

Walla Walla Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

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WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

NUMBER 47.

Walla Walla Statesman.

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WILLIAM H. NEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING of every description done in order and on reasonable terms. Orders for any of the following articles will be promptly filled:

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DR. A. SHOUPE.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.
Office on Main Street, opposite Colman's Drug Store, second door from the Court House.

DENTISTRY.

T. S. MUYGRIDGE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE ON MAIN ST.

Four doors south of the bridge, lately occupied by Dr. Brown.

Consultation Free. Charges Moderate.
Walla Walla, July 13, 1866.

DR. J. W. HUNTER.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER.
Office on Main Street, opposite Colman's Drug Store, second door from the Court House.

LEWIS H. GODWIN, M. D.

TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Walla Walla, in all the departments of Medicine and Surgery. Office on First Street, three doors from the Court House.

WATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS

Office on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

W. P. HORTON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office on Main Street, directly opposite the Post Office.

FRANK P. DUGAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law & Notary Public.
Office on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN,

Attorney-at-Law.
Office on First Street, one door south of the Court House, Walla Walla, W. T.

Tom Tierney's

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
Main Street, opposite W. P. & Co's Express Office, Walla Walla, Good Stabling and plenty of feed for animals. Also,
Buggies, and Saddle Horses For Hire, upon the most reasonable terms.
Sept. 29, 1865. 42ly

Undertaking.

Orders in the line of Coffin-making will be promptly attended to by the undersigned. In connection, I have a
HEARSE.
Ready for use on all funeral occasions.
Shop, lower end of Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.
CAL. WINESSET.
May 5, 1865. 21ly

E. Meyer & Bussinger,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
LAGER BEER AND ALE.
WALLA WALLA,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 124-1/2.

PIONEER BATHING

—AND—
SHAVING SALOON.
Main street, opposite the "Empire Hotel."

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

Hair Dyed at Reasonable rates, and executed in artistic. Celebrated Hair Tonics and Restoratives constantly on hand.
Give MITCHELL a Call. 47ly

C. JACOBS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hardware, Cutlery and Queensware.
A good assortment of Wines and Liquors always on hand; also,
MINERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.
Please call and examine our stock, remembering always that it is no trouble to us to show goods.
C. JACOBS & CO.,
Walla Walla, Nov. 29, 1861. 11f

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has sold his interest in the firm of D. F. HARRISON & CO., to
Colville, Stevens & Co., W. T.,
25 Jan. Oppenheimer and Henry Guggenheim.
ISAAC KAUFMAN.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Fire-Proof Brick Building,
MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS.

Gents' & Boys' Furnishing Goods

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Crockery and Glassware.

TIN-WARE,

Powder, Shot and Safety Fuse

CARPETING,

Oil Cloth, China Matting,

Window Shades, Looking Glasses,

Cords, Pictures, Trimmings, Nails,

Oils, Glass, Paints, Putty, Varnishes,

Brushes &c., &c.,
Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 17, 1865.

The Rubber Clothing Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
118 Montgomery Street,
Occidental Hotel,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY AND Fancy Goods.

- Ball, Toys,
- Pillows, Bed Pans,
- Combs, Hair Pins,
- Finger Cots, Gloves,
- Doil Heads, Pipes,
- Piano Covers,
- Mechanics' Aprons,
- Toilet Glasses,
- For Buttons,
- Buttons, Scissors,
- Apron Straps,
- Quinine Holders,
- Paint Straps,
- Bread Pans,
- Saddle Bags,
- Syringes, Siphons,
- Navy Bags,
- Tramping Rings,
- Late Veils,
- Umbrellas, Parasols,
- Buckets, Pails,
- Door Springs,
- Cupping Cups,
- Bandage Gun,
- Olders, Spitoons,
- Nurses' Sheeting,
- Bedding, Packing,
- Water Pails,
- Pitcher Mats,
- Air Beds, Cushions,
- Hose, Tubing,

F. M. SHEPARD, Treat, 347 Broadway, New York.
J. A. SIMONT, Sec., 182 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. g.

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:
Benket's Quilted and Dress Boots;
Conrad's do.
Gent's heavy Calf and Kip Boots;
Gent's 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 Balmorals, 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, Binding and Bridle Leather; Colored Lining, Russet Sheep Skin; Shoe Findings, &c.
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 increased facilities for serving their customers, W. & S. feel assured that they can do better by those who favor them with their patronage than any other house in the city. **WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
No. 125 Front Street, Fire-proof Brick Store
Portland, Jan. 16, 1864.

A. G. BRADFORD,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
39 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

ALWAYS ON HAND—
BRANDY,
WHISKEYS,
GIN,
RUMS,
WINES.

Also, all kinds of CASE GOODS.
Orders promptly attended to.
A. G. BRADFORD.

NOTICE.

TO THE POSTMASTER AT WALLA WALLA.
W. T.—Sir: I hereby forbid the delivering by you of any letter or letters addressed to me by any person or persons whosoever.
S. W. SHULOCK.
Walla Walla, Sept. 23, 1866. 41-3w

LAST CALL.

THE TAX BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1866, will be turned over to the Sheriff on the 1st day of November for collection, with 10 per cent. added.
JAMES McALLIFF, County Treasurer.
Walla Walla, October 1, 1866. 41-3t

A Dream of Heaven.

I saw its gates of lucid pearl,
I trod the streets of shining gold,
I heard the angels welcome me,
And felt their arms around me fold;
Soft music filled the balmy air,
Sweet voices joined in song divine,
And as I trod the spirit shore,
Deep rapture filled this heart of mine.

I sat beneath its waving trees,
I saw its streams and flowers rare;
And brighter than the noonday sun,
I saw the love light beaming there!
God's own soft hand had placed a crown
Of star-like lustre on my head,
And kneeling at my Father's feet,
I thanked him that my cares had fled.

The angels were so beautiful,
So beautiful my home on high,
That when in sweet delight I woke,
I wept, and prayed that I might die!
Oh, dream of Heaven! dream of bliss!
Mid earthly care and agony,
Come to me when my way grows dark,
And let my soul find rest in thee.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR—PREDICTION OF A FRENCH STATESMAN.

—The Marquis de Larochejaquein has published, in pamphlet form, in Paris, what would have been in the form of a speech in the French Legislature but for his ill health. The substance of his argument is that Europe is on the verge of a general war. He says:

There is no use in concealing the fact, France has played too great a part in recent times, with any alliances on which she can count. Modern Germany does not love us, and rivalry will soon be aggravated into hatred. Italy is out of the question. The manner in which the French received their aid, the Government pledged an amount not to allow of any Russian, Prussia suffered too much in the Crimea and in Poland, and from the treaty of Paris, to trust to our alliance. England, having to choose between the empire of Germany and France cannot hesitate. We are feared; and all the great nations are jealous of us; and two of these great nations are our rivals, or, in our opinion, our enemies. We have revised our old treaties with Prussia, he thinks, may yet save all, and moreover, keep back those who, without that alliance, are sure to become provinces of Prussia.

PLEASURES OF MIDDLE AGE.

—Between successful and unsuccessful there is the vast difference of comfort and ease. It is therefore better to be successful, though enough of success is pretty nearly as good as a feast. And the same rule of compromise holds good in other matters. To take and enjoy domestic affection without being too desirous of a life of passionate romance is one obvious lesson that middle age teaches. Another is to be ready to accept something short of complete victory in contests of opinion. At the outset of life we all hope to be able to convince and to convert the world, or the public, or our neighbors, or at all events our friends. We feel a difficulty in seeing with men whose views about religion or morality or politics differ materially from our own. If we went through our career in such a temper, we should fare as badly as a man would fare in the thoroughfares of London who could not bear a crowd. Life is made up as middle age discovers, of giving and of taking, and the first principle of the great art of association and mutual help is to learn what is all important, and what is sufficient, innumeral and secondary to admit of being sacrificed for the end we have in view. Whether it be in a club, or a partnership, or a parish, or a public meeting, or a political party, the truth holds good that to move with as little friction as possible and the only way to lessen individual friction is for individuals to smooth down their own rough edges.

