

Elwood Evans

Walla Walla



Statesman.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

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Walla Walla Statesman.

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To City Subscribers. On and after this date, the STATESMAN will be served to city subscribers at 50 cents a month, payable to the carrier. Those who have paid in advance will have their papers continued until the time expires.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet,
The words repeat,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
And thought how, as the day had come,
The bellies of all Christendom
Had rolled along,
The unbroken song,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
Then from each black, accursed mouth,
The cannon thundered loud and deep,
And with the sound
The cross-dressed
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearth-stones of a continent,
And made torn
The households, born
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!
Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,
"God is not dead; not dead he sleep!
The wrong shall fall,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER.—What is home without a mother's presence? 'Tis like a book to read without the aid of light—like the face of nature without the sun's bright and soothing rays—like winter, without beautiful, cheering summer—like a mariner cast upon the mighty deep without a rudder or compass to guide his frail bark safe into port—like a piercer winter unclaimed by the cheering rays of spring. O, there is an inexhaustible source of pleasure and profit in that home wherein a tender mother dwells, from whom may be derived the wisest maxims and rules of blissful life. In such a home may be found the obedient child, the dutiful daughter, and the tender and affectionate son. There also may be seen every virtue that can dignify human nature, and make this transient life most happy. In a word, here may be acquired the beauties and knowledge of the world, without the danger of being infected by its bad example abroad.

MAN AND WOMAN.—The following beautiful passage is from Henry's Commentary on the Bible: "Adam was first formed, then Eve, and she was made from man, and for the man, all of which are urged as reasons for humility, modesty, silence and submissiveness, of that sex in general, and particularly the subjection and reverence which wives owe to their husbands. Yet man being made last of creation, as the best and most excellent of all, Eve's being made after Adam, out of him, puts an honor upon that sex, as the glory of man. If man is the head she is the crown; a crown to her husband, the crown of visible creation. The man was dust refined, but the woman was doubly refined, one remove from the earth. Woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head, to top him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm, to be protected; and near his heart, to be loved."

A MAN at South Bend, Indiana, lately died from the effects of a bath. He had not been washed for 17 years, and when the air struck his clean skin perspiration was checked so suddenly. It is not safe to go more than ten years without taking a bath.

Do not think of knocking out another person's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It would be as rational to knock yourself on the head because you differ from yourself ten years ago.

DEATH knocks with equal boldness at the sumptuous mansion of the rich, as at the plain cottage of the peasant.

Selling Out.

Society seems sadly out of joint. Nearly every body is selling out, or getting ready to sell out. Some will sell at a dear rate, some at a cheap rate. The time was when every man had his price, and some even held themselves at a premium. Now you can buy men at your own price. The market is glutted with men of mercenary motives. The supply is even greater than the demand. MONEY is now the white-robed goddess before whom the pliant millions bow. Truth, and integrity, and conscience are now not regarded as elements of success. The biggest rogue seems to evoke the largest share of admiration. The cunningest churl seems to be regarded as the greatest hero of the day. The man with 'the pile' is the man of the age. He is monarch of a world of fools. Thousands of simpletons come at his bidding. Even men high in life sell out their principles for a mess of pottage. Multitudes bow before the golden calf, while here and there a solitary soul ascends the mount, to talk with God. Men habituated in sacerdotal robes stand ready to be caught. The emine of dignified judges and of magistrates is bespattered with the foulness of filthy lucre.

Low groveling politicians find poor souls further down the social scale than themselves, whom they can buy with a glass of grog, while the lamentations of deserted women go up to God, and hungry children cry piteously for bread. The court-room, where justice and equity should preside, is contaminated with the leprous touch of bribery and chicanery. There the man who commands the largest pile of glowing greenbacks buys the largest lot of unprincipled souls. Justice hides behind green screens, and there, over the flowing bowl of infernal torments, she stipulates with the devil for place and power. The business of selling out is carried on extensively in the halls of legislation. There it can be seen as one of the fine arts. The style of the thing there, if not strictly parliamentary, is, to say the least, Machiavellian. The procedure of buying sordid souls goes on as softly as running oil. Grave senators, bewildered by the glitter of a presidential chair, or fascinated by the glimpses of a foreign court, descend to the low grade of selling out public honor and self-respect, oblivious of the fact that they once rose to eminence by means of honor and truth. Candidates for office, in conventions, are bought and sold by their partisan friends according to the whim and caprice of expert money-changers. These conventions are transformed into national gambling saloons, where the man who boasts the biggest pile of public plunder, or appropriates most adroitly the revenues of the State, or plies an illicit trade with the most accomplished shrewdness, at the expense of the Government is acknowledged to be the most successful and virtuous member of the age. The successful man, no matter by what means, is trumpeted before the world as a conquering hero, and is devoutly worshipped as the great Mogul of national prosperity, and the banner he bears before him bears the inscription: "Money answereth all things," and the multitude of stupid stargers throw up their caps amid wild huzzas. Once the time was when all men were supposed to be honest until proved to be dishonest; now all men are marked as rogues until proved to be the opposite. Delectable state of things!

