

President's Message.

Believe Citizens of the State and House of Representatives. With great gratitude to the Beneficial Giver of all Good I congratulate you at the beginning of your first regular session. You find our country blessed with health and peace and abundant harvests and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

THE RESTORATION OF THE COUNTRY. Continues to be, and, under the full accomplishment, the most important, the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of those endeavors is evident. Their efforts in those endeavors is evident. I should be pleased to see the resolutions of the leading political parties of the country that there was wide spread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the constitution, were in our hands.

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Walla Walla Statesman.

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wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from availing or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable paper currency, could only tend to increase and prolong disturbance in values, and unless relieved must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people. The mischief which I apprehend and urgently deprecate is confined to the class of the people, indeed, but seems to me most certain to threaten the industries and masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is in itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money dealer, may not always feel the mischiefs which may befall casual purchasers of a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Closely connected with this general subject of resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of great importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in the currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of a legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of congress, under the constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value and the legal tender quality which shall be adopted for coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belongs clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without entering upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the constitution on the president of recommending to the consideration of congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Holding the view that I do that neither the interests of the government nor those of the people of the United States would be promoted by fixing silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, will be neither unjust nor expedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of reasons which I deem it my duty to recommend. I don't propose to enter the debate represented on both sides by such able disputants in congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question even within its own borders against the laws of trade or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my signature and approval, I wholly support, and I have no objection to my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for silver coinage, regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of a legal tender it seems to me of great importance that congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and two distinct directions. In the United States government, money is not a public debt; its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and the government under no restraints but those of constitutional power, and the public good as effected by the proposed legislation; but in the actual circumstances of the nation with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure effecting this relation of the government to holders of public debt, becomes an object in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of private or public advantage, otherwise unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will be carefully regarded by congress and the people alike. The public debt of the United States to the amount of one billion and a half, and twenty million dollars, bears interest at the rate of six per cent, and seven hundred and eighty million dollars at the rate of five per cent, and the only way in which the country can be relieved of the payment of high rates of interest is by advantageously funding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of little moment compared to the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at a reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestionable right to pay its bonds in silver coin the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since February 12th, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal tender actually currency of the country are payable in gold or silver coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To expect the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. At the time issued prior to 1877 were issued the only coin in which the gold dollar was the only coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new form of silver coin that is made so much less valuable. The power of the government to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an

exact observance to public faith will enable the government to rapidly reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum, and to effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid. In adopting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every day transactions of life and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned it, a consideration of the first importance should be to so adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes two species of currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value for the amount for which the silver dollar coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money and would facilitate the resumption of specie payments and its permanent establishment. Without those conditions I fear that only mischief and injustice would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender. Even in private transactions any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pay as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion; nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the retention of the silver dollar at a rate which was once but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be any less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equality or even exceeding in weight a good coinage, which at some past time has been commercially equal to the legal tender value assigned to the new issue. It is recommended that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender. I am governed by the feeling that every possible measure should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good end at which we desired from the proposed coinage and embarrass with new elements, with confusion and uncertainty the business of the country that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehensions as to its effects upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and the Turkish governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States and give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

Much delay consequent upon occasions of fraud in some of the awards have occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1836, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in congress the executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented or to distribute the funds received. It is evidently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either deciding the awards to be final or providing some methods for re-examination of the claims.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A question arose some time since as to the proper construction of the articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both governments, however, are now in one accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable, that the points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and if need be a more explicit declaration be made in a new treaty. The fishery commission under articles 18 to 25 of the treaty of Washington has concluded its session. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the commissioners, will be communicated to congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief, General Porfirio Diaz, in the presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of a presidential commission under articles 18 to 25 of the treaty of Washington has concluded its session. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the commissioners, will be communicated to congress.

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house of congress, in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and to punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border, and the development of commerce between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the sum due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4th, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of the friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders as bringing the two countries to unfriendly popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE LAWS.

While the aggregate of taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would diminish the revenue relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own country but of other countries, to be easily collected, without loss by undervaluation or fraud and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of ten cents per pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding twelve million dollars and thus enable congress to repeal a multitude of unnecessary taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war and most of the legislation imposing taxes under this section has been repealed. By substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, all forms of internal revenue taxation may be repealed except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, the bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of \$200,000,000. With my sanction the secretary of the treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent, bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscriptions for such bonds opened, the subscriptions amounted to \$74,496,500, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process within little more than one year the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of \$3,775,500, and I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into government securities as the best mode in which small savings may well be secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade and especially by great and speedy interchange with countries on this continent cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practicable extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country and public attention is generally and universally attracted to the solution of the problem they present. It is not doubted that congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality and respond to the public demand by practicable legislation upon this subject.

THE ARMY.

The report of the secretary of war shows that the army has been actively employed during the year and has rendered very important service in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior, as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final and complete success against a portion of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, a full account of which campaign will be found in the report of the general of the army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join

with the secretary of war and the general of the army in awarding these officers and the men employed in the long and tiresome pursuit, and in the final capture of the Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their own. The very serious riots which occurred in several of the states in July last, rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintenance of order in the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and state authorities, and the national executive was called upon in the mode provided by the constitution and laws to furnish military aid, and I am gratified to be able to state—the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in suppression of domestic violence, were able by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country. Disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the house of representatives in answer to a resolution of that body and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless excursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery have been of frequent occurrence, and in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. General Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end and assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of citizens in Texas fully protected.

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with the secretary of war and the general of the army in awarding these officers and the men employed in the long and tiresome pursuit, and in the final capture of the Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their own. The very serious riots which occurred in several of the states in July last, rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintenance of order in the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and state authorities, and the national executive was called upon in the mode provided by the constitution and laws to furnish military aid, and I am gratified to be able to state—the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in suppression of domestic violence, were able by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country. Disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the house of representatives in answer to a resolution of that body and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless excursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery have been of frequent occurrence, and in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. General Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end and assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of citizens in Texas fully protected.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, the bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of \$200,000,000. With my sanction the secretary of the treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent, bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscriptions for such bonds opened, the subscriptions amounted to \$74,496,500, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process within little more than one year the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of \$3,775,500, and I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into government securities as the best mode in which small savings may well be secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade and especially by great and speedy interchange with countries on this continent cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practicable extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country and public attention is generally and universally attracted to the solution of the problem they present. It is not doubted that congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality and respond to the public demand by practicable legislation upon this subject.

