

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

[OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.]

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Undertaking. ORDERS in the line of Coffin-making will be promptly attended to by the undersigned. In execution, I have,
HEARSE. Ready for use on all funeral occasions. Place of business at my Wagon and Carriage Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T. CAL. WINSLET.

M. Meyer & Bussinger, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAGER BEER AND ALE. WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory, 124-1/2.

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A. G. BRADFORD, Importer and Jobber of WINES AND LIQUORS. 39 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

ALWAYS ON HAND—BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, GINS, RUMS, WINES. Also, all kinds of CASE GOODS. Orders promptly attended to. A. G. BRADFORD.

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PLEASE call and examine our stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to us to show goods in the future, at (13-1/2) J. C. ISAACS

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Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails, Oils, Glass, Paints Putty, Varnishes,

Brushes &c., &c., WALLA WALLA, W. T., Nov. 17, 1866.

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MINERS' GOODS. NOW IN STORE, AND FRESH SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING from San Francisco.

Purchases are made from First Hands, Therefore, Goods Can, and Will be Sold Very Low Prices for Cash.

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F. M. SHEPARD, Pres't. 347 Broadway, New York. J. A. SINOTT, Sec'y. 82 Lake Street, Chicago. JOSEPH FRASER, Agent for the Pacific Coast.

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE Have Removed from their store known as THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, to their New Brick Store, 125 Front St., Three doors south of their old stand, Portland, O'gon.

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY the trade in their line with a large and well assorted stock of.

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Shoe Findings.

Their stock consists of all the standard make of Boots and shoes, such as Benkert's Quilted and Dress Boots; Gaiters, etc. Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Boots; Gents' heavy Calf and Kip Nailed Boots; Payward's long top and knee Rubber Boots; Boys' Kip and Calf Boots; Youth's Kip and Calf Boots; Children's Kip and Calf Boots; Ladies' "Misses" and Children's Balmoral, Gaiters and Calf Boots.

Their stock of Leather is large and well assorted in Heavy French and American Calf and Kip; Heavy Oregon Calf and Kip; Santa Cruz and Oregon Sole Leather; Harness, Skirting, Belting and Bridle Leather; Colored Lining, Harness Sheep skins. Shoe Findings, etc. Particular attention given to orders.

WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS. From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business, their advantages in buying and increasing facilities for serving their customers, W. & S. feel assured that they can do better by those who so far as their patronage than any other house in the city. WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers. No. 125 Front Street, Portland, Jan. 16, 1864.

Sole Soap Powders. PLENTY NOW ON HAND, and a constant supply in the future, at (13-1/2) J. C. ISAACS

The Two Autumns.

The tall grass waves o'er lowly grasses,
The golden sunshine floods the meadows,
And in the breeze the yellow trees
That guard the tomb of Eloise,
Wave to and fro with flickering shadows.

And here I sit, while bright birds flit
Among the grave-stones wistfully gleaming,
And muse away the Summer day
Beneath the vines and willows away—
On that fair maiden's memory dreaming.

O'er fields unown'd the poppy shows,
The earliest rose had hardly perished,
When she confessed that in her breast
Young Love was throned a royal guest—
My image there alone she cherished.

O happy hour, when in her bowers,
With clambering grape-vines close entangled,
We saw the moon of Jeany June
Rise calmly o'er the wide lagoons,
And climb the sky with light stars spangled.

Her little hand which scarcely spanned
With timid clasp my first three fingers,
Her lip, her cheek, which bees might seek;
Her voice—but ah! mere words were weak
To paint the joys where memory lingers!

The Summer passed, and Autumn's blast
Swept bleakly cold across the heather;
The bright leaves brown'd 'neath skies that frowned,
That whirled in circles to the ground,
And strove the paths we trod to frown.

O heavy grief! with Autumn's leaf,
They told me that her days were numbered;
She passed away—her mortal clay
In death's pale beauty silent lay,
As calm as if she only slumbered.

I sit among the graves o'erhung
With many a slender threaded willow:
The churchyard mould seems now less cold
Since, deep beneath, those locks of gold
Have found a soft and dreamless pillow.

About the tombs the laurel blooms;
I hear the bees above it humming,
The zephyrs sigh, in floating by,
They bring the scent of heaven and life,
And tell another Autumn coming.

Far down upon the horizon
A purple haze is softly falling;
The fading rose of Summer goes,
And distant bells of day's repose
Unto my inner ear are calling.

Ah, drearily they say to me
That those, who here are called to sever,
Are elsewhere blessed with peace and rest,
And I, unto this lonely breast
Shall clasp my Eloise forever.—George Arnold.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—In looking over Bayard Taylor's sketches of travel in Africa, we find the following account of a singular custom that obtains among a tribe of Arabs living in Central Africa. After describing the people as rather comely in appearance, the writer says:

"The rights of women, it appears, are recognized among them more thoroughly than among any other savage people in the world. When a woman is married her father states that one fourth of her life thereafter is reserved for her own use, and the husband is obliged to respect this reservation. Every fourth day she is released from the marriage yoke, and if she lives some one else better than her husband, he can take her, and she is obliged to marry the husband himself to retire. The hospitality is such, moreover, that a stranger visits one of their settlements they furnish him, four days, with a tent and a wife. They should add a family of children, and then their hospitality would be complete. No reproach whatever attaches to the woman on account of this temporary connection."

The same writer, speaking of a tribe in India, says:

"There is a temple near the source of the Ganges, but owing to the danger and difficulty of the journey, comparatively few pilgrims reach it. The air of the mountain is pure, fresh and invigorating, and the *palatrees* are said to be both physically and mentally superior to the inhabitants of the plains. H. D'Aguiar considered them as a strikingly honest and faithful race. Owing to the difficulty of procuring subsistence, and the necessity of restricting the increase of population, Polyandry has existed among them from time immemorial. The woman and her husbands live together harmoniously, and the latter contribute each an equal share to the support of the children. Among these people the saying will particularly apply: 'It is a wise child that obeys its father.'"

Another of their customs is still more singular. Their ideas of hospitality compel them to share not only their food, but their connubial right with the stranger, and no insult is so great as a refusal to accept it. While in London I saw several of them walking bare-legged, and dirty, and removing their clothes as little as it could a horse. They were handsome, muscular fellows, with black eyes, ivory teeth and a ruddy copper complexion."

We think it would be well if some of the strong minded women who prate so much about women's rights would take themselves off to these countries where their rights are thus fully recognized.

SENATOR CORBETT.—Judge Deady, the Portland correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, furnishes the following sketch of the Oregon Senator elect:

"The new Senator was born in Massachusetts, but removed at an early age to Washington county, New York. He was bred a merchant in New York city. At an early day he came to this coast to seek his fortune, and in February, 1851, he settled in Portland and commenced business as a merchant. He still maintains a wholesale house here, and steadily prospers from that day to this. Last spring he took the mail contract between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, and is now carrying on that great enterprise more successfully than it was ever done. He is still on the younger side of 40—probably 38 years of age. His religious associations are with the Presbyterians. He has luck as well as merit. I have heard it said, by one who knows that for ten or fifteen years, he has had goods constantly on the way here, from New York via Cape Horn, and in all that time he never once insured, and never lost a package by any casualty. Mr. Corbett is an active, industrious man, of good habits and pure life, honest, and of excellent repute among his neighbors. He has the good wishes and sympathy of all who know him, and whatever good fortune may befall him, few will be found to envy him or carp at it."