The pulpit, too, has caught the contagion. The professed followers of the meek and lowly Savior, elevated to the pulpit, hanker after the flesh pots of Egypt, and propose to sell out for worldly honor and places of preferment. High salaries induce them to sell the truth, instead of buying the truth at a great sacrifice and keeping it sacred. They are hired to tell the whole truth. They hire themselves out to please the people, not to please God. Not satisfied with humble spheres to work in, they offer themselves to the highest bidder, on the condition that they may be placed in easy positions among refined and popular people. They stipulate with His Satanic Majesty not to hurt sinners. The preacher may talk about temperance in general terms, but not about the poison of alcohol in specific terms; he may talk about the follies of extravagant people at an enchanted distance, but must say nothing about the foibles and fashions of his own flock; he may speak of the cursing and cupidity of oppressors in distant lands, but woe be to him if he perchance ruffles the sleeping consciences of avaricious Shylocks in his own congregation; he may speak lovingly of the distillation of rain drops and dew drops, but he must be forever silent on the distillation of whisky. If two thousand dollars fail to buy the patty preacher, three thousand dollars will superinduce the poor tool to surrender manhood and conscience. With such a mouth he goes like a sheep to the slaughter. What is friendship, and plighted faith, and sacred promises, and pure principles with such an one, compared with human exaltation, worldly pride, the pomp of life, the temptation of sordid gain? But his soul is for sale, and he sells body and brains, to the highest bidder.

Disciples who leave home and humble charcober, where they have dwelt for many years, and locate in towns and cities, and there seek the patronage of popular sectarian churches, and never inquire for a Christian church, are supposed to sell out for a very small crust of bread. Surely they shall have their reward (which in the end will be but a naked soul). We pray the Lord for men of backbone and moral stamina.—*American Christian Review.*

SOFT SOAP FOR ALL.—For a lieutenant, call him captain; for a middle aged lady, kiss her, and say you mistook her for her daughter; for a young gentleman rising fifteen, ask his opinion respecting the comparative merits of a razor; for young ladies, if you know their color to be natural, accuse them of painting.

Letter of Inquiry.

The following letter and the reply thereto, is republished by request:

CHARITON, IOWA, Nov. 24, 1868.
EDITOR STATESMAN:—Will you be kind enough to answer the following interrogations in regard to the Walla Walla Valley?

1. What is the extent in length and width of the Valley?
2. What population?
3. What population of county seat?
4. Is the Valley cold in winter, and are the winters of long duration?
5. Is the climate healthy, particularly for persons of weak lungs?
6. Have you steamboat navigation to Walla Walla?
7. Can fruit of all kinds be raised in the Valley?
8. In winter what means of transportation have you for grain and produce to the coast?
9. What is the price of improved land in the Valley, and of property in the town of Walla Walla?
10. Have you plenty of timber near or in the Valley?

You will no doubt think that I have as much inquisitiveness as a Vermont nutmeg vender, after you have read the above, but I am very anxious to emigrate to your Valley next summer, and know much less about it than I should. I do not wish to trouble you too much, but I am anxious to know more of the country before letting all bolts go here. I will thank you to give me an early reply. Yours, E. E. EDWARDS.

REPLY.

We have recently received quite a number of letters asking information in relation to Walla Walla Valley. We have not the time to answer each and all these letters, and so we reply through the columns of the STATESMAN. We take up the questions in the order in which they are put:

1. Walla Walla Valley can best be described as a semi-circular form with a radius of fifty miles. It is one of the best watered valleys on the Pacific coast, and in this respect is all that can be desired. The streams take their rise in the Blue Mountains, and being fed by the melting snow keep up nearly their full volume throughout the year. The water of these streams is free from all alkaline matter, and having their beds diverted on top of the ground, can readily be turned to irrigating purposes. These streams are skirted by narrow belts of timber, of the varieties known as cottonwood, birch, and alder. The land on the water courses is for the most part taken up, but there yet remains thousands of acres of excellent lands open to pre-emption.
2. Walla Walla county proper has a population which may be stated in round numbers at five thousand. Outside the county lines, but within the limits of the Valley, there is at least two thousand inhabitants, giving the Valley a total population of seven thousand.
3. The population of the town, estimating at the rate of five persons to each building, is about sixteen hundred.
4. After having traveled extensively and visited all the more important settlements in the United States, we have no hesitation in saying that we know of no locality more desirable in point of climate than Walla Walla Valley. In evidence of this we have the fact that our stock owners provide no shelter for their cattle, and yet they pass through the winter and come out in the spring in excellent condition. During the winter they live principally on the long red bunch grass, which gives pasturage to numberless herds of horses and flocks of sheep and horn stock. Our coldest weather is say from the 20th of December to the last of January, and during this time, although we have frequent snowfalls, the snow rarely lays on the ground over a week at a time. During this period, say of six weeks, is all that we have of what the settler from Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri, would call real winter.
5. With an excellent climate and the finest water, it would be strange indeed if our people failed to enjoy good health. In the early settlement of the country it was a common saying that no man "died a natural death," and whilst this expression is scarcely correct as applied to the country now, still it serves to give an idea of the general good health that prevails. As a matter of course, we cannot promise consumptives a restoration of their health, but this we can say, that we have never known any person to contract the disease in this Valley.
6. For about ten months out of twelve there is steamboat communication to Walla Walla, a point near the junction of the Snake River with the North Fork of the Columbia. During the interruption of navigation we communicate with the Dalles by means of a daily line of stages, and thence to Portland, the emporium of the whole Northern country. Lines of railroad that are now being agitated and sure to be built within a year or two, will greatly improve our means of communication.
7. The experiment of raising fruit on an extensive scale has been fairly tried in this Valley, and uniformly with favorable results. The Walla Walla Valley has long been famous as the paradise of fruit growers, but experience has shown that the apples grown in this Valley are of finer flavor and in every way superior to the "web foot apples." The peach is found to do better here than anywhere else on the coast, and we have known one of our enterprising settlers to realize \$1200 in a single season from his peach crop. Peaches, plums, grapes, and all the fruits that flourish in the temperate zone do well in this Valley.
8. The principal markets for our surplus products are found in the mining districts, and with these we have communication by means of freight teams at all seasons.
9. Improved lands can be had in quarter sections at figures ranging from \$1000 to \$4000, owing to location, fertility, and character of improvements. These figures represent the choice lands. As already stated, thousands of acres of excellent land yet remain open to settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