HOW ROYALTY LOOKS AND ACTS.

—The City of Mexico correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico:
Maximilian wears a white hat, white or light colored vest, blue or black clothes and patent leather boots. Everybody knows how he looks by photographs, although few of these do justice to his intelligent face and tall, handsome figure. His expression is generally cheerful, and the whole face beams with good nature and the instincts of a benevolent heart. The Empress, whenever I have seen her, was not remarkable as to dress, looking in that respect like any woman of refined and elegant taste; but the face once seen leaves a lasting impression for its blended sweetness of expression with the *hoteur* of the high born lady. At the palace halls, before the death of the King of Belgium, her father, Carlotta used to shine resplendent, dressed in the most exquisite taste, and by far the finest looking woman in an assemblage of three or four hundred. The Empress is one of the richest Princesses in Europe, as she is one of the most highly accomplished. King Leopold left her some eight million of dollars last winter, and she has other resources amounting to some millions.

THE GAME OF THE PLAINS.

—The wild herds of deer, buffalo, elk and other forest animals have left the plains of Nebraska and wandered further toward the regions of loneliness. It is seldom we see any wild animal, larger than an antelope or a wolf. As the march of civilization trends firmly on toward the Pacific the track of the untamed beast and the foot print of the blood-stained bannian gradually fade away and leave all to the prowess of the white man. A few years or so ago thousands upon thousands of buffalo ranged along the Platte Valley without the least fear of human molestation. Frequently emigration going to California and Oregon would find their road blocked by mighty herds of grazing buffalo, and be obliged to stop and wait for hours to let the formidable millions pass leisurely on.

NO CARRIAGE.

—Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and in his conversation and carriage consistent therewith? was a circular from a bishop to a church warden of his diocese. A veteran near replied: "He preaches the gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

—Governor McCormick, of Arizona, in his address before the Honorable Society, at Prescott, used the following language regarding humble persons who perform useful deeds, while others gain the glory and reward: "Jedediah S. Smith, a chief trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, is conceded to have been the first American who went overland from the Atlantic States to California, (in 1826) and yet how few are there who have even heard his name. What daring did he exhibit, with what perils must he have been surrounded, what faith, hope and persistence did he display; but he has no place in history. James W. Marshall, the acknowledged discoverer of gold in California, (although it is asserted that Smith reported its existence,) lives in comparative obscurity and without wealth, in that State, and scarcely known to fame. James Finney located the first claim on perhaps the most famous silver deposit in America, and yet it bears the name of Comstock, the man who, when it began to attract attention, was employed to purchase it. Carson, Maxwell and Bill Williams were experienced explorers when Fremont first met them, and without their aid as guides it is doubtful whether he would have had success in his various expeditions, yet, where history has a word for them it has volumes in praise of Fremont. Walker and Weaver had crossed and recrossed the continent, trapped on every stream, bartered and fought with every tribe of Indians, and imperiled their lives a hundred times before Fremont left the Charleston College, or thought of becoming a pathfinder—and yet they have little renown. Weaver ascended and descended the Gila, the Colorado and their tributaries, and ransacked what now constitutes the Territory of Arizona, full thirty-five years ago, and there are unpretending men before me today, numbers of them, an unexaggerated record of whose services as pioneers would give new confirmation to the axiom that 'truth is stranger than fiction,' and prove them far better entitled to the credit of opening the Rocky Mountains and Pacific country than the romantic heroes who lay claim to public gratitude on that score."

DISPROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

—At the late meeting of the British Association, Rev. A. W. Worthington read some remarks "On the disproportion between the male and the female population of some manufacturing and other towns," which in substance, stated that the proportion of females to males in the whole population was 105 to 100, but where employment differed in different towns and districts, and men or women found ready employment one or the other predominated in number. In the mining districts, of which Newcastle is the centre, and that which Sheffield stood in Stafford, in the barrow towns of Calder, Wigan, and Colchester men predominated, while in manufacturing districts, like Manchester and others, and notably in Norwich, there is an extraordinary excess of women over men, and this was also the case in several towns like Plymouth and Bristol, and it was still more marked in Liverpool. It is supposed that female labor in manufacturing districts will increase rather than diminish, owing to its comparative cheapness, but it is attended by serious social and domestic evils, especially juvenile mortality. The rate of illegitimacy was also high where there was an excess of women, and in Northampton that rate reached ten per cent. of all the births. It was suggested that the means of amendment of this state of things was to be found in the promotion of family life, and especially by leaving the wife and mother to attend to her domestic duties, and employers of labor were urged not to employ married women.

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHT EMPHASIS.

—A stranger from the country, observing one of Carpenter's Roll-Counting-houses Rules, lifted it, and, inquiring the object, was answered, "It is a rule for counting houses. Ask well-bred, as he construed politeness, to ask unnecessary questions, he turned it over and over, and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curiosity, inquired, "How in the name of nature do you count houses with this?" There is another good story on the subject of emphasis. "Boy," said a visitor at the house of a friend to his little son, "step over the way and see how old Mrs. Brown is." The boy did the errand, and on his return reported that Mrs. Brown did not know how old she was, and said he might find out by his own learning.

THE LARGEST DESCRIBED SNAKE.

—Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the sources of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his traveling companion, Captain Grant: "I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. The monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two and a half inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of his body the girth was nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

THE COUNTRY IS SAVED.

—In September an election was held in one of the districts of Tuolumne County for Supervisor. A man named Byrne was elected by from two to five majority. The *Sonora Democrat* says he was so elated by success, that he forwarded the following dispatch to a friend:

CHESSEBAMP, September 1, 1866.
Ma.—I am elected by five majority—Congress is sustained and treason made odious.

M. Byrne.
That majority was immense in its results. It alone sustained Congress and made "treason odious." Suppose three men had voted the other way—treason would not have been odious, and Congress would have been overthrown. "Great God, on what a slender thread hang everlasting things!" M. Byrne just managed to save this Nation by a scratch! Fortunate Byrne! Lucky Nation!—S. F. Call.

NO MORE.—A physician, speaking of the frail constitutions of the females of the present day, says: "We ought to take care of our grandmothers, for we shall never get any more."

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO VENEZUELA.

—The "Venezuelan Emigration Company" has issued a circular, setting forth the advantages of emigration from the Southern States to Venezuela. The scheme is under the supervision of Doctor Henry Price, of Missouri, and is intended for the relief of such persons "as cannot remain in their old homes under the domination of their heartless victors, and more especially for the poor Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans." The shares of the company are a thousand dollars each, but "thirty thousand shares are to be given to poor Confederate soldiers upon their giving an assurance that they will emigrate and settle in that country." The thousand dollars to other classes of persons will entitle the purchaser of a share to twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, which will certainly be very cheap—less than a dollar an acre. The emigrants will be free from taxation for several years, will enjoy religious toleration, and may send representatives to the Venezuelan Congress at Caracas.

The Louisville Journal, commenting on the subject, says: "This is not the first plan of emigration from the United States, or rather from the Southern States, which has been set on foot, and probably will not be the last. Some time ago we heard a good deal about emigration to Brazil and Mexico, and we believe two persons went to Brazil, and one of the two who went and returned has written a pamphlet about what he saw and heard and learned while there, which pamphlet he is selling for a dollar each—a very good price we should say—for which the writer will perhaps realize a snug little sum, provided a sufficient number of copies is sold, which is an important consideration. Those persons who went to Mexico, we understand, are already sick of their bargain, and want to get back again to the United States. Some of them at first described Mexico, or that part of it to which they went, as a veritable heaven, a land of surpassing beauty and productiveness; but subsequently, we understand, they have changed their minds and said it was a 'hell.'"