Subscribing to all the foregoing, we have to add that Mr. Corbett is by temperament and education a conservative, and the last man in the world to be made the tool of wild fanatics.

The greatest events dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising. All great developments complete themselves in the world, and modestly wait in silence, priming themselves, and announcing themselves not at all. We must be sensitive and sensible, if we would see the beginnings and endings of great things.

Probable Release of Jeff Davis.

A Herald's Washington special, dated Sept. 14th, says:

"In a private dispatch I stated there was good reason to believe that in a few days Jeff Davis would be released on parole or bail. I received my information from a high official who possesses excellent facilities for learning the President's views and intentions on such subjects. The announcement created quite a flutter among politicians, and several very influential ones, favorable to the President's restoration policy, ventured to call on him to ascertain if the announcement was well founded."

They urged the President to defer any action in the matter until after the Fall elections, reminding him that he was already accused of sympathizing with rebels and abusing the pardoning power, and assuring him that the release of the leader of the rebellion at this time would be handled by the Radicals in the present campaign with powerful effect, and greatly impair the chances of the party now laboring to elect men to office who would support this, the President's policy. This I have on undoubted authority. The President replied that many distinguished gentlemen from both the North and South had appealed to him for the release of Davis, and presented several considerations which made a favorable impression on his mind why Davis should not be held longer in confinement."

He said to them, if from any fault of the Court or proper officers of the Government, Davis should not be brought to trial in October, he should not from any reason then known to him, deem it his duty to hold the prisoner for another term. In giving the friends of Davis this assurance he had not anticipated the action of the Court, and had not appointed any time for Davis's release, in the event of his not being tried. He declared that he had from the first desired to have Davis tried for treason, and has used such influence and authority as he possessed to have the trial take place at an early day, but that if there should be further delay in originating the trial, he believed that neither the interests of the country nor his duty demanded that he should keep Davis longer in custody."

He also stated that he was unable to perceive that the release of Davis, on parole or bail, would furnish the radicals with a valuable weapon, but that unnecessary delay in bringing him to trial, would approve of his being conditionally released. It is well understood in the general circles of the country that Davis will be tried at the October term, so that his release may be looked for soon after, but not till after that time.

On dit that Mr. Reed, one of Davis' counsel, had been authorized by the Attorney General to say to his client that the Government would reject his immediate release on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that Davis indignantly rejected the offer."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM WILD-GOOSE CHASE.—Wild-goose chase was a term used to express a sort of racing on horseback, formerly practiced, resembling the flying of wild geese: those birds generally go in train, one after another, not in confused flocks as other birds do. In this sort of race the two horses, after running 12-score yards, had liberty, which horse soever could get the lead, to take what ground the jockey pleased, the hindmost horse being bound to follow him within a certain distance agreed on in the article of the race, and whichever rider could distance the other, was long in common use. This sort of racing was a favorite amusement of good horses, when two such were matched together; for in this case neither was able to distance the other till they were both ready to sink under their riders; and often two very good horses were both spoiled, and the winner forced to be drawn at all. The chief of this sort of racing was brought in the method now in use of only running over a certain quantity of ground, and determining the plate or wager by coming in first at the winning post. The phrase "wild-goose chase" is now employed to denote a fruitless attempt, or a business undertaken with little probability of success.

GOODNESS MEAN.—How many good men there are who, in truth are well nigh good for nothing! In negative virtue they are not wanting, but of aggressive force they have none. They wish well and speak favorably of all meritorious undertakings. Their indications are of a nature to encourage us to abound in every good work, and what are their easy go softly" temperance, it is a serious question, indeed, whether or not such a negative conscience as rules people of the above named class deserves to be respected as a wholesome Christian. Abstinence from the use of all evil is, of course, a virtue in itself, and what are styled the passive virtues, such as patience, forbearance and resignation, are of inestimable value. Yet these of themselves cannot give completeness to Christian character, however essential they may be in its integral composition.

THE Toronto Leader, in commenting on the revived Fenian agitation, says of the Provincial system of Lake defense that they have now on Lake Ontario and Erie some six or seven gunboats, whose service in a crisis would be of no mean character. The arrangements under which the Fenian Government own the boats; the Imperial Government man and works them. There is at the present moment almost a complete chain of boats upon Lake Erie. Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence are not strongly garrisoned with regular troops, but a full regiment is expected at once, and a battery of artillery will be stationed there. The Canadians say the first Fenian invasion took them by surprise; the next one they will be prepared for.

IT WOULDN'T COME.—Two young ladies, in the northern portion of this county, recently played off a practical joke upon a young man, in return for one in kind, which wasn't bad. They filled up a churn and politely requested him to assist them in their labors. He very gallantly acceded to their demand upon his services, and commenced churning with great energy. After laboring most assiduously for about three hours—big drops of sweat all the while rolling down his flushed cheeks—and finding he could not "make it come," the idea dawned on him that he had been "sold."

He ceased operations, opened the churn, he looked in, smelt, and found out that he had looked in, smelt, and found out that he had butter milk. About that time might have been seen a young gentleman, in his shirt sleeves, with wrinkled brow and flashing eyes, rushing furiously out of the house, churning hand, and hurling it down the river's bank that churn will probably be picked up some where in the cow counties.—Pumas County Union.

Read the advertisements in this week's issue, and learn where you can trade to advantage.

Arrest of Mat Bledsoe.

On Monday night last it became known to Marshal Banks and Deputy Sheriff Reams that Mat Bledsoe, one of the escaped convicts from Salem, was in town, and also that he was going out on the stage to Yreka the next morning. Banks and Reams consulted as to the best mode of arresting the criminal, and it was decided that the most favorable point for their enterprise—the time while the stage passengers were at breakfast. They accordingly procured a buggy and started from town about two o'clock in the morning. At Phoenix they turned off the main stage road so as not to arouse the curiosity of the hostler at the way station. When at Ashland the landlord was acquainted with their errand and instructed to bring the officers word as to the manner in which the guests were seated at the breakfast table, while they retired into the second story of the building to watch Bledsoe as he got out of the stage. When seated at breakfast the officers stepped in to the dining room, where the first words that gave indication of danger to the criminal was "Bledsoe, throw your hands up," and he turned his head only to see the muzzle of a shot gun leveled directly at his head by Marshal Banks, while in less time than we write Deputy Sheriff Reams had his hands behind him, bound by a pair of patent handcuffs. He was then led into the dining room where he was seated and carried to a lounge, but soon recovered and went back and ate a hearty breakfast. The party, after breakfast, came to Jacksonville, and on Wednesday morning Marshal Banks started with the prisoner for Salem.