10. Timber for fuel in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of settlers is found along the numerous streams that thread the Valley. When the supply from this source is exhausted, there is an unbounded store in the mountains that skirt the Valley. This timber is of easy access, and rarely will have to be teamed over ten or twelve miles. The time and labor saved in finding the land cleared and ready for cultivation vastly more than pays for an occasional trip to the mountains for winter fuel.

We have here answered the queries of our correspondent as fully as the time and space at our disposal will permit, and in taking leave of him we can say in all truthfulness that few localities offer greater inducements to the hardy and industrious settler. The man who is able and willing to work, can come here and without capital secure a homestead and in a few years be able to "rest under his own vine and fig tree." We have only to add that of the speculative classes, including members of the legal and medical professions, we have an abundant supply. But of working men there is a scarcity, and little probability of the labor market being overstocked for years to come.

NAPOLÉON III.—The London Spectator, in discussing the peace speech of Baron Von Bismarck, the Austrian Premier, speaks forcibly of the power over the peace and prosperity of Europe which Napoleon holds in his hands. It is solely the doubt of his intentions which to day keeps up the armies of all the great powers on a war footing. It is because "one man in his heart intends to call the four great nations of the continent to arms, and that, if he intends, he has the power. A hundred millions of civilized men, quite willing to live quietly, have not the strength to prevent one man from ordering half of them to spend lives and accumulations in a futile effort to defeat the other half, cannot arrest his hand, cannot even effectively remonstrate if he chooses to give the signal for universal war. It is monstrous; but it is true. If Napoleon chooses to threaten Prussia, no power save heaven could arrest a world-wide calamity; and great nations, when they feebly gape for news about one man's temper, and intrigues, and little whispers, are not acting as mere gossips, but obeying the instinct which teaches masses where true power resides. The point for them, for us, for the Cochinchinese, for the majority of persons, civilized and semi-civilized, throughout the world, is whether an elderly gentleman, who walks with a stick, and croons for hours together over a fire, does or does not think a European war would increase the security of his personal position. When all is said, that is the key to all the single and sufficient doubt which at this moment paralyzes the industry, and the enterprise, and the accumulated capital of Europe—that is, of the world." We have not met with a passage which states the whole case with more vigor than this.

THE DOG.—We take the following from N. Diaz's History of the Dog: "The dog possesses, incontestably, all the qualities of a sensible man; and I grieve to say man has not, in general, the noble qualities of the dog. We make a virtue of gratitude, which is nothing but a duty; this virtue, this duty, are inherent in the dog. We brand ingratitude, and yet all men are ungrateful. It is a vice which commences in the cradle, and grows with our growth, and together with selfishness becomes the grand mover of human actions. The dog knows not the word virtue; that which we dignify by this title and admire as a rare thing—and very rare it is, in truth—constitutes his normal state. Where will you find a man always grateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility; without gain, devoted even to death; without ambition, rendering every service—in short, forgetful of injuries and mindful only of benefits received? Seek him not; it would be a useless task; but take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you for his master you will find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation entering into his affections. His greatest happiness will be to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you in this difficult trade, but he would not abandon you even to follow a king into his palace. Your friends will quit you in misfortune; your wife perhaps will forget her plighted troth, but your dog will remain always near you; he will come and die at your feet; or, if you depart before him on the great voyage, he will accompany you to your last abode."

HOW PRUSSIANS DIG POTATOES.—A letter from Schwedt, Prussia, has the following: In Brandenburg almost the only crops are potatoes and fruit. The potato harvest is just now being gathered, and the fields present an interesting, but, to American eyes, strange sight. Here and there may be seen rows of women and children on the ground digging, with the instruments nature gave them, for the potatoes, which have been ploughed up, while behind them the men load their wagons, or stow the basketfuls away in ditches to be covered up. The rows of workers extend usually clear across the fields in which they work, and are always as straight as a line of soldiers. Occasionally may be seen a single couple working their own patch, but generally from fifty to a hundred are together. They are generally hired by the large proprietors, though in some instances the small owners club together in order to help each other out.

In celebrating Franklin's birthday the printers at Buffalo, had a "good time," and among others the following toast was drank: "Printers Wives—May they always have plenty of SMALL CAPS for the heads of their little original articles."

SUBSCRIBE for your local paper.

The Wickedest Woman in New York.

The wickedest woman in New York, according to the popular verdict, is no doubt Madame Restell, the famous or infamous female physician and professor of midwifery, as she is styled in her advertisements in the City Directory.

HER FAMOUS TRIAL.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago she was arrested and tried for abortion, and the death of a young woman, who had been put under the Madame's treatment to conceal a story of sin and shame, was laid at the midwife's door.

