Walla Walla Statesman.

WM. H. NEWELL.....EDITOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1867.

POLITICAL SPEAKING.—The announcement that Messrs. Clark, Flanders, and Garfielde, would speak on Saturday last, had the effect to draw out an immense crowd. The attendance from the country was very large, persons, in many instances, having come thirty and forty miles to hear the speaking. The committee of arrangements had the stand erected in the grove in the rear of Mr. A. Kyger's warehouse, where under the shade of the trees, the speakers kept the audience for nearly four hours in rapt attention. The discussion was opened by the introduction of Mr. Garfielde, who spoke for an hour and a half, and then gave way to Mr. Flanders, who was suffering from indisposition, and as a consequence occupied the stand but a few moments. Mr. Lassater, Chairmon of the Democratic Central Committee, then introduced Mr. Clark, who for nearly two hours kept the audience spellbound. Mr. C., in a hurried manner, touched upon all the great questions that now agitate the public mind, and after defining his position upon each and all of them, passed to the consideration of matters of local concern. The North Pacific Railroad was a measure that would claim his earliest attention, and with proper effort, he was confident that a bill could be got through Congress, making appropriations that will secure the early completion of this great enterprise. The Railroad commenced, a bright future dawned upon Washington Territory, a future full of promise for the country east as well as west of the mountains. Other measures of local and general interest were adverted to, in all of which the speaker pledged himself to work faithfully for the interests of his constituents. Without being eloquent, the speech was effective, and gained many votes for the "Orphan Boy." At the conclusion of Mr. C.'s remarks, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Frank Clark, the next Delegate to Congress.

THE PROSPECT.—From all sections of the county, we hear the uniform declaration of the intention to rebuke the attempt to inaugurate a new reign of lawlessness. The sentiment is, that the "roughs" have had their day, and that, for the future, the county offices must be filled by men of good character. With honest men in office, our taxes will be reduced, and we have the prospect that at an early day the county-debt—a legacy entailed on us by Buckley and his crew—will be extinguished. With the thieves and defaulters banished from the county by a wholesome public sentiment, there is no reason why we should be unduly taxed for the support of the local government. On the contrary, we have every assurance that if the present policy is sustained, the public burthens will continue to diminish. Let the true friends of law and order, of morality and progress, rally and put down the lawless gang that under pretence of regard for the public safety, seek to inaugurate a new reign of terror.

LOOK TO YOUR SAFETY.—Stock owners, ranchmen, and others, now rest in peace and quiet, knowing that their property is safe. Instal the "roughs" in power, and how long will this condition of affairs continue? How long will it be before our Valley is again overrun by prowling gangs of thieves? Good citizens, remembering the past, will know how to guard the future. Revolutions never go backwards, and the revolution that cleared our beautiful Valley of thieves and cut-throats, will receive a new impetus on Monday next. A victory now, and the sympathisers with crime will never again show their heads. Farmers and workingmen, all ye who live by honest toil, come to the rescue, and place a quietus upon those who are laboring to restore the rule of the "roughs"

A "SORE HEAD" VERSION.—W. G. Langford, in a letter to the *Washington Standard*, after pledging Walla Walla county as good for from 250 to 300 majority for Frank Clark, has the following:

"There is at present some dissatisfaction in our ranks, involving local issues only; and the same issues exist and affect the opposite ranks. An organization in this county, known as the "vigilance committee," is attempting to control and corrupt our party organization, and hence a counter-movement is being made to resist such an insidious and corrupt purpose, and both parties here will center upon men who are opposed to such unholy organization, without respect to parties."

In this community, a statement like the foregoing requires no refutation. The real trouble is that the "roughs" have been routed, and hence this wail.

THE "SORE HEADS" CATCH IT.—Mr. S. Hamilton, a highly respectable citizen, having heard that his name was being used to hold up the "sore-head" faction, sends us the following note:

FRENCH TOWN, May 29, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Having heard from a reliable source, that the so-called "Law and Order party" are using my name as a candidate for County Commissioner, I take this method of saying to the public, that I have no sympathy with that faction, and the use of my name was without my knowledge or consent. I would further say, that I will not accept the office, if elected by that party. S. HAMILTON.