Bledsoe conversed quite freely of his escape and trials for a few days afterwards. The escape of the convicts as related by him and the published accounts, do not differ in the main. He says that the plot to escape had been on foot for about four weeks, but that he never gave his consent to it until the Sunday before he broke out on Monday. After breaking through the guards, and while raising the bar of the brush, he was shot at the second fire, in the left thigh. The third shot killed Wright. The distance from the prison gate to the bench was about 350 yards. He eluded Warden Alden by various turns and zig-zags, and noticing that his leg was bleeding very badly, he stopped and bound it up with a piece of a sock, which was then used to hold the cloth from the leg of his trousers. He got about four miles from town that night, and stopped not able to walk. He heard the alarm bells very distinctly, and one man rode within twenty feet of him. He gives this man's name as Kinney. When the moon had gone down he crawled to a farm house and got a piece of a sock, which was then used to hold the cloth from the leg of his trousers. He got about four miles from town that night, and stopped not able to walk. He heard the alarm bells very distinctly, and one man rode within twenty feet of him. He gives this man's name as Kinney. When the moon had gone down he crawled to a farm house and got a piece of a sock, which was then used to hold the cloth from the leg of his trousers. He got about four miles from town that night, and stopped not able to walk. He heard the alarm bells very distinctly, and one man rode within twenty feet of him. He gives this man's name as Kinney.

WHEAT ON THE RISE.—The failure of the wheat crop in several of the Eastern and Western States, as well as in England, France, Germany and Italy, has already advanced the price of wheat in the San Francisco market. The demand for wheat and flour for Great Britain has already been very heavy, and late advices lead us to believe the future demand will be much larger. The Atlantic States give us credit for producing the best wheat in the world. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans have already received considerable of our grain and they want more. Exports for last week were over 82,000 sacks of wheat, embracing one cargo for China, one to New Zealand, one to Melbourne, two to New York and two to Liverpool. The Bulletin estimates the quantity of wheat now on our market from 300,000 to 600,000 sacks. The Bulletin says: This year, we of California come fairly into the field as grain growers for the first time, and by the results of the weather of England our farmers will profit largely. The only drawback at present is the rates asked for freights—50 to 55 shillings a ton was the rate asked a month ago for wheat, and since the latest news has come, 70 shillings in an exceptional case has been given for an outsider, though 71 and 6 pence is about the highest figure ever paid for wheat to Liverpool at any time. Each farmer must decide for himself what course he will take—whether to hold or sell. He may rest assured that England will have to buy 20,000,000 quarters (a quarter is a quarter of a ton, or eight bushels) from somewhere, and unless the north of Europe and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Black Sea have had a most remarkable harvest, prices will at least be sustained. He must also take into consideration that freights are now nearly at the highest known rate, and judging by precedent, are more likely to fall below the high sum asked from the above; and every shilling saved from the grower owners is 25 cents gained by the consumer. Lastly, he should bear in mind that this year wherever there is grain there will be ships.—Weekly Appeal.

A GERMAN driving his horse very rapidly over one of the bridges near Cincinnati knocked down and injured the bridge-tender, for which he was fined five dollars. He left the court exclaiming: "Mine Cot! Mine Cot! five dollars for buffing a bridge-tender!"

THE late campaign in Louisiana, a party of Confederates, marching through a swamp, were ordered to form two deep. A corporal immediately exclaimed, "I'm too deep already; I'm up to the middle!"

Constitutional.

The best abused and worst used institution in the United States except perhaps the President, is the Constitution. It is more talked of, and written about, and less understood, than any other thing in the land. For nearly eighty years it has been discussed, and re-discussed, by politicians, statesmen, and lawyers, and yet very few have been able to agree as to its real meaning on all points. Probably not three men in a thousand in the United States have ever read the Constitution through even once, yet every one of a thousand politicians, except three, off-hand the most abstruse of Constitutional problems. The politician who cannot for his life tell at what time the Constitution was adopted, who cannot even tell the number of States in the Union, assumes to know all about the Constitution, and to be able to expound its most hidden meanings. On every occasion, from the discussion of a dog law to the consideration of a war with Great Britain, the Constitution is juggled forth, and held up for the mystification or reverence of the crowd. When a ward politician gets cornered in the argument, he commences to talk of the Constitution, satisfied, no doubt that his hearers know nothing about its provisions, and certain that he does not. One set of politicians profess to adore the Constitution; another set does not care to conceal its contempt for it; another too little. One preaches treason and regard for the Constitution in alternate breaths; obviates the Constitution, and follows up the reprehension with reproaches for those who were traitors to it. One class would make us believe that the Constitution is so wise and perfect that it should not be altered; another that it is of so little importance it should not be regarded. And among them all, the Constitution is a very much abused, and very little understood institution. The real truth is that the Constitution is neither perfect nor wise. It contains defects—and grave ones—which have existed from the commencement. The framers of that document were not far-seeing enough to comprehend the future of the Nation which it was to govern, and which even more theoretical than practical in their ideas. Yet with all its inherent defects, the Constitution, as it is, should be rigidly adhered to, until it is changed and made better; and those changes should be made in the manner provided by itself, and in no other way. The Constitution is the chart of our liberties—our real Government. We cannot safely disregard the least portion of it. We may change it as we will—or even abolish it altogether; but so long as it exists we must live up to every letter of it, by trampling upon any of its provisions; we cannot make up for any of its defects by willfully disregarding the least portion of its letter or spirit. If we attempt to do so, we commence at once to overthrow republican government. What between over-strained professions of holy regard for the Constitution as it is, and opposition to any change, on the one hand, and undisguised contempt for the Constitutional obligations and requirements on the other, the work of Jefferson, Madison & Co., is in a fair way to be brought to grief. Those who scoff at the Constitution are really no more the enemies of free government, than are those hypocrites who profess such a holy devotion for the instrument that they would not have one of its words changed. There is such a thing as strangling the Nation by keeping it tied down to past ideas, as well as dashing it to pieces by rushing too fast upon dangerous places.—S. P. Call

EUGENIE.—The Empress Eugenie has placed the chateau of Longchamps at the disposal of the authorities of Lyons, as a convalescent hospital for cholera patients. A Paris correspondent writes: At Nancy as at Amiens, the Empress was found to be at an early hour by the bedside of the hospital patients in the orphan asylum, and in the house of correction for juvenile offenders. She crossed on foot a populous quarter of the city, followed by a crowd who called her saint, and several of the poorest of the people in their excitement actually tore her muslin dress. The shreds were picked up and eagerly struggled for. The Empress smilingly permitted this destruction of her dress. At the juvenile reformatory the little prisoners sobbed as they listened to her words of encouragement, and it is said the impression made by her touching kindness has been most beneficial. At the hospital the physicians in attendance, perceiving her evident fatigue, took her by a short cut, thus avoiding several yards. When the Empress arrived at the door she felt convinced that she had not seen the whole of the hospital, and questioning the first physician, made him take her back through the wards she had just visited.

