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—BY—
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President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress, in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colony, one hundred years ago.

A CENTURY'S GROWTH.

We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then our industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, in agriculture, in commerce, in navigation, in mining, in mechanics, in law, in medicine, etc., and in general education the progress has been likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initial steps to become a State, and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the South we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown.

INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES.

In 1776 manufactures scarcely existed even in name, in all his vast territory. In 1870 more than 2,000,000 persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of produce. In amount annually nearly equal to our National debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870, so numerous and diversified had become the occupation of our people, that less than 16,000,000 out of more than 40,000,000, were so engaged. The extraordinary effects produced in our country by a resort to such, has built a market for the products of our fertile lands, distant from the seaboards and markets of the world. The American system of working various and extensive manufactories next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant country results not equalled by the intelligent parts of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad, in a manner most flattering to their pride. Without the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters, throughout the country, would have been impossible of attainment.

GROWTH OF OUR MINING INTERESTS.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal, our production was once small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, while it formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we produce more than the world contained at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of imports, we may expect to be large exporters of, in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines throughout the States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

OUR MERCHANTS

in the last hundred years have had success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by the people of older nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea, and into every port where commerce enters.

OTHER INTERESTS.

With equal pride, we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

A GENERAL RETROSPECT.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past, and study what will be best to preserve, and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgressions, to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity, and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them, so far as lies in our power. We are a republic wherein one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government, it is of the utmost importance that all should be possessed of

EDUCATION AND INTELLIGENCE,

enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to acquiescense to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest portion of the population of any form of government devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever to maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in all the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan texts, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by the legislative, municipal or any other power for the benefit of any other object of any other nature or kind whatever, in connection with this important question.

TAXATION OF RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the 19th century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe the church property of the United States, which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860, the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say, this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of the government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religions or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood.

I would suggest taxation of all property equally, whether, church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith.

WITH PORTUGAL.

I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the general Cortes of Portugal proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation, to be reached when no man shall be permitted directly or indirectly under any guise, excuse or form of law, to hold his fellowman in bondage. I am of the opinion also that it is the duty of the United States as contributing toward that end and required by the spirit of the age in which we live to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein.

WITH CHILI.

Chili has made reparation in the case of the whaleship *Good Return*, seized without sufficient cause upwards of forty years ago, though she had hitherto denied her accountability. The denial was never acquiesced in by this government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have acknowledged it.

COLUMBIAN STATES.

The arbitration in the case of the U. S. steamer *Gestigo*, for the seizure and retention of which the government of the United States of Columbia were held accountable, has been decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the republics.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months since, but as it contained a stipulation that it shall be of no effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legitlation upon the subject may be adopted.

QUESTIONS WITH SPAIN.

In March last an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of $800,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's crew and certain passengers of the *Virginius;* that the same was to have been paid in three installments at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that Government, and that the whole amount was paid within a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and in pursuance of the terms of the adjustment I have directed distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's crew and such passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on the application of the parties.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

As an evidence of and approaching some of the ruinous conflicts which have been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba, the same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are prevailing in rich fields, once the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries' torch, burning plantations, valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance and retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of its close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the friendly and intimate personal social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depressed in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree with respect to the interests and people of other nations and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict, must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering, to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand. I have had hopes she would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to the trade and commerce and natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and of the extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one of whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence, must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events.

Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony, but whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the resources of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time, of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed and wide extents of fertile and productive fields, and more property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiary's torch. In contests of this nature, where a large body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior government, have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization to constitute, in fact, a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of ability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of an internal policy and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to administer justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation.

In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic, which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new state is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject to it, through which the functions of government are administered by the usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the coelative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it will be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems a questionable subject that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government, capable of performing its obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with facts, and would compel the power which gives it soon to support by force the government which it had really given its own real claim of existence. In the management of this the United States should adhere to the policy and principle, which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any popularity of suspicion of imputation. The recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In my former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as are its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war.

Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any noticable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed its character. As the contest has acquired greater or more formidable proportions, possibly the acts of foreign powers, and even the acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such a recognition; but now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the maze of doubtful law, and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide. And doing only that which is right, and honest, and of good report, the question of according or of withholding the rights of belligerency must be judged in every way in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government, or of its people, are so far affected by a pending civil conflict, as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one with which will be recognized in the sense of international law as belligerency, not so as to effect the mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, does not constitute war in the sense referred to.

Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish, or unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial organization real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms, and capable of the ordinary functions of government towards its own people and other States, with courts for the administration of justice, and a local habitation, possessing such an organization of force, such material, and such an occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmish, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recommendation of belligerency would aim to elevate it. If the movement is on land, the insurrection has not possessed a single port whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign governments except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of these sudden and difficult complications which arise on the ocean is apt to precipitate on the vessels, both commercial and national, and on the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of the relations to the parties to the contest.

Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails on the country, according to the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires the action from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties. It would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and possibly seizure. It would give rise to countless vexatious questions; it would release the parent government from its responsibility for acts of the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by the treaty of 1795, over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its trafic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarcely fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two states. There can be little doubt as to the results such supervision would before long draw this nation into. It would be unworthy the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection apart from any question of theoretical right.

I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them hope and inducement to protract the struggle it would be a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications, which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid. The recognition of the independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted. Should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, afflicting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue to such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony, of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them and want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence.

To suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peace-maker, in this view, in the early days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity, in sincere friendship for both parties, but were refused by the Spanish government. Meditation or intervention seem to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife. At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bring about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years. But we have remained passive, and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forebearance which negatives every possible suggestion of a desire to interfere or add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded. The government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid certain proposals, which may be found to be the basis, if not actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be considered carefully, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer and remove the possibility of future occurrences, such as have given rise to our just complaints.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Depredations by bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continue. Though the main object of incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of quiet and peacably disposed persons, and, in some cases, even the United States postoffices and mail communications have been attacked.

Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at the points wherein incursions are generally made.

An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by shallowness of the river, and other natural obstacles, it may contribute to the proctection of the herdsmen in Texas.

THE FREE ZONE,

so called, several years since established by Mexico in certain States, of that Republic, adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It is always materially injurious to domestic traffic while it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico supply free of custom charges, the wants of the people of both sides of the line, and prevents the same from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise.

DOINGS OF THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 4th July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

VENEZUELA.

I am happy to announce that the government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objections to pay the United States the share of its revenue, which some years since it allotted toward the extinguishment of claims of foreigners generally. In the reconsideration of its former determination that government has shown a justice and self respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persones elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meager in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid, and the periods when these payments were to take place, should have been so signally disregarded.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratifications of treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims; with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition; all of which have been duly proclaimed.

COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was to exist for one year from that date. The act provides, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation, a copy of which is presented herewith, extending the time of the duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the clerk of the court, communicated herewith, shows the condition of the calendar on the first of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished.

Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which eight hundred and sixty-two had been disposed of at the date of the report.

I am informed that one hundred and seventy cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking and the return of the necessary evidence.

It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the court to finally dispose of all cases before it, within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimants, who had been at large expense in preparing their claims, and obtaining evidence in their support, suggests a short extension to enable the court to dispose of all claims which have already been presented.

I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it.

COURT FOR CONSIDERING CLAIMS OF ALIENS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Also recommend that some suitable provision be made by the creation of a special court, or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon such appropriate tribunal for the consideration and determination of claims of aliens against the Government of the United States, which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions, or otherwise, as it has been found impossible to give proper consideration to those claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens, other than British subjects to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion. As also to those subjects of Great Britain, whose claims have arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1875, could be presented to the commission organized pursuant to provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land, and within the limits of particular States, is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one Government.

In 1869 a concession was granted by the French government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe, through the possessions of Great Britain, at either end of the line under the control of an association which had, at the cost of a great outlay of capital, and at great risk, demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence, by this agency, was great although possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication, which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world has found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested, was ready to enter competition with assurances of adequate return for their outlay.

Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large, demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made.

But certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave to the company, for a long term of years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication, by submarine cable, between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny the United States, or to its citizens, equal rights to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the condition for the laying of a cable in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to connect our shores with those of any foreign state pertains exclusively to the government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions Congress may impose.

In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling, on the one hand, to yield to a foreign state the right to say that its grantee might land on our shores while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed; I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of any cable, on condition that offensive monopoly part of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this government to land upon French territory, and to enjoy all the necessary facilities at present incident to the use thereof.

The company in question renounced the exclusive privilege and the representative of France was so informed. Understanding that this relinquishment was to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of June, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the continent. It soon passed under control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus, whatever benefit the public might have enjoyed from the competition between the two lines, was lost.

The company having greater facilities of an additional security, in case of accident to one of them, of being able to use the other gave it great stability. But the increased facilities and this additional security, together with control of the combined capital of the companies gave also greater power to prevent future constructions and limit the control of the telegraphic communication between two continents to those possessing lines already laid.

Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the U. S. Direct Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be in working order the rates of the then existing consolidated companies were greatly reduced. Soon however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the other company.

There is a reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investments in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the Governments for the safety of the means and contributions which they may make tributary to the general good.

REGULATIONS FOR OCEAN TELEGRAPHS PROPOSED.

As these cable telegraphs connect the separate states, there will be questions as to their organization and control, which probably can be best if not solely settled by conventions between the respective states. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, national legislation may be secured on many points which to me appear important, if not indispensable, for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegraphs, or from a combination between several lines. First: No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under concessions from another power, which do not admit the right of any other line or lines from the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through its land lines. Second: No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States, which is not, by treaty stipulations with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by provision in its charter or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this government, prohibited from consolidating or almalgamating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining therewith for the purpose of elevating and maintaining the cost of telegraphic communication. Third: The lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of official messages to the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid. Fourth: A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress in the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise directs, I shall not oppose the landing of any cable which complies with and assents to the points, as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this government the precedence in transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into satisfactory arrangements as regards its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who, in good faith, comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple, and upon as favorable terms to the emigrants, as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. And I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands. But the very simplicity and want of necessary formality in our law, have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens who are native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually brought to the notice of government by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in foreign countries. Most frequently these, if they had really remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, had generally not over passed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this government itself, and to a great mass of naturalized citizens who have entirely, both in name and act, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud, or in violation of the laws, and of the good name of the honest citizen. In many cases it has been brought to the knowledge of the government that certificates of naturalization are had, and protection or interference claimed by parties who admit, not only where they not citizens of the United States at the time of their pretended naturalization, but that they never resided in the United States. In others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States. In others, it is admitted upon examination, that the requirments of the law had not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates have been made matters of purchase. These are not solitary cases, arising at rare intervals but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the government and injure all honest citizens.

Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practical means with in the control of the government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated, and should the certificate be taken up as it usually is by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized, from obtaining a new certificate in the place of that which had been taken from him.

The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence, that I cannot too strongly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and that means be provided for vacating any record thus fraudulently made, and punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

EXPATRIATION AND ELECTION OF NATIONALITY.

In this connection, I refer again to the question of expatriation and election of nationality. The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation, and was principally instru-

(Continued on Second Page.)

President's Message.

(Concluded from First Page.)

mental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be the natural, inherent right of all people. While many other nations have laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted the provisions of no law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the governments where citizens of the United State, naturalized, or native born, have formally become citizens, or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned, and to which they have rendered no service, or placed themselves in any way amenable.

In other cases naturalized citizens at once after naturalization, have returned to their native country; have become engaged in business; have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evince no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid their unjust pretensions. It is but justice that on all such occasions no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by the enactment of law, how expatriation shall be accomplished and change of citizenship established.

MARRIAGE OF AMERICAN WOMEN TO FOREIGNERS.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who marry foreigners, and defining more fully that of children born in foreign countries of American parents, who may reside abroad; and also, of some future provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith, shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points, submitted to the consideration of the government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of congress on which more delicate relations are pending.

ARCHIVES SAFELY DEPOSITED.

In the month of July last, the building erected for the department of State was taken possession of, and occupied by that department. I am happy to say that archieves and valuable property of the government in custody of that department are now safely and carefully deposited.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,823 69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722 35; a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111 34. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $102,409,784 90, and for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $110,607,493 58; increase, $7,697,708 68. The report also presents a complete showing of the working of the department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and legislation which I concur in so fully as I should like to do if space would permit, but I will confine myself to a few suggestions upon a subject which I look upon as more vital to the best interests of the whole people than any coming within the purview of the treasury. I mean

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Too much stress cannot be laid on this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its session to bring about specie resumption on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to be more certain than that a full and permanent change cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we have currency not equivalent to this world-recognized standard, specie becomes a commodity, like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign products, and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings.

I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward early resumption.

Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of securities in coin; but it would be at the expense of honor, and legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after the debts were all settled.

OTHER IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURES.

There are a few other measures which seems to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration:

First—The repeal of so much of the legal tender acts as to make these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1879. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious. Then gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchant, manufacturers and tradesmen, and every calling could do a business on a fair margin at a profit. The money to be received having an unvarying value, laborers and all classes, who work for stipulated pay, or salary, would receive more for their income because extra profits would no longer be charged by the merchant to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency. Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to redeem, say, not exceeding $2,000,000 monthly of legal tender notes, by issuing instead a long bond bearing interest at 3.65-100 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from $5 to $1000 each. This would reduce legal tenders to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly. Third—That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that reductions in expenditures be made wherever it can without impairing government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof.

TEA AND COFFEE.

One measure for increasing revenue, and the only one I can think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for these articles by the consumers. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the last consumers, decrease the duties, we proportionately increase the consumption.

DUTIES ON ARTICLES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected and which give but an insignificant return for collecting, might be remitted to the direct advantages of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duties paid upon such articles go directly to the costs of the articles when manufactured here, and must be paid by the consumers. The duties not only come from consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same or competing articles in our own and distant markets.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

I suggest another subject bearing upon the question of how to enable the Secretary of the treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the government than at present exists. Of claims growing out of the late war, nothing is more certain than that a large per centage of the amounts passed and paid are partly or wholly fraudulent, or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses proven on good testimony according to existing laws, but by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations, are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but as every one knows who has experience in tilling the soil, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations, are in many cases more than the persons were ever worth, including their personal and real estate. The report of the Attorney-General, which will be submitted to congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of the awards made of claims pending of the class here reported.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War accompanying this message gives a detailed account of army operations for the year just passed, the expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these and of the first importance, is the necessity of making an appropriation of $300,000 for the Subsistence Department, available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from supply points must either go without food or the existing law must be violated. This is not attended with cost to the Treasury. Second. His recommendation for the enactment of a system of annuities for families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This again is not attended with burdens upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress, which every old army officer has witnessed in the past in cases of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving their families without even the means of reaching their friends if fortunate enough to have friends to aid them. Third. The repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system. Fourth. The trial with torpedoes under the corps of engineers and an appropriation of the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective, cheapest auxilliary for defense of harbors and also for aggressive operations that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiments their best construction and application as well as their effect. Fifth. Permanent organization of the signal service corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under advancement made by present able management. Sixth. Renewal of the appropriation for completing the official records of the war, etc.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY

at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising ironclads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy require we should have a large number of ships of this character, while this situation and the nature of our ports continues to make those of other nations of but little danger to the United States under such circumstances. Our navy does contain, however, a considerable number of ironclads of the monitor class, which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations near our own shores. Of these, all the single turreted, fifteen in number, have been substantially rebuilt, their wooden beams replaced with iron, hulls strengthened, and their engines and machinery thoroughly replaced, so that they are now in a most efficient condition, and ready for sea as soon as they can be manned and put in commission. The five double-turreted iron hulls belonging to our navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand undergoing complete repairs, and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. With these completed according to the present design, and our two iron torpedo boats, now ready, our ironclad fleet will be, for the purpose of defense at home, in no way equal to any force that can readily be brought against it. Our wooden navy, also, cruisers of various sizes to the number of about forty, including those now in commission, are in the Atlantic and could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted. Of those not already in commission one-third are in effect, new ships, and although of the remainder considerable repairs to their boilers and machinery are necessary, they are or can readily be made effective. This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are ironclads now on hand. On the Atlantic coast the navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet a possible emergency two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display, and though it has necessarily straightened the departmentment in its ordinary expenditures, and as far as ironclads are concerned has added nothing to the cruising force of the navy, the result is not less satisfactory, because it is to be found a great increase of real rather than apparent force. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of a naval force in all its branches are necessarily large, but such a force is essential to our population, relations and character, and effects seriously the wealth of our character and principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of naval responsibilities. The estimates for the support of this branch of the service for the next year, amount to a little less in the aggregate than those made for the current, but some additional appropriations are asked for objects not included in the ordinary maintenance of the navy, but believed to be of pressing importance at this time. It would, in my opinion, be well to at once afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the double-turreted monitors now undergoing repairs, which must otherwise advance slowly and only as money can be spared from current expenses. Supplemented by these, our navy, armed with these destructive weapons of warfare, manned by our seamen and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful enough for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just passed. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general treasury is increase over the amount required for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United states, with a large population, sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more less a burden upon the Treasury for many years; but there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free schools the postoffice is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the general government. The subsidy of $150,000 per annum, given to vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New York and Rio De Janeiro, having ceased on the 30th of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with South America. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American steamships to the South American States will far outweigh the expense of the service. By act of congress, approved March 34, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance though the mails, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of 16 cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes this would seem entirely proper, but I suggest the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this means of transportation to all articles enumerated and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux Reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians of that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The treaties for the relinquishment of the gold fields, having failed, it will be necessary for congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embrassment growing out of the causes named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the subsistence of that people, being no longer obligatory by the treaty of February 8, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The conditions of the Indian Territory to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages remain practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make a further recommendation in regard to legislation for the government of that territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measures the growth of the industrial prosperity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the general land office shows that there were 2,453,601 acres less disposed of during this year than last year. More than half of this decrease was in land disposed of under the homestead and timber cutting laws. The causes of the decrease are supposed to be found in grasshoppers and the droughts which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories in that time as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $69,032,225 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 850,253,095 acres, of which 26,075,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 554,747,612 acres still unsurveyed. The report of the commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure the careful consideration of congress.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During last year 415,007 names were added to the rolls, and 15,777 were dropped, showing a net decrease of 1420. But while the number of pensioners decreased, the annual amount due on the pension rolls has increased $1,873,313. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions which by the liberal legislation of congress has increased from $90 26 in 1872, to $103 91 in 1875, to each invalid pensioner, an increase on an average rate of one hundred per cent. in the three years. During the year ending June 30, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions including the expenses of disbursements $29,683,116, being $910,622 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in amount of expenditures was produced by a decrease in the amount of arrearages due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,475 being invalids and 14,885 widows and dependent relatives; 21,058 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5163 were widows. It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of the pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $965,600 less than the estimate for the present year.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 40,000 square miles, in the territories of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The method for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and it will be continued with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of articles and matters pertaining to the war, the treasury, the interior and the postoffice departments, and the department of agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution and the commissioners of food, and the fish commissioners to be contributed under the legislation of last session to the international exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennia year 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it and the preparations so far, with the means at command, give assurance that the government's contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed considerable economy in the matter of the erection of buildings for the exhibiton, and the expense of which it is estimated will not exceed say $8000. This amount has been withdrawn by law from the appropriations of three of the departments, which leaves six of these departments without sufficient funds to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one and the goverment being a voluntary contibutor, it is my opinion that its construction should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display in an international point of view is of first importance, while indifferent or uncreditable participation by the government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I recommend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations, to the favorable consideration of congress. The powers of Europe, with few exceptions, and many of the South American States, and even the more distant eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States and the interests of the world in our progress, by joining with us in the celebration of the Centennial of the nation, and I strongly urge that impetus be given to this exhibition by such legislation and appropriations as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable works of art and skill, the commingling of citizens of foreign countries and our own, the intermingling of ideas and manufactures, will far exceed any outlay we may make in its aid.

AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I call attention. The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in the dissemination of useful knowledge to the agricultural interest and introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and merits the continued encouragement of the government.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

In nearly every annual message I have had the honor of transmitting to congress, I have called attention to the anomalous if not to say scandalous condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should not exist in a free, enlightened and Christian country, without the power to power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed, is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system, and if possible the innocent plurality of wives; but as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another, perhaps no less an evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Observations, while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, during the past autumn, convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, &c., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended, and at an early day. A Territory where cultivation of the soil can only be followed by such irrigation as is practicable, where the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water to quench thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to every acre of which is in an independent shape by itself. Land must be held in large quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage.

TIMBER AND MINING LANDS.

The timber in most of the territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. The timber is the property of the United States, in the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself or knowingly a patron of the trespasser. My opportunities for observation were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on those subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two houses of congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees be formed, authorized to visit all the mining states and territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to congress at its next session such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to insure the best interests of the government and the people of these territories who are doing so much for their developement. I am sure the citizens occupying the territories described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if the laws are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

LEADING QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance to be legislated upon and settled at this session:

First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school or supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community; make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disenfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third—Declare Church and State forever seperate and distinct, but each free within their spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth—Drive out licensed immortality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes.

To resur again to the Centennial, it would seem as though now, as we were about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth—Enact such laws as will ensure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to a great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

Weekly Statesman.

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

SATURDAY.....December 18, 1875.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Walla Walla STATESMAN has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in the Territory of Washington, and hence offers superior inducements to advertisers who would reach the very best class of paying customers.

LIBERIA.—After all a national debt is very like a national blessing, as has just been illustrated in the case of Liberia. If the Republic was without bondholders in England it would also be without friends; but, being in debt, the creditors are seeking aid and protection for the Liberians.

A RULE WITH EXCEPTIONS.—A question recently came before the Board of Directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, whether it should cut down the wages of its employes or reduce the dividends of the road from 10 to 8 per cent. To the credit of the Board be it said, the latter alternative was adopted. In this instance it was proved that corporations are always "soulless."

POSITION OF SENATORS.—The new United States Senators who were chosen because they were considered at least nominally independent—Messrs Christianey of Michigan, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan of Minnesota, and Paddock of Nebraska—will all act with the republican party. Mr. Booth will be the only Senator who will go into neither caucus. At a banquet recently given to Senator Christiancy at the capital of Michigan, he stated that he assisted at the organization of the republican party, had acted with it ever since, and that while the party holds to the principles now promulgated, he would be found working with it.

QUACKERY.—The Supreme Court of Nevada has recently rendered a decision in a case which because of its surroundings possesses more than the usual interest for the general reader. The last Nevada Legislature enacted a law for the suppression of quackery, providing that every person practicing medicine in that State must file with the county recorder of his county a copy of a diploma granted by some regular medical college, exhibiting the original at the same time, or a certificate of his graduation, accompanied by proofs of his identity. A Dr. pinney, practicing as a specialist, without the required credentials, was proceeded against under this law, and appealed to the supreme court. In the argument his counsel took the ground that the law was unconstitutional in that it abridged the rights of citizens, and it was also claimed that it contravened the Fourteenth amendment. Two of the judges have written opinions in the case, and while they differ on secondary points both agree in sustaining the constitutionality of the law. The difference of opinion is in regard to a rather peculiar provision of the law, to the effect that persons who have practised medicine for ten years in the State without a diploma shall not be required to produce one. Upon the constitutionality of this the judges disagreed Judge Beatty taking the negative and Chief Justice Hawley the affirmative. The effect of the decision, however, is to sustain the law.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITED STATES.—The movement commenced recently by Guatemala for a revival of the federation of the five States of Central America has been enthusiastically adopted by the administration that has done more than that of any of the other Central American States, in the last few years, in the way of promoting peace and progress in that country. In accepting the proposition, the President of Salvador writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Guatemala, offering his capital as the place of meeting for the delegates to consummate the federation, and says that he will heartily welcome the time of meeting. The real friends of these States have long considered such a union indispensable to their welfare. Our Government now sends but one Minister to represent our interests to the whole of these States. In case the United States opens a ship canal from sea to sea across Nicaragua, as is now proposed, these States will assume an importance they do not now possess in this country, and this movement for a new confederation will be watched with interest by our Government.

CONVICTION OF "REPEATERS"—A Chicago Court has just set an example which proves that it is sometimes dangerous to follow the political injunction to "vote early and often." The sound judicial maxim was held to that "laws are useless unless they are enforced." In making the application Charles Smith and William Hamilton were sentenced each to one year's imprisonment in jail and to pay a fine of $1000. There are several cases of a similar character still on the docket, with the chances very much against the implicated parties. Voting more than once in these modern times is considered a grave offence against morality and republican institutions. It is pleasant, therefore, to notice that all parties are setting their faces against it.

THE CENTENNIAL ORATOR. The suggestion for selecting Charles Francis Adams as orator in chief for the Centennial opening meets with general favor. His relationship in direct descent from a house that performed such a great and brilliant part in all the history relating to the Revolutionary war and the subsequent formation of the Republic, point to him as peculiarly fitted to perform the oratorical duties of that occasion. He is a son of one of the Presidents and grandson of an other, an acknowledged statesman, patriotic at heart, conservative in principle, and eminently fitted in talents for the post. There seems to be but little doubt about his being chosen.

THE Ghost of Sedan, it seems, was what frightened the French government from buying the shares in the Suez Canal which England so readily purchased. Perhaps it was the ghost of Khiva which hurried the English into closing the bargain with the Khedive. Fear of a war with Germany on one hand, fear of Russian advance in Asia on the other. Ghosts are materialized fears.

OUT OF THE FIELD.—Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, gives no encouragement to those of his friends who have suggested him as a candidate for the Presidency. He reminds them that to place a Supreme Judge in that position might tend to warp his judicial impartiality. But he goes further, and expresses the belief that it would be highly proper so to amend the Constitution as to render a Judge of the Supreme Court ineligible to the Presidency.

THE SPEAKER. The House has begun well. Kerr, of Indiana, is the newly elected Speaker. He showed more strength than Randal, at the opening in caucus, and grew strong with each vote until, on the third ballot, he was nominated. By this action the House has placed itself on the right track on the money question, and on the even greater question of reform. Without being a professional reformer, Mr. Kerr is pretty nearly what we expect other legislators to do after they have reformed. He has kept himself on the right side all the time. In the hot and bitter canvass which preceded the caucus nomination for Speaker, the opponents of Mr. Kerr found nothing to say against him. For various reasons some preferred Randall, and others Mr. Cox but they could find no solid argument to urge against Mr. Kerr's election. We regard this nomination as something more than an expression of opinion between two men, both democrats and personally capable of filling the coveted position. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Randall represented different schools within the party. Kerr is an old-school Democrat. He holds to the tenets of the party as upheld by the great apostles of democracy when that party was in power. He is in favor of sound currency, a tariff for revenue, economy in public expenditure, and a strict construction of the Constitution He has never made a record inconsistent with this political creed. His private life is said to be blameless, and his abilities of a solid, rather than a brilliant character.

WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL LABOR.—The women of the United States are determined to make their mark at the Centennial. Their Executive Committee, several weeks ago, reported the raising of $30,000 for the erection of a pravilion, in which to exhibit women's work. Now, it is said, the women of Philadelphia have advised a series of three entertainments in aid of the general fund, to take place in the Academy of Music during the months of January and February. The first will be a "Martha Washington Reception,' the second, a "Historical Tableau," and the third a "Carnival of Authors," if the reader understands what that means. In the absence of direct information, it may be taken that the women expect the distinguished authors of the United States to send in contributions, which shall be read at the time appointed. A preformance of the kind, if the literary talent of the country is well represented, might be made a very enjoyable affair.

FRAUDS ON THE PENSION OFFICE.—A little light has at last penetrated into the Pension office funds. Commissioner Atkinson has unearthed a gigantic ring composed, of three prominent claim agent firms in Philadelphia. The sum of which these firms have robbed the Government annually is estimated at $1,000,000. The names of the firms are given and the evidence against them is said to be of the most positive character. It is about time the Pension Department should awake. It has slept during years while buglars, dark lantern in hand, have walked at leisure through the most retired recesses of the Department. There is probably no other Department in which frauds have been so patent to the public as in this, though, perhaps, the amounts stolen have been less than in some others.

"ALWAYS READY."—While all through Europe we hear talk of wars and rumors of wars—while the whole of Europe is a great drill ground, whose cities are recruiting offices, and while all the great nations are in a state of armed peace—our peaceful agricultural nation, so far as its navy is concerned, is now also on a war footing. And while the policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed conviction as to the duty of the United States when the time of action shall arrive, it seems to have been determined, at least by the Secretary of the Navy, that our motto for the future shall be "semper paratus;" at least there is no other explanation of the present disposition of war vessels on the North Atlantic coast, a disposition in which the navy can at any time give a good account of itself.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Governor Garland, of Arkansas, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, took strong ground in favor of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. To this appeal the Legislature responded liberally and promptly. They voted fifteen thousand dollars, which, in the present impoverished condition of that State, is creditable.

THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES are afraid of free speech, and it has been resolved to prevent all meetings of a character to excite disorders. Such precautions can only precipitate the disorders it is intended to drevent. If all parties are allowed freedom of opinion the expression of it will bring its own antidote.

WHITMAN SEMINARY.—See advertisement in another column. 33-tf

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1875.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Several days ago, in conversation with Senator Kelly, who has given the subject much of his time and consideration, I learned that the reports of Gen. Michler, embodying the results of his survey of the proposed removal of the obstructions of the Columbia at the Dalles and Cascades had arrived, and were of such a favorable character as to warrant the belief that Congress will look favorably upon the project, and that an appropriation will be secured to commence the work. The cost, as estimated by Gen. Michler, is very trifling when compared with the results that will follow from the opening of that

GREAT HIGHWAY OF NATURE

to free navigation. The survey shows that the improvement at the Cascades will require but $700,000, and it is estimated that but a few thousands in excess of that figure will suffice to complete the works at the Dalles. The chief engineer of the army, who has in charge all matters pertaining to the improvement of rivers and harbors, will in his forthcoming report earnestly recommend that Congress take such steps as will ensure the early inauguration of this much needed and long prayed for improvement.

SENATOR MITCHELL SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Since Senator Mitchell's return he has expressed himself as being sanguine of success, and has no doubt but that a liberal appropriation will be secured. He has already commenced active operations, and, as he has never been known to fail in any of his undertakings, it is safe to predict that in this, as in everything else, success will crown his efforts. The people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are fortunate in having such an able, energetic and industrious representative. The Senator is more than delighted with the cordial reception he received from the hands of the generous and warm-hearted people of Walla Walla.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Hon. S. S. Fenn, of Idaho, is here, and stopping at the Washington House. Bennett is also here preparing for the contest, the result of which, there can be no doubt will be in favor of Fenn.

Neither Lane nor Jacobs have arrived. The appearance of the former is much desired at this time, as his vote for the speakership is very valuable, the contest between Kerr and Randall being close.

THE SOUTHERN ELEMENT.

The city is rapidly filling up, the Southern element for the first time since the war predominating. A long and lively session is anticipated. Everything and everybody is to be investigated.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.

This is confidential. It is whispered in high official circles that you are to have a new Governor, and it is also whispered in the aforesaid circles that Hon. E. S. Kearney is to be the man. His arrival here is expected daily. C.

ENGLISH POSTAL AFFAIRS.—Americans, it appears, are not the only people who exhibit a carelessness or ignorance in the posting of their mail matters. The English Postmaster General states in his report just made, that in the last year upward of twenty thousand letters were mailed without any address, and many of the letters contained valuables or money. In one letter was found more than £2,000 in bank notes; another enclosed checks for £2000, and bank notes of the value of £500. Turkish bonds, described as worth £1,000, were forwarded in a letter intended for a firm in the city. The envelope, however, was misdirected, and went to a street in the west end, where, when the error was discovered, it was found that the bonds had been looked upon as lottery tickets and given to the children to play with. As Turkish credit now stands in the money markets of the world, there was no great loss in the disposition made of its "promises to pay." The report further shows that the gross revenue from postage and money orders for the year was £5,651,000, an increase of one quarter of a million upon the receipts of the year before; but against this is the fact that the expenditures increased three per cent, that is, from £3,793,000 in 1875, to £3,915,000 in 1874. If the English Government can succeed in making its postal system self sustaining, it will do more than has ever yet been done in the United States.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—A large number of counterfeits on the National Banks are now in circulation, and no one should take money without examining it carefully. The following is a list of those already detected: Fives on the First National Bank of Chicago; fives on the Trader's National Bank of Chicago; fives on the First National Bank of Paxton, Illinois; fives on the First National Bank of Perue, Indiana; fives and tens on the First National Bank of Richmond, Indiana; tens on First National Bank of Philadelphia; tens and fives on First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York; fives on the First National Bank of Canton, Illinois; fives on the First National Bank of Aurora, Illinois.

ALL over the West, the United States Courts are just now busy in trying whisky cases. At St. Louis, in particular, these trials have excited wide spread attention. Two cases against leading Grant officials have already been disposed of and in both instances the result is a verdict of guilty. The culprits, Joyce and McDonald, were revenue agents and supervisors, and made no official returns of large sums of money paid to them by distillers—the latter being allowed to share with them the plunder. These distillers allege that they were told by the revenue officials that a large part of the money wrongfully diverted, was paid to the national republican committee in the Greeley campaign to help elect Grant. They also claim that they were told that the President's brother, and his private Secretary, received a proportion.

LETTER LIST.

List of advertisel letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending December 18th, 1875:

Biths, S	Courtney, Miss Florie,
Buslay, G	Gould, Edward
Barker, Uncle Ned	Harg, Olot
Benett, Thos.	Reny, Marget
Cook, James D.	Smith, Robert John
Walker, A. W.	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say, "Advertised." C. T. SMITH, P. M.

Go to Dusenbery Bros.' for your Christmas presents.

Columbia County Politics.

People's Convention.

DAYTON, December 11, 1875.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The people's convention for officers for Columbia county convened to-day, and resulted as follows: Treasurer, D. C. Guernsey; auditor, S. C. Day; sheriff, W. S. Newland; probate judge, R. F. Sturdevant; county commissioners, J. Fudge, T. J. Hollowell, E. Oliver; assessor, R. F. Walker; school superintendent, R. H. Wills; county surveyor, Dr. J. S. Dennison; coroner, Dr. J. H. Kennedy.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, we, the people of Columbia county, Territory of Washington, are about to enter upon the organization of a new county, to-wit: the county of Columbia; and whereas much of our future prosperity depends on a proper, efficient and economical organization, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that we have but one object in view and that is the nomination and election of none but good men, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention to exact strict economy from all its candidates, in case of election, in the administration of all of our county affairs.

S. C. DAY, *Secretary*. M. W. MITCHELL, *Chairman*.

Democratic Convention.

DAYTON, W. T., December 15, 1875.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—The nominations made in the democratic convention for county officers, were as follows: County commissioners, E. McDonald, J. Harris and H. B. Bateman; probate judge, Wm. Ageres; sheriff, S. L. Gilbreath; auditor, A. J. Cain; treasurer, Wm. Hendershott; assessor, J. S. Milam; school superintendant, T. S. Leonard; county surveyor, Wm. Ewing; coroner, W. W. Day.

Samuel G. Ellis has announced himself as an independent candidate for sheriff.

A good deal of partizan feeling is being manifested and a large vote will be polled on Tuesday next, if the weather is good.

DAYTON.