APOLOGETIC.—Owing to a pressure of election printing, we have been unable to give the *Statesman* the attention we desire. Now that the canvass is about to close, we shall be able to devote more space to miscellaneous reading and matters of local interest.

The North Pacific Railroad.

WALLA WALLA, May 29, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—Having spent most of the last year in traveling through Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories, and having crossed the continent in mid winter, partly on both of the great railroad routes, and at the earnest request of Ex-Governor Smith, of Mass., who is President of the North Pacific Railroad Co., and of some members of Congress, I compiled, while in Washington, the following statistics, on the practicability of the Northern route:

FIRST DIVISION.

On the first section of the country from Puget Sound, there are two routes, both practicable; one via. the Columbia river, to the mouth of Snake river; the other via Snoqualmie Pass and Yakima river, to the same point. On either route there will not be much heavy grading. There is on this section an abundance of the finest timber, excepting on that part of the Columbia from the Dalles to Snake river, and a short distance of the route from Yakima to the mouth of Snake river.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second section lying between the Columbia river and the Bitter Root mountains, a distance of about 220 miles, is over a rolling prairie country, with splendid grazing, and fine timber on the Spokane river, a distance of about 100 miles.

THIRD DIVISION.

On the third section, which includes the mountainous part, a distance of 250 miles, and lying between the 116th and 142th degrees of longitude; the grading will, in places, be heavy, and will require three or four short tunnels. This will include the entire Rocky Mountain district, the work on which will be heavy, but not more difficult than on the Baltimore and Ohio road, between the Ohio river and Harper's Ferry. On this entire section there is an abundance of the finest timber. On this section there is considerable good wheat land, as has been proven by the fine crops raised in Hell Gate valley last season.

FOURTH DIVISION.

This extends from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior, a distance of about 1010 miles. The route here passes over a rolling prairie, susceptible of settlement the entire distance.

It will be seen that the entire distance on this route, between the head of Lake Superior and Puget Sound, is about 1810 miles, and that there is scarcely a mile of the entire country but will eventually be settled. It is much shorter than any other route across the continent, connecting navigable waters. The mountains are much lower and the country much more fertile. It is really the only easy pass across the American Continent, for it is the only part of the continent where two large rivers rise immediately together and flow in opposite directions—the Columbia cutting its way entirely through the mountains on a water level to the Pacific; and the Missouri connecting with the great plains bordering on the Atlantic. The Rocky Mountains at this point are really so low that the miners, last summer actually took large streams in ditches from the waters of the Missouri, over the divide to the Pacific side for mining purposes. In consequence of the low passes through to the Pacific, the climate is warmer than it is in the mountains in the latitude of Salt Lake City, 400 miles due south. I crossed the summit of the Rocky Mountains near Deer Lodge valley, in Montana, on the 17th of Dec. There was no snow; the roads dry and dusty, and the weather mild and pleasant, and none of the streams frozen over. When I reached Salt Lake City, the snow on the Wasatch and Rocky Mountain ranges, was 26 inches deep, and the night we crossed the Wasatch range, the thermometer stood at 10° below zero, and Green river and all those streams in the mountains had been frozen over six weeks, so that the stage rolled over on the ice. Such was the difference in the climate on the two routes. The differences in the real wealth and resources of the two routes is perhaps even greater than that of climate. The central route, after it leaves the mining country of Nevada, around Virginia City, passes up the Humbolt country towards Salt Lake, for a distance of 500 or 600 miles over the most desolate and barren country on the American continent. The country has neither mines, timber nor any other redeemable quality about it. Salt Lake valley is a small and rather fertile valley; the only fertile spot for hundreds of miles. From Salt Lake City to Denver, a distance of six hundred and fifty miles, the route lies over an alkali and sage plain. On the other hand, there is not one mile on the northern route that does not either furnish timber, grazing, agricultural lands or minerals, and in some instances all together. Montana is just in its infancy; its mines scarcely prospected, and yet last season, according to the report of the Treasury Department, Montana stood second on the list in the amount of gold produced; California producing $25,000,000; Montana, $18,000,000; Idaho and Colorado, $17,000,000 each, and Nevada $16,000,000.