Restell lived in Chambers street then, and was comparatively obscure. Her trial created intense excitement all over the country. The newspapers teemed with its details, and editorials upon editorials were written, reflecting severely and eloquently upon the crime with which she was charged. Enough evidence was offered to prove her guilty, not only of the particular offense, but of numerous other offenses equally heinous.

There seemed to be no escape for her. The penitentiary started her in the face, and if law and justice had been administered she would have been sent to Sing Sing for the remainder of her natural life. But she was tried in New York, where law is one thing and justice another; where he who has the most money, or the political influence to bear upon the Judge, is sure to gain his case. The Madame had liberal means, acquired by her calling, and consequently she escaped. She bought witnesses, judges, juries, it is alleged, and was duly acquitted. It was stated at the time that she purchased 'justice' to the extent of \$100,000, and that she considered it one of the best investments she had ever made. It certainly was, if preservation from life long imprisonment has a value in money.

ITS BENEFIT TO HER.

That trial of Madame Restell was a superb advertisement of her business. It made her known everywhere, and has probably been the means of adding to her fortune twice the sum she expended.

HER REMOVAL.

Some years after the trial she removed up town—it was considered very far up then—having purchased a lot in the Fifth Avenue, corner of 52d street, and erected a large comfortable brown-stone front there. She is said to have made the purchase through an agent, as the owner of the real estate would have declined to sell her the property on account of her profession and unenviable notoriety.

The fashionable thoroughfare was more and more occupied with elegant mansions. The real estate advanced in price, and as the tide of society went toward the Park, many and magnificent were the offers to the midwife to dispose of her property. She was pressed to take five times the amount she paid, but she would not. She said she had bought the place for a home, and that she intended to end her days there. No importunity, no display of bank checks or bank notes could change her resolution.

PERMANENCE OF HER RESIDENCE.

There she remains in her tall, tawdry-looking house to this day. The lots at the side of her dwelling cannot be sold, even though houses built on them would be too far from hers to catch contamination. They have been offered, it is said, at one quarter of what those on the next block have brought but there are no takers. Law suits have been threatened against Restell to dispossess her, but she has no dread of law. She declares she is a regular physician, and as much entitled to practice her profession as Dr. Corrochan or Dr. Dixon. Those who are anxious to get rid of her remember her triumph long ago, and feel that she is too rich to be prosecuted with any hope of success on the Island of Manhattan.

HER NOTORIETY.

Restell is so notorious that she is more talked of and written about than even Greeley or Stewart. She is a godsend to correspondents of the country press, and they tell such tales of her as are related of Mesdames Sabina Pompeia and other notable wicked women of antiquity in the interdicted books that have come down to us.

HER CLAIMS.

She does precisely what might be expected from her calling, and to those acquainted with her, makes no secret of it. She claims say they who pretend to know her, to have done a great deal of good by preventing the errors of persons of position from coming to light; to have saved many good but unfortunate women from ruin and self-destruction; to have increased the sum of human happiness rather than to have diminished it. Her logic is peculiar, and the investigation of her premises would open a series of moral questions that are too delicate for public discussion. She declares that she has too many secrets of fashionable families over to be disturbed in her home; that she is a power in the Great City, and that if she wished she could open rich and fragrant closets, and show skeletons whose existence no one suspects.

How much of her statement is true, and how much is gasconade, only she and her patrons know. There is good reason to believe, however, that a woman who has spent thirty years in a luxurious and licentious life like this, and followed her calling perseveringly, must have knowledge that would bet her hidden from those who would keep their faith in human nature.

HER OPENNESS.

Restell advertises her medicines, her office, her hours, and her peculiar practice, in the same daily newspapers, as do dozens of her business profession. Everybody is aware of her business and her location. She cannot be accused of walking in darkness, or shrouding herself in mystery.

HER PERSONAL AFFAIRS.

She is reported to be immensely wealthy, but no doubt her wealth is greatly exaggerated. She has a husband—a genuine husband, they say, to whom she was married years ago, and a daughter, who is herself a wife. Her husband is a German, but she is English, and was once a bar maid in a London gin-shop. She came here at eighteen; made the acquaintance of a physician; obtained a smattering of medicine, and conceived the notion of adopting the calling she has since so successfully followed. Her present profession is a clairvoyant physician and fortune teller, and by that trickery got a start in the world. It is said she has much knowledge and skill, which she might easily have after twenty-five years of such a speciality.

Once she was handsome, I understood, but now, in her fiftieth year, she is a gross, though not heartless-looking woman, with black eyes, black hair, barly tinged with gray, and might play Azucena in the opera with little 'making up.' Her face is familiar to many, for she drives in the Park nearly every pleasant afternoon, and her turnout is recognized by its attempt at vulgar display. She would be mistaken for the proprietress of a bagnio, with her glaring colors, her glittering jewels, her tawdry carriage—for she is the embodiment of principles of bad taste in all that belongs to her.

HER HOME.

Her house, No. 657 Fifth avenue, might well be her abode. The curtains are daubs of color, and everything about it indicates vulgarity and prosperity. Those who have been inside of it say guilt and gaudiness are visible from cellar to garret. It is not all the palace it is proclaimed to be in the country papers. On the contrary, it is in itself rather a plain house for the avenue, and its furniture and appointments probably cost less than those of hundreds of fashionable dwellings in that quarter.

VIRTUES OF THE WICKED.