Now, inasmuch as it costs this laboring mechanic, on four to five times as much money, to feed and clothe his family of eight persons, as it does the man of dollars to feed and clothe himself, it is not clear that the former pays at least from four to five times as much as the latter towards defraying the expenses of the Government? All this, too, he must do by the unpaid power of his muscle, in addition to supporting his family. Nor do the governmental burdens which the law heaps up the toiling mechanic, stop here, for the remainder of the year if he found that he has nothing left, out of his twelve months' earnings, our benign tax man relieves him of five dollars out of every hundred what remains. In the meantime, our lordly millionaire has fared sumptuously, lived at his ease, added a cent to the country's wealth, and kept safe at least a score of the richest hoarded thousands untouched by taxation, ready to buy at one fifth of its real value, the very homestead which pinching poverty is perhaps driving the same laboring mechanic to place in the market in order to buy bread with which to feed his hungry babes.

FOR IMPROVEMENT.

—The Stockton Independent, earnestly advocates the impeachment of the Executive, and closes by remarking:
It is idle to talk about any milder terms of compromise. Milder terms mean a complete surrender of the majority to the minority—of Congress to the President—of loyalty to rebellion. If the Southern majority cannot trust their own justice, they ought not to demand that the majority trust them. The Congressional party is represented by 23 States and 20,000,000 of white people. The President by but 12 States and 7,000,000 of white people. He has appealed from Congress to the people, and the highest duty of the President is to appeal to Congress, and for this he ought to be unseated. No public interest, North or South can lose by his impeachment. He has been the stumbling block in the way of friends and enemies alike, and sound policy as well as justice demands that some other man should fill the office he now disgraces. We should have had no serious troubles with the South but for this man's moral obliquity and ingrained treachery, and we will venture that Mr. Foster, or Mr. Colfax, or Mr. Chase, would not occupy the Presidential office for months until every misunderstanding existing between the two sections would be healed, and the Government thoroughly reconstructed in a manner satisfactory to all reasonable men, as the South is consistent with justice and sound policy.

HOW HE DESCRIBED HER.

—An "old salt," who has finished his voyages, and is resting upon his oars, at one of our most fashionable watering places, recently invaded the ballroom, and got a heap at the fashionable belle of the evening. He afterwards gave the following characteristic description of her:
She was crowding on all sail across the room; couldn't see whether she was a good looking craft or not, she was so covered up by the cast-iron and things. She had a spot on her port side, and another on her starboard side, and looked as if she had run her head into a flour barrel, and carried away as much as would make biscuit for all hands. She had a chain cable which went over her main track, was shackled to her ear-riggers, came down over her outriggers and laid in amidships.

A Colored woman of Cairo, Ill., who had died of Cholera and had been fastened up in her coffin, suddenly surprised the attendants by her coffin opening the lid and getting on her feet. She exclaimed that "her car had done gone."

Should the Government Tax the Necessities or the Wealth of the Citizen?

—One of the heaviest burdens that is now pressing upon the laboring classes of this country, and particularly of the Pacific States, is the oppressive, and as it seems to me, an entirely unjust system of taxation under which they are laboring.

To our mind, nothing is clearer than that the capital of a country and not its labor should pay the taxes. We are utterly incapable of comprehending either the justness or fairness of a taxation system, which compels the man of toil, who labors assiduously for twelve or fifteen hours a day, in order to support a wife and half a dozen children, whose food is of the coarsest quality, while his garments and those of his wife and little ones scarcely respond to the mere demands of decency, should absolutely pay more of the Government debt than the lordly millionaire, who covets his treasures by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Take for example, on the one hand, the poor mechanic of San Francisco, who, penniless as a pauper, by his unaided strength, arm has to support a family consisting of himself, his wife and six children; and on the other hand let us take the capitalist who has a million dollars in bank, owes not a cent, and has neither wife, children nor ward depending on him for support. Now which of these individuals, we ask under our present indirect system of taxation pays the most toward supporting the Federal Government?

The man of money may place at interest a sufficiency of his capital to bring him \$600 per annum, keep that remainder on deposit in bank, watching and waiting for his chance for some grand speculation, and pay not one cent to the government, more than if he owned not a dollar in the world.

The only revenue which the Federal tax gatherers derive from the millionaire is summed up in the duties which he pays on the victuals and clothes necessary for one man. Even these he often purchases at a rate far below their real value, owing to the fact that the laboring producer is forced to sell them at ruinously reduced prices, in order to enable him to meet the immense demands of creditors. On the other hand, our poor mechanic—his or what is the same thing our poor farmer—has eight months to feed, eight backs to clothe, and sixteen feet to be supplied with shoe leather, and every time he undertakes to meet any of these wants he must pay a tribute to the Government.

A glance at our large table of prices current, with accompanying list of duties, will show that out of every three dollars, which this mechanic expends for boots and shoes, he pays at least from seventy-five cents to one dollar to the General Government—the duty on leather being from 25 to 35 per cent upon its value. On every pound of sugar, tea, coffee, rice, starch, soap, salt, nails, pulp, matting, on every box of matches, every can of fruit and every gallon of molasses, he pays about the same rate, namely, two dollars to the merchant and one to the Government.

Now, inasmuch as it costs this laboring mechanic, on four to five times as much money, to feed and clothe his family of eight persons, as it does the man of dollars to feed and clothe himself, it is not clear that the former pays at least from four to five times as much as the latter towards defraying the expenses of the Government?

All this, too, he must do by the unpaid power of his muscle, in addition to supporting his family. Nor do the governmental burdens which the law heaps up the toiling mechanic, stop here, for the remainder of the year if he found that he has nothing left, out of his twelve months' earnings, our benign tax man relieves him of five dollars out of every hundred what remains. In the meantime, our lordly millionaire has fared sumptuously, lived at his ease, added a cent to the country's wealth, and kept safe at least a score of the richest hoarded thousands untouched by taxation, ready to buy at one fifth of its real value, the very homestead which pinching poverty is perhaps driving the same laboring mechanic to place in the market in order to buy bread with which to feed his hungry babes.

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF INDIRECT TAXATION SHOULD BE SWEEPED FROM OUR FEDERAL STATUTES, AND EVERY TAX PAYER BE BURDENED ACCORDING TO THE VALUE OF HIS PROPERTY AND HIS CONSEQUENT ABILITY TO PAY.

Such is our present State system of taxation, and nobody denies its justice. If then it is fair that each citizen should contribute in proportion to his wealth, where is the justice of a different rule in the case of the General Government? In other words, if it is right that the State should tax only the wealth of its citizens, is it not wrong for the United States to tax only the necessities?—Occidental and Vanguard, Oct. 22.

FOR IMPROVEMENT.

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Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

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. A boy from the country preferred.

