 1/2

CATON & ROSS, Attorneys at Law.

Office on the corner of Third and Alder streets, opposite the Court House. 24 1/2

CHAS. W. FRUSH, Justice of the Peace,

COLLECTS MADE WITH PROMPT RETURNS. Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., &c. Copying done with neatness and dispatch. Office at Court House. 28 1/2

J. H. BLEWETT, Notary Public, Real Estate & General Agent.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENTERING LANDS under the Homestead Act, or Private Entry, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. 34 1/2

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

I AM PREPARED TO SECURE LAND warrants for all persons who served in the United States Army, or in any of the Indian Wars, in California, Oregon, or Washington Territory, prior to the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1869, as provided by Act of Congress. L. A. MULLAN, Attorney at Law.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

In Justice's Court, before C. W. Frush, J. P. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } 88 COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA. } 88 T. D. McCRATH: You are hereby notified that R. E. & S. G. REES have filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard on the 13th day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my Office, in the City of Walla Walla, W. T., which is two months from and after the filing of the complaint in this action. And unless you appear at the time and place, and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of forty (\$40) dollars, and interest thereon, at 10 per cent. per annum, from December 14th, 1862, for bill of advertising due from you to plaintiffs. Complaint filed August 13, 1869. 35 2m CHAS. W. FRUSH, J. P.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WHO MADE application through General McCarter for pay of Horses and Equipments lost in the Indian War of 1855 and '56, will please call on or address the undersigned for any information concerning the same. Claimants must make immediate application to the General, who will not pay claim any more after January, 1870. Agent for Geo. McCarter, 86 Front street, cor. Washington, Portland, Ore. 35 3m

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE.

No. 13, A. & M. holds its regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, at 8 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M. 19 1/2

PACK TRAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A PACK TRAIN of 40 MULES, which he offers for sale 20 1/2 Apply to JAMES McALLIFF.

THE BAND STILL PLAYING.

N. & E. BROWN, Call the attention of the public to the fact that they will sell Dry Goods! Dress Goods! GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, NOTIONS, CROCKERY, And every thing the Stock comprises AT COST! AT COST! AT COST! In order to CLOSE BUSINESS before the 1st of January, 1870. TO FARMERS. ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at the market rate. SECURE THE BARGAINS! Our Stock is still well assorted, and we always take pleasure in showing our Goods. Parties to come and see, and SECURE THE BARGAINS! N. & E. BROWN, Walla Walla, August 27, 1869. 37 1/2

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Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 3, 1890.

Walla Walla Agricultural Fair.

PREMIUM LIST

Of the Walla Walla Valley Agricultural Society, to be awarded at the 4th Annual Fair, to be held on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of September, 1890.

- CLASS 1—Horses. No. 1—Thorough-bred. 1st p. 2d p. Best Stallion, 3 yrs old and up, \$10 00 2d dip

CLASS 2—Horses for work. No. 2—Horses for work. Best Stallion, 3 yrs old and up, \$10 00 2d dip

CLASS 3—Draft Horses. No. 3—Draft Horses. Best Stallion, \$7 50 2d dip

CLASS 4—Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses. No. 4—Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses. Best Span carriage horses, \$7 50 2d dip

CLASS 5—Running and Trotting Horses. No. 5—Running and Trotting Horses. Best Runner, single dash of 1 mile, 15 00 2d dip

CLASS 6—Sweepstakes. All premium animals of the above divisions will be required to enter this ring.

CLASS 7—Mules. No. 7—Mules. Best Span of mules, 2 years old and upwards, \$10 00 2d dip

CLASS 8—Cattle. No. 1—Thorough-bred. Best Bull, \$10 00 2d dip

CLASS 9—Mixed Blood. No. 2—Mixed Blood. Best Bull, \$5 00 2d dip

CLASS 10—Sheep, Swine and Poultry. No. 1—Sheep. Best Buck, \$5 00 2d dip

CLASS 11—Poultry. No. 3—Poultry. Best Pair turkeys, \$2 50 2d dip

CLASS 12—Grain, Seeds and Vegetables. No. 1—Grain. Best Sample wheat, 1 peck or more, 5 00 2d dip

CLASS 13—Manufactures. No. 1—Flour, Meal and Graham Flour. Best 1 barrel flour, made East of the Cascade Mountains, \$2 50 2d dip

CLASS 14—Farming Implements. No. 2—Farming Implements. Best two-horse wagon, 5 00 2d dip

CLASS 15—Saddles and Harness. No. 2—Saddles and Harness. Best man's saddle, 2 50 2d dip

CLASS 16—Dairy. No. 4—Dairy. Best butter, 1 lb or more, made by a girl under 14, 2 00 2d dip