The mountains of Montana are a perfect set work of quartz ledges, immensely rich in gold and silver. Five years from this time, I believe there will be as much as $40,000,000 of gold and silver taken from the mines of Montana per year; more than one-fourth enough to build and equip the Northern Pacific Road, ready for use. There are also immense mines of coal, iron, copper, and lead in the country. The northern route crosses but one range of mountains, and that at a point which, so far as the experience of white men have gone, is known to be as passable in winter as the Michigan Central Railroad. In deciding the question of relative distance, we must consider the entire distance between Liverpool and Canton. Say the mean latitude of the North Pacific route is 46°, and of the central 37°, a difference of nine degrees exists. Now a degree of longitude (longitude contracting as we approach the polle) is about six miles shorter on the former than the latter. There are 240 degrees of longitude between Liverpool and Canton; this makes the navigator's distance, on the line of the North Pacific, 1440 miles less than the central. This longitudinal difference is quite an item. This difference in distance is not the only item in favor of the northern route. It is an established fact that every sailing vessel, bound directly from San Francisco to Hong Kong, comes up to, and even beyond the latitude of Puget Sound, before striking directly west, in order to take advantage of the wind currents of the Pacific Ocean. Time, these days being an important consideration in commercial transactions. The argument would still be in favor of the North Pacific route, admitting rates of transportation to be equal on both lines. But these rates would not be the same, even if the distance of the two were equal, for the reason that the country would be self-supporting on nearly every mile of the northern route, while on the central, for hundreds of miles between Salt Lake and Nevada, not a tie for the track, nor a stick, nor pound of coal for fuel can be had. All these things must be brought from abroad.

Now, owing to adventitious circumstances—the discovery of the precious metals in California, Nevada, and Colorado—and the settlement of Mormons in Utah, the built of local business seems to be on the side of the central route. But Montana will soon outstrip California in the yield of gold; besides the route, passes through a country susceptible of settlement all the way from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and there is no doubt but that five years hence there will be as much local business through Minnesota, Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, as through Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. *Accident* gives the central route the present pre-eminence; nature insures the northern the final victory.

It is not generally known, the large amount of business that was done in Montana last season. From May, 1866, to Oct. 1st. 1866, C. C. Huntley carried on his line of stages, between Fort Benton and Helena, 2,000 passengers, and during that period 9,000 tons of freight passed from Benton to Helena; 4375 freight wagons passed over the same route; 45 steamboats with passengers and freight arrived at Fort Benton from St. Louis, and other points in the east, and this, be it remembered, is the first season that this trade was carried on to any extent, and also, that this is but one point in the Territory. It is really the commencement of a great trade that will require a vast capital, and employ the energy and industry of a large number of persons.

There are no less than four lofty ranges of mountains to cross on the central route. The Rocky Mountains, at Bridger's Pass, being the most passable crossing; the Wasatch, the Humbold, and the Sierra Nevadas are barely passable in summer. By the way of Fen d'Oreille Lake, on the northern route, freight can be taken from the Columbia to the Missouri nearly six winter. Another advantage possessed by the northern route, is that at present the distance is less than 600 miles between the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri and Snake rivers, and when the boats are completed, which are now building on the Pen d'Oreille Lake and Clark's Fork of the Columbia, the land travel will be reduced to about 300 miles.

Did time and space permit, I might give further proof of the superiority of the northern route. In my comparative reasoning, I have made these distinctions with no invidious feeling. The sooner San Francisco is connected by rail with New York, the better for Washington and Montana, in common, with all the mountain regions. It is gratifying to see our friends to the southward prosecuting their enterprise with so much vigor. But I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the time will come, when the trafficing wealth of Europe and Asia will be poured across the mountains and valleys of Washington and Montana Territories.