WHY EASTERN CAPITALISTS HESITATE.—An extract from a letter written in New York will explain why Eastern capitalists hesitate to invest in the mines in this country: "The claim-jumping, black-mailing, and other extortionate proceedings that characterize California mining districts, have rendered them so thoroughly obnoxious in this market (New York) that capitalists as a general thing will not look at any project, whatever. For the same reason interests in paying mines find no buyers, for it is very natural that when rascality prevails, to so large an extent, there is no safety. The best mine may be ruined by fraud."

JOSEPH C. Butler and Lewis Worthington, wealthy Protestant gentlemen of Cincinnati, have lately purchased the United States Marine Hospital for \$75,500, and presented it in fee simple to the Sisters of Charity of that city. The building cost the government about \$300,000.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Printing business. A youth between 14 and 16 years of age, who can read and write, and come well recommended, will hear of a situation on applying at this office.

Shall We Have a Woolen Mill?

This proposition has been talked of for a year or more. When shall a decisive movement be made? The Pioneer Woolen Mill of Oregon was started in 1857, and from that day to this it has been a continued success. The second mill on the coast was established at San Francisco in 1859, and has been followed by three or four other enterprises of the kind, all of them successful. In the Willamette valley four woolen mills are in successful operation at this date, and pay their stockholders large dividends on the money invested. Indeed every enterprise of the kind on this coast has been eminently successful. Manufacturing goods of a quality far superior to those which we have been supplied from the East, they have always found a ready and lucrative market, and have been compelled to constantly enlarge their buildings, add to their machinery and increase the number of their employees. In addition to the establishments already referred to, we learn that factories are about to be established at Sacramento and Marysville, California. Shall Walla Walla, with a locality second to none on the coast for this branch of business, remain indifferent to the importance of the subject and quietly permit other towns to outstrip her in so important a race? Our position in regard to the supply of wool, proximity to the market, healthfulness of climate, etc., cannot be excelled. The mining districts of Idaho and Montana are all to be supplied with woollen goods manufactured on the Pacific coast, and our position is such that these supplies must either be furnished by us, or freighted through our town, drawn from other sources. We have thus every inducement to engage in this productive branch of industry, and all that is necessary is for some man of means to take the lead. One or two of our citizens have carried embryo woolen mills in their pockets, in the form of articles of agreement, for the last year, but have advanced no farther. An exchange, discussing this very subject, says if one man commits a sin by hiding a light under a bush, another is certainly guilty of criminal negligence by permitting an important public enterprise to smother either in his pocket or in his brain. It is estimated that a capital of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 would be sufficient to set a woolen mill in operation in this city. Three or four firms have expressed their willingness to subscribe \$10,000 each toward the stock of the company, but extreme diffidence prevents each from heading the list. With such a commencement the entire amount of capital stock would soon be taken in smaller sums and adequate means furnished to carry out the enterprise. There are special reasons why our citizens should devote their attention and apply a portion of their means in this direction. Each one of us, as we have already said, that we must rely in if our wholesale trade diminishes, or teams and stages cease to throng our streets, the remedy must be the creation of wealth by the employment of steam engines and workmen for manufacturing purposes. By a combination of capital in joint-stock associations a woolen mill and other branches of manufacture could readily be started by our citizens. By a united and energetic effort in this direction, persistently followed for a few years, we should be enabled to double the population of the town and to increase in proportion the aggregate value of our real estate. If half a dozen of these citizens who have already talked of a woolen mill will meet and resolve to carry out the enterprise we will have the first production of their looms on exhibition at the next County Fair.

Liquor Inspection.—Under the revenue law passed at the last session of Congress, all the liquors in store are required to be inspected and branded by the U. S. Inspector. Mr. J. D. Lamon, Inspector for this District, has been engaged in this duty for several days past, and we believe has completed the work of inspecting and branding all the liquor now in store at Walla Walla. In this connection we hear complaints of the high charge exacted for inspection—10 cents per gallon. On referring to the law, we find that the District Collector is authorized to fix the compensation of inspectors, and on applying to Mr. Lamon, he exhibited to us a letter of instructions from Hon. Philip D. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, in which he is authorized and instructed to charge 10 cents for each and every gallon inspected. Considering that inspector can inspect three or four thousand gallons per day, the charge is certainly exorbitant. Congress never intended that inspectors should be compensated at the rate of three or four hundred dollars per day, and if the matter is referred to the Department, we doubt not the proper correction will be made. In the meantime no blame whatever can attach to the Inspector, who is carrying out his instructions, to disobey which would render him liable to removal from office. In fixing the rate of compensation, we presume Mr. Moore acted hastily and without realizing what an onerous tax he was imposing upon dealers in liquors. At a time when the country is groaning under a load of taxation such as never before was borne by any people, it should be the constant study of officials to lighten the public burden, and acting in this spirit the Collector should direct that at least one-half of the amount charged for inspecting liquors be refunded.

MILTON MILL.—This mill, situated on the Touchet, six miles above Walla mill, which has been course of erection during the past summer, was completed and commenced running about ten days ago. Messrs D. Locke & Co. are the proprietors. We are told by Capt. Williams, the builder, that the mill is in all respects equal to Mr. J. T. Reese's mill in this city, being finely finished and having all the modern improvements for cleaning, bolting, etc. It is turning out from sixty to seventy barrels of flour per day from two runs of burr, which is pronounced by judges equal to any manufactured in the country. The mill cost \$10,000, and its completion will add wealth to the Valley.

The October Elections.

The S. F. Call sums up the result of the October election, and adduces figures to show that the radicals instead of gaining have lost ground. It is true that the radicals have obtained control of the Union organization and that in the late elections they succeeded in routing their opponents. But notwithstanding this triumph, the result shows the unfeeling effects of radical influence on the Union party. Though the contest was narrowed down to a struggle between democrats and Unionists, the Union majorities have decreased. In Pennsylvania, the Union candidate for Governor beats his opponent by only about 15,000 votes—Lincoln carried the State by over 20,000 majority. Indiana has given a small Union majority; Lincoln carried the State by over 20,000. In Iowa, the largest Union majority claimed is 35,000; the State gave Lincoln 40,000. In the first Ohio (Cincinnati) District, Eggleston beat Pendleton only 900 votes; at the previous election Eggleston's majority was over 2400—a great falling off. In the Second District, Hayes was elected by 2600 majority; last election his majority was over 3000. Schenck's majority in the Third District is 1500; last election it was over 2750. In the Third Indiana District the Union candidate was elected by only 500 majority; last election his majority was 850. In the Eighth, the majority of Orth (Union) was only 300; last election it was nearly 1200. It appears also that the democrats have gained one Congressman in Indiana, and one in Ohio. In nearly all quarters, so far as heard from, there has been a considerable falling off in the Union majorities, and this in face of the fact that, by force of circumstances, the people were compelled, in most instances, to choose between men who were true to the country during the war, and those who sympathized with the rebellion. This result proves conclusively that radical influences are weakening the Union party, but it does not prove that a majority of the people favor the principles of Thad. Stevens' radicalism. Thousands and thousands of people, whose detestation of radicalism is but little less than their detestation of treason, have voted for the Union candidates. In this view of the situation, it will not do for the radicals to press their ideas too far, for if they do, the results of the late election show that they will impel the Union party to ruin. If the radicals attempt to play false with the people by continuing to oppose the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional rights, the people will remorsefully hurl them from power. The people voted for the restoration of the Union, and not for the radical ideas of which Stevens, Sumner, Boutwell and Kelly, are the exponents. The latter were and are now opposed to a restored Union, but if they do not compromise with the people and aid in the work of restoration, we unto them, for the people will have no mercy upon them.