CLASS 17—Housekeeping Department. No. 5—Housekeeping Department. Best corn broom, 2 00 2d dip

CLASS 18—Fancy Work. No. 6—Fancy Work. Best specimen of crochet, (woolen or cotton) tatting, embroidery, fancy needlework, millinery, drawing, painting, or penmanship, each, 1 00 2d dip

CLASS 19—Kitchen. No. 7—Kitchen. Best loaf of bread, (salt or hop rising) each, 1 00 2d dip

CLASS 20—Fruits and Flowers. No. 8—Fruits and Flowers. Best exhibit of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, or any other fruit of merit, each, 2 50 2d dip

CLASS 21—Miscellaneous. No. 9—Miscellaneous. Best most skilful lady rider, 10 00 2d whip

CLASS 22—Equestrianism. No. 8—Equestrianism. Best most skilful gentleman rider, 5 00 2d dip

CLASS 23—Tea per cent. on the amount of the premiums entered for will be charged as entrance fees, to be paid at the time of entering.

EXHIBITORS must have their articles and animals for exhibition entered on the Secretary's books by 12 o'clock, m., of the 2d day of the Fair, after which time they will positively be no entering allowed, except for trials of speed and riding, which is to take place on the 4th day of the Fair.

Walla Walla Foundry and Machine Shop

Is now in operation and ready to

MANUFACTURE EVERYTHING

in the line of

CASTINGS, MACHINERY

and that can be made in

Any Shop on the Pacific Coast.

and to

Compete with any Foundry

in the country in

PRICES, WITH FREIGHT ADDED!

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from abroad, and to repairing in our line.

Our Motto is

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

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Zinc and Cast Iron. (1347) WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE PERMANENTLY re-opened on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1890, under charge of Professor J. H. HALL, as President, assisted by such Professors and Assistant Teachers as may be required.

Its central and convenient location makes it easy of access to all; and no effort will be spared to increase its present advantages so as to make it second to none on the coast.

The government will be firm, but parental-particular attention being paid to the morals of the students; but the people of the Territory may be assured that no sectarian influences will be exerted upon their sons and daughters in this institution.

Rooms are provided, rent free, for Young Men, in the University Boarding House, and for Young Ladies at the residence of the President, both of which buildings are within the same enclosure with the University; but students are required to supply the necessary furniture, bedding, &c.

Board can be had on reasonable terms.

There is a Library and Apparatus in the University, to which additions will be made from time to time as the demands of the Institution shall require.

TUITION PER TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

Scientific Department, \$10 00

Collegiate, 12 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

A Preparatory Department will be opened in connection with the University, under the charge of competent instructors.

TUITION PER TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

Primary Department, \$6 00

Intermediate, 7 00

Academic, 8 50 to 10 00

MODERN LANGUAGES:

French, \$5 00

German, 7 00

Spanish, 6 00

For terms for board and tuition will be expected in advance.

The growing wants of the Territory and its increasing commercial importance render it necessary for young men to prepare themselves for the places which they will soon be called upon to fill. The importance of furnishing them with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of business at home has induced the Regents to open a

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS, for full course, \$60 00

For further information address the

PRESIDENT.

By order of the Board of Regents. 22-3m

J. H. GROVESTEN, founder of the old and favorably known house of Grovesteen & Co.

GROVESTEN, FULLER & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSES,

55 Mercer Street, New York.

PIANO-FORTES.

THE GREAT INCREASE IN THE

DEMAND FOR OUR PIANO-FORTES

throughout the country, have compelled us to extend our manufacturing facilities to three times their former size, and having added many new improvements in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep our prices the same as they always have been, the lowest of any First-class Piano-Forte maker by at least one-third, and we respectfully solicit by parties about purchasing to a comparison with all other makers.

December 25, 1888—1y.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 2.

Evening, every Wednesday

at 7 1/2 o'clock, Hall on

Alder street, above Second. Members in

good standing are invited to attend.

By order, N. G.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects

Of Dr.

J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS

A CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE.

DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS,

Manufactured from the Native Herbs and Roots of California, is

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

AND

Life-Giving Principal.

PURIFY THE BLOOD and the health of the whole system will follow. Nothing has ever been offered which can compare with these BITTERS.

By their peculiar virtues they stimulate the vital functions, and thus expel the impurities which lurk within the system.

The Life of all Flesh is in the Blood Thereof.

Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the Blood healthy, and all is well.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters,

Are a true medicine, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take them, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

They are a perfect Renovator of the System, as they carry off every particle of poisonous matter. Every family should have a bottle of Vinegar Bitters at hand. No sailor, soldier, or farmer, professional man, or traveler should ever be without it. Its timely application may often be the means of saving life.