Our prospects, it is true, look rather dull here at present, the whole energy of the Pacific Coast being concentrated in building the central road, and for a short time we may expect dull times. The attention of capitalists cannot be diverted from this enterprise much longer, and when once fully examined, there will be millions of capital seeking an investment.

Let us open up the Mullan road, and the Lake route, and all other routes to the Missouri river, and invite travelers and emigrants to come this way and see the advantages of this northern country, and then we will have no trouble in getting money to build a railroad. PHILIP RITZ.

A CARDE.

MR. EDITER:—in Personal vindacation to Myself i am bound to let the voters of walla walla County No that i am on est. ever boddy Noes i am an on est Man But sir have you ever published that fac in your Paper, Oh no Narry once. You was afeard to do that cause why! it mite elect me. now sir you are an ole kittel b—ly, and you cant have My support, D—n you.

now sir, to show i am on est, i will state a fu faes: i owed a store keeper up town sum money what an other feller went my security fur, the storekeeper he axed me to pay. i ses never mind i am an on est man, mr. storeman ses i No you are on est but i want my money, then I went to that feller what went my security and i told him they wanted to injer my election. he ses it shant be did and went and paid the store keeper and tuck a recete. now ses he i'll give you a certificate that your a on est Man ses I were got one now (ma be i aint got you too that i ides i kep to Myself) and it cum out in a carde before the public to vindercate My onesty, if you cant see the *pint*, then you must be orful blind Yours til after the election. A PERSECUTED MAN.

DISTRICT COURT.—The United States District Court for the First Judicial District closed on Saturday evening last, after a session of three weeks. In that time one hundred and seven civil cases, and thirty-three criminal cases were disposed of. The Grand Jury found twenty-two "True Bills" and one "not a True Bill." There were fourteen indictments found against various parties for selling liquor without a license. All of the defendants in these cases were fined ten dollars each and costs, except two in which a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Four divorce cases were heard and decrees entered, and two insolvents were released from their debts. The Court was in session each week day from nine in the morning until six in the evening. The Judge and officers of the Court were frequently compelled to work until late in the night. Take it all in all, it was a very lively term of Court.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—A meeting will be held at Waitsburg, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, when an opportunity will be afforded to candidates on the county tickets to define their positions on local questions. Messrs. Mix, Sharpstein, Cox, and Newell are expected to be present, and will address the meeting. A general invitation is extended to candidates of all parties.

VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY.—The publisher, Mr. Philip Ritz, has placed on our table, an exceedingly well executed view of Salt Lake City. Those who would learn something of the chief city of the Mormons, will obtain a copy of the picture. To be had at the Post Office and at Parker's Bookstore.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—The Idaho *World* has changed from a weekly to a semi weekly issue. The *World*, in its new dress, presents a neat appearance, and is one of the best of our exchanges.

A Reply to Sheriff Seitel's Card.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—My attention has been called to A. Seitel's card, in which that gentleman attempts to vindicate his over misconduct at the expense of the County Auditor and Board of County Commissioners. In justice to the officials thus assailed, I briefly reply to this tissue of misrepresentations: And first, I have to say, that Seitel, ever since he has held the office of Sheriff, has steadily avoided a settlement. As early as September, 1866, the Commissioners endeavored to bring him to a settlement, but were unsuccessful. He then promised to settle and square up everything before the meeting of the next Grand Jury. In the month of October, we called a special meeting, and on going over his accounts we found him debtor to the county in the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, which amount he promised to pay previous to the next meeting of the Board; but again he failed to come to time. At the May term, he was notified that he *must settle*, and after offering every excuse to have the same put off, a day for settlement was finally agreed upon. When the day thus agreed upon came around, it was found that Seitel had made no preparation whatever for a settlement. He had not even made out the delinquent tax list, and it was only through the kindness of James McAuliff that the list was finally furnished. This, notwithstanding the gentleman asserts that he was ready at any time for a settlement. Other statements in Seitel's card can be shown to be untrue, but I pass them over. I am free to admit that the Board of County Commissioners have dealt leniently with Seitel in the matter of settling his accounts. At all times we were anxious to screen his official delinquency, and hence the failure to bring him to time. That he is incompetent to discharge the duties of Sheriff, is evidenced by the delinquent tax list, now on file in the Auditor's office. On that list will be found the names of some of the wealthiest men in the county, and yet he returns them as delinquent, and assigns for reason, that he can find no property, and this, too, whilst it is notorious that they are entirely responsible. I have every desire to do Mr. Seitel justice, and only regret that he has endeavored to hold others accountable for his own incompetency. Trusting that my fellow citizens, at the June election, will elect a Sheriff, possessing the energy to collect the taxes, and the honesty to pay the money over, I here take leave of Mr. Seitel and his short-coming. Yours,