Express Business.—We hear frequent complaints of the manner in which the express business is conducted by the resident agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. As illustrating the nature of these complaints, we may mention the case of a gentleman who had a package of gold dust which was allowed to remain in the express office some two months, undelivered, notwithstanding the gentleman's place of business was well known and he was in the habit of visiting the office almost daily. In another instance a package of goods, required for immediate use, was allowed to lay in the office for full six weeks, the party for whom it was intended thereby sustaining a serious loss. In this last instance the agent, by way of reparation, offered to remit the express charges! There is a number of other cases that we could cite, all going to show gross negligence on the part of the agent and an utter disregard of the interests of his employers. In thus writing we have but one purpose to subserve—that of securing a reform in the management of the affairs of the office. The agent understands the business, and as it is disposed he could gain friends instead of making enemies. Let him remember that an express office is intended to be a public accommodation, and that when it ceases to be a convenience it is little better than a nuisance.

Payno.—We judge that the Ruckie & Thomas Road across the Blue mountains is becoming a paying institution, as it is said the mill receipts average from one to two thousand dollars per month. Nearly all the travel, both from Walla and Umatilla, is now going by that route, and a constant stream of wagons, pack-trains, carriages, buggies and horsemen is daily passing over the road. The Warm Springs House, which also belongs to the Company, has been constantly crowded with guests all the season, and at the prices charged—\$1 per meal—must materially increase their income. Travelers state that the road now appears to be in a finished condition—all concurring in the opinion that it is one of the best mountain roads on the coast—but men are kept constantly employed at repairing and improving it. The Company expended an immense sum in building the road and certainly deserve all the success they may meet with.

For Blackfoot.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the somewhat discouraging reports brought down by miners, several pack trains are now loading at points on the river for Blackfoot. The rates of freight, rule high. Ballard's train started last week from Walla, with a cargo of general merchandise, at thirty-eight cents freight.

New Host and Hostess.—Everybody's friend, Ben. Hayward and his estimable lady, have lately taken charge of the Warm Springs House on the Blue mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Clute, the former host and hostess, whose kindly courtesies will long be remembered by their guests, we understand will start ere long for Salt Lake, to make that place their future home.

From Kootenai.

WILD HORSE CREEK, B. C., Oct. 14, 1866. Ed. STATESMAN.—Since I last wrote to you we have been getting a few more additions of Mongolians, and some more trains have arrived, which will assist us materially for the winter; but a great many of the Chinese are leaving for your place and other points, with the intention of wintering. They fear that there will be a scarcity of "Hay" here. We have used none but Walla Walla flour here this season, (Wait's and Reese's) and I assure you we hear no more about Oregon "Standard" or "Magnolia," for so far as we are concerned these brands are played out. I think that next season Walla Walla will have to supply about one thousand or fifteen hundred people in this camp with flour.

There are a great many people passing through and leaving here for the great valley of the Saskatchewan. I see by the Toronto (Canada) Globe they have made some grand strikes there, and I have no doubt that there will be a big rush there from the border States, Canada and Blackfoot. It will be "bully" for Walla Walla, as you will have to supply, for a time, the flour and bacon. Some parties have gone there from here who intend to return with the news this fall, of which you will be advised.

The big shaft is in good working order now and will be down in about two weeks. I assure you, you would be astonished if you could see the machinery. It does great credit to the gentlemen (Messrs. Angel and Woods) who put it up. We had an election here on the 5th, which was very warmly contested, to elect a member to the Colonial legislature for this district. The candidates here were Jas. W. Galbreath and John Duncan. Galbreath beat his opponent by a large majority. We had only three days notice of the election and consequently were not well prepared. Our candidates had a poor chance in the district, for the people of Big Bend did not know who our candidates were and we knew nothing about theirs; but I think the whole thing was a grand "bluff," for the purpose of electing a Government man and pulling the wool over the eyes of the people.

A young man named Benj. F. Hathaway, who came here with a pack train, was accidentally shot here the other day. He was lying with the train at Galbreath's Ferry; went down to the river for a bucket of water; had a pistol on his belt in an open scabbard and the hammer down on the cap. While in the act of dipping the water his pistol fell out on a rock and exploded, killing him instantly. The ball passed through his heart. Judge Gagan held an inquest. Verdict—death accidental. Deceased will be buried to-day. I am in haste and you will hear from me soon again. Yours, S. T.

THE GREAT GREENBACK ROBBERY.—One of the robbers who stole the fifty thousand dollars from Major Glenn at Fort Boise was arrested in this city on Wednesday afternoon, by Sheriff Seitel. It appears that there was more than one person concerned in the robbery, and that the parties implicated thus far are all soldiers belonging to the 14th infantry, stationed at Fort Boise. The particulars as we get them are that one of the robbers was arrested at Boise and gave information that the man who was arrested in the robbery, and who stole the money, was in the city. Upon receiving this information, Mr. Griffith, one of the road superintendents, started on horseback in pursuit of the stage. He overtook it at Warm Springs, and came on to this place in advance; gave the officers information and had the man arrested immediately on the arrival of the stage. The man, who gives his name as O'Neil, denied the charge, but after taking him to prison the officers searched his person and found one thousand dollars in new one hundred dollar bills sewn in the back of his pantaloons. Subsequently Marshal Tompkins found six hundred dollars more in the sink in the prisoner's cell. He has since then given his name as Mullan, and assumed a number of other aliases. We learn to-day that he has confessed being a party to the robbery, but says he was confined in the guard house at the time that the treasure-box was stolen, and only became a party by receiving a share of the stolen money. He also states that he buried the balance of the money with which he started somewhere on the road between here and Boise. The officers appear to be fast upon the scent and the probability now is that the most of the stolen money will soon be recovered. About nineteen hundred dollars in all have been traced to the prisoner.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES.—Notwithstanding a large number of new buildings have been erected within the last six months, there is still a great scarcity of houses, both for residences and business purposes. On Main street there is not a single vacant tenement, and parties who desire to engage in business are compelled to take up with some out-of-the-way locality. In the matter of houses for residences, they are not to be had, and stores of persons who desire to make their homes here are compelled to go elsewhere on account of the scarcity of houses. We have already suggested that it would be well if our men of means would invest a portion of their surplus funds in the erection of buildings to be rented at a reasonable figure. Such an investment would pay, and at the same time tend to enhance the general prosperity. If any thing were required to prove the substantial character of our town, we have it in this demand for buildings at a time when other towns are complaining of "dull times," and the words "To Let," meet the eye at every turn. In this respect, at least, we have escaped the general depression, and although business is not so good as it might be, still we have the consolation of knowing that we are better off than our neighbors.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue, under the heading of "Revenue Matters," an error occurred in the date. It should have been Oct. 1, 1866, as the law in regard to stamping canned fruits, etc., takes effect on that date.