THE BOISE ROAD PLUNDERERS.—A gentleman largely engaged in teaming over the Boise Road, fully endorses our comments in relation to the Pyle swindle, and says that these swindlers are forcing the trade and travel to seek other channels. Our informant states in relation to this affair of Pyle's, that there was formerly a road that avoided the ravine, over which the travel passed. This natural road Pyle had fenced up, and in order to make a sure thing a trench was dug, thus effectually cutting off the old road and compelling packers and teamsters to pay tribute at Pyle's toll gate. The party from whom we derive the above, states that a man named Ruckel, has a toll-gate on the road, just beyond Ruckel's Quartz Mill, which is even a worse imposition than the Pyle's nuisance. In this last instance less than \$300 will cover the whole expenditure, in return for which packers and teamsters have been fleeced out of thousands of dollars. The tolls, as we understand it, are regulated by the different County Commissioners, who have it in their power to place the rates so low as to break up these nuisances. On the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," measures should at once be taken to rid the road of the legalized highwaymen who infest every pass leading to the mines. It is unfortunate for the business interests of the country that all the portages and avenues of communication are in the hands of grasping speculators who aim to grow rich by unduly taxing trade and travel. At a time when the whole tendency of the age is toward free trade, these obstructions in the way of commerce are not to be tolerated. In cases where money has been expended in opening and improving highways ample compensation should be made, but under no circumstances should the present swindling system be permitted to continue. It is to the interest of our farmers, our merchants, and indeed every class of citizens, that we should have free trade to the mines, and to this end we must get rid of the toll-gates that now line the road like mill-stones.

LEMIH MINES.—Since our issue of last week, a number of persons have come in from the newly discovered Lemhi mines, all bringing favorable reports. Among those who have returned is Mr. J. C. Isaacs, in whose statements the public will place great reliance. Up to the time Mr. I. left the discovery was confined to a single creek, although just as he was about to leave a report reached him that gold had been found on another stream, also a tributary of the Salmon. Mr. I. estimates that the diggings already discovered will afford profitable employment for two thousand men. There is a large extent of country, evidently gold bearing, which is yet to be prospected, and should anticipations be realized the mining district will equal in extent the Boise Basin, to which it bears a marked resemblance. These new mines are distant from East Bannock about forty miles, from which they are separated by a rugged chain of mountains. Lemhi Valley at an early day was occupied by the Mormons, who had once a flourishing settlement there, but were compelled to abandon it on account of Indian hostilities. Whether the Mormons were aware of the existence of gold in the Valley is unknown. Had they made the discovery it would have been kept a secret, it being their policy to discourage every thing like gold mining. It is thought that several hundred persons will winter in the new mines, provisions for whom can be introduced from East Bannock at reasonable rates. Mr. I. exhibited to us a lot of Lemhi dust; much of it was coarse; it is estimated to be worth \$17 per ounce. Further news from the Lemhi mines will be looked for with interest.

CITY WATER WORKS.—Ground has been broken and a large gang of workmen are engaged in getting out the timbers preparatory to erecting a reservoir for the use of the city water works. The reservoir will be placed at the head of Main street, and will have an elevation of 50 feet above the highest point in the city. The reservoir will be filled by means of two force-pumps, the power for which will be derived from the water wheel attached to Dorrell & Massam's mill. Two dams will also be used for the purpose of feeding the reservoir, and in this way it is believed that an ample supply of water will be obtained. The intention is to put down a six-inch iron pipe, running the length of Main street, from which smaller pipes will be used to conduct the water to all parts of the city. The iron main will be put down this fall, and the other extensions will be made as the demand for the water may require. A franchise has already been obtained from the city giving the company the exclusive right for twenty years to introduce the water, and under this grant the company has been organized and work commenced. It is rare indeed that a town is so favorably situated for the introduction of an abundant supply of pure water, and it is a subject for congratulation that our natural advantages are about to be improved. Messrs. H. P. Isaacs, A. Kyger, and J. D. Cook are the projectors of the enterprise, and having abundant means to carry out their undertakings the work commences under the most favorable auspices.

WOODS MILL.—A movement is now foot which looks as though we are to have a woolen mill without fail. Three prominent gentlemen have already taken \$42,000 in stock, and other parties have signified their intention to take stock to an amount that makes the whole subscription foot up \$200,000. It is desired to have stock taken to the amount of \$75,000, when operations will be at once commenced. We understand that it is the intention of the parties who have taken the lead in this matter, to order the machinery from the East this fall, and have it here in time to commence operations early in the coming spring. It is proposed to put up a brick building, and have everything connected with the factory of the safest and most durable character. Walla Walla being the grand central point for the whole country east of the Cascade Range, it will at once occur that this is the proper, and, in fact, the only place at which to locate a woolen factory.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—I am pleased to see that you are disposed to ventilate the management of the express office in this city. A little wholesome criticism very often has an excellent effect, and in the case of the "resident agent" who is popularly termed the "big head." It has been my fortune to have opportunities of observing the manner in which the business of the office is conducted, and the conclusion I have arrived at is, that the agent is entirely too self-important. Persons who go to the office on business, don't care to stand in front of the counter, waiting for an indefinite period, compelled to listen to the agent's denunciations of those who differ with him in opinion. People go to an express office to transact business, and care little about the agent's views in regard to public affairs. In regard to the detention of packages, the trouble is, that the agent cultivates a morose disposition, in which he seems to strive to put the patrons of the house to the greatest amount of inconvenience. It is in this spirit, I am well satisfied, that express packages are detained, often to the serious damage of the owners. Another grievance complained of, is the surly, snappish manner in which the most civil questions are answered. Civility is not out of place even in an express office, and I advise the agent to cultivate this virtue. Much of the dissatisfaction, I am quite sure, originates in this cause, and I am equally certain that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s business has greatly suffered owing to the lack of an accommodating spirit on the part of the agent. Canvass the merchants of this city, and the universal expression is, "We transact as little business as possible through the Express." Ask the reason, and you will be told that "they are unwilling to take the chances of being insulted by the agent." I have here briefly indicated what I believe to be the cause of the dissatisfaction, and have done so in the hope that measures will be taken to secure to the people of Walla Walla the conveniences incident to a well ordered express office. MERCHANT.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—New York, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maryland, Nevada and Kansas all held their elections on Tuesday last, the 6th inst. In New York a Governor and 31 members of Congress were to be elected. The present delegation in Congress stands—Republicans, 20; Democrats, 11. At the last general election Lincoln carried the State by less than 6000 majority. In Massachusetts a Governor and 10 members of Congress were to be elected. The present delegation is exclusively radical; no change is anticipated. New Jersey elected a Legislature and 5 members of Congress. The present delegation stands—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 2. A year ago the Republicans carried the State by about 2500 majority. Illinois elected 14 members of Congress. The delegation now stands 11 Republicans to 3 Democrats. Michigan elected a Governor and 6 members of Congress; as also a Legislature. The present delegation in Congress is straight Republican. Wisconsin elected State officers and 6 members of Congress. The Republicans have 5 out of the 6 members in the present Congress. Maryland elected five members of Congress; the delegation now stands 3 Republicans, 2 Democrats. Missouri elected 9 members of Congress; the delegation now stands 8 Republicans, 1 Democrat. The States that voted on Tuesday last elected 91 members, and upon their vote will depend the complexion of the next Congress.

THE GREENBACK ROBBERY.—Sheriff Seitel returned from Boise City in the early part of the week, having delivered his prisoner to the military authorities at Fort Boise. At Miller's Ranch he succeeded in recovering \$11,630, which had been hid there by the man who gave his name as Mallan, when first arrested at Walla Walla, but whose right name proved to be Arrowin Lamphier. The money was partially buried in a sand bank, and when recovered was thoroughly water-soaked. His complicity in crime, confined in the guard house at Fort Boise, had made a full confession of the circumstances attending the robbery: After stealing the Paymaster's box, it was kept concealed a short distance from the Fort for several days. Finally, an opportunity offering, he proceeded to break open the box, and was surprised in the act by a packer who happened to be camped in the neighborhood. The latter at once claimed a division of the spoils and took between \$25,000 and \$30,000 as his share of the plunder. Arrangements were at once made to follow the packer, and by this time he is presumed to be in custody. The chances are that nearly the whole of the money—between \$30,000 and \$60,000—will be recovered. The robbery turns out to have been exclusively a soldiers' affair, the planning and execution of which was confined to two men, privates in Company B, 14th Infantry. Much credit is due Sheriff Seitel for his activity in ferreting out the robbery and securing the arrest of one of the principal offenders.