GERMANY will make her mark at the centennial. The Federal Council has added one hundred thousand marks to the sum for promoting a German display at Philadelphia.

The government party in France expects a large majority at the general elections, which means that the government will leave no stone unturned to make such a majority.

New Advertisements.

INVITATION.

Grand Christmas Ball,

AT CITY HALL, on FRIDAY evening, December 24th, 1875.

Music by Prof. P. Boulon's Band.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION:

R. R. REESE,	B. L. SHARPSTEIN,
JOHN JUSTICE,	JAS. K. KAY,
T. R. EASMAN,	C. H. HULL,
R. P. REYNOLDS,	MIKE RYAN,
C. DAVIS,	C. WHITNEY,
H. R. TAYLOR,	ED. HERRIFF,
G. P. FOOE,	A. HEALEY,
H. E. HOLMES,	G. W. BUCKLEY,
	W. P. GLENN.

Every arrangement will be made for heating and ventilating the Hall.

Tickets, Supper Extra.....$2 50

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RUSSELL & McLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the late firm will be settled by Chas. Russell, to whom all persons indebted will make payment. The books of the late firm are in the hands of F. B. Johnson, who will act as agent of Chas. Russell, and settle all the outstanding business.

Dated Walla Walla, December 16, 1875.

CHAS. RUSSELL,
JOHN F. McLANE.

2-1m*

Holiday Goods

AT THE

San Francisco Cigar Store

RECEIVING by every steamer from below large consignments of Goods suitable for the

Christmas & New Year's Holidays!

Embracing a great variety of

TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
NOTION

Weekly Statesman.

SATURDAY.....December 18, 1875.

GRAND BALL on Christmas Eve, by Prof. Boulen. The ball of the season.

THE city buzzards refuse to publish itemized accounts. This is the regular thieves' dodge, but it fails to deceive any body.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Mr. O. Brechtel makes a very fine display of Christmas cakes; many of them are handsomely ornamented, and are admirably suited for presents.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Mr. Joe Bauer has a splendid stock of fancy goods, toys, etc., to which we direct the attention of those who desire to remember the little ones. Also, presents for children of larger growth.

LECTURE.—Mrs. A. J. Duniway will give the closing lecture of her present series on this (Saturday) evening, at the United Brethern Church. Subject, "Co-operative Homes and Human Happiness." Admission free. The public cordially invited.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Garrecht & Hoffman are making extensive preparations for the holidays, and will supply their friends and customers with handsomely ornamented fruit and pound cakes, confectionery, etc.

TELEGRAPH.—Platt Burr's new telegraph is working through to Baker City, but beyond that there is a break. Dr. Clowe informs us that he has ordered a party of repairers to go out on the line, and expects to have it in working order in a very few days.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Walla Walla County Teachers' Institute will be held at Waitsburg, commencing Monday evening, December 27th, 1875. The teachers will be provided with homes by the citizens. A full attendance of teachers is desired.

EAR RING.—An ear ring with a circular drop was lost one day this week between the STATESMAN office and the editor's residence. It being valued as a keepsake of a deceased relative, more than its actual value will be paid for its return to this office.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wells will deliver the next lecture of the course for the benefit of the Library Association, at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, December 28th, at seven o'clock. His subject will be "Reminiscences of European travel."

PRESENTS.—Persons who desire to make holiday presents, will find Messrs. Adams Bros. with a very fine stock of ladies' and gentlemen's dress goods, from which appropriate selections can be made. Remember the loved ones, and see that their hearts are rejoiced.

THE LADIES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH will have a sale of useful and fancy articles, commencing with Monday next, and continuing two days. The sale will be held in the store lately occupied by Paine Bros. & Moore, and being for the church, we trust that it will be liberally patronized.

GREAT NEWS!—Handbills are out with this taking caption, but what the news is, can only be ascertained by attending at Central Hall, this (Saturday) night, when the "great unknown" will unfold the mystery. In the handbills the promise is great, and if the performance is any where near the mark, those who attend will get more than the worth of their money.

THE RACES.—The great event of the racing season came off last Saturday, over the Trotting Park Course. The fact that "Osceola" was entered for the two mile race, drew out a large attendance. The horses that entered for the race were "Emma McCormick," "Rosa Mansfield," and "Osceola," the latter the favorite at long odds. "Osceola" won the race in two straight heats, distancing both his competitors. The time for the first heat was 3.44¼; second heat, 3.48.

AN OLD DODGE.—Quite recently we have had several robberies that looked very much as though they were "put up." A few years since when it was desired to fasten upon this city an expensive police force, "put up robberies" were made to do the work, and as a result the city has now an outstanding indebtedness of full $10,000. In the light of experience, we doubt whether "put up robberies" can be made the pack horse to carry an expensive police force for another year, but it is quite certain that those who have heretofore profited by the dodge are prepared to try it again.

HOP CULTURE.—A gentleman named Crow, living near Milton, Oregon, informs us that he has been experimenting in hop culture. Thus far his success has been most gratifying. He finds the yield about 1200 pounds to the acre, and thinks that with suitable facilities the hop culture might be made a leading branch of industry. He disposed of his entire crop this year to one of our city brewers, who pronounced the quality excellent. The price paid was at the rate of 16½ cents a pound. To engage in the business properly, will require a dry house, the cost of which is estimated at $1000. Thus prepared, the hop culture will pay a larger return than any other farm product.

X. BUSSINGER, the old gentleman who was stricken down with paralysis several months since in this city and was subsequently removed to San Francisco, died on the 3d inst. For a number of years deceased was the proprietor of the "City Brewery," and those who were here in early days will recollect him as a quiet, industrious man. By strict attention to business and close economy, he managed to save quite a fortune. Of German birth, he was greatly esteemed by his countrymen, and held in high regard by all who knew him. "Peace to his ashes."

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the entertainment and concert, given in aid of St. Paul's School, will be repeated on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22d, when an entire new programme will be presented. The entertainment will comprise choice selections of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, and tableaux, entirely sustained by amateurs. As on the former occasion, Abdel Kader will exhibit his wax works, interspersed with humorous observations that cannot fail to bring down the house. Admission 50 cents; families, 3 tickets for $1. Let the house be crowded.

Races 'Round the Stove.

One would naturally suppose that the best and fastest races in this vicinity would be run over the track at Bush's Trotting Park, but this idea is entirely erroneous, as your reporter knows from personal experience. He—your reporter—states here without fear of contradiction, that the fastest, most closely contested and interesting races he has ever been witness to are run right 'round the stoves at Tex's and Lindsey's, in the evening. He will endeavor to give a report of those that were run last evening: The first was a dash of half a mile 'round Lindsey's stove. "Joe Crawfish" entered and rode "Humbolt," Geo. Cross entered Benton, Morg was engineer for Rube; bets were for fabulous amounts of "sugar." There was terrible excitement among the "jocks." At last the horses got away; Crawfish shot his horse to the front and kept that position till near the quarter pole, when Rube, who was running with only a feather in his ear, passed him, and Benton too about that time got the lead and went by both Crawfish and Rube, and came under the wire, a winner in 47¾ seconds.

Tremendous shouts rent the smoke that hung in graceful clouds above the stove. It was loudly proclaimed that the time given was false—"Pony" swore that no horse that "ever walked the earth" could make it in that time; but when it was announced that the time had been kept by "Tom Tierney" all objections were quieted. After this race "Morg" mounted a chair and announced that he would bet ten thousand pounds of "sugar" (goin' at ten thousand pounds "gimme" the half) that Rube could beat any horse, mare, gelding or filley, that could be brought to this place inside of one year, down the quarter stretch. "Ten thousand pounds of sugar (gimme the half), and I don't want to know the color of the horse," said Morg. Geo. Cross looked defiantly over the stove at Crawfish, who inquired if he would run the race in Jordan; Jordan be — blessed said Morg, and Pony quietly observed that "Jordan was a hard road to travel." Refreshments were then handed 'round and disposed of. Crawfish then mounted "Billy Nutts" and rode him a race of half a mile against time, beating fifty-nine seconds, and as he held the watch himself there can be no doubt but the time was correctly given. He also made some very pretty running and fast time with "Walking John" and the "Ghost," the latter he put 'round the stove, one heat, with eighty-five pounds up, in forty-eight and a half.

Your reporter then went to witness the races at the other track—the one 'round Tex's stove; he was late and the running had begun. This was two miles and repeat, Osceola, Emma McCormick and Rosa Mansfield were the contestants. Boomer made Emma did some very pretty running. Poney, too, sent Rosa right along in fine style, but the cream of the race was the graceful and artistic manner in which Tex sent Osceola under the wire, a winner. His whole weight and tremendous energy was given to the winning of this race; a horse was never ridden with such judgment, and he sat as light in the saddle as Johnny Wall could have done; he took a quiet, steady pull and kept his horse well in hand, reserving his powers for a brush if it should be necessary; occasionally he let his horse have his head for a moment just to feel if he had the right sort of spring in him, and finally he sent him home with a tremendous burst of speed that surprised himself as much as it did the spectators. His humorous countenance beamed with pleasure, and he was evidently so well satisfied with his own performance that even Crawfish had not the heart to raise any objection to the decision of the judges who unanimously agreed that Tex had won the race. This ended the regular races of the evening. Crawfish fixed himself in his favorite position—with his feet on the seat and his seat on the back of a chair—and ran several scrub races in good time. He fought a main of cocks, too, and won lots of sugar; but all things must have an end, and a the beginning of the "wee sma' hours" the sports 'round the stove were concluded.