For Female Complaints

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the time of the month, or at any other time, these Bitters display so decided an influence, and marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

For Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.

These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, and are generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

It is a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.

Possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. In this respect, the Bitters have no equal.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms.

Lurking in the system of so many thousands on this Coast are effectually destroyed and expelled.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This disease, in a measure, is occasioned by the irregularity and want of action in the Liver, biliary ducts, gall bladder, etc. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Stomachic, and other ailments, are the result of this disease.

For Catarrhs of the Bladder, and other Urinary Affections.

These troubles take Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and quickly all painful symptoms will disappear. These Bitters stimulate and invigorate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, cleaning from the blood all its impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system, carrying off, without the aid of calomel or other mineral medicines, every particle of humors matter which in the old are made young, and the pale and sallow will become fresh and vigorous.

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, and Eruptions of the skin, and is the result of a morbid condition of the blood, medicinal science and skill have not, as yet, effected a Blood Purifier equal to Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taste, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

Let it be distinctly borne in mind that Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is not a gilded pill, it is a medicinal preparation, and not a beverage; it is composed of the best vegetable ingredients, the dispenser of nature furnishes, so far as discovery has yet extended. It may be considered incredible that so many cases, cured and long since forgotten, have been frequently investigated by the liberal minded and scientific to the cure it has made.

Prepared and Bottled by

DR. J. WALKER, Proprietor.

H. H. McDONALD & CO., Sole Agents, S. F.

Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt St., New York.

WALTHAM WATCHES!

Let every one who wants a watch, read this carefully

Especially if in some remote out-of-the-way place.

Now that the railroad is open, we propose to give the residents of WASHINGTON TERRITORY the opportunity of getting single genuine Waltham Watches at the

Lowest New York Wholesale Price

We sell more Waltham Watches than any other establishment in the country, either wholesale or retail; we send great numbers to every section of the country by mail and Express, carefully packed, and in perfect running order. Our plan is this: You want a watch, and see our advertisement; now, we want you to write to us for our Descriptive and Illustrated Price List; we will send it to you by return mail. It explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each; you then make a selection of the kind you prefer, and send us your order. We will then send you the watch by Express, with the bill to collect on delivery. We give instructions to the Express Company to pack the watch in the package and examine the watch; if it suits, you can pay and take it; if it is taken, and afterwards does not prove satisfactory, we will exchange it, or

REFUND THE MONEY.

As an indication of the Prices, we will quote one Watch from our list. The P. S. BARTLETT, Letter Movement, with Extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Pinion, Patent Dust Cap, and the other late improvements, in a Solid Case Silver Case,

\$28 in Greenbacks, or about \$20 in Coins.

All the other kinds, both gold and silver, in the same proportion. Do not order a watch till you have information for a price list, as it contains a great deal of information regarding these watches that will enable you to make an intelligent selection. Don't forget, when you write, to state that you saw this advertisement in the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN, and you need not put in stamps for return postage. Address in full,

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelry and Silverware, 1115 Broadway, N. Y.

We refer, by permission, to Messrs. W. WALLA, FARM & CO., N. Y., and San Francisco.

L. W. RAYMOND, Esq., T. R. BUTLER, Esq., B. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

GEORGE SAVAGE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, HAVING

re-established himself in Walla Walla, is prepared to do all work in his line of business, and from his long experience (over 20 years) in watch-work, feels confident of giving satisfaction. Especial care given to Fine Watches. All work sent by Express will be promptly attended to. Shop next door to F. W. Colman's Drug Store, Main street. 43-4f

A. H. SIMMONS,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND DEPUTY U. S. SURVEYOR.

Office with A. J. Cain, Esq., Walla Walla, W. T.

Having had experience in U. S. Surveying, he hopes to give entire satisfaction. References given if required. 54f

JOB PRINTING.

HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c., neatly

Printed at the STATESMAN OFFICE.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the

Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and

beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like

ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history

of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery,

which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture

and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity,

for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and

relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution

in the history of medicine, and became a household word all over the civilized

world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X was a talisman of health, and the demand for the

PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the com-

ounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary

that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent

was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and

leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the

island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "aston-

ished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were pro-

vided, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position

to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufac-

turing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the

native crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and

other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the

history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are

adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always

produce an immediate beneficial result.

The Appetite for Tobacco Destroyed

Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco.

ORTON'S PREPARATION.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

One box of Orton's Preparation is warranted to destroy the appetite for Tobacco, in any person, no matter how long the habit may be; and if it fails in any case it is perfectly safe to break off the use of Tobacco, by the mere exertion of the will. Some nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted.

Preparation, there is not reds have used it who need to the fact, that it is perfectly safe to break off the use of Tobacco, by the mere exertion of the will. Some nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted.

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