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1877.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The political complexion of the senate is, certainly changed. To-day the question of Butler's admission must come up. He has a clear majority, and will probably be admitted in an hour after his case is reached. The war of Edmunds, acting for the republicans, upon Patterson and Conover, has been so ineffectual, so bitter, that these men will probably never again act regularly with the party to which they lately belonged. They are pledged to vote for Kellogg's admission as senator from Louisiana, but it is understood that several republican senators who oppose Butler will vote for Spofford as against Kellogg. As above stated it seems certain that these men from this time onward will be democratic. Whether the party has acted judiciously in receiving at the hands of such creatures as Patterson and Conover what it would have secured by March 3rd, 1879, in a strictly legitimate way, is a question that need not be discussed at present. We shall soon know.

But however that may be, it does not lie with the republican party to find fault. That party has controlled the senate by the unconstitutional wretchedness of its members; by creating new states wherever a mining camp and a cattle ranch on the plains, and by the forcible election of senators against the will of the people. The senator they most complain of for absence at this time—Nixon—represents, or was elected to represent a state which, when created, was in no more entitled to existence as a state in the Union than was an undiscovered island in the Pacific ocean. There may be democrats who regret that their party has gained control of the senate by means of men who have heretofore helped to maintain republican supremacy in that body, but they are not called upon to apologize to republicans for the present condition of things.

The National Republican of this morning professes to believe that the house and senate made securely democratic a bill which was introduced and passed looking to a trial in the courts of the validity of Hayes' title to the presidency. It ought not to need that either the house or senate should secure the passage of such an act. Nothing would add more to the strength of the government at home and respect for it abroad than the passage of such an act by all the votes of both houses, and its approval by the acting president, and a full consideration of the whole question by our highest court. Intelligent doubt exists as to Mr. Hayes' title and the subject ought to be as open to judicial decision as any other subject.

Aside from the great senatorial contest there is now no interest left in anything political. The House met yesterday but its proceedings were of no importance whatever. There is, however, a widespread feeling in regard to the loss of the Bureau, a government vessel, with a hundred lives. Secretary Thompson will make searching inquiry into the causes of the disaster. The vessel, for some reason yet unexplained, sailed from the secure harbor of Norfolk while the great storm of Friday was at its height and government danger signals, exhibited expressly for the protection of navigation, were flying in full view of her. Most of the officers had relations or numerous friends in this city.

We are to have, they say, a bright and lively daily democratic paper here. Heaviness has been the death of several democratic papers at the capital, and it may be worth while to try one of another kind. This is a favorable time to make the venture. The House is democratic, the senate substantially so, and Mr. Hayes—well, Mr. Hayes is Mr. Hayes.

Why it is said—"A solid South," that is "solid" in supporting and voting for the principles and measures of the democratic party, appears to excite ominous apprehensions in the estimation of radical papers. It is rather discouraging, from a radical point of view, if it must be admitted. There can be no more carpet-baggers, no more returning board rascals, no more stealing. What is left to comfort the radical heart? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It is true, that it really never had an existence in the Southern States worthy of the name. It, however, cared little about that. By the help of Grant's troops and the villainous reconstruction acts, it managed to secure and maintain control, and an opportunity for unlimited plunder, and what more could any radical wish. They thus were able to kill two birds with one stone. They could gratify their insatiable appetite for booty, and they could safely oppress, abuse and lie about the people they so hated.

That they call their country and make the predominant radical character, full swing at the same time. Now all that is changed. Those of the freebooting Bush-Bazons who have escaped the penalty and are not in congress or the civil service, have been compelled to exercise their talents for stealing in some other locality. This fact may probably account for many of the startling crimes which, of late have occurred in so many parts of the country. The soldiers of the United States army have been assigned to other duties than organizing lynchings and playing swindles and perjuries in high official positions. All this inflicts a terrible blow on the radical political organization, and there is no wonder that the organs so earnestly bewail the new order of things.

SHERMAN AND THE ARMY.—While he was before the House committee on appropriations, in reference to the condition of the army, General Sherman said, in his sharp, cutting way, that he could not get along with the present force—that "the safety of the people, the safety of the government, and the safety of the army, demanded more men." Very well, if General Sherman cannot get along with the army force as it is at present, there is another thing that can be done, and that is to have the army get along without General Sherman. There was an American army long after there was either Sherman or Sheridans, and there will be an American army long after they shall be no more. And it was before the days of the generalship of either of them that the safety of the people, the safety of the government, and the safety of the army, were severely and collectively a good deal better assured than they have been since. This thing of paying enormous salaries to useless general officers, who do nothing more than travel, at will, throughout the country to banquet and feast, or of maintaining in high command some who were cowards in war and are tyrants in peace, is not agreeable to the American idea of a free government. General Grant himself has lately declared that there is no occasion for an increase of the army, and that the best soldiers in time of need are the volunteers.

SUBSERVIENT AND GRATIFYING.—Commenting upon the recent election in the Empire state, the New York Express says: The democratic state ticket has been elected by a handsome majority for the year. This result was anticipated, but it is none the less significant and gratifying. The people have once more expressed their confidence in democratic rule. They have uttered their condemnation against the fraud by which the republicans have cheated the democracy out of their share of representatives in the legislature. They have shown their want of confidence in the party headed by Rosebud Conkling and run in the interest of a corrupt machine. They have shown their respect for Gov. Robinson, whose honest and efficient administration meets with general approbation. The victory is important in its moral effect on the politics of the country. It shows that the Empire state status fast by its principles at the head of re-organized and now triumphant democracy.