COLVILLE MAIL.—We understand that the contract for carrying the Colville mail has been awarded to H. Bergman & Co., who take it at a compensation of \$4,000 per annum. Our friends in the far North will rejoice that their postal arrangements are thus assured.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—A report is current that a large number of persons have been massacred somewhere in the Wind River country; among them Hank Lehman, a packer well known at Walla Walla.

MCCORMICK'S ALMANAC.—Our old-time friend, S. J. McCormick, sends us his Almanac for 1887. Like all its predecessors, it contains much valuable matter conveniently arranged, and is almost a necessity to all classes of people. CROWDED.—A press of advertisements crowds out several communications. They will appear next week. A SNOW STORM.—A snow storm commenced on the morning 13th and still continues. There have been occasional lulls, and the effect thus far has been unimportant in this neighborhood. Upon the mountains, the roads have been filled with the congealed rain of winter, and the coaches upon all the lines that run to Virginia City, were behind time about twenty-four hours. We have been informed that the snow on the Prickly Pear divide was four feet deep; on the Black Tail Dead divide, upon the route to Great Salt Lake, it was two and a half feet in depth.—Montana Post.

Walla Walla Correspondence.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—I found Walla Walla occupying about the same position on the map of the world, it did when I left. The inhabitants, both native and foreign, seemed to be enjoying themselves about after the old sort. Freight plenty; teamsters and packers ditto. The Fall trade is much heavier than was expected. It still keeps a daily boat running to this point, notwithstanding we hear of surfeited markets, in Idaho and Montana Territories; even Chinamen are pouring in upon us from below, which is an unusual thing this time of year. The steamer of Wednesday morning looked, on her arrival here, like she had gone into the Cooley trade. Stage and wagons filled up with them and moved for the interior. I could not learn their point of direction. There we have a host of these Chinamen arriving daily from the bars on the Columbia and Snake rivers, above us. We are getting in but wretched supply of Chinamen. We usually have from 75 to 150 to live with us during the winter. From appearances now, I should judge we will be short of houses for the accommodation of those who wish to winter here. They are coming in from below much later than usual, and from above much earlier. But let them come; we will try and keep a "few on hand" for Sheriff Seitel's special accommodation to "pay tax." Sixteen dollars per year from our "Civil Rights brethren" would do, and "Sis" accept greenbacks, gold dust, old blankets, flour and opium from them with such a good grace, that it makes them feel proud of their newly acquired citizenship. Our washman, "Yu Now"—who, by the way, is well educated up to the majority. "Sixteen dollars if he intended to vote, straightened himself up to his full height and replied, "You bet—Chinaman all the same as Mexican now." So you see those of us who wish to fill offices of trust or profit, must pursue our Celestial brethren with great care, particularly in times of election, for they are now the majority. "Yu Now" informed me, confidentially, that if the poor white trash in this precinct would give him some encouragement—retainer I presume he meant—he would open a school and teach his white brethren the pure, unadulterated, Celestial language! He assured me it was the great desire of his heart to see the American people educated up to the Celestial standard, as well in morals as in literature. That such a course would go far towards causing the Celestials to more cheerfully take their white citizens by the hand, even though they considered they were lowering themselves to the level of the whites for the time being. He said that if he had authority over all other people, they would continue to hope to be able to bring the poor, ignorant white trash to a true knowledge of science, literature and morals. "I saw" the superiority at once, and advised him by all means to persevere, and if possible, open his school. In the meantime, I advised him to get up a school for his own people. "Jim" noticed "Jim" hanging around his "wash-house" a good deal—and if he succeeded with "Jim" I would grant him a handsome diploma and get him out of my hair. I requested at the same time, as a matter of business, that he tell me the facts of the case, and if he could, tell me what he expected to have the State Penitentiary erected at this point. That the Penitentiary was also an institution of learning, but that the professors turned their attention more to mechanism than literature, but that the Celestial College would fill up that gap and they would both work on the same plan. I shall keep an eye on "Jim" and report from time to time his progress in Celestial science. CENTEX.

WALLULA, NOV. 3, 1886. EDITOR STATESMAN.—I believe it is a conceded fact, that matters will strike different chords in a variety of forms. Taking this to be the fact, I presume it will not be out of order for me to express my views in a short letter, relative to what I have heard during my three weeks perambulation in and around "Walla the two times." In the first place, I have heard diverse and sundry opinions expressed on politics—the politics of the day—but I have sought in vain for a solution of the present political problem, and I am satisfied that to attempt to follow the political teaching of any of the great political lights of the day, as portrayed to us, in this far off region of Uncle Sam's empire, would be very liable to send a follower to the Insane Asylum, where, cut off from the sight of telegraphic dispatches, and debared the curse of reading political papers of any kind, he might revive, and become a citizen in "good standing." My advice to all honest, reasonable, sensible persons, would be to form themselves into a committee of one, hear both sides of the question and decide for themselves; and if party leaders and party quacks of the present day did not like the decision, make such party leaders and quacks give bonds to "keep the peace," and let the vox populi exercise the right of suffrage without the coercion of those in power, or of our would-be rulers. This voting under the lash, or voting for one man because you are afraid of losing the patronage of another, is not only low and groveling, but it is cowardly. It is not exercising the right of suffrage. I claim that every man may honestly exercise his right of suffrage, and in accordance with the laws of the land—as the opinion he may conceive to be right, and to defend them with all the arguments and ability his mind and education may make him capable of. You can't impeach a man's honesty; you may find fault with his language. I claim that I have the same right to express my views—in accordance with the laws of the land—as the man who might at one time have been President of the United States. Positions are frequently gained by accident; not always meritoriously; and if we are a sovereign people why not exercise all the prerogatives belonging thereto? I heard much, many advanced the argument that all our troubles, politically, was caused by demagogues in power. Grant it and what does it prove? Simply, that we, the sovereign people, have been direct in duty in placing such men there. When we grant a legislator a certificate of election, it is the same to us as a power of attorney. We send him forth to act for us. If he proves recreant to his trust, the sooner we annul his power of attorney the better for us, the better for the whole country. Keeping constantly in mind, that any dereliction of duty on the part of our legislators, that we, the people, are *Præterea Crimini* in the swindle; we are the prime cause. CENTEX.

PORTLAND MARKETS.—The Oregonian of the 3d, has the following quotations: Flour, Imperial, \$5.00 bbl.; Magnolia, 4.50; Salem Mills, 4.50; Albany Steam Mills, 4.50; good country brands, 4.25. Wheat, new, 1.25; 65¢ @ 70¢. Oats, 37¢ bushel. Corn Meal, 100 lbs, \$2.75. Ground Feed, 100 lbs, \$2.25. Peaches, 100 lbs, 15¢ @ 20¢. Bacon, 7 lb, 20¢ @ 21¢. Hams, 20¢ @ 21¢. Shoulders, 9¢ @ 10¢. Lard, in tins, 20¢ @ 21¢; in kegs, 18¢ @ 19¢. Eggs, 1 dozen, 33¢ @ 35¢. Butter, 25¢ @ 30¢. Pigs, 80¢ @ 85¢. Mink, each, \$1 @ 1.25; Outer, each, \$2 @ \$2.50. Beans, 100 lbs, \$3.50 @ 4.00. Wool, 1 lb, 22¢ @ 25¢. Hay, 1 ton, \$15. Hides, salted, 1 lb, 4¢ @ 5¢; dry, 1 lb, 9¢ @ 10¢.

FINE FLOUR.—Messrs. D. Locke & Co., of the Milton Mills, on the upper Touchet, have sent us two sacks of their Superior Flour, which on the spot we find of excellent quality. The Flour from the new Mill already takes high rank in the market, where it is uniformly quoted at No. 1.