INCENDIARY.—A small frame building at the corner of Colville and Sumach streets, was fired twice on Saturday night last. The first fire was kindled early in the evening, and discovered in time to be put out by a man who happened to be in the neighborhood. A fire was again started about 4 o'clock in the morning, and this last accomplished the purpose. The property destroyed has recently been in littigation, and this is supposed to have had something to do with the fire

SCARCITY OF WATER.—At the fire on Sunday morning, it was found impossible to bring the engines into use owing to the difficulty of obtaining water. This is a defect that should at once be remedied. There can be no difficulty whatever in supplying all that part of the town north of Mill Creek with water, and it should be attended to. A few cisterns suitably distributed, and fed by means of a flume will meet this want, and give that part of the town protection against fire.

MRS. DUNIWAY'S LECTURE at the Methodist Church, Thursday evening, was a rather pleasant discourse, and merited a much larger audience. She treated her subject, "Young America," gracefully, but failed to advance any new or striking ideas. Since her first appearance here, some four or five years since, Mrs. Duniway has greatly improved as a speaker, and is certainly entertaining if not instructive.

THE NEW SPEAKER.—A leading republican paper says that in choosing Mr. Kerr for Speaker—one of the few honest politicians of the land, whose private character is above reproach, and whose model of a statesman is Thomas Jefferson—the democracy have done well. Mr. Kerr is a man who in many respects will excel the previous republican Speakers—Pennington, Banks, Grove, Colfax and Blaine—and the selection augurs well for the future of the party.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—Messrs. Schwabacher Bros. have an immense line of choice goods, suited to the holidays, from which presents can be selected that will be valued for long years to come. A nice dress is always an acceptable present for a lady, and if the young gentlemen feel like showing their gallantry, they will act upon this hint.

HOLIDAY GOODS at the San Francisco Cigar Store, in immense variety.

Opposition Line of Boats.

Our readers are aware that an association of capitalists, led by Barney Goldsmith and Joe Teel, propose to place an opposition line of steamers upon the Columbia River. The project has been the occasion of very considerable comment, and to the end that our readers may understand just what Messrs. Goldsmith and Teel propose to do, we herewith publish their original proposition, as submitted to the grangers:

I. We agree to put on and run three stern wheel steamboats on the Columbia River—one to run between Portland or Astoria and the lower Cascades; one between the Upper Cascades and the Dalles, and one from at or near Celilo to Umatilla or Wallula. Said boats to be of not less than one hundred and forty tons carrying capacity, and to be well fitted up for passenger travel.

II. We will agree, and give bonds, that we will run these boats for not less a time than five years on the above routes, and only charge one-half the present rates the O. S. N. Co. charges for both up and down freights and passengers, for the term of five years from the time the boats commence running.

III. The people east of the Cascade mountains are to subscribe and pay into the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, or the Bank of British Columbia, the sum of sixty thousand dollars in U. S. gold coin, which amount of money is to be paid *over* to us upon the completion of said three boats, and upon our giving bonds as per article II of this agreement. Said amount of money to be deposited with the understanding that it is to be paid over to us upon completion of said boats, and upon our giving bonds as above mentioned.

IV. Every subscriber to said fund is to receive scrip to the amount of money subscribed by him, said scrip to be issued in sums of not less than twenty-five dollars each, which scrip is receivable by said steamboats, or rather the owners of them, for all freights or passengers, transported by said teamers. And if at the expiration of said five years all or any part of said scrip has not been paid or redeemed, then at the expiration of that time said scrip shall be remanded at par in coin, without any interest.

V. The people east of the Cascade mountains agree to build or make a fair wagon road from the Dalles to at or near Celilo; the terminus of said road to be at some point near Celilo, where a good landing place may be had for boats.

The above is the proposition as made by Mr. Goldsmith on behalf of his company, but is without date or signature. Subsequently, Mr. Daniel Chaplin, of La Grande, addressed a note to the authors of the proposition, which drew the following

LETTER FROM B. GOLDSMITH:

PORTLAND, Oregon, October 21, 1875.

DANIEL CHAPLIN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your communication of October 12th, I would respectfully state as follows:

Question—Will your company agree to put on a sufficient number of steamboats on the Columbia River to transport all freights and passengers travel that may offer with dispatch and celerity?

Answer—We will only agree to put on three boats—one between here or Astoria and Cascades; one between Upper Cascades and the Dalles, and one between Celilo and Umatilla, Wallula or Lewiston, but if the trade pays we will increase the number of boats as the business may require it.

Q.—Will you build a narrow guage railroad at the Dalles to run in connection with said boats and carry freights and passengers both ways up and down for one-half the rates now charged by the O. S. N. Co. for the term of five years from the commencement of service.

A.—We will not build any narrow guage railroad at portages, but expect, as per our former proposition, that the people Eastern Oregon will cause a good wagon road to be built from the head of navigation at the Dalles to a point at or near Celilo, which road must be a free road—no toll to be collected on it; if our other propositions are accepted then yes. We will carry freights and passengers for five years from the date of commencement of service at one-half of present rates.

Q.—Will you provide light draft boats to run on Snake River when the stage of water will admit and sufficient freight and passengers as will justify it?

A.—The boat which we expect to put on above Celilo would run during high water or during good boating stage, as far up as Lewiston.

A.—We will receive and deliver freights and passengers at all intermediate points between Portland and Astoria and Lewiston, at low rate.

A.—We do not care to undertake to build that wagon road; your people can do it cheaper and better than we could do it, as you are all interested in it. The people of Wasco county could and ought to build it, or have it built on the Washington Territory side, as that would be the best place to have it, not having any hills to encounter.

A.—We could only receive such paper instead of the cash as our banks here would be willing to discount, this must be paper not to run for any longer time than three months, bearing one per cent. interest per month, and by men of undoubted standing, or else it will no be considered bankable.

Yours truly, B. GOLDSMITH.

COLUMBIA RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—We call special attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent. His reference to the Columbia River improvements, and the strong probability that an appropriation will be made at the present session of Congress, will be good news for the people living east of the mountains. In this connection we may add, that it is of the utmost importance that these improvements should be kept out of the hands of any corporation or combination of speculators. It is understood that a company has already been formed at Portland with a view of seizing upon this grant, and diverting what ought to be a great public benefaction to purposes of private gain. The talk about a second line of steamers upon the Columbia River is thought to be a cover to a scheme that contemplates the appropriation of the canals and locks that are to be constructed at public expense. Such a scheme is only worthy a company of unprincipled speculators, and it becomes the duty of our citizens to keep a close watch upon the men who prate about monopolies and at the same time are endeavoring to fasten a still greater incubus upon the country. In this matter Senators Mitchell and Kelley are working in the interest of the people, and we trust that they will embody in the bill a provision that will shut out the monopolists and secure to the people forever the free navigation of the "Great River of the West."

IN FULL BLAST.—Dusenbery Bros. are still in full blast, and with the largest and most complete stock in the Northern country, are prepared to fill all orders, large or small, and at prices that will astonish customers for their cheapness.

J. W. HINES, a settler who lived on the Touchet, has gone off, leaving an unsettled newspaper account. We are inclined to the opinion that this man Hines is a deliberate fraud, and shall only change our estimate when he puts in an appearance and settles his bill. tf

PERRY THOMAS, a delinquent subscriber, is invited to call at this office. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Thomas lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Dayton; but the matter of residence need not prevent his calling and settling his account. tf

CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. O. Brechtel has now in store a full stock of candies, confectionery, etc., suitable for the holidays.

NEW

Drug Store!

H. E. HOLMES,

SUCCESSOR TO

MEAD & COCK.

A Full Stock of

Fresh Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Proprietary Articles,

PERFUMERY,

Druggist's Sundries, &c.

ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

All articles guaranteed to be of the best quality, and to be just what they are represented.

Store on Main Street, corner of Third Street next door to Schwabacher Bros., opposite Adams Bros. 36-tf

Stine House,

(BRICK BUILDING, HARD FINISHED,)

MAIN STREET, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL,

Newly Furnished Throughout,

is now open for the reception of Guests.

THE FINEST ROOMS

AND

BEST TABLE!

this side of San Francisco,

At MODERATE CHARGES!

General Stage Office.