A WALLA WALLA CELEBRITY.—An ex-claimant Wilson Waddingham, as the largest land owner in the territory of New Mexico. Mr. Waddingham was formerly a resident of Walla Walla, and for many years kept a saloon on the north side of Main street, immediately adjoining Messrs. Schwabacher's store. The story of his present fortune is thus told: He was living a not very successful life when he became concerned with a couple of Mexican gentlemen who owned large tracts of land in New Mexico. He was employed to visit and examine these lands, and they were purchased on his favorable report. They proved to be very rich in mineral wealth, and were otherwise exceedingly valuable. In due time he purchased on his own account another grant, which he manipulated with great profit to himself, since which time his whole business has been in such kind of operations. Fabulous stories have been told about the wonderful wealth of some of these old Mexican mines. At all events they have made Waddingham a millionaire, as we have been told. He has paid off all his old scores, and receives the homage of the speculating world as one of its rarest spirits and most successful operators.

A NICE MAN.—The Port Townsend Press describes Beriah Brown, of the Seattle Dispatch, as "a thirsty old bung sucker." The same paper refers to Brown as an "aged imbecile, who has been ignominiously kicked out of every town he has ever attempted to settle in; and in one instance only escaped a coat of tar and feathers at the hands of an outraged community by stealing away between two days. Like some old played-out bull-dog that has been chawed up in a thousand tussles, he still continues to growl and display his toothless, festering gums, with nothing left to represent the remains of a misepitaph but a rotten carcass decorated with innumerable scars and scales, the indelible marks of as many deluges."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The secretary of the interior admits the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of detecting frauds under our present system of managing Indians. He says that when an investigation is ordered a warning is given which enables guilty parties to conceal evidences of fraud. He recommends an appropriation for the support of a roving commission, composed of efficient agents who can pounce down upon the point to be investigated without giving notice. It is possible that an appropriation for the purpose mentioned might do good, but what is apparently of even greater importance is the punishment of rascally Indian agents when caught.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The official returns of the state of New York makes it now possible accurately to cast the political complexion of the legislature. The senate will stand eighteen republicans and thirteen democrats. But Robertson, who was counted out by the Westchester board, will undoubtedly be given his seat, and the senate will stand nineteen republicans and thirteen democrats. The house will stand, sixty-five republicans, sixty democrats, and three independents. Two of the latter are expected to act with the democrats on general political questions. The republican majority is not large enough to pass any bill over the governor's veto.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The violation by the republican majority in the legislature of New York of the clause of the state constitution which requires a legislative reapportionment after each state census is all that saved the legislature to the republicans at the recent election. If the state had been properly re-apportioned the democrats would have carried both branches of the legislature. The republican outrage upon the people of New York, in refusing to re-apportion to the advantage of their party; but such flagrant abuses of power are not calculated to help a party any in the long run.

PENITENT.—Joseph S. Black, pungently remarks to Stoughton: You take violent exception to my use of the word "conspiracy" as applied to these unwholesome proceedings which resulted in defeating Mr. Tilden's large majority. Of course you prefer your own euphemistic phrase, and call it taking "a political advantage." But I cannot see wherein my term is wrong. Your objection is like that of *Ancient Pistol* to the word *scold*, for which he wished to substitute *convoy*.

A SMALL CONGRESSMAN.—Think of a late congressman sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary. Such is the fate of Small, the colored member from South Carolina. There are some more at Washington now, who are only luckier than Small, in the fact that they have not been caught up yet. But their time is coming. We are firmly of the opinion that there is going to be enough of this thing to go 'round.

PLEVNA HAS FALLEN and the way is now clear for the Russians to march on to Constantinople. The Turks made a glorious defense, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. Turkey is now practically at the mercy of her conqueror, and no further resistance of moment need be expected. It now remains for England to show her hand, and upon her action depends the peace of the world.

STATESMANSHIP.—The Chicago Times declares that not much statesmanship is required for engineering of legislation in the senate. All that a senator has to do when called upon to vote is to watch the course of the other party, and vote solid against it. The system is as easy as lying, and just about as contemptible.

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New Advertisements.

MUSICAL!

GARDNER BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Violins, Accordions, Harmoniums, and Musical Merchandise generally, Oakland, California, and Salem, Oregon, have extended their business to this place.

GARDNER BROTHERS!

Personally superintend their business in this city, as well as California, and will be prompt in making good all contracts.

GARDNER BROTHERS!

Have two authorized agents selling for them here viz: H. L. MOYE and C. H. SLACK.

GARDNER BROTHERS!

Pianos have already become favorites on the coast. They are made especially for the trade, and are adapted to the climate of this coast, and for remaining in tune, and adaptation to the parlor there are none better.

GARDNER BROTHERS!

Give a guarantee for five years, for all Pianos, and Organs, if desired. They pay their employees a salary, not a commission.

GARDNER BROTHERS!

Headquarters will be at Chas. Bessor's stand, on Main street, above the Stone House. 24

Magic Pump!

THE MAGIC PUMP,

MANUFACTURED BY MIDDAGH & Co., WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Is the Best Pump in the Country!

It took a Cash Premium of Twenty Thousand Dollars; will not freeze in any climate; will pump a barrel of water a minute; will last years.

WE CAN FURNISH PARTIES THAT prefer the Piston or Suction Pump with Low's Patent Vertical Action Pump; it is lined with Porcelain; is very neat, and works much easier than the common pump. It took the first premium at the Oregon State Fair, in 1877, over all other suction pumps. We will give \$25 to see a well of water that the MAGIC PUMP will not purify and improve. We will also give \$50 to see a well of water that is not improved by the use of the common suction pump, either wood or iron.

We shall have MACHINE AUGERS running in a few days and can furnish the above pumps and tubing in large quantities and at low rates. Send all orders to H. E. MIDDAGH & Co., THE MAGIC PUMP, IS MANUFACTURED AT Glasford's Mill, 24 WALLA WALLA, W. T.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, DAYTON, W. T.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE, TOGETHER with all the furniture, dishes, and everything necessary and useful.

A WELL REGULATED HOTEL. The purchaser can take a good business already built up. This is the only hotel in Dayton, the second largest town in Eastern Washington; it is the stand for all stages, coming and going. The hotel is pleasantly and centrally located. Business East induces me to offer this splendid property for sale. Address J. M. HUNY, Dayton, W. T.