READ FRANK & WERTHEIMER'S new advertisement and then call and examine their stock and secure some of the bargains.

The Late Murder at Salt Lake.

The Vedette furnishes the following report of the testimony taken in relation to the late murder at Salt Lake City: Andrew Bart, Chief of Police, sworn: The regular police of this city consists of myself and officers Dewey, Henry Heath, Calder, Wm. Hyde, Joseph Hyde, Grant Livingston and Chas Ringwood. Have given no specific instructions in regard to ferreting out the murderers of Dr. Robinson, but gave general orders to that effect. Had talked the thing over with Mr. Hyde and suggested certain things. The next morning after the murder, while at Dr. Clinton's store, asked some of the boys if they had been up to the widow's to inquire about the person who came for Dr. Robinson; found they had not done so, and as I heard that the man did not go into the house, did not think it necessary. I think one of the Hydes and officer Calder, and three or four others, were present at the time. Did not go to the place where the murder was committed until yesterday afternoon when I passed there, but do not know the exact spot where the body was found. Mr. Bealy lives on the corner, four or six rods from where the body was found. He has a family. Have given no particular instructions to have any one go to that house, but gave general orders for every one to do all in their power, and when the police left with Mr. Wimmer, told them to examine the tracks. Think Mr. Daft lives next house to Mr. Bealy's. Did not know Dr. Robinson's house; had supposed he lived in the Kay building. Don't know a John Jones in this city. The object of the special police is to preserve order in the various wards. It was established on account of disturbances caused by soldiers from Camp Douglas. The force in each ward is in the charge of a captain; who reports directly to me. Do not know but few members of this force. Can call them out when I see fit, but did not think it necessary to do so in this case, as they get no pay, and I considered the regular force was sufficient to ferret out the murderer, if any trace could be obtained. I think James Curry is captain of special police in the ward where Dr. Robinson was murdered. Don't know that any of them live between Dr. R.'s house and where the body was found. I never call on them unless something unusual happens, and have not had occasion to use them for sometime. The police on duty last Monday night went to bed between one and two o'clock in the morning, as one of them was unwell. The special police are under oath. I do not consider it my business to know where they live as they do duty only in their own wards. The police could not tell anything about the tracks, there were no many. Mrs. S. Crosby sworn: Have known Dr. Robinson five months. He married my sister. Have been living at the house of Dr. R. Was there last Monday night. Dr. R. came home at eight o'clock and went to bed, complaining of a headache. I retired at ten and was awakened by a loud rap. Dr. R. who was in the front room, asked, "who is there?" The reply was, "Doctor, come quick; my brother, John Jones, has broken his leg; a mule fell on it and crushed it to go to thunder." The Doctor told him to go on, and he would be there directly; but the man said he would wait for him. Mrs. Robinson watched them one door, and then asked her mother if John Jones had a brother, and returned to bed. About five minutes after the Doctor left, she heard a pistol shot but it did not raise her suspicions. The body was brought home about one o'clock. His watch had stopped at twenty minutes of twelve. (At this point the watch was produced. It was heavy gold hunting-case watch, and the chain and crystal are broken.) My mother saw the Doctor wind his watch up at eight o'clock. The body was brought by Dr. Anderson, Capt. Jocelyn, Mr. Weston, and some others. Did not know that the Doctor ever received any anonymous letters. He had been married seven months. Was in the habit of going out nights on professional calls. Never knew of his having a personal difficulty with any one. He looked upon those who destroyed the bowling alley, in his building, as being hostile to him. He thought the police did it. He told me and his wife that he felt hurt by the treatment he received from the mayor of the city when he called upon him the Saturday before he was murdered. He went to the office twice to see the mayor, but did not find him in, so he went to his house. Did not know the mayor personally, but when he announced his name, the mayor asked if he was the Robinson who was contesting the Warm Springs property, and on receiving an affirmative answer, immediately ordered him from the house. He spoke of this several times, and said he knew he had no right to go to the mayor's house, but he thought he might at least have heard what his business was before ordering him away. Have heard that articles reflecting on the Doctor had appeared in the public prints. Think I heard the Doctor speak of it.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—FIVE MEN MASSACRED.—From Mr. Hubbell, of the firm of Steele & Hubbell, of Fort Benton, we learn of the murder, a few days ago, by the Indians, of five men, named Nelson Keys, George Huber, George Williams, Robert Dening and a Spaniard known as 'Theodore.' The bloody transaction was brought to light by men who had been in the employ of Steele & Hubbell as freighters, and who were on their way from Benton to Union to meet the steamer "Miner." Finding a trunk, and other property known to have belonged to this party of five, and ascertained that none of the party had been heard of or seen further down the river, doubt of their massacre could no longer be entertained. This is not an exceptional case; we hear that these blood-thirsty and pillaging bands were in a condition of general hostility. Mackinaws were being fired upon incessantly; but, being bullet proof, no fatal results had been heard of.—Radiator.

ROBERT REYNOLDS.—Sheriff Seitel, of Walla Walla, and Lieut. John F. Noble, arrived on Tuesday's stage in charge of one of the principal robbers of Paymaster Glenn. They recovered a part of the money, something over twelve thousand dollars, as near as we could learn. Officers are in pursuit of others who are supposed to have in their possession twenty two thousand dollars more.—Boise Statesman.

BETTY.—Nov. 1st, the wife of Dr. A. J. Thibodo of a son.

Schwabacher, Bro's & Co.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the people of Walla Walla and vicinity, and the public in general to their large and well selected STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE consisting in detail of a fine assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Fancy Dry Goods, MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, GAITERS, &c., Excellent and complete assortment of Gents' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, &c. BOOTS & SHOES, A Full Assortment of Groceries, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, AND EVERYTHING ESSENTIAL TO THE FARMER. Miner, PACKER AND TRAVELER, in general. Our Stock is Wholly New, having been only lately selected with Particular Care and Attention, IN THE San Francisco Market, AND AS OUR FACILITIES IN BUYING CANNOT BE EXCELLED, SO WE WARRANT THAT WE SHALL OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS TO CUSTOMERS Than any House in Town. Grateful for past patronage, we at the same time ask a further continuance of those favors, which it will be our boast and pride, to merit at all times. Nov. 9, 1886. 47-1m.

ORIENTAL HOTEL! MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA. THE NEW ORIENTAL, Having Just been Elegantly Furnished Throughout, and now being ready for the Reception of Guests. The Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Walla Walla and the Traveling Public that he is now ready to receive and entertain All Who May Give Him a Call. THE NEW ORIENTAL, Is an Entirely New House. SEATED AND PAINTED THROUGHOUT — WITH — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, — SUFFICIENT TO — Accommodate 200 Guests. Accommodations For Families of the Very Best. — THE — DINING ROOM, in Large and commodious, and the Table will be Furnished — WITH THE — BEST OF THE MARKET AFFORDS, PERMITTING No House to Excel it, Either — IN — QUALITY OR VARIETY. GENERAL STAGE OFFICE: Daily Lines of Stages for all parts of the upper country, leave this house. FIRE-PROOF SAFE for the deposit of valuables. HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT. The Proprietor, thankful for past patronage, will at all times endeavor to please, and leave nothing undone which is in his power to do to render guests comfortable. 47-1m. M. HARTMAN, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Walla Walla, W. T. WHERE Artistic and Life-like Pictures are being taken, of Fine Tone and Infinite Durability, UNSURPASSED FOR BOLDNESS OF OUTLINE or Beauty of Finish, by all the various processes known to the Art; some of which are as follows: Photographs, Cartes de Visite, Ambrotypes, Vignettes, — ALSO, — The Genuine Sun Pearl & Enamelled Card Pictures. Pictures of all sizes, from life-size to Locket and Ring Pictures, will be taken in all kinds of weather equal to best. Old pictures copied, enlarged or reduced in size, and rendered imperishable. Persons wishing work done by Mrs. Wood will please call immediately, as he leaves this place, on or about the 15th of this month, to be here no more forever. 47-1m. WOOD & SHUPE.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON Main Street, Walla Walla, Two Doors Above the City Hotel, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass and Japanese-ware. ALSO, ALL KINDS OF JOBBING AND REPAIRING in the above branches attended to, on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. 47-1m. W. G. LANGFORD, 47-1m School Superintendent Walla Walla Co., W. T.