The Madame has no society—she is a perfect pariah in New York—but she seems to enjoy herself and grow as fleshy as if she had the approval of a good conscience and lived a life of innocence and good deeds. She is fond of making money, her practice is worth \$30,000 a year to her; but it is said she gives liberally to those who are poor and in distress, and always without the slightest ostentation. She is reported to have sheltered many a poor girl from the pursuit of libertines; and to have restored not a few to the homes from which in a moment of weakness and passion, they had strayed.

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a beautiful story of a pious old Quaker lady who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She indulged in this habit until it had increased so much upon her, that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied upon returning that he could not find it. "Oh, she said, 'do look again; I must be there.' He examined again but returned with a sorrowful face, saying, 'It is not there!' 'Oh,' said she, in agony, 'it must be there; I have the assurance it is there! Do look again.' The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy and exclaimed, 'We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke we could hardly see it!' The woman, upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away and never indulged in smoking again.

MENTAL CONTROL.—When we turn our serious attention to the economy of the mind, we perceive that it is capable of a variety of processes of the most remarkable and most important nature. We find also that we can exert a voluntary power over these processes, by which we control, direct and regulate them at our will; and when we do not exert this power, the mind is left to the influence of external impression, or casual train of association, often unprofitable and often frivolous. We thus discover that the mind is the subject of culture which, when duly exercised, must produce the most important results on our condition as rational and moral beings; and that the exercise of it involves a responsibility of the most solemn kind, which no man can possibly put away from him.

POWERS OF VELOCITY.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door it will go through it with out sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk two hundred feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water.

PEOPLE who are resolved always to please, at all events, frequently overshoot the mark. A lady of this sort, not a thousand miles off, going to a friend's house, one morning, ran to the cradle, as soon as she came in, to see the fine 'boy.' Unfortunately the cat was occupying the baby's place; but before she could discover her mistake, she exclaimed, with uplifted eyes and hands, 'Oh, what a sweet child—the very picture of its father.'

REV. NEWMAN HALL says that thirty thousand members are excommunicated yearly from the English church for intemperance.

Walla Walla Statesman.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 25, 1868.

Money Market. San Francisco Legal Tender rates. New York Gold Quotations.

PRESENTS.—Mr. H. Parker has a stock of handsomely bound books, photograph albums, &c., suitable for holiday presents.

PUBLIC HALL.—It will be noticed that the old "Bank Exchange" has been converted into a public hall, for which purpose it is well suited.

MAJOR KIRBY, in making his round with the paper will not object to receiving Christmas presents from the subscribers he has so faithfully served.

CHRISTMAS.—In order that the printers may take part in the festivities incident to Christmas day, we put the STATESMAN to press on Thursday evening.

S. H. McLAUGHLIN is requested to call at this office and settle his subscription account. All others in arrears will understand that they are invited to call and settle.

STRUCK A ROCK.—The steamer Nez Perce Chief, on her trip down, in the early part of last week, struck a rock, and remained high and dry for several days. A rise in the water finally enabled her to get off with no damage other than a hole in her bottom.

PERSONAL.—H. A. Gehr, of Umatilla county, paid Walla Walla a busy visit on Wednesday last. Mr. G. informs us that every thing in relation to the new county seat is progressing satisfactorily; the surveys are completed, and just as soon as the lumber can be had work on the court house will be commenced.

THE LADIES' FAIR, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, opened on Monday night, and drew out a large attendance. On Tuesday night, the attendance was even larger, and on both occasions great liberality was displayed. The receipts of the first night footed up with a fraction of \$400, and each succeeding night has shown a handsome addition to the orphan fund.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—In Portland the best brands of flour are quoted at \$5.50 per bushel. The market is quiet. Wheat, \$5 @ 70 cents per bushel. In San Francisco wheat is quoted at \$1.82 @ \$1.85 per hundred. Flour, \$5.50 @ \$5.75. In New York, flour is quoted at \$12 per bushel. Wheat, \$2.20 @ \$2.25 per bushel. There is little demand for shipment abroad, and as a consequence the market is dull.

THE WEATHER.—During the last week we have had several attempts at a snow storm, but each time a failure, and in lieu thereof a deluge of rain. At this writing—Thursday afternoon—it is making a desperate effort to snow, but the chances are that it will melt away into rain. A sleigh ride on Christmas day would have been delightful, but the clerk of the weather has ordered differently.

Since the above was in type the snow has got the best of it, and now there is every prospect of excellent sleighing.

PIKON SHOOTING.—A match for \$50 aside was shot on Saturday last, with an account of the well known skill of the contestants attracted unusual attention. The parties were Messrs. W. T. Aubrey and John Justice on one side, and M. A. Evans and J. Messenger on the other. They shot at 10 birds each, with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. M. A. Evans: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. J. Justice: 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1. W. T. Aubrey: 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1. M. A. Evans: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1. J. Messenger: 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1. Evans and Messenger killed 16 birds; Aubrey and Justice, 13.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A gentleman who was present furnishes us a full report of the shooting match between Messrs. C. P. Winesett and C. Schumacher, two of the best shots in the country. The match was for a purse of \$100; best six shots out of eleven, string measure—distance 200 yards. We give the measurement taken from the centre of the target to the centre of the ball holes:

Table with 2 columns: Shot number and Distance. C. Schumacher: First shot, 11-16 inch; Second shot, 15-16; Third shot, 2-4; Fourth shot, 2-3-16; Fifth shot, 4; Sixth shot, 4-8-16. Total, 15-15-16. C. P. Winesett: First shot, 112-16; Second shot, 2-7-16; Third shot, 5; Fourth shot, 4-15-16; Fifth shot, 5-7-16; Sixth shot, 7-15-16. Total, 27-8-16.