C. W. HAMILTON, J. B. LEE.

Feed & Sale STABLE!

(At Abbott's Old Stand.) Second St., bet. Main and Alder, WALLA WALLA.

HAMILTON & LEE, PROPRIETORS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Boarding Horses. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. 24

W. F. Alexander, M. D., ALBANY, LINN CO., OREGON, TENDERS HIS SERVICES, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, To the Citizens of this City.

RESIDENCE—In the Middle Cottage belonging to Charles Russell, near the East end of Alder St., Walla Walla. 23m

DR. R. F. PRICE'S Homoeopathic Dispensary, MONASTES' BUILDING, First St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon.

SKILLFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL classes of diseases. No title pretensions or impostures; no flattering or extravagant; no injurious drugs, but careful examination and the most reliable treatment; the best remedies approved by science and experience, which may cure you, though discouraged and hopeless.

SPECIALTIES. Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Throat, Lungs and Heart; Liver and Kidneys, and all Chronic Constitutional and Blood Diseases.

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES. Surest and quickest known for all private diseases of both sexes, young and old. The worst cases of stricture and chronic venereal diseases quickly relieved. No mercury used.

TO YOUTH AND MEN. The only perfect cure, permanent and reliable, for seminal weakness, nervous debility, impotency, etc., worth \$100 to the untaught. No quackery or deception. The fullest guarantee given.

OFFICE HOURS—Gentlemen, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. For Ladies, from 2 to 5 P. M., only. 20-2m

TERRITORIAL ROAD.

PERSONS DESIRING TO CROSS SNAKE RIVER will find it greatly to their advantage to travel the TERRITORIAL ROAD and cross the river at PENAWAWA FERRY.

This route is several miles shorter than any other to COLFAX, SPOKANE FALLS, AND THE PALOUSE COUNTRY GENERALLY.

The roads have been put in excellent repair, and there is no scarcity of wood, water and grass. This route possesses an advantage over all others in passing through the settlements.

A DAILY STAGE LINE Walla Walla via Penawawa to Colfax.

GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND A U. S. Postoffice at Penawawa.

Ferrage Exceedingly Reasonable. TOWN LOTS AT PENAWAWA Obtained Free of Charge.

C. C. GRAM, Proprietor.

FRENCH RESTAURANT!

OPEN ALL NIGHT. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FITTED UP THE building on the north side of Main street, second door above the St. Louis Hotel, and will occupy the same as

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT. He will spare no pains to satisfy their patrons, and the table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and cooked in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

RESTAURANT kept open all night, and meals served to order. Everything first-class, and no pains spared to meet the wants of patrons.

JOHN LUCAS, Proprietor.

County Taxes? THE TAX BOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. Is Now in my Hands, AND ALL COUNTY TAXES! Are Now Due and Payable.

Tea Per Cent. will be Added TO ALL TAXES Remaining Unpaid Dec. 31st, 1877.

H. M. CHASE, Deputy, Walla Walla, October 8, 1877. 45-1

HOLMES' DRUG STORE

Invites your attention to the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Toilet Articles, to be found there.

Glass, Paints & Oil A specialty, and in full stock.

Prescriptions prepared night or day. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. HOLMES.

PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO!

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO. will dispatch from PORTLAND about every FIVE DAYS, one of their New and Elegant Iron Steamships, viz: CITY OF CHESTER, CAPT. ROLLER.

WALLA WALLA TO SAN FRANCISCO, For sale at the office of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company. 45-1

CITY FOUNDRY Machine Shop, PORTLAND, OREGON. JOHN HONEYMAN & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Engines, Boilers, Grist & Saw Mills, IRON FRONTS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Send for Price List before purchasing elsewhere. 48-2m.

DR. J. M. BOYD, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, WALLA WALLA, W. T. OFFICE IN OLD LIBRARY ROOMS, OPPOSITE SERRANO OFFICE. Will not attend country calls at night, except in cases of accidents or other emergency cases. 31-1

NEW GOODS!

MAMMOTH STOCK!

LOW PRICES!

ADAMS BROTHER'S

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, &c.

At Prices that are Lower than the Lowest!

WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS!

The Highest Market Price Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

Grain Shipped on Low Rates of Commission. Consignments solicited.

ADAMS BROS.

NEW GOODS

JOHNSON, REES & WINANS

Direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS sold and shipped on the most reasonable terms.

DR. DAY'S DRUG STORE!

HAS A FULL STOCK OF Machine Oils, China Nut Oil, Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Polar Oil, Druggist Oil, Elephant Oil, AND Golden Machine Oil, better than China Nut, at One Dollar Per Gallon.

PINE AND COAL TAR! Don't Fail to Call and Examine Before Buying Elsewhere.

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LEGAL CAP.—An invoice of LEGAL CAP PAPER, just received and for sale at a reduction on previous rates.

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THE STREETS FAIR, for the benefit of the orphan, has attracted large crowds every night...

SAN FRANCISCO, Eng., is now in San Francisco for the purpose of being in attendance at the marriage of his brother Louis to one of San Francisco's fairest daughters.

LAST.—In this city, on the way to French-run, two small books containing notes of some of the most interesting events...

THE UNITY ASSOCIATION and Aid Society, met last Wednesday afternoon, from one o'clock to four, at the residence of Mrs. M. W. Shepard, next door below Col. Cook's.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S CARD will be found in another column. In Linn county, Oregon, another Alexander has practiced for many years as a head of his profession, and is reported as eminently skillful.

BACK CONTRACTS.—Schwabacher Bros. and William O'Donnell, who contemplate building upper stories on their respective buildings, have contracted with Mr. Castle for 150,000 bricks, and workmen have been engaged to build the walls.

MISS CLARA JUNKIN, a young lady who has had very considerable experience as a teacher, has opened a school on Birch street, immediately adjoining Judge Lasater's residence. Miss Junkin is highly recommended by teachers, and parents cannot do better than entrust their children to her charge.