D. M. JESSEE.

A Card from Alvan Flanders.

WALLA WALLA, May 30, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—You will much oblige me by publishing the enclosed letter, received by me a few days since. I presume the letter spoken of by Mr. Burbank, has been shown by Mr. Clark in this county, although I do not know this to be the fact. I have only to say that the statement made by Mr. Vansyckle, in regard to Mrs. Flanders, is wholely and entirely false. I am certain that Mrs. Flanders never used the language there attributed to her; and even if she had, I do not see what that had to do with this canvass; and I am at a loss to know which is the most deserving of contempt, the one who wrote the libel, or the man who would retail the slander. Yours truly,

ALVAN FLANDERS.

MONTICELLO, W. T. May 22 1867.

HON. A. FLANDERS:—Mr. M. O'Connor, of this place, just informs me that Frank Clark, has a letter (which he shows now and then to voters) from Mr. Vansyckle, of Walula, which states that Mrs. Flanders (not you) should have stated to some one of your neighbors that "a negro was as good as an Irishman" (or the negroes were as good as the Irish.)

Mr. Vansyckle gave this letter to Clark, when at the Vancouver Convention. It was presumed, also, that Ostrander and Catlin were told the same words or report by said Vansyckle, at said Convention, and brought and circulated the same in this county (so says O'Connor, who was informed by Catlin.) O'Connor is a reliable man.

So you will see how the aforesaid report was started, and was here circulated as being stated by you—of which I informed you when here. You stated, as I tell the people, that you never spoke any such words. I know you this that you may know of Clark's and Van's tricks. A. R. BURBANK.

Prosecuting Attorney.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I understand that the Union Central Committee have thought proper to remove the name of J. W. Stevens from the Union ticket, as candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, and have substituted the name of S. B. Fargo. This action is sought to be justified on the ground that Fargo received the endorsement of the delegates from the First Judicial District. The Committee forget that the action of said delegates was submitted to the Union County Convention for approval or rejection, when the nomination of Fargo was rejected by a very decided vote. Subsequently Messrs. Stevens and Fargo appeared before the County Convention as candidates, when Mr. Stevens received the unanimous endorsement of the convention, as the Union candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. The removal of Mr. Stevens' name was opposed by at least two of the most influential members of the Central Committee, and under all the circumstances, can only be regarded as an abuse of power. *Union voters, bear these facts in mind, and cast your suffrages for J. W. Stevens, the Regular Union Candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney.*

UNION VOTER.

CLOSE OF THE CANVASS.—The canvass will close at Walla Walla, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. Alvan Flanders, the Union nominee for Congress, and J. H. Lasater, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. A full attendance is desired.

THE RETURNS.—The judges and clerks of election in the various precincts will confer a great favor by sending us full returns at the earliest moment. Courtesies of this kind will be suitably acknowledged.

WOOD.—Several cords of wood will be taken in payment for subscriptions, if delivered immediately.

Personal Vindication.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, VANCOUVER, W. T.
April 14th, 1864.