34-tf THOS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

THOMAS QUINN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where he will at all times have on hand a very full stock of

Team and Buggy Harness,

Saddles, Whips,
Spurs, Halters,
Collars,
Curry Combs,
Brushes, &c.,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-tf

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, in a certain action therein pending wherein JAMES REYNOLDS was plaintiff, and ISAAC LASWELL and RACHAEL E. LASWELL were defendants, which said decree, order of sale and judgment was rendered in said action on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875, in favor of said plaintiff, and against said defendants, for the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty cents in gold coin, with interest thereon from said date till paid at the rate of of ten per cent. per annum in gold coin, and the sum of ninety-nine dollars and forty-nine cents attorney's fees in said action, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the further sum of twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents plaintiff's costs and disbursements in said action. Now, therefore, by virtue of said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment and in pursuance thereof, a certified copy of which has been duly issued out of and under the seal of said Court, and to me directed and delivered, I will, to satisfy said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment, said interest and attorney's fees, said costs and all increased costs, on

MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D., 1876, at the Court House door, in the city and county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin, the mortgaged premises in said decree, order of sale and judgment mentioned and described, as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), in township number seven (7), north of range number thirty-five (35), east of the Willamette Meridian, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES situate, lying and being in the county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest, attorney's fees and all costs.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1875. GEORGE F. THOMAS, *Sheriff of Walla Walla County.*

B. L. SHARPSTEIN
Attorney for Plaintiff. 1-ts.

NOTICE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS.
County of Walla Walla,

IN PROBATE—In the matter of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of O. BRECHTEL, the Administrator of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as such Administrator, in the matter of said Estate, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed, and that a portion of said Estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said Estate among the persons thereto entitled.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the Estate of the said MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, in the city of Walla Walla, the county seat of said county of Walla Walla, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1875, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of the said Estate among the heirs of the said MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, according to law.

It is furthered ordered, that service of this citation be made on parties unknown or non-residents, by publication of this order in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, for four successive weeks, prior to said 18th day of December, 1875.

Dated Walla Walla, November 11, 1875.

48-4w R. GUICHARD, Probate Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed and delivered on a judgment rendered in said Court, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1875, in favor of CALEB PERRY, Plaintiff, and against GEORGE SEISSER, defendant, for the sum of One Hundred and Two Dollars gold coin, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, and the further sum of Nineteen Dollars and Fifty cents, costs of suit, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots number four (4) and five (5) in block number fifty-four (54) in Slaulde's addition to the city of Walla Walla, county of Walla Walla and Territory of Washington. Notice is hereby given, that on

MONDAY, the 3d day of January, A. D., 1876, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, I will sell all the right title or interest of said GEORGE SEISSER, defendant, in or to the above described property, at the Court House door, in the city and county of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, at Public Auction, for gold coin, to the highest and best bidder, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and all costs.

Given under my hand this 3d day of December, A. D., 1875. GEORGE F. THOMAS, Sheriff of Walla Walla County.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 52-ts

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOOKS of THE FIRM of ABERTON & SEXTON, of the Walla Walla Iron Foundry and Planing Mill are in my hands, and settlement can only be made with the undersigned. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. All persons are cautioned against making payments to unauthorized parties.

Walla Walla, December 10th, 1875.

1-1m. F. W. ABERTON.

Notice to the Public.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trust any person on my account, as I will not be responsible for debts thus contracted, unless the same be upon my written order. This notice to apply to all debts contracted after this date.

WALLA WALLA, December 11, 1875.

1-1m. B. F. REGAN.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person on my account unless the same is upon my written order. THOS. TIERNEY.

Walla Walla, Nov, 18, 1875. 50-3w.

JOB PRINTING, NEAT, QUICK AND CHEAP at the STATESMAN Office.

FALL ARRIVAL AT

ADAMS BROTHERS'

DIRECT FROM

THE EASTERN MARKETS,

AND

BOUGHT at PANIC PRICES!

The most extensive and attractive Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever brought to Eastern Washington.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Invited!

Our Stock embraces an immense Supply of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND A FULL LINE OF

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Domestics, Carpets, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. Call and be convinced.

ADAMS BROS.,
Corner Main & Third Streets, Walla Walla, W. T.

1860.} GRAND OPENING {1875.

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

J. Bauer's Pioneer Cigar Store

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A FINE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS CONSISTing of

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH & MUSICAL ALBUMS,
CARD AND CIGAR CASES,
FANCY & WORK BASKETS,
GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,
GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

The Finest Stock of Ladies' Necessaries and Work Boxes,

AND A FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And see the FINEST DISPLAY in my line that was ever brought to Walla Walla, and the largest stock of

Toy Buggies and Wagons of all Descriptions.

51-tf J. BAUER.

North-Western Stage Co.

GREAT

Reduction in Fare to the East.

LOCAL RATES OF FARE:

	COIN.
Walla Walla to Weston, Oregon	$ 2 50
" " Pendleton, Oregon	5 00
" " La Grande, Oregon	10 00
" " Union, Oregon	12 00
" " Baker City, Oregon	17 50
" " Boise City, Idaho	37 50
" " Winnemucca, Idaho	75 00
" " Kelton	75 00

Through tickets to OMAHA, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, SAINT LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, and all points *via* BOISE CITY and KELTON, the direct Overland Route East, we now offer at greatly reduced rates over the line of the North-Western Stage Company.

New coaches, good stock, skilled drivers, and reliable performance of service on time are special features of the Company.

OFFICE AT THE

Stine Hotel,.....Walla Walla, W. T.

W. R. MORRIS, General Superintendent, Boise City, I. T. J. M. GORMAN, Agent. 20-tf

Whitman Seminary!

W. MARINER, ...Principal.

E. H. NIXON, Assistant.

THE FALL TERM OPENS the first MONDAY in September.

Intermediate Department.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, &c.

High School Department.

Higher Mathematics, Advanced Book-keeping with Penmanship, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, &c.

Collegiate Department.

Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and other branches preparatory to entering the Freshman or higher class in College.

TERMS:

Intermediate Department, per quarter	$10 00
High School and Collegiate, per quarter	12 50
Modern Languages, extra per quarter	5 00
Each Pupil pays a contingent charge, per qr.	50
Fees due at the end of each half-quarter.	

33-f

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

A Boarding & Day School

FOR

GIRLS.

THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF the Cascades. The Fourth Year opens September 1st, 1875.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including fuel, lights, &c., per quarter of ten weeks	$50 00
Day Pupils, per quarter.....$5, $8, $10 and	12 50
Music, per quarter	15 00
Vocal Lessons in Class, per quarter	5 00
Modern Languages, each, per quarter	7 50

For further information, apply to

35-tf REV. L. H. WELLS Principal.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

F. VETTER.....JOHN W. HALL,

VETTER & HALL,

MERCHANT TAILORS—CLOTHING made to order and REPAIRING and CLEANING attended to. Will make a speciality of CUTTING and FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own Goods.

52-y VETTER & HALL.

Notice to settle.

THE undersigned having made a change in his business and taken in a partner, desires to settle up all his outstanding affairs, and to that end requests all persons indebted to come forward and make immediate payment. F. VETTER.

Dec. 4. 1875. 52-1m

Enterprise Lodge No.

2, I. O. O. F., meets in Good Templar Hall, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. 28-y

Walla Walla Bakery

—AND—

PROVISION STORE.

Reduction in Prices!

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes,

—AND—

CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in Family Groceries

CONFECTIONERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

MERCHANTS, PACKERS and others in want CRACKERS to ship to the Mines, will find to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Crackers

Cheaper than they can be Imported.

Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered in any part of the city.

Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their Bread left.

The Bread Wagon will go around the city every morning. 4-y

CITY BAKERY

AND

Provision Store,

GARRECHT & HOFFMAN....Proprietors.

HAVING BOUGHT THE CITY BAKERY AND thoroughly repaired and improved the same, I will have constantly on hand fresh

Pies, Cakes, Bread, Crackers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class Bakery.

THE SALOON.

A Saloon is attached to the Bakery, where can always be found the very best brands of Wines Liquors, Lager Beer, Cigars, &c.

First door above the St. Louis Hotel, Main street, Walla-walla.

14-tf GARRECHT & HOFFMAN.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE very choicest cuts of

BEEF, PORK, HAMS, LARD, MUTTON, VEAL, BACON, SAUSAGES.

Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the business, we have very superior facilities for carrying on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the best in the country.

Give us your custom if you wish to be suited, as we are determined to spare no pains to satisfy the public. 4-tf

Walla Walla Market.

MAIN STREET.

CHAS. RUSSELL,.....Proprietor.

THE subscriber has leased the building at the corner of Main and Second streets, where he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET,

and will at all times furnish customers with the choicest cuts of

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAMS, BACON, LARD, SAUSAGES.

MR. WM. H. BENDER, an experienced butcher, will be in charge of the market, and his well-known reputation is a sufficient guarantee that customers will be faithfully attended to.

Butchering my own stock, and killing none but corn-fed Pork, I confidently invite the patronage of the public. 43-tf

PRINTING IN COLORS, cheap and quick, at the STATESMAN Office.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Upper Columbia River.

FREIGHT

—AND—

PASSENGER RATES.

To take effect March 12, 1875.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

PER TON MEASUREMENT.