From the above figures it will be seen that Mr. Schumacher won by 11-9-16 inches. The friends of Mr. Winesett not being satisfied with the result, it is thought that the match will be shot over again at an early day.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—On Christmas day the hearts of even the most churlish expand, and catching the prevailing feeling, the good natured and the crabbed, the man who spends freely, and the man who hoards, all open their hearts and endeavor to make happy those who surround them. This feeling generally manifests itself in the shape of presents, suitable to the age, wants and tastes of the recipients. Anticipating the observance of Christmas after this fashion, our storekeepers have provided very full stocks of goods suited to the holidays. Among those who make a particularly fine display in this line we notice Dr. J. H. Day, whose stock of fancy goods, including photograph albums, ladies' work-boxes, dressing-cases, perfumery, &c., is rarely equalled outside of large cities. Gentlemen and ladies desiring to make really handsome presents, should call and examine Dr. Day's stock. In the same line, Dr. F. W. Colman makes a fine display of goods suited to the holidays. In the line of dry goods, Adams Brothers have a very large stock, from which any and all tastes can be suited. To a wife, daughter, or sweetheart, no present is more acceptable than a handsome dress. We know the ladies will thank us for giving the gentlemen the hint. Mr. Kohlhauff, corner of Main and Third streets, also has a large stock of ladies' and gentlemen's dress goods, among which is many articles suitable for presents. For Christmas cakes, pies, and fancy confectionery, everybody will do our friend Brechtel's, where they will find a very fine stock of goods in his line, all laid in expressly for the holidays. For toys, Yankee notions, fancy goods, &c., go to Mr. J. Baker's, where you will find an endless variety of presents that will gladden the hearts of the little ones and children of larger growth. Remember that Christmas comes but once a year, and so be ready to make the most of this season of joy and festivity.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to December 17th.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Havana, Dec. 16.—Parties here friendly to the revolution, declare that the insurgents are receiving arms and ammunition from the United States. It is believed an expedition in aid of the insurrection is organizing at Nassau. The Government has taken steps to prevent its reaching Cuba.

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

Memphis, Dec. 17.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special says there was a fierce debate in the House to-day on a resolution indorsing the Governor's Proclamation declaring martial law in Conway county. It was finally adopted—40 to 19. The Governor's Message to the House states the force of militia in the southwest at 569. General Patterson is in command. He thinks martial law can be dispensed with. Arrangements have been made to have Federal troops occupy the counties on the withdrawal of the militia.

THE MILITARY REUNION.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—The Soldiers' Reunion closed with a grand banquet. The Chamber of Commerce ball was magnificently decorated, and was a scene of great enthusiasm and enjoyment. Speeches were made by Generals Schofield, Thomas, Slocum, Pope, Logan, Terry, Ogleby and several others. The next reunion will be held some time next year at Indianapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memphis, Dec. 17.—The Ledger has a report of a fight between a squad of citizens and thirty militia men near Augusta, Arkansas, yesterday, in which four militia men were killed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec. 16.—In the Senate, Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill fixing the duties on copper, and also a resolution concerning the payment of the public debt, declaring that neither public policy nor good faith in the nation, will allow the redemption of the five-twenty bonds till the Government shall perform the primary duty of paying its notes in coin or making them equivalent thereto; that measures for the resumption of specie payment should be adopted as early as practicable. This resolution was laid on the table to be called up at an early day.

Sherman also reported back, without amendment, a resolution introduced by Edmunds, November 17, 1868, pledging the faith of the nation to the payment of the public debt in coin.

Williams, offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of some immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of persons convicted of crime by the extraordinary decision of the District Judge for Virginia. After discussion, the word "extraordinary" was struck out as perhaps a reflection on Judge Underwood. The resolution was then adopted.

Conness moved to take up the bill providing that there shall be no reduction of the pay of the Government workmen on account of the reduction of the hours of labor. The motion was lost by 22 to 28.

Morton took the floor and made an elaborate speech in defense of his bill for the resumption of specie payments.

Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the organization of militia in the rebel States, so far as it applied to North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. Eldridge inquired why Georgia was left out. Paine replied that there was an enquiry going on before Congress relative to the condition of that State. It was questionable whether this bill should extend to Georgia or not. The bill passed.

The bill also passed extending the time fixed in the Internal Revenue law to February 15th, 1869, after which all manufactured stuff, shall be deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of this bill.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 17.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature authorizing the government to arm 1,000 men as a reserve force to send to any locality where acts of lawlessness are committed, the expense to be paid by such county.

Memphis, Dec. 17.—The Appeal's Duval's Bluffs, Arkansas, special says this evening as the Star left Augusta, some firing on the pickets immediately occurred. One of the pickets was instantly killed and another wounded. The citizens of Jacksonport have gone to stop outsiders from attacking Agham, who has prisoners in the Hough Block, with powder underneath, and threatens to blow it up if attacked. Col. Cross arrived here to-day, having been compelled to leave his home in Cross county, the militia threatening to hang him if captured.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The National Land Association completed the sale to day of 3,000 acres of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company land to a colony of Swedes from northern Illinois. These lands lie in one body in Lincoln county, and will be occupied in the spring by two hundred families.