RAIN.—Heavy showers of rain fell here on Wednesday and Thursday nights. Quite enough to moisten the ground, and perhaps too much for the farmers who have not yet thrashed their grain.

ABANDONED.—The Oregon Legislature adjourned on Saturday of last week, after a session of forty days.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

Dates to October 16th. MOSBY REPORT. New York, Oct. 16.—The Post's money article says gold is lower to-day, partly in consequence of a desire to realize, on the part of weak holders, but chiefly because of the report that Government was about to sell, or was actually selling. The price has gone down, but closed with an upward tendency. The loan market is rather more active, but with an abundant supply. Rates are unchanged. Call loans range at 5 to 6 per cent. discount. Stocks are dull. Government securities quiet and no disposition to sell.

Buffalo, Oct. 16.—The Commercial of this city has intelligence that the Fenians organized an attempt to cross the Niagara river at Lewiston on Saturday, to burn the village of Queens-town and blow up Brock's Monument, but were prevented by information that the Canadians were ready to receive them. The whole thing is doubtless a canard.

Quebec, Oct. 16.—At a public meeting called to devise means for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, \$15,000 was subscribed. The number of lives lost was six, and the number of houses burned, two thousand three hundred. Nearly twenty thousand people are without shelter; the weather is, however, very favorable.

New York, Oct. 16.—The steamer Scotia brings the following news: A Florence dispatch says the following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy. The frontiers to be added to Italy, are those which constituted the frontiers of Venetia while under Austrian rule.

The amount of debt assumed by Italy is thirty-five millions of florins, payable in eleven instalments in twenty-three months. Venetia is transferred to Italy with its assets and liabilities. Its assets are three millions five hundred thousand, and its liabilities sixty-three million florins. Until further arrangements, the revenues of the railroad north and south of the Alps, will be allowed to accumulate to serve as the basis for a valuation. Measures are to be taken to separate the net work of the railways and complete the construction of the Venetian railways. The Austrians are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality if they desire to do so. All objects of art, as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly existed between Austria and Sardinia will again come in force for a year, during which political arrangements can be concluded. Private property belonging to Italian persons which has been sequestered by the Italian Government is to be restored with reserves of rights of the State for one-third. A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offences, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 16. P. M.—A second break is reported to-night about thirty miles west of Julesburg. It is said the line is destroyed by Indians for about 8 miles. The trouble is undoubtedly quite severe. The Indians seem to have left after destroying the line. We shall run a messenger over the break. The weather here and east as far as we can learn, is cold and stormy.

A contract of much importance to San Francisco and to the commerce of the north Pacific, signed and closed yesterday. It is for the construction of a dock in Hunter's Bay, on the Point, on the low neck of the island, with an area of about 10 acres at the eastern end and a north street tract. The point is about four miles southward from the City Hall, and men familiar with dry docks, express the opinion that it is admirably suited for the purpose, and are astonished that a dock has not been built before. The parties to construct it are a wealthy capitalist, including some of the leading capitalists and representatives of the State who are to own the dock. It is to be the longest stone dock in the world. The price for the same is \$250,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The trial of Charles P. Duane is progressing in the 12th District Court.

Notice to the Public.

IN an advertisement signed by Sheriff Seitel, charging me with stealing and killing his cattle, which is a wilful and malicious slander. I never having seen Barker's cattle or any one of them to my knowledge, and I deny that any of my employees ever told Barker that I had killed cattle as alleged in said advertisement. The facts of the case are as follows: In the spring of 1865, I bought of John Ladd, of Grand Ronde Valley, a black ox, for which I paid him \$80, which ox, as stated by Ladd, had been running on the fall of '65. I killed the ox and mailed the hide to the side of my barn where it has been ever since and is now. About the 1st of Sept. last, Barker came along and seeing the hide, claimed that it came off of his ox which he had lost in that neighborhood. Presuming Mr. B. to be a gentleman, I explained the case fully—showed him the bill of sale—told him I had killed the ox, and told him Mr. Ladd was a responsible man, and if the ox was really his, he could, with my testimony, get his pay from Ladd. Upon my explaining all, Barker then goes on to say he had had luck, lost a great deal of money in the upper country—thought he had a good thing on me, and wanted me to pay him something to drop it. I then thought he was an old wretch and a villain, and judged everybody else by himself, and I plainly told him so, and ordered him out of my premises. He then accused me of killing his cattle and that he would make me trouble. On the 12th of Oct. inst., my attention was called to this advertisement while in Portland, and I immediately came over to Vancouver and insert this notice. I intend to get affidavits and have them published, in order to clear myself of all suspicion in this matter, and as the proper time will attend to Mr. Barker as by law he is made and provided. J. D. CRAWFORD. Umatilla, Oct. 14, 1866.

Selling Off to Close!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DECIDED TO close his present STOCK OF GOODS, Consisting of a large assortment of the best quality of GROCERIES! DRY GOODS, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Iron, Wooden Ware, Crockery, &c.

All of which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY! Persons wishing to furnish their Winter Supplies, can save money by purchasing at the Store of J. C. ISAACS.

FURNITURE!

A good assortment of FURNITURE selling off at greatly reduced prices. 45-47

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH & GERMAN. MRS. J. BAUER respectfully informs the public, that she is prepared to Teach the French and German Languages. Also, to give Lessons in FINE NEEDLE WORK of every description. Terms moderate. For particulars, enquire at the residence next to the M. E. Church. JAMES McADIFF, Cony. Treasurer. Walla Walla, Oct. 25, 1866. 45-8m

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE TO THE ATLANTIC States, my business will be attended to by my wife at home, or H. PARKER, Esq., Walla Walla. TREES AND PLANTS! I have in the Nursery some FIFTY THOUSAND Choice Trees and Plants. Also, a select assortment of Garden Seeds. Warranted pure and fresh, which will be sold low. Nursery & Seed Department. The Nursery and Seed Department will be left in charge of a very reliable and careful man. Parties can depend upon having their orders filled promptly and reliably. Letters can be addressed to PHILIP RITZ, Walla Walla, 45-8m

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANTS.