NEW VOLUME.—With the issue of December the STATESMAN entered upon the seventh year of its publication. It will gratify the friends of the paper to know that it is not only more flourishing now than at any previous period in its history, but that its subscription price is only \$4 a year, and in your names.

FIRE.—Thursday, about the hour of 12 M., fire was discovered in the second floor of the school room next door to the Episcopal church. Presently it was discovered before the fire had made any considerable headway, and with the aid of a few buckets of water the flames were extinguished. The fire is understood to have originated in a defective gas pipe. Principal danger from being flooded with water.

DR. PIERCE'S AT DAYTON, and has created a great sensation. On Tuesday night he had the Methodist church packed with a delighted audience. His second appearance was on Thursday night, when he had a good house. He has his engagement at Dayton this (Saturday) evening, when he will return to Walla Walla, and give our citizens his farewell entertainment. A roaring house awaits the Professor on his return.

IN EXCESS of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was out of town, Sunday last, on a final duty, when he met with an accident that at the time caused serious apprehensions. He was riding in a chair in a wagon, when the horse made a sudden start throwing the reverend gentleman out of his seat. He struck the ground with great force, and for a time it was supposed that his spine was broken. Fortunately his injuries were not serious, and at this writing he is progressing finely.

AN EXHIBITION is to be given in aid of a free reading room and to encourage science, literature and art. The exhibition will include Indian curiosities, fossils, minerals, etc. Also, works of art, engravings, photographs and stereoscopic views. Five excellent microscopes will be used, and the exhibition promises to be one of unusual interest. The First Cavalry Band will furnish music for the occasion. The exhibition will be open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

FRIDAY ANNIVERSARY.—Last Monday Mrs. Carrie Williams celebrated her 15th birthday. Mrs. Carrie was born December 19th, 1862, and was the first white child who saw the light of day in this town. A large number of friends assembled to congratulate Mrs. Carrie, who after the exchange of congratulations, were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner. The young lady was the recipient of very many handsome presents, and altogether her birthday anniversary was suitably honored.

GOOD TASTE.—A. R. Ayres, district clerk, has had his office in the county building carpeted, thereby greatly improving its appearance. A similar improvement in the auditor's, sheriff's and probate judge's offices would not be out of place. In visiting the towns below we noticed that the offices of the officials are all neatly furnished, and we know of no good reason why Walla Walla should be behind in these matters. The cost is but a trifle, and certainly people would rather transact business in a neat, clean office rather than in a place that is suggestive of a pig-sty.

DR. E. R. PUEBLEY, late of Chillicothe, Ohio, would most respectfully announce to the good people of Walla Walla and vicinity, that he intends permanently locating with his family in this place, for the purpose of practicing his profession. Obstetrical surgery and diseases of women and children made a specialty. Having for the last seven years devoted much time to the treatment of disease peculiar to females, we feel confident in offering our professional services to those in need of medical aid. Office at present on Main street, opposite Small Bros. livery stable.

GRANDS AND PIANOS.—The musical firm of Cahoon Bros., of Oakland, California, and Salem, Oregon, have extended their business to this place, and propose to run three wagons during the ensuing winter, giving all an unprecedented chance to purchase a first-class organ or piano at reasonable prices. They have several makes of organs, including the Packard, Tabin and Standard, which have become very popular among the musical fraternity. Forty organs were received by the last steamer, and more are coming, giving a splendid stock to select from. Cahoon Bros. deal direct from factories which give them an advantage over middle men, and they are thinking of purchasing instruments will call to examine their goods and get their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—A law passed by the last legislature in relation to notaries public, is construed by Judge Lewis to legislate the present incumbents out of office, and necessitate their re-appointment. It being conceded that Judge Lewis is the ablest jurist in the territory, his ruling may be regarded as final, and persons who desire to act as notaries should provide themselves accordingly. The new law provides that notaries shall be appointed for four years, and that they shall pay the sum of five dollars each into the territorial treasury as a special fund out of which to pay for blank commissions, letters of instruction, postage, etc. A clause was inserted repealing all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed in regard to notaries, and on this Judge Lewis bases an opinion that all notaries were legislated out of office, thereby rendering any of their official acts since the last of October null and void.

LIVELY TRADE.—In looking around town we notice that our merchants are full of trade. Our neighbors, Adams Bros., have their counters crowded all day, and are selling goods by the wholesale. Schwabacher Bros. are doing an immense business, and, notwithstanding their extensive premises, they are crowded for room, and intend to add another story to their already mammoth store. Johnson, Rees & Winans make a very handsome display of fall and winter goods, and have, too, a regiment of clerks who are kept constantly employed waiting upon customers. And last, but not least, Dusenbery Bros. have their extensive store and ware-rooms crammed with goods, and all day long their counters are crowded with customers. The houses named are selling goods just as fast as they can be passed over the counters, and all agree that never before has Walla Walla known such lively times. A few more years of this active trade, and Walla Walla will certainly be the great city of the interior.

HORSE THIEVES BROUGHT TO PUNISHMENT.—Several months since a couple of young men employed by Wm. F. Gwin, living near the foot of the mountains, stole two valuable horses belonging to that gentleman and fled the country. Apparently they had made good their escape, but the avenger was on their track, and following them all the way to California, they were captured and brought back to Walla Walla for trial. They have now had their trial before the district court, and the pair will have the privilege of serving the public for the next seven years in the penitentiary. In the pursuit of these thieves and in bringing them back to the scene of their depredations, Mr. Gwin spent over five hundred dollars of his own money, and now has the satisfaction of seeing the rogues punished for their misdeeds. Stealing horses from Mr. Gwin is scarcely a paying business.