FROM CUBA.

Havana, Dec. 17.—The Diario, which is strongly in the Spanish interest, says that within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, this year, no crops will be gathered. The insurgents carry off the coffee as fast as it ripens and feed the sugar cane to their horses. Steam transports from Spain, with reinforcements, arrived to-day. The Spaniards since their arrival, feel more confident that the revolution will speedily terminate. The Diario publishes accounts of misery prevailing in Santiago de Cuba, which it says is heart-rending. The Eastern department is ruined for years come.

COMMENDABLE.—It is not perhaps, generally known that the Union Pacific Railroad Company are and have all the while been doing for their employees what few, if any, corporation ever did before. They have established at various points along the road depots of supplies from which their hands are supplied at eastern prices. The company also have established hospitals upon the most extensive scale, with all the appendages and improvements, employing the best medical talent of the country, where all the sick or wounded in their employ are attended to and supplied with nurses and everything for their comfort, and all without any charge. Such liberality as this is too rare in this selfish world to be let pass without notice.—Helena Herald.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[Private No. 66.]

As Act to incorporate the National Hotel Company, of Washington city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Calvert, R. C. Weigbtman, James C. McGuire, Zeph English, George H. Calvert, Jr., and Charles B. Calvert, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the National Hotel Company, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and by that name they are made capable of taking, holding, managing, improving, purchasing, leasing, for the sole purpose of erecting and maintaining a hotel as aforesaid, receiving personal estate, within said city of Washington, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in value; said corporation to have a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; may prosecute and defend suits before all proper courts and tribunals; may make and publish by-laws for the government of said corporation, and may have and enjoy all the privileges and be subject to all the liabilities which corporations for the holding, management and improvement of real estate in the city of Washington, in the United States, usually enjoy or are made subject to.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, [That] the capital stock of the said company shall consist of not less than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal estate, and be transferable upon the books of the said corporation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, [That] the officers of the said corporation shall consist of a president and treasurer, with a board of directors, of whom the president and treasurer may be members, but the number of the directors may be fixed by the shareholders in the by-laws of the corporation. The president shall preside at the meetings of the corporation, sign and certify the same, and shall have a general oversight over the business and affairs of the corporation; the treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all of the moneys of the corporation under the direction of the board of directors; the directors shall manage and control the property of the corporation, and shall have and enjoy all the powers, rights, and authorities, which the treasurer, or other officer appointed by the by-laws, shall keep the records of the transactions of the corporation, and shall countersign the certificates of stock issued to the stockholders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, [That] all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices for one year, and may be re-elected, or shall be sooner removed by the directors. The first meeting of the corporation may be called by any person named herein by giving previous notice of not less than five days, to all the officers herein named, of the time and place of such meeting, and the said meeting, hereinafter shall be called by the treasurer or other officer designated by the board, and be held in the city of Washington, at the National Hotel building, on the first Wednesday in January in each year, notice of which shall be sent to the post office address of each shareholder ten days before the time for the holding of the same; and special meetings of the corporation may be called in the manner and time to be prescribed by the stockholders.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each stockholder shall be individually liable for the debt of the corporation to the amount of stock held by each, respectively, and every stockholder reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this charter at pleasure.

Approved, July 13, 1868.

[Private No. 86.]

An Act for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to adopt and ratify the compromise and agreement entered into and executed on the twentieth and twenty-first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the legally authorized representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, and the legally authorized representative of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, claimants under the forty-ninth article of the treaty of April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as a full and final settlement of all claims under the aforesaid article of said treaty. And the amount as stipulated in the aforesaid agreement to be paid to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, to wit: The Choctaw claimants the sum of one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents, and to the Chickasaw claimants the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to said claimants, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians; but in case there is not a sufficient amount of moneys in the treasury of the United States belonging to, or held in trust for, said nations of Indians to discharge their respective obligations to the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, claimants, or in case the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians shall request it, they or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell such bonds or other securities held in trust by the United States for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians as may be necessary to discharge their respective obligations to the aforesaid loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw claimants, as stipulated in the aforesaid compromise and agreement; provided, That no bonds or securities shall be sold for less than par; and provided further, That no payments shall be made nor bonds delivered under the provisions of this act except in every case to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive the same; nor shall any contract or power of attorney relating to the same be regarded or held as of any valid force, unless signed and executed after the passage of this act: And provided also, That the bonds of the State of Indiana held by the United States shall not be sold under the provisions of this act.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

CENSURE.—Censure," says an ingenious author, is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. It is folly for eminent men to think of escaping it, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satire and invective were an essential part of a Roman triumph.

In prayer it is better to have a heart with out words, than words without a heart.

SWIFT'S NEW STOCK!

ON THE UPPER UMATILLA.

IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

Go and See Him, Everybody!

Oct. 30, 1868.

MILTON MILLS.

PREMIUM FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

At the lowest rates, and warranted to be superior to all other brands.

Also, NEW GOODS of every variety, at WALLA WALLA PRICES. LOCKE & LONG.

Milton Mills, Nov. 1, 1867.

WOOD

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR CASTINGS AT THE WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY.

184-1

DR. J. H. DAY,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

AND FAMILY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE WINES AND BRANDIES, FOR

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

BRUSHES AND PERFUMERIES,

OF THE LATEST STYLES & FINEST QUALITY,

Materials for Self-Rising Flour,

Everything kept in a first class drug store.