NOTICE. I shall start from this place on the 8th of Nov. 1886, and shall not return until after the session of the Legislature of W. T. Mr. LASATER, my law partner, has kindly agreed to attend to my duties as SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, during my absence. Mr. LASATER will also be gone for about two months, and Mr. BANCROFT will be at our office in the meantime to receive any reports or other papers sent out and interest, according to the order of the Board pertaining to the duties of School Superintendent. W. G. LANGFORD, 47-1m School Superintendent Walla Walla Co., W. T.

NOTICE. HAVING BEEN TO CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE in Building and Furnishing the NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, I am obliged to call on all persons with whom I have accounts of long standing, to call and settle FORWARDS. All those who are thus indebted, and fail to call and settle by the 1st of December, will be published under the head of "Hotel Bills" in the columns of the STATESMAN and other papers. (47-1m.) M. H. RYMAN.

EAST CALL. THE TAX BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1886, will be turned over to the Sheriff on the 1st day of November for collection, with ten per cent added. JAMES McALLIFF, County Treasurer, Walla Walla, October 1, 1886. 47-3t.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Frank & Wertheimer

HAVE been receiving the best selected stock of goods ever offered in Walla Walla. One of the firms has been in San Francisco a long time, selecting the most desirable and latest styles of goods, DRESS TRIMMINGS, of every description, Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, and All Sizes of Misses' and Children's Shoes, NEW STYLE OF Ladies' Cloaks, AND VELVET HATS, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS, A Large Variety of Beaver and Cashmere Suits, 100 dozen of All New Style Cashmere Pants, FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS MERINGE SHIRTS & DRAWERS, SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS & DRAWERS, COTTON FLANNEL DRAWERS & SHIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR MEN AND Boys of the Best Quality, GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints and Oils, WINDOW GLASS, SASH, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, of the Choicest Brands, HARDWARE, Nails of all kinds, Mining Picks, Shovels, &c. and 1,600 other articles in that line. Crockery of All Kinds, suitable for Hotel and Restaurant purposes. LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS 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. Grain and Produce taken on Book Accounts. Frank & Wertheimer, Next Door Above THE POST OFFICE, Or Below the Oriental Hotel, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Nov. 9, 1886. 47-1m.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Fall Arrangement. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, until further notice, a steamer will leave Colfax for Umatilla and Wallula, ON EACH Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Upon the arrival of the Passenger Train, which will start from the Falls, at 4:31 A. M. Returning, a Steamer will leave Wallula for Colfax, ON EACH Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. At 5 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Railroad train for Dalles. FRANK T. DODGE, Agent O. S. N. Company. 47-1m.

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANT. S. S. BUCKINGHAM, Defendant. In the District Court, 1st Judicial District, Idaho Territory, for Nez Perce County. To S. S. BUCKINGHAM, Defendant. IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES, and the People of said Territory, you are hereby notified to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days exclusive of the day of service thereof, if served within this county, if served out of the county and within said District twenty days—and if served by publication, then by the first day of the regular term of said Court, commencing more than three weeks from the date of the first publication of the said notice, and if you fail to answer, the court will proceed to hear said cause and to render such judgment against you as the evidence and justice against you may demand. FRANK DALTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. On affidavits of non-residence of the defendant herein, it was ordered that service of the foregoing summons be made by publication in the Walla Walla Statesman, in Washington Territory, for six consecutive weeks. By W. A. BALCHER, Clerk. H. O. ADAMS, Deputy. Lewiston, Oct. 30th, 1886. 47-3w.

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANT. D. Reese, Defendant. In the District Court, 1st Judicial District of Idaho Territory, for Nez Perce County. To D. REESE, Defendant. IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES, and the People of the Territory of Idaho, you are hereby notified to appear and answer the complaint filed by me against you in the above entitled action, within ten days if served out of the county, and within ten days if served out of the county, and within ten days if served by publication, then by the first day of the regular term of said Court, commencing more than three weeks from the date of the first publication of the said notice, and if you fail to answer, the court will proceed to hear said cause and to render such judgment against you as the evidence and justice against you may demand. FRANK DALTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. On affidavits of non-residence of the defendant herein, it was ordered that service of the foregoing summons be made by publication in the Walla Walla Statesman, in Washington Territory, for six consecutive weeks. By W. A. BALCHER, Clerk. H. O. ADAMS, Deputy. Lewiston, Oct. 30th, 1886. 47-3w.

NOTICE. I shall start from this place on the 8th of Nov. 1886, and shall not return until after the session of the Legislature of W. T. Mr. LASATER, my law partner, has kindly agreed to attend to my duties as SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, during my absence. Mr. LASATER will also be gone for about two months, and Mr. BANCROFT will be at our office in the meantime to receive any reports or other papers sent out and interest, according to the order of the Board pertaining to the duties of School Superintendent. W. G. LANGFORD, 47-1m School Superintendent Walla Walla Co., W. T.

NOTICE. HAVING BEEN TO CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE in Building and Furnishing the NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, I am obliged to call on all persons with whom I have accounts of long standing, to call and settle FORWARDS. All those who are thus indebted, and fail to call and settle by the 1st of December, will be published under the head of "Hotel Bills" in the columns of the STATESMAN and other papers. (47-1m.) M. H. RYMAN.

Walla Walla Statesman.

COFFEE CRUSHED VS. GROUND.—The following is from the Annual of Scientific Discovery:

It is not generally known that coffee which has been beaten is better than that which has been ground. Such, however, is the fact, and in this brief article on the subject, Savarin gives what he considers the reason for the difference. As he remarks, a mere decoction of green coffee is a most insipid drink, but carbonization develops the aroma, and an oil which is the peculiarity of the coffee we drink. He agrees with other writers, that the Turks excel in this. They employ no mills, but beat the berry with wooden pestles in mortars. When long used these pestles become precious and bring great prices. He determined, by actual experiment, which of the two methods was the best. He burned carefully a pound of good Mocha, and separated it into two equal portions. The one was passed through the mill, the other beaten after the Turkish fashion in a mortar. He made coffee of each. Taking equal weights of each; and pouring on an equal weight of boiling water, he treated them both precisely alike. He tasted the coffee himself, and caused other competent judges to do so. The unanimous opinion was that the coffee beaten in a mortar was far better than that ground in a mill.

EMPHASIS AND PUNCTUATION.—Writers and speakers often neglect paying due attention to the rules of punctuation, and placing the emphasis on the proper words; the consequences are frequently ludicrous in the extreme. By way of showing the necessity of attending to emphasis, we give the following illustration: A barber in one of our cities, to attract attention and draw custom, put over his door these words: "What do you think, I shall for a penny and give a drink?" When called upon; after a shave for the promised drink, he declined, and being reminded by the sign over the door, he replied, "What! do you think I shall for a penny and give a drink?" Again the following notice read from a pulpit, without the proper pause, excited a titter among the congregation: "A husband gone to sea his wife requests the prayers of this congregation." "We doubt, exceedingly, whether that poor fellow received, on the ocean, the sympathies of the married ladies in the church."