MASONIC.—At a regular convocation of Walla Walla Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, held Thursday, December 13th, 1877, the following companions were elected officers for the ensuing Masonic year: N. T. Eaton, H. P. James, McAuliff, King; Thos. Tierney, Scribe; E. L. Crockett, Capt. of the Host; Fred Stine, P. S.; John Starfenberger, R. A. Capt.; E. J. Williams, Master 3rd Veil; A. Scholl, Master 2nd Veil; O. P. Lacy, Master 1st Veil; R. Guichard, Secretary; W. P. Adams, Treasurer. The installation will take place on Thursday next, to which the families of Royal Arch Masons are invited. Andrew McCalley, P. H. P., presiding. Inaudibility of room is the reason assigned for not extending an invitation to the public.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Persons contemplating the purchase of holiday presents should lose no time in visiting Mr. Z. K. Straight's establishment. In the line of fine jewelry, such as finger rings, lockets, chains, and the thousand-and-one articles that may be classed under this heading, his stock is very fine and such as is rarely found outside of large cities. Gold and silver watches, from the finest chronometer down to the plainest time keeper. Silver and plated ware in immense profusion, and embracing many articles specially suited to holiday presents. A set of silver spoons suitably engraved, is always an acceptable present. Call soon and leave your orders, and then you will be sure to have your presents ready in time for the holidays.

MURDER TRIAL.—The case of Louis Foster, charged with murder, occupied the time of the district court from Friday to Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in a verdict of "Not guilty!" The verdict was based upon the insanity of the accused. The jury were out but a few minutes, every man on it being satisfied that the prisoner was deranged at the time of the commission of the act. After the rendition of the verdict Foster was returned to the county jail, where he will be detained until such time as arrangements can be made for his removal to the insane asylum.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—J. Bauer is out in a new card this week, and invites special attention to his stock of goods suitable for holiday presents. His store is fitted up in a magnificent style for the holiday trade, and when lit up at night presents the appearance of a grand bazaar. In his line Mr. Bauer is ahead of anything ever before seen in Walla Walla, and in order to keep up with the times he has marked every article in his store down to the lowest figure. Give him a call before making your holiday purchases.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—J. M. Hunt, proprietor of the "Columbia Hotel," Dayton, W. T., offers that valuable property for sale. Dayton is the trading center for a magnificent scope of country, and is one of the most lively towns on the coast. The "Columbia Hotel" has been long established, has an excellent reputation, and is in every way a desirable property. To a person who desires to engage in the hotel business this is a rare opportunity—no better investment can be made.

LIVELY TIMES.—Mr. Tom Quinn, the saddle and harness maker, has eleven hands steadily employed in his shop, and yet with this force he is unable to keep up with his orders. To meet the demands of his rapidly growing business he intends to build an addition in the rear of his new brick building, and thus have room to put a larger force at work. Our business men are generally prosperous, and we are gratified to know that our friend Quinn comes in for his full share in the general prosperity.

REPUTATION.—The late mittion-head legislature passed a law that virtually repudiates a portion of the outstanding indebtedness of Clark county. The sap-heads who made up a majority of the legislature evidently thought that anything in the shape of a law would stick. When the question comes before the courts they will find that even a legislative enactment is powerless to extinguish the just debts of the indebted counties. The author of the Clark county swindle is entitled to a leather medal.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The death of Mrs. O. Brechtel was sudden and unexpected. Her health had been poor for several months, but recently had improved with a fair prospect of recovery. At the very time these hopes were inspired the angel of death was hovering over and snatched her away. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her death. The afflicted husband has the sympathy of the whole community in his sad bereavement.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, Esq., is now at the Dalles, where he is reported in bad health. He is under the care of his brother E. P. Fitzgerald, Esq., who is doing everything for him that affection can suggest. Maurice Fitzgerald is a partner in the house in this city, and has many friends who earnestly pray for his early restoration to health.

JOB PRINTING.—The STATESMAN job presses are kept steadily employed turning out job work to the order of customers. Our motto is "Good work and fair prices." The patronage of all who believe in this principle is invited, and in every instance we shall endeavor to give satisfaction.

LIEUT. THELLER'S REMAINS.—Mr. John Picard, the coffin maker, has returned from White Bird Canyon, Idaho territory, whither he went for the purpose of recovering the remains of Lieut. Theller, an officer who fell in one of the first engagements with Joseph and his band. He found the body without any difficulty, and as a certainty that there was no mistake he found on the body of Lieut. Theller as buried, his watch having engraved on the inside his name, &c. This will be a valuable memento for his widow and one which she will prize dearly. The remains will now be forwarded to Oakland, California, the former home of the deceased. Gen. Whetton and the quartermaster at Fort Lapwai furnished every assistance to Mr. Picard in securing the body, and extended him every courtesy, for which he returns his thanks.

A. SCHOLL, of the "Empire Market," has treated himself to a new safe—a magnificent piece of workmanship—fire proof, burglar proof, and strong enough to hold the county money. When we looked at the safe it was stacked full of coin and greenbacks, all going to show that keeping market is a good business.

MAGIC PUMP.—See the card under this caption. By using the magic pump foul wells will be purified, and the sanitary condition of the town improved. Much of the sickness in this valley is owing to the use of impure water. The magic pump will purify the most filthy well, and may be the means of saving valuable lives.

GARDNER BROS., the celebrated dealers in musical instruments, have invaded our town, and now all the world will have an opportunity to secure pianos, organs, etc.

CROWDED.—Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we are obliged to omit several standing advertisements. Our friends will please bear with us.

GEN. J. W. SRAIGUE, superintendent of the O. S. N. Company, is in town, and is a guest of the O'Brien House.

J. B. LEWIS, bookseller and newsdealer, has a fine stock of holiday goods. See his card.

BLANK MORTGAGES a specialty.

MARRIED.—PATTERSON-THOMAS.—At Walla Walla, November 14th, 1877, by Rev. Theodore Hoogland, N. A. Patterson and Ellen S. Thomas, both of this county. BRONKIE-PATTERSON.—At Walla Walla, December 9th, by Rev. Theodore Hoogland, Jonas Bronkie and Josephine Patterson.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR! J. BAUER, IN HIS NEW BRICK BUILDING, Has now in store the Largest and Finest Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS. Ever brought to Walla Walla. His stock consists in part of FANCY SHELL AND WORK BOXES, GLASS AND CHINA FLOWER VASES, FANCY HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, BEAD AND LADIES WORK BASKETS, FANCY AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FANCY DOLL CARRIAGES, CHILDREN'S FURNITURE, FANCY CIGAR CASES, ETC., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF...