DRUGS, EXTRACTS, ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS, &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL POPULAR

PATENT MEDICINES,

—ALSO,—

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, &c.

DR. J. S. CRAIG having taken charge of the Store, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch.

Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust and Ores, Assayed Correctly and Returns MADE IN 6 HOURS.

Opposite Oriental Hotel, Walla Walla.

ADAMS BROS'S,

SUCCESSORS TO

Brown Brothers & Co.

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STS.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.

ADAMS BROTHERS,

Walla Walla, July 17, 1868.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, OF DISTRICT NO. 34, Walla Walla county, W. T., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 15th of November, 1868, in charge of the former teacher, B. F. CROSS, assisted by MISS ALBA SIKKLEK. Owing to the public fund being exhausted, the following rates of tuition are thought necessary, per quarter of twelve weeks:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Seven dollars, in advance.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT—Pupils using the Third Reader, Second Geography, Grammar, and Practical Arithmetic, nine dollars, in advance.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—Pupils using the Fifth Reader, Elocution, Grammar, History, and Book-Keeping, or Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, and Geometry, three or more to form a class, Twelve dollars, in advance.

Legal Tenders taken at par.

The School will be governed by Moral Sanction, but the Incurable will Yield Compulsory Obedience.

I. T. REESE, W. M. KOHLHAUFF, Directors. GEORGE F. THOMAS, Secy.

MR. CROSS is well known as a successful Teacher in this Territory, during the past thirteen years, and respectfully refers patronage to Col. Wm. Cook, J. D. Laman, L. P. Berry, Wm. Bedford, Rev. C. Esler, H. Jacobs, and the Directors of the district.

N. B. A limited number of pupils can obtain board in private families, at Four Dollars per week, washing extra.

Physicians' Cards.

E. SHIEL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

51 WALLA WALLA.

DR. W. S. MINEER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Also, member of several State Medical Associations, and has had several years' experience in both Hospital and private practice.

Dr. Mineer has permanently located at Walla Walla, Office, on Second street, in the rear of Mr. A. Kizer's Store.

DR. C. M. STEINBERGER,

LATE SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

Office, opposite Printing Office.

Residence, Corner Rose and Sumach Sts.

DR. L. C. KINNEY'S

MEDICAL OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABER'S Store.

PIONEER DENTIST,

ESTABLISHED, 1861

DR. CHARLES HERZOG,

DENTIST, OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND Third Streets, next door to the Assay Office, Walla Walla. CONSULTATION FREE. CHARGES MODERATE.

WESTERN HOTEL,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CORNER OF FIRST AND MORRISON STREETS.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL in the State, where every want is anticipated and cheerfully supplied.

Warm and Cold Baths Attached to the House.

This Hotel is located near the Steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

DURCY & HOLMES, Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR MILL.

THE EXCELSIOR MILL has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated throughout, and being now provided with four feet FRENCH BURRS, and an improved SMUT MACHINE, is now prepared to turn out FLOUR equal to the best brands on the coast.

Farmers are invited to send in their grain and have the same ground on reasonable terms. Orders for FLOUR and FEED filled at short notice and the lowest market rates.

H. P. ISAACS, By Wm. MATHER.

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

KEEP BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,

WALLA WALLA.—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS per day, exclusive of Doctor's fee; payable weekly in advance.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

1842.....INCORPORATED.....1842.

ASSETS, August 1, 1868, \$28,000,000

CASH.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ALL PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS. Persons now insuring in this old and reliable Company will fully participate in the Dividends of February 1st, 1868. Dividends may be used in reduction of second payment, or to increase the Policy. The method adopted by this Company, the success of the institution, the character of the men managing the business, the promptness in paying losses, the mode of declaring Dividends, should all be taken into the account.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

Has been in successful operation for over 25 years. It is the OLDEST wholly Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States. The ablest business men in the country are on its Board of Trustees. Every profession and department of business is represented. Twenty-five years of unparalleled success has placed this Company in advance of all others and put the seal of approval on the prudence, economy, safety and success of its mode of doing business.

There must be a foremost Life Insurance Company. There are leading Societies and men in all departments of life. There are leading bankers, commercial houses and manufacturers. The position of THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st February, 1868, speaks for itself, proving itself the most equitable Company in the world, offering superior advantages in all the features of business, combined with unequalled financial security. Its "record" is this—it excels all other companies in the Largest Number Insured, 52,384.

The largest amount insured.....\$194,321,859 00

The largest annual assets, Feb. 1, 1868 25,319,319 00

The largest annual income from premiums 8,837,286 00

The largest annual income from interest 1,212,761 00

The largest annual income from all sources, "All Cash".....10,172,047 00

IT HAS PAID

The largest annual cash dividend, 1867-8 2,517,114 00

The largest total dividends Cash value of all dividends, over.....12,500,000 00

Additions for dividends, over.....27,000,000 00

IT SHOWS

The lowest rate of mortality to insure, 9.09 per cent.

The smallest ratio of total outgo to total income, only 22.70 per cent.

Receipts of the Pacific Coast Branch Office for year ending August 1, 1868, over \$938,000, being more than four times that of any other Company.

The attention of business men is called to the above statement of facts and figures, exhibiting the superior inducements and advantages offered by this sterling old Company, THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

For Agencies, Information, Applications, &c., Apply to