R. H. Bacon and W. W. Thompson, Plaintiffs, vs. E. Hughes, T. Lynch, P. Donahue, J. Doe, R. Roe, and John Jones, Defendants. In the Justice's Court, H. O. Adams, Justice, Lewiston, Precinct, I. T. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES of the Territory of Idaho—To the above named Defendants, whose true names are unknown, (with the exception of E. Hughes and T. Lynch,) and each of them you are hereby summoned to be and appear before me, at my Office, in the town of Lewiston, County of Nez Perce, on the 30th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer the complaint of the above named Plaintiffs for a failure to pay them a certain demand—to-wit: \$32.00 in Gold Coin, on account for Merchandise, and had at Plaintiffs' in Lewiston, or that judgment for said amount, together with costs, will be taken against said Defendants, unless they fail to appear and answer. To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1866. H. O. ADAMS, J. P.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

THE FACTS ARE Frank & Wertheimer

are receiving the best stock of goods ever offered in Walla Walla; besides one of the firm is still in San Francisco purchasing Goods for the Fall and Winter Trade. We call the attention of ladies to our stock of DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, Cloaks and Hats, Boots and Shoes, GROCERIES of all kinds, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints and Oils, WINDOW GLASS TOBACCO AND CIGARS, of the Choicest Brands, HARDWARE, Nails of all kinds, Mining Picks, Shovels, &c. We invite Folks in the country and adjoining counties to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We respectfully announce to the public that we sell the above goods Cheaper than any other House IN THIS UPPER COUNTRY, FOR CASH. We return our thanks to our patrons for past patronage and ask a continuance of the same. All kinds of Grain and Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. Customers of our being so highly engaged in unpacking goods that we could not send a detailed account of the articles on hand, but promise to do so more fully next week. Frank & Wertheimer. NEXT DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Oct. 19, 1866. 44-4f.

PIONEER GIGAR AND VARIETY STORE

1856. 1866. J. BAUER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a large and well-selected stock of goods, consisting of Havana and Domestic Cigars, Choice Brands of Virginia Tobaccos, PLAYING CARDS of all kinds, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, PATENT BIER PIPES, Westenhelm & Son's & Barnes & Son's CELEBRATED CUTLERY, Musical Instruments, WALKING GAMES and WILLOWWARE, A Complete Assortment of Hunting AND FISHING TACKLE, LADIES' SACHELS, Ladies' Travelling Bags, ALBUMS, Ladies' Companions, M. NEYTS, all sizes, Candies, a Fine Assortment, I would call attention to the well-selected Stock of FANCY GOODS, suitable as presents for the coming Holidays, for young and old.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the under-lying interest in the firm of D. H. FERGUSON & CO., Colville, Steven Co., W. T., To Jos. Oppenheimer and Henry Gogginson. 33-4m ISAAC KAUFMAN.

NOTICE.

A CERTAIN N. WEISE, WHO WAS TEMPORARILY in my office, has not only sold my name in business transactions, which he has no right to do. Beware of him, for he will not carry off his stock. 8-1310-08. 41-3

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM SAW MILL, KNOWN as Starr & Co. Mill, at Assotin, Fifteen miles from Lewiston. This Mill is now doing a good trade, cutting from Six to Eight Thousand Feet of lumber per day. Half or the whole of this Mill can be bought on liberal terms, and payment may be made for the same in installments. 32 feet of stock connected with the Mill consists of 32 large Wagons, built for carrying 6000. Tools of every description for carrying on the Lumber Business, are connected with the Mill. The reason for selling out is on account of health and going to the States. Please address, E. A. STARR & CO., Lewiston, I. T., or L. M. STARR, Portland, Oregon. 29-3m

FARM FOR SALE FOR \$1000.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FARM, situated 1 mile on the Walla Walla River, on the Walla Walla River, for sale for \$1000. The Farm is divided land, and contains 180 acres; eight-five acres under cultivation; is nearly all level, has two dwelling houses on it, with stables and out-houses convenient. About 40 acres of the best of cultivated land is well timbered. The outside range is considered the best in the country for stock, and is well watered. For further information, apply to the undersigned. [39-15]

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE!

FOR SALE. A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE—One of the most desirable dwellings in the city of Walla Walla, with out houses and all the conveniences necessary to a comfortable home, is offered for sale at a great bargain. If desired, an arrangement can be made for one-half the purchase money to remain on interest at one per cent. per month. For further particulars, enquire of W. H. NEWELL, 41-4f

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will sell at Public Auction, on the 7th day of November, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Property, to-wit: taxes and costs of sale, on the said taxes are paid within sixty days. G. W. Reelman, Block F, Lots 3 & 4, \$3 00. Robert Lawler, Block G, Lot 7, \$2 00. G. W. Reelman, Block F, Lots 3 & 4, \$3 00. 28-7a W. J. TOMPKINS, City Marshal

PRICES LOW!

FOLLOW THE CROWD!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE STORE OF A. KYGER,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS; AMERICAN & ALL WOOL DELAINES; FIGURED & PLAIN ALPACAS, in colors; BLACK ALPACAS; BARRED & PLAIN PANNELS; WHITE PANNELS; BLACK DRESS SILKS; BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS; MERRIMAC & SPARGUES PRINTS; BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS; CASSIMERES; SATINETS; WOOL TWEEDS & JEANS; BELT RIBBONS & BELT BUCKLES; HATS & NOTIONS; GROCERIES; GLASSWARE, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' CLOAKS.

Groceries & Provisions!

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, HAMS, PORK, FISH, POTATOES, FRUIT & PLAINS, PICKLES, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, CHOICE LIQUORS AND WINES OF ALL KINDS.

Cigars and Tobacco!

OF THE FINEST BRANDS. Fancy Articles! IN ENDLESS VARIETY FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Patent Medicines!

OF ALL KINDS THAT ARE WORTHY OF USE.

Wheat, Oats & Barley,

AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

A. KYGER,

Corner of Second and Main streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

WALLA WALLA PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES, AND—

Crackers of all kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of CRACKERS, should call on our house going elsewhere, as I will sell them Cheaper than they can be Imported. As I have machinery for manufacturing them I can fill orders on short notice. A supply kept on hand. Bread, Cakes and Pills will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of the city. Customers as I please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread, cakes and pies made. The wagon will go round the city every morning and afternoon. Sep. 29, 1866

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A CERTAIN N. WEISE, WHO WAS TEMPORARILY in my office, has not only sold my name in business transactions, which he has no right to do. Beware of him, for he will not carry off his stock. 8-1310-08. 41-3

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

TRAVELERS AND FARMERS.—LOOK FOR JOSEPH HANCOCK'S Livery and Feed Stable, Corner of Main and Fifth streets, Walla Walla, W. T., where you can get your Horses Kept Cheaper! than any other Stable in the city. Horses kept to Hay and Grain, per night, 25¢. Horses kept to Hay, per month, \$1.50. Horses Retailed, per month, \$1.50. BALED HAY for sale.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE!