DROPPED HER HOOPS.—The Virginia Enterprise, October 18th, says: A lady under full press of silk, crinoline, etc., yesterday afternoon came sailing along grandly up Union street, when just as she was crossing B street, her ample skirts suddenly collapsed in a fearful manner, the cause being the giving way of some of her under rigging and letting her hoops drop. Instead of quietly stepping out and leaving them, she hurriedly stopped, and gathering them up, skirts and all, fast with both hands, she rushed across into a neighboring fruit store, much admired by the excited spectators.

A QUIET family in the country were electrified the other day by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from a daughter who was teaching in a distant city. The telegram was passed around and duly admired. The dashing boldness of the chirography came in for its share of praise. The old lady shook her head with an air of gratified pride as she ejaculated, slowly—"Ann Maria allers did writin' lessons; this here beats her last letter all holler."

THE Bishop of Wurtzburg once asked a sprightly shepherd boy, "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine," "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the Bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," in reply the boy replied.

OVERSIZING HIS PILE.—Mention is made that hosts of suit have been commenced against E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for damages—ranging from \$10,000 \$50,000—resulting from false imprisonment during the war. It looks to us as if the suits were rather overdoing the matter. He is not worth enough to pay a cent on a dollar if all who have sued him recover judgment.

FREEDOM ILLUSTRATED.—A colored girl of 16, a refugee from Alabama, has been kept for two and a half years in a state of slavery in Chicago, by Mr. Taylor, half clothed, compelled to saw all the wood, do all the washing, etc., of his family of ten, without pay, to sleep in the cellar, forbidden to go out, frequently beaten, and on one occasion, when she got away, badly whipped.

Mrs. Sturgis Hooper, the rich Boston widow, has sacrificed the interest of a hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed to her lately by her late husband's grandfather (as a property to belong to her as long as she remains a widow), in order to become Mrs. Senator Sumner, and a leader in the Senatorial society of Washington.

A VERY simple invention was exhibited at the late Birmingham Cattle Show for making butter by atmospheric action, the air being forced by a plunger into the middle of the milk or cream, which is contained in a cylinder, the result being in a few minutes butter is made, leaving the milking perfectly sweet for family use.

JACOB P. LEASE is to be Marshal of the Southern District of California, according to the Eastern papers, and Seth Kinman, of the buckhorn chair notoriety, is Special Indian Agent for Idaho.

The plague of locusts at Algeria still continues, and the troops are ordered out every few days and slay 3,000 cwt. of the pestilent insects.

The population of Toledo, Ohio, has been ascertained by a recent census to be 24,401. Last year's census made it 19,509.

MOLLY Molasses is the name of an Indian woman a hundred years old who is still weaving Baskets at Belfast, Maine.

DR. COLLINS, author of a treatise on "Cholera and its Cure," died of cholera in Cincinnati, recently.

WALLA WALLA BAKERY

PROVISION STORE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Main st., 3 doors above Brown Bro's Store.

O. BROCHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

BREAD, PILOT BREAD, CAKES,

Crackers of all kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Family Groceries, Confectioneries,

Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want of

CRACKERS to ship to the mines will find it to

their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere,

as I will sell them

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

As I have machinery for manufacturing I can fill

all orders on short notice. A supply kept constant

on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at

reduced prices, and promptly delivered to any part of

the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state

where they will have their bread left.

The wagon will go round the city every morning

and afternoon. Sep. 29, 1865

FRED W. COLMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Has recently returned from San Francisco with

a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the

REPAIRING of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery.

Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains,

Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.,

which he offers to the public of Walla Walla and

vicinity AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

All work entrusted to his care will be done in a

Workmanlike manner and Guaranteed.

S. SIMMONS,

Main St., next door to Green & Ryan's Saloon.

May 29, 1865.

WASHINGTON MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the public

that his Mill, situated on the

Toucheit,

20 Miles from Walla Walla on the Lewiston

Road,

is now in successful operation, and prepared to do

perfect work. Constantly on hand and for sale, the

best of

Flour, Bran, Shorts and Screenings.

I INTEND MY BRAND OF FLOUR TO

SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

S. M. WAIT, Proprietor.

June 2, '65.

R. G. SNEATH,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

25 Front Street,

(Opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOODS BY THE PACKAGE

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.

Portland, March 21, 1865.

Leather.

FRENCH CALF and Kip Skins, Harness and

Skirting Leather, at BROWN, BROS & CO.

1865.

BROWN BROS & CO., 1865.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

We call the special attention of Merchants, Packers and Miners

to our very large stock of Goods selected especially

for the Mining Trade.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests,

D. & J. and

ATKINSON'S SHIRTS,

PLAIN AND FANCY

WOOLEN SHIRTS,

Silk, Shaker Flannel and Merino

Undershirts and Drawers.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Spades, Sluce-Forks, and

Brushes,

WRIGHT'S PICKS, HUNT'S AXES,

(With and without Handles)

PICKS and HANDLES,

SLEDGES, CROW BARS,

WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS;

MINING and FRYING-PANS,

Nails,

BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse,

Quicksilver, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND

PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

Kept Constantly on Hand

Jan. 20, 1865.

BROWN BROS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COMMISSION STORE

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

R. GUICHARD,

DEALER IN

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Blankets,

Groceries, Provisions, Glass and Hardware, Coal Oil, &c.,

Together with

THE BEST QUALITY OF LIQUORS.

PURCHASES MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED & PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Walla Walla, W. T., March 15, 1865.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

S. SIMMONS,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Has recently returned from San Francisco with

a complete outfit of Tools and Materials, for the

REPAIRING of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery.

Engraving, Seal and Stencil Cutting, &c.

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(With and without Handles)

PICKS and HANDLES,

SLEDGES, CROW BARS,

WHIP SAWS, ROCKER IRONS;

MINING and FRYING-PANS,

Nails,

BLASTING POWDER and Safety Fuse,

Quicksilver, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND

PACKER'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

Kept Constantly on Hand

Jan. 20, 1865.

BROWN BROS & CO.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

617 KEARNY STREET,

near Commercial, San

Francisco, established in 1854, for

the treatment of Scandals, Gonor-

rhoea, Stricture, Syphilis in all its

forms, Seminal Weakness, Impo-

tency, etc., in their earliest stages,

and Ulcerated Legs, suc-

cessfully treated.

DOCTOR GIBBON has the pleasure of announc-

ing that he has returned to this State, after an ab-

sence of one year, during which time he has visited

all the principal hospitals of Europe, among them

those of Dublin, London and Paris. The following

celebrated hospitals of London are among those vis-

ited by doctor Gibbon, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's,

St. Luke's, St. Andrew's, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's,

Mary's, Cat's Head, and; Lock, Harrow road; St.

George's, Gower street; Westminster, Broad Sanctu-

ary Church Lane, Agar street, Strand; London,

Whitechapel road; Royal Free, Gray's Inn road;

King's College, Portland street.

DOCTOR GIBBON has also visited Doctor Acton,

of London, Parker of Birmingham, England, and

Ricord of Paris, who are considered the best physi-

cians and surgeons in the world, and whose authority

is acknowledged to be the highest in the treat-

ment of all Diseases.

DOCTOR GIBBON has obtained from them their

new mode of treatment, which cannot be surpassed.

DOCTOR GIBBON has spared neither time nor

money in seeking out new remedies and has returned

with new facilities for the alleviation of human suf-

fering.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and

female, are there who are suffering with a miserable ex-

haustion from the effects of secret indulgence, or from

virus absorbed into the system. Look at their pallid,

enacinated and disfigured faces and their broken

down constitutions, and pitying them for the hap-

less fate which is suffering them, and for the horri-

ble, life-destroying maladies which they are cured for

before it is too late. Send them immediately to