H. PARKER, Esq., SIR:—I have received yours of the 9th instant, I replace herewith the usual receipt. I have filed the declaratory statement of Simon G. Fields, as follows: March 1, 1864, the N. W. ¼ of section 26-T-37, filed April 14th, 1864. Yours, J. M. FLETCHER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, VANCOUVER, W. T.
June 23d, 1864.

H. PARKER, Esq., SIR:—I have received your letter of the 18th inst. By referring to your plats you will find that the N. E. ¼ of 26-T-37 has not been offered at public sale, or even surveyed, hence it can not be sold at private entry. I filed the statement of Mr. Fields on the N. E. ¼ of said section, in order to bring the matter before the Commissioner. I wrote him on the subject, April 14th, 1864, and expect to hear from him soon. I have marked the names of Rohn and Falls on the plat, but can do no more until I hear from the Commissioner. Yours,

J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, VANCOUVER, W. T.
June 30th, 1864.

H. PARKER, Esq., SIR:—I have received your favors of June 23d and 27th, with decla ratory statement of Mr. Clancy, and homestead papers of Messrs. Langley and King, also declara tory statement of Isaac Harrington. With reference to Mr. Clancy's statement, see my last letter. * *

J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, VANCOUVER, W. T.
July 12th, 1864.

H. PARKER, Esq., SIR:—I have received yours of the 8th inst., and herewith enclose certificate for Mr. Lefevre—his homestead receipt came duly to hand. I also enclose Mr. Wilson's receipt, corrected.

I have received a letter from the Commissioner at Washington, in relation to section 25 and 26, of township 36, 7-37. As I understand the decision that if the parties desire to settle on said lands, they will be required to have it surveyed by authority of the Surveyor General. To do this, it is necessary that they forward a written application to the Surveyor General, and he will delegate some suitable person to make the survey, *which must be at the expense of the settlers.* The field notes must be forwarded to the Surveyor General, who will, if he approve the survey, return it to this office, and the parties can then take the land by legal subdivisions, either under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws.

J. M. FLETCHER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, VANCOUVER, W. T.
May 22d, 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq.:—Your letter of the 15th inst., in reference to the declaratory statements of Simon G. Fields, J. J. Rohn, John N. Fall, and Cornelius Clancy is at hand. I have to say in reply, in reference to the map of the township 7 N. 37 E. that I did not make it myself, it was made by a draughtsman employed by you. I certified that the claims thereon were correctly represented. The plat you have sent me to inspect represents sections Nos. 25 and 26, as surveyed, which is true. When you sent me Mr. Fields' Statement, I knew the land was not surveyed, but as it was in the same township with, and adjoining land that *was* surveyed, and could readily be described. I thought it right to file it, and I did so. Afterward I received the declaratory statements of the other parties named above, with the fees. I then wrote to the Commissioner stating the facts in the case, and I also stated that in my opinion a settler could be admitted to purchase of the Surveyor thought the land not worth settlement, especially so, when the settler proposed to back his opinion by paying for the land. The Commissioner answered, instructing me not to file the papers until the settlers had had the land surveyed at their *own expense*; therefore I could not file the papers, but I find the names of the settlers are upon my plat yet. Here the matter ended, so far as I am concerned. The papers I have laid before you, and I really do not understand why I should look for them, as after I had found them, they would be of no use to any party. Your action in the matter was fair enough. I have before stated, in answer to others, that I have nothing to do with your arrangements with those who support you; that is solely a matter between you and them, but so far as your business with me is concerned, you have always acted fairly and promptly. I do not mean by this to say, that you have acted more fairly than others, but I do mean to say that you have never, to my knowledge, acted unfairly towards those for whom you have done business at this office. J. M. FLETCHER.

WALLA WALLA, May 25. 1867.

H. PARKER, Esq.:—In reply to certain inquiries made of me, I have to state, that some time prior to June 1866, you wrote me requesting to have the unsurveyed portion of township No. 7 North of Range No. 37 East, lying upon the waters of Mill Creek, surveyed, and in June of the same year you came to my office at Olympia on the same business. I have also received letters upon the same subject from you since.