Also, SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE. Travelers and Farmers, you will find every accommodation at this Stable. A good Shod and Yarn for Wagons. Give Hancock a call, and satisfy yourself of the fact that it is THE BEST STABLE in the city. JOSEPH HANCOCK, Proprietor, Walla Walla, Sept. 5, 1866. 207

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM SAW MILL, KNOWN as Starr & Co. Mill, at Assotin, Fifteen miles from Lewiston. This Mill is now doing a good trade, cutting from Six to Eight Thousand Feet of lumber per day. Half or the whole of this Mill can be bought on liberal terms, and payment may be made for the same in installments. 32 feet of stock connected with the Mill consists of 32 large Wagons, built for carrying 6000. Tools of every description for carrying on the Lumber Business, are connected with the Mill. The reason for selling out is on account of health and going to the States. Please address, E. A. STARR & CO., Lewiston, I. T., or L. M. STARR, Portland, Oregon. 29-3m

FARM FOR SALE FOR \$1000.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FARM, situated 1 mile on the Walla Walla River, on the Walla Walla River, for sale for \$1000. The Farm is divided land, and contains 180 acres; eight-five acres under cultivation; is nearly all level, has two dwelling houses on it, with stables and out-houses convenient. About 40 acres of the best of cultivated land is well timbered. The outside range is considered the best in the country for stock, and is well watered. For further information, apply to the undersigned. [39-15]

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE!

FOR SALE. A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE—One of the most desirable dwellings in the city of Walla Walla, with out houses and all the conveniences necessary to a comfortable home, is offered for sale at a great bargain. If desired, an arrangement can be made for one-half the purchase money to remain on interest at one per cent. per month. For further particulars, enquire of W. H. NEWELL, 41-4f

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will sell at Public Auction, on the 7th day of November, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Property, to-wit: taxes and costs of sale, on the said taxes are paid within sixty days. G. W. Reelman, Block F, Lots 3 & 4, \$3 00. Robert Lawler, Block G, Lot 7, \$2 00. G. W. Reelman, Block F, Lots 3 & 4, \$3 00. 28-7a W. J. TOMPKINS, City Marshal

Walla Walla Statesman.

Money Market.
New York Gold Quotations.
Closing Oct. - It will be seen from his card...

Removal - Mr. Joseph Hellmuth is having a dwelling house removed this week from Main street to Birch street.

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TO PERSONS WHOSE HEALTH IS BROKEN DOWN...
DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

NEW STOCK!
LOUPE & DANNEBAUMN
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA.

HAVE REPIRTED THEIR STORE in a handsome manner, and have just received a NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

THE NORTH BRITISH
Mercantile Insurance Co.,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

The Rubber Clothing Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RUBBER CLOTHING, JEWELRY, ETC.,

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY AND Fancy Goods.
Crochet Hooks,
Wagon Covers,
Tobacco Pipes, etc.

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE
Have Removed from their store known as THE CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

GRAEFENBERG
Uterine Catholicon
It faithfully used according to directions, will cure every case of Diabetes, and greatly mitigate the troublesome effects caused by a relaxation of the outlet of the bladder.

WHOLESALE ROOM UP STAIRS.
From their long experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business, their advantages in buying and increased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S. BEANS are assured that they can do better for those who favor them with their patronage than any other house in the city.

NOTICE.
TO THE POSTMASTER AT WALLA WALLA.
W. T. S. I hereby forbid the delivering by you of any letter or letters addressed to me by any person or persons who have been removed.

PIONEER BATHING
AND
SHAVING SALOON.
Main street, opposite the "Empire Hotel."
Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

REDINGTON & CO'S
ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger,

STOP THAT COUGHING
COME IF YOU CAN'T, AND WE PITY YOU.
You have tried every remedy but the ONE that cures, by the increase of mucus, suppresses all other preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of costly compounds.

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption.

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
and with one second give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are acquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the cure of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup
PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
HAIR RESTORER!
THIS IS A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, which stands above comparison with any other article for the hair ever brought before the public.

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
are made from Fresh Fruits. Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and the best. USE NO OTHER.

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WHY WILL YOU DELAY!
We are sorry that there are persons who suffer on day by day, month after month, and year after year, when their friends and neighbors have been cured of the same malady that afflicts them. Now, it has been proved by substantial evidence that SCOTT'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will cure the worst cases of Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.; yet still there are those who neglect this sure and valuable remedy.

STAYED OR STOLEN.
A FINE LARGE CHESTNUT HORSE OR CHESTNUT BOAN HORSE, four years old, about 15 1/2 hands high; work makes a fine white harness; a dim brand S on one shoulder; one hoof partly white. Any person giving information of said horse will be liberally rewarded.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.
S. M. WAIT, Administrator of the Estate of BENJAMIN DAVIS, deceased, having filed his final account with said Court in the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., notice is hereby given that said account will be heard and determined on Wednesday, October 31, 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. KOHLHAUFF,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!
IF YOU WANT TO BUY
CLOTHING,
Hats, Boots and Shoes.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
DRY GOODS,
Fine Spring Dress Goods,
Latest Style Ladies' Hats,

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
LIQUORS AND TOBACCO
CHEAP FOR CASH, call at the store of N. & E. BROWN.

Hodge, Calef & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS,

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Agents for Oregon and W. T.,
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,

BAG FACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER has established himself in Walla Walla to MANUFACTURE BAGS of all descriptions. Also, to execute MACHINERY SEWING public patronage.

FARM & HOTEL
FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM AND HOTEL, situated on Wild Horse Creek, on the Thomas State Road.

J. H. BLEWETT,
County Auditor of Walla Walla Co., W. T.
Will pay Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc., and take Acknowledgments to the same.

APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.
IN PROBATE COURT OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY, W. T., September 24, 1886.
In the Matter of the Estate of Thos. F. Berry, Deceased.

LEWIS H. GOODWIN, M. D.
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Walla Walla, in all the departments of Medicine and Surgery. Office and residence on First street, three doors from the Court House.

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER MINES!
D. H. FERGUSON & CO.,
Pinkney City and old Fort Colville.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Fall Arrangement.
THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

CITY HOTEL,
Main Street,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
THE CITY HOTEL having just been elegantly finished, is now ready for the reception of guests.

NOTICE.
DOVELL & MASSAM,
TAKING PLEASURE IN INFORMING BUILDERS and the public generally that they have their Saw and Planing Mill

WALDRON'S BLACKFOOT EXPRESS.
MESSRS. WALDRON, BUCHANAN & EDGAR, in the employment of Wells, Fargo & Co., have established an

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS
The Blackfoot Express will leave Walla Walla tri-monthly.

SLAKE RIVER FERRY.
DIRECT ROUTE TO
Kootenai, Colville and Bitter Root
40 MILES FROM WALLA WALLA.

STATE OF OREGON,
UNDETERMINED ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY A. LEVINSOHN, deceased, in and to the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., will proceed to sell the property

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of HENRY A. LEVINSOHN, deceased, in and to the Probate Court of Walla Walla County, W. T., will proceed to sell the property

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
IN PROBATE COURT OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY, W. T., September 27, 1886.
SARAH D. BERRY, Administratrix of the estate of Thos. F. Berry, deceased, having filed her final account with said Court, notice is hereby given that said account will be acted upon on Monday, October 31, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.
Fire-Proof Brick Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WINE AND LIQUORS,

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
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