Mechanical Toys, Dolls, Vases, Masks, Etc. COME AND EXAMINE THE NEW STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING, AND BE CONVINCED THAT I HAVE THE BEST GOODS, AND AM SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES! A FULL STOCK OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND ALL KINDS OF... YANKEE NOTIONS! These goods were selected by myself, during my recent trip below, from the largest and best assorted stocks, as being suitable for this market, and I am confident an inspection of my present Large Stock will convince all that my goods are the cheapest and best in this city. Call and examine if you wish to save money. J. BAUER, 21st New Brick Store, Main Street, below Third, Walla Walla.

Prepare for the Holidays! THE SAN FRANCISCO Cigar, Tobacco & Notion Store, BETWEEN DUSENBERY'S AND KIRKMAN'S. I HAVE INCREASED MY STOCK THIS SEASON FULLY DOUBLE OVER last year, and resolved to MAKE A REDUCTION on all Goods, I invite you to call and inspect my Large Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS! CONSISTING IN PART OF CHILDREN'S FURNITURE, BEAD & LADIES WORK BASKETS, FANCY SHELL & WORK BOXES, GLASS & CHINA FLOWER VASES, FANCY HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, DOLL CARRIAGES, FANCY PHOTO. ALBUMS, FANCY CIGAR CASES, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF... MECHANICAL TOYS, DOLLS, MASKS, Etc.

Come and See Me Before Purchasing Elsewhere. I will cheerfully Show You My Goods, and Offer You Lower Prices than Anybody. I HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF FINE BRANDS OF CIGARS & TOBACCO! AND ALL KINDS OF SAN FRANCISCO Cigar, Tobacco & Notion Store, Between Dusenbery's and Kirkman's. 51-t

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walla Walla, December 15th, 1877: Aylward, James; Butts, Geo W; Calloway, James; Howe, D W; Hume, Miss Josie M; Ingalls, Mrs Margd; Jense, Mrs Jno; Jacobs, L; Johnson, S Y; Johnson, B E; King, O A; Keeney Joe; Keisner, Joseph; Kelly, E H; Lemons, Mrs Sarah; McNair, Mrs Etta; Mori, Jean; Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised." Wm. VAWTER, P. M.

DIED. BRECHTEL.—December 12th, 1877, Catharine Brechtel, wife of Oswald Brechtel, aged 32 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of FRAZKLIN FREER, Deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRANKLIN FREER, of Yakima County, departed this life on the 28th day of October, 1877, and that David Freer, surviving partner of said deceased, has on the 30th day of November, 1877, taken out letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased. And that all persons holding claims against said deceased, or against the firm of Freer Bros., are hereby notified to present the same, at the residence of the undersigned administrator, at the mouth of the Wenatchee river, in said county, with the proper vouchers, for allowance or rejection, within one year from the publication of this notice, or the same will be forever barred. DAVID FREER, Administrator. Per E. P. BOYLS, Attorney for Estate. Dated November 14th, 1877. 51-3\*

Administrator's Notice. Estate of JOSEPH SUTHERLAND, Deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his residence, in the Stone House in Walla Walla City. THOMAS O'BRIEN, Administrator. Walla Walla, November 12, 1877. 50-1m

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON SECOND Street, next adjoining the residence of A. H. Reynolds, and known as the Dugan property. This is a most desirable location for a party who wishes a pleasant home in a good neighborhood, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars, apply to FRED STENDEL, at Dusenbery Bros.

NOTICE. WHITE WASHING, KALSOUMING AND 13 WALL-CLOTHING done at the shortest notice of DEBOIS, at R. Bogle's Hair Dressing Saloon. 61-15

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. Bear in mind that SCHWABACHER BROS. Are now selling their Mammoth Stock of Merchandise at an IMMENSE REDUCTION. To make room for their coming Fall Stock.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS! Wheat, Barley and Oats, consigned to our House at San Francisco, will receive prompt attention, and with our well known facilities and knowledge of the Market, Farmers can be assured that they will at all times obtain the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE! LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON SUCH CONSIGNMENTS! The Highest Market Prices paid here for WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS! SCHWABACHER BROS.

GENERAL CONGESSION, DUSENBERY BROS. ARE SELLING FALL & WINTER GOODS AT CRUSHING PRICES! OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING Attracts the Attention of Everybody. No House in the Territory exhibits a more Complete Line than We offer in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, WATERPROOFS, SILKS, VELVETS, HATS, BONNETS, FURS, CLOAKS, DOMESTICS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, ETC. Several Warehouses Filled Up with our Stock of Groceries. A Larger Stock and Lower Prices Than Ever Before Offered. DUSENBERY BROS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Expenditures. \$72,322,543 24
Receipts from money order business for official postage stamps. 27,468,323 42
Excess of expenditures. \$4,854,180 82

The ordinary revenue of the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1879, are estimated at an increase of three per cent. over those of 1878, making \$29,634,088 28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at \$30,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for 1879 of \$7,793,682 02.

The additional legislation recommended by the postmaster general for improvements of the mail service, and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The report of the attorney general contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the supreme court and in certain circuit courts of the United States is now such that serious delays, to very great injury and even oppression, often occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it cannot lessen our regret at the occurrence, we are now at peace with all the Indian tribes in our borders.

AGRICULTURE. The report of the commissioner of agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. The wisdom of legislation upon the part of congress in aid of the state for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the general government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world.

GOVERNMENT LANDS. I invite the attention of congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions by the secretary of the interior concerning the depletion of the public lands and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing law to arrest the depredations will be entirely successful if congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible.

I would also call the attention of congress to the statements made by the secretary of the interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands not irrigated west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsalable under existing laws and the suggestion is made that they be sold in small parcels to the settlers.

position is worthy of consideration; that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

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THE CENTRAL BOARD. The board on behalf of the United States executive departments at the International Exposition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the board was transmitted to congress at the last session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia in which the seat of government of the nation is located.