Owing to the difficulty in getting up contracts, bonds, &c., for small and unremunerative jobs, the work above referred to has not yet been done; but as soon as a competent deputy makes the necessary application and qualifies according to law, and the necessary funds are at my disposal to pay for the work, I shall take great pleasure in obliging the settlers in that vicinity by having the lands referred to subdivided.

S. GARFIELDE, Surv. Gen., W. T.

Editor Statesman:—I have been forced into this personal vindication by the acts of *malicious enemies*—after the signal was given, as believed by the knowing ones, by Wyche, in his personal attack on Mr. Cox and myself—appearing before that august body called the Grand Jury, where such enemies can give in secret their version of a business transaction, and the Jury arrive at a belief without hearing both sides. There has been a great deal of *Barking at Parker* for the last five years, which has passed without my deigning to reply, but as I am now in the business, I will treat all *Barking* for the next four weeks with due consideration, after that time I must pass it with silent contempt. I court investigation of all my dealings with the citizens of this Valley, or of any other place where I have lived. Some of the parties against me will be compelled to sift some of their acts in the courts at Vancouver—and the Bench, here is occupied by some other Judge. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I return thanks for your kindness in allowing me the use of your columns in this personal vindication, and sincerely trust, that hereafter, should other political aspirants be sent up Salt River by my help, they will not make it a "personal matter," but let me survive and be on hand to attend faithfully to the interests of my clients. H. PARKER.

ED. STATESMAN:—A report is in circulation that I am going to resign my nomination as a candidate for Sheriff of this county, before or on the day of election, which is false. I have been placed upon the track, and I am going to run the race. Where this report started, or for what purpose, I am at a loss to know.

YOURS, L. C. BOND.

Walla, May 27, 1867.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—I learn that there is a rumor out that I have withdrawn as the Union candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. This report is unfounded; I am still a candidate, and will remain in the field until the polls close Monday evening, June 3d. And further, I am the regular nominee of the Union Convention, Fargo's statements to the contrary, notwithstanding.

J. W. STEVENS.

To the Public.

An article over the signature of "Tax Payer" having appeared in the last issue of the Walla Walla *Statesman*, I consider a reply to the same due both to myself and to my friends. This anonymous scribler, I am informed, is Frank F. Dugan, nominee on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney. The charge preferred by Dugan are, as he well knew at the time he penned them, unmitigated lies, and I now brand him as a willful liar. Some of the simple facts: Last December, I gave to Mr. D. M. Jesse an order on the Territorial Treasurer for two hundred dollars, with instructions to send the money to me by Express. Shortly after, and before I heard from Mr. Jesse, I started for San Francisco, on business, and expected to intercept a remittance of my money at Portland, and on my arrival at Portland, the money not having arrived, I requested Mr. Mills to open the package if it came there and take out the amount due to Mr. Artigoni and Mr. Cuvier. I then left for San Francisco, supposing, as I had every reason to do, that the affair would be settled satisfactorily. Mr. Jesse, however, instead of sending my money by Express, brought it with him and, in my absence, paid it over to my friend, Judge Mix, for me, and in this way the drafts were not honored as I had provided they should. I knew nothing of what had been done in the matter until after my return from San Francisco, in the spring. The statement about Jack Cousins, who is my warm friend, and the note at the Hotel in San Francisco, I brand as lies from the whole cloth and totally without foundation of any kind. As I have filled the office of District Attorney of this District, for three years, I point to my record, and the records of this county, as the most ample vindication of my conduct as a public officer. And now, my fellow citizens, let me introduce to you the Honorable (!) *Frank F. Dug'an:*