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respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the district, but the great and lasting benefit of the entire country that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the national capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

I also earnestly commend the request of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution that an adequate appropriation be made for the publication and conduct of national museum, under their supervision. The subject of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of congress is also one of national importance.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education and of agriculture and other collections of the property of the nation should be something more than a mere political center.

Through tickets to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other points, and also to Boise, Salt Lake, and other points on the Pacific coast, are now offered at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company.

NEW COACHES, good stock, skilled drivers, and reliable performance, good service on time are special features of the company.

STINE HOTEL, Walla Walla, W. T. W. R. MORRIS, J. M. GORMAN, General Superintendent, Agent, Boise City, I. T.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker, Jeweler, AND DEALER IN FINE FISHING TACKLE.

THANKING THE PUBLIC of Walla Walla and vicinity for the confidence placed in him during the last 15 years, and assures them that he will be as careful to give satisfaction in the future as he has been in the past.

DR. J. D. McCURDY, of Salem, Oregon, HAVING LOCATED PERMANENTLY at Walla Walla, offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of this place and vicinity.

STATIONERY, BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, Etc. Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.

Walla Walla Bakery AND PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes, AND CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS.

BEER! BEER! BEER! CITY BREWERY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! Everybody Made Happy!

BEER by the Keg, FIVE GALLONS, FOR \$150 PER KEG! I am bound to sell, and keep pace with the times.

STAR BREWERY. THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE lower end of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve to most excellent LAGER BEER.

REMOVED. EAGLE BREWERY, HAS BEEN REMOVED to the old Express Building, south side of Main street, one door below the Red Store.

WALLA WALLA BREWERY. BEN. SCOTT, Proprietor. THIS OLD BREWERY, foot of Main street, has been refitted, and is now prepared to furnish the best article of LAGER BEER.

L. T. TATRO & CO., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS. CORNER OF FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, opposite the "Stone House," invite the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

WALLA WALLA MARBLE WORKS! COLEMAN & SWEENEY, DEALERS IN Marble Monuments, Tombs, HEAD STONES!

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter, Main Street, The Dalles, Oregon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAINTS, OILS, GLAZES, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, COLORS, GOLD-LEAF BRUSHES, PUTTY, GLUE, PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM GLASFORD'S NEW PLANING MILL. Great Improvements in Planing and Motive Power. WILL INSURE SATISFACTION IN WORK AND CHARGES.

HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland and Walla Walla, W. T. OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Lowest Possible Prices, A FULL LINE OF Agricultural Implements.

JOHN DEERE. Sole Agents for the Celebrated Plows of JOHN DEERE. Which combine the GREATEST STRENGTH with Extreme Lightness and Durability.

The Deere Sulky & Gang Plows. With or Without Breaking Plow Attachments. The Greatest Labor Saving Implement yet Invented. Five Hundred Sold in Oregon in One Year.

Buckeye Grain Drills & Broadcast Seeders, TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED COMMENT. Sole Agents for Schuttler's Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons, Farm Grist Mills, all Styles & Prices. Send for Special Circular.

STEEL'S PAIN ERADICATOR. The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age. IN OFFERING THIS MEDICINE IT IS NOT intended to deceive the people as a cure for every complaint of earth; but a really scientific article of the greatest merit, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity.

E. P. FitzGerald & Bro., ESTABLISHED IN 1857. IMPORTERS OF RIPPED BAR IRON, Nail Rods and Pick Iron, CAST STEEL, OCTAGON AND FLAT, Spring, Toe Calk, PLOW STEEL, BURDEN'S Horse & Mule Shoes, AUSABLE HORSE-SHOE NAILS! Wagon and SEAT SPRINGS!

DR. STEELE, who has for years been in the Proprietary Medicine business, and who has traveled in various parts of the world in search of information, has great confidence in the ERADICATOR as the "New Plus Ultra" of safe, sure and reliable remedies for general use as a Family Doctor.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Druggists, 520 and 522 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. Price \$1 per Large Bottle. Six bottles \$5. 40-3m

EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. UPHOLSTERING Done in a workmanlike manner. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. WAREHOUSE, Main street, Walla Walla below Third street.

UNDERTAKER. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public that he now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

SINGER SINGER SINGER Sewing Machines! Sewing Machines! Sewing Machines! Proven by the verdict of over 2,000,000 Purchasers.

Best, Simplest and Most Practical Sewing Machine IN THE WORLD. Our Sales for 1876 were 262,316 Machines! More than double that of any other Company.

Save Money and Buy the Best! REMEMBER That we are PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED and can always be relied on to keep Machines in repair and to supply needles and accessories.

The Singer Man'g Co. WILLIS B. FRY, Manager. Corner First and Yamhill Sts., Portland, THOS. RONAN, Act. Walla Walla, W. T.

THE DOMESTIC! C. SCHUMACHER, AGENT FOR THE Domestic Sewing Machine. calls attention to this Machine as embracing all the latest improvements, and superior to any other Machine ever before introduced. Its merits are:

1. It is the lightest running Machine in existence. 2. It is a Sewing Machine. 3. The room under the arm is greater by one-half than any other Machine. 4. It is made on a different principle from any other Machine, and it is made so that the last motion or wear can be taken up.

Best Sewing Machine! now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines now on hand for sale at his Government Store, Main Street, Walla Walla, at Special Discounted Prices, with freight added. I will guarantee to keep these Machines in good order, free of charge to the purchaser.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER RATES OF THE Walla Walla & Columbia River RAILROAD COMPANY. (ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, until further notice, Freight will be received at our office of five, damage by storms, breakage, waste, leakage, and all unavoidable accidents, for transmission and delivery from our Deposits, at the following Rates:

Rates on Up Freight, (PER TON MEASUREMENT, OR) GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC. From Walla Walla to Walla Walla, \$1.00 From Walla Walla to Whitman, \$1.00 From Whitman to Walla Walla, \$1.00

THE MAGNIFICENT HOTEL. Newly Furnished Throughout, is now open for the reception of Guests. THE FINEST ROOMS AND BEST TABLE! AT MODERATE CHARGES! General Stage Office. THE O'BRIEN Proprietor.