About four years ago, there wandered into the streets of Walla Walla this smooth-faced and unctuous individual, who announced the laudable trade of tinkering watches. Money coming in too slow to satisfy greed of this hungry loafer, he *confiscated* two of the watches entrusted to him for repair, and *cooked* them as a gambling table, in a public gambling saloon in this town, but from sympathy for his family, he was then suffered to escape the just punishment of his offense. He was next elected to the Legislature, and while in attendance on that body, sold himself to every dishonest scheme that was presented for their consideration, until his name became a by word and reproach. While Speaker of the Assembly, he was charged with having purloined bills from the file, and the charge was generally believed to be true. He borrowed a considerable sum from a gentleman of this place, and for security gave him a bill of sale of his horse and buggy, but as soon as the lender had turned his back, sold the buggy to another man and pocketed the proceeds, and the debt of the borrowed money is yet unpaid. By a few such schemes as these, the Honorable (!) Frank F. Dugan has justly earned for himself the reputation of a Jeremy Diddler, a silk, and a scoundrel, and as such, my fellow citizens, I am prepared, at any time, to prove him by affidavits and credible testimony, and as such I recommend him to your consideration at the next election. Your county has no watches to *confiscate*, but perhaps you have other valuables that "Tax Payer" may appropriate.

C. B. FARGO.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON } SS.
County of Walla Walla.

D. M. Jesse being first duly sworn, deposeth and says, that when I left Walla Walla for Olympia, to attend the Legislative Assembly, in December last, S. B. Fargo gave me his account for one quarter's salary as Prosecuting Attorney, amounting to two hundred dollars, with the instruction that I should forward the same when collected, to him, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, Express, and that I collected the said two hundred dollars for Fargo, from the Territorial Treasurer, but concluded to bring the same myself to Walla Walla, which I did, and gave the same to Judge J. D. Mix, for safe keeping, then absent from the Territory. Under the circumstances, Mr. Fargo had every reason to believe, at the time he drew the order, that he had money to his credit in the house of Wells, Fargo & Co. Anything that Dugan may say to the contrary, notwithstanding, I deem it due to Mr. Fargo to make this sworn statement. D. M. JESSEE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of May, 1867. J. E. WYERS, Judge.

Council Proceedings—May 28, 1867.

Council met at the usual hour. Present, Mayor McAuliff, Councilmen Winesett, Alsbot, Kohlhauff, and Brown. Minutes read and approved.

Finance Committee reported in favor of allowing bill of Mr. Kohlhauff, for oil, &c., $9.75. On motion, report adopted and warrant ordered.

Ordinance No. 32 was read for the third time, and passed.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered: A. Seitel, rent of jail from Dec. 15th, 1866, to May 15th, 1867 5 l. t. Wm. Russell, labor and material on Second street bridge, 87 coin. A. Reid, for repairs on Engine House, $11 coin. B. L. Sharpstein, for legal services, $50 l. t. L. Kerr, gravel on Second street bridge, $7 coin.

Bill of E. Sheil for balance due on flume, $10. On motion, referred to Finance Committee.

Clerk reported that he had received the sum of $85 l. t. from the sureties of A. L. Roberts, as a compromise, and released them from further liabilities. On motion, report adopted.

On motion, J. H. Short was employed as extra policeman, for no special term, to be paid at the rate of $25 per month, coin, from this date.

On motion, the Treasurer was instructed to retain tax-list until June 10th.

To the Union Voters of Walla Walla.

At a regular meeting of the Union County Central Committee, held on the 25th of May, it was resolved that the action of the Judicial District Convention, in nominating a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney be sustained, and that in printing the regular Union ticket for Walla Walla county, the name of S. B. Fargo should be used as the regular candidate for that office.

P. B. JOHNSON, Secretary. J. D. COOK, Chairman.

DIED:

On the 25th inst., HENRY MORTON, aged 6 months and 2 days, son of H. M. and Irene A. Hodgis, of Walla Walla county.

Walla Walla Precinct.

Justices of the Peace.
CAL. P. WINESET.
L. A. MULLAN.
Constables,
A. J. GREGORY.
J. H. SHORT.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN MOONEY deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them to me, as my residence, in Walla Walla City, properly verified, within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred.

T. VETTER, Administrator.

Walla Walla, May 30, 1866. 24-4p