PORTLAND TO DALLES	$10 00
" " UMATILLA	20 00
" " WALLULA	25 00
" " LEWISTON	40 00

LIVE STOCK:

(In lots), shipped from PORTLAND to DALLES same day (including railroad) at the followin rates, owner's risk:

HORSES	$3 00
YEARLINGS	75
2-YEARS' OLD and COWS	1 50
3-YEARS' OLD and upwards	2 00
SHEEP and CALVES	37½
HOGS (stock)	50

DOWN FREIGHT:

Taken from the different points on the river to PORTLAND at the following rates:

From.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.	Wallula.	Lewiston.
Wheat, Flour and Barley, per ton	$5 00	$6 00	$6 00	$10 00
Flax Seed, per ton	5 00	7 00	7 00	10 00
Broom Corn, per ton (weight)		10 00	12 00	
Green Fruit and Vegetables, per ton, fast freight	5 00	7 50	7 50	
Wool, per pound	½	1	1	1½
Hides, each	20	25	25	50
Sheep and Calf Skins (baled,) each	5	6¼	6¼	10

SPECIAL RATES:

From PORTLAND to.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.	Wallula.	Lewiston.
Separators, 6 horse	$40 00	$70 00	$80 00	$150 00
" 8 "	45 00	80 00	90 00	175 00
" 10 "	50 00	90 00	100 00	200 00
Endless Chain Threshers	30 00	50 00	60 00	110 00
Grain Drills	7 00	12 50	15 00	20 00
Reapers	8 00	15 00	17 50	30 00
Mowers	7 00	12 50	15 00	20 00
Headers	15 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
Wagons, set up	10 00	15 00	17 50	30 00
" knocked down in lots of 10 and over	7 50	10 00	12 50	
Lumber, per M	10 00	20 00	22 50	
Shingles, per M	1 60	2 00	2 50	
Laths, per M	1 50	2 50	3 00	
Raw Hide Chairs	2 50	4 00	4 50	
Crockery, loose, per gal.	3			
Apple Boxes—Shooks in pkgs. per box	5		10	

Live Stock Shipped to Portland.

From the different points on the river, at the following rates, owner's risk:

From.....	Dalles.	Umatilla.
CATTLE	$2 00	$
SHEEP	37½	60

Furniture (set up) taken at half measurement owners' risk.

Gunpowder, Friction Matches, Acids, Turpentine, and other combustible materials, will be rated at one and one-half tariff rates at owners' risk.

Burning Fluid, Varnish, Looking-Glasses (boxed), Castings, Pianos, Billiard Tables, at owners' risk.

An EXTRA CHARGE of $2 50 per ton to the DALLES, and $5 00 per ton to UMATILLA, WALLULA and LEWISTON on Fast Freight.

PASSAGES.

Portland to Dalles	$5 00
" Umatilla	10 00
" Wallula	12 00
" Lewiston	20 00

All Bills Payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
15-tf Pres't O. S. N. Company.

Walla Walla & Columbia River

RAI ROAD COMPANY:

From and after this date, freight will be received and delivered at the terminus of the Railroad, until the close of the season, at the rates hereinafter stated.

DOWN FREIGHT.

(PER TON WEIGHT.)

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD,

From Walla Walla to Wallula.....$3 50
" Mill Creek to Wallula.....3 00

UP FREIGHT.

(PER TON MEASUREMENT.)

From Walla Walla to Walla Walla.....$3 50
" " to Mill Creek.....3 00

Pianos, Billiard Tables, Furniture, Glass, Glassware, Queensware, Marble, and Castings, taken at owner's risk of damage and breakage.

Acids, Turpentine, Burning Fluids, Oils, and all other Liquids at owner's risk of leakage.

Fruit, Vegetables and other perishable property at owner's risk of frost and decay.

DOWN SPECIAL RATES.

Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetables, same rates as above per ton measurement.

Wool, one-half more than the above rates per ton weight. Hides, each 10 cents.

Live Stock and other articles at agreed on rates. Double rates on Fast Freight Packages.

PASSAGES.

From Wallula to Walla Walla	$2 00
" Wallula to Mill Creek	2 50
" Mill Creek to Wallula	2 50
" Walla Walla to Wallula	3 00

D. S. BAKER,
President W. W. & C. R. R. Co.

September 18th, 1875. 43-tf

NEW

Drug Store!

H. E. HOLMES,

SUCCESSOR TO

MEAD & COCK.

A Full Stock of

Fresh Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Proprietary Articles,

PERFUMERY,

Druggist's Sundries, &c.

ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

All articles guaranteed to be of the best quality, and to be just what they are represented.

Store on Main Street, corner of Third Street next door to Schwabacher Bros., opposite Adams Bros. 36-tf

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1858. {E. P. FitzGerald & Bro. {1875.

HARDWARE

DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL,

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL,

Blacksmiths' & Carpenters' Tools,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES,

Plows, &c.

☞ **General Merchandise.** ☜

Eastern Exchange Bought.

E. P. FITZ GERALD & BRO.,

Walla Walla & Dalles, Oregon.

1-1y

NORTH PACIFIC

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Incorporated 1874.

Capital, $100,000, Gold Coin Basis.

"Even-handed Justice."

OFFICERS:

P. WASSERMAN, President. W. S. LADD, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

P. WASSERMAN, W. S. LADD, L. WHITE, E. QUACKENBUSH, W. H. EFFINGER, WM. WADHAMS, J. L. ATKINSON, M. P. MORSE, D. W. WAKEFIELD.

THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE EXTENDED the Association by our people of the Northwest, has placed its business upon a permanent and substantial basis. Its members now number more than sufficient to allow the Law of Mortality ample scope for operation. The system of the Company has proved the most economical and popular ever presented to the public; offering Life Indemnity at LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH the cost of Eastern companies; while its mutual contribution plan allows all surplus premiums to be retained by each individual member, until required by actual death losses, thus absorbing no large fund from any locality.

The lower rate of mortality and higher rate of interest of the Northwest, and a careful system of Life Underwriting and rigid economy of management, enables this Association to offer Indemnity for Life at a cost lower, than any company organized elsewhere.

☞ Full information given upon application to

E. L. SHANNON, Supt. Agts.,

42-tf At Stine House, Walla Walla.

NOTICE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } SS.
County of Walla Walla, }

IN PROBATE—In the matter of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of O. BRECHTEL, the Administrator of the Estate of MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account as such Administrator, in the matter of said Estate, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed and that a portion of said Estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said Estate among the persons thereto entitled.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the Estate of the said MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of said county of Walla Walla, in the city of Walla Walla, the county seat of said county of Walla Walla, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1875, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of the said Estate among the heirs of the said MARTIN MAICHOR, deceased, according to law.

It is furthered ordered, that service of this citation be made on parties unknown or non-residents, by publication of this order in the Walla Walla STATESMAN, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, for four successive weeks, prior to said 18th day of December, 1875.

Dated Walla Walla, November 11, 1875.

49-4w R. GUICHARD, Probate Judge.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory, in a certain action therein pending wherein JAMES REYNOLDS was plaintiff, and ISAAC LASWELL and RACHAEL E. LASWELL were defendants, which said decree, order of sale and judgment was rendered in said action on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875, in favor of said plaintiff, and against said defendants, for the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty cents in gold coin, with interest thereon from said date till paid at the rate of of ten per cent. per annum in gold coin, and the sum of ninety-nine dollars and forty-nine cents attorney's fees in said action, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the further sum of twenty-seven dollars and ninety cents plaintiff's costs and disbursements in said action. Now, therefore, by virtue of said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment and in pursuance thereof, a certified copy of which has been duly issued out of and under the seal of said Court, and to me directed and delivered, I will, to satisfy said decree of foreclosure, order of sale and judgment, said interest and attorney's fees, said costs and all increased costs, on

MONDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D.,

1876, at the Court House door, in the city and county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin, the mortgaged premises in said decree, order of sale and judgment mentioned and described, as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-west quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), in township number seven (7), north of range number thirty-five (35), east of the Willamette Meridian, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES situate, lying and being in the county of Walla Walla, and Territory of Washington, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest, attorney's fees and all costs.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1875. GEORGE F. THOMAS, *Sheriff of Walla Walla County.*

B. L. SHARPSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1-ts.

O. S. SAVAGE,

Practical Painter.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

GLASS, TURPENTINE, COLORS, PUTTY,

Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c.

No. 88, FRONT STREET,

Second Door from Cor. of Washington, PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, MARY A. FAGAN, having left my bed and board without just cause, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

Tucannon, December 1st, 1875.

1-1m. W. FAGAN.

DUSENBERY BROS.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

HATS & CAPS,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW GLASS,

GROCERIES

Crockery, &c.

GOOD GOODS

AND THE

Lowest Prices!

Second to None in the Territory!

DUSENBERY BROS.

Extend an invitation to all to come and see their immense

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods!

Just received and opened. Our Goods were

Bought for the Ready Cash during the late Financial Depression!

Come and see us, and take advantage of our Low Prices! Take advantge of our Experienced Buyers! Take advantage of our Immense Bargains! Everybody knows the old firm of

43 **DUSENBERY BROS.**

FOOR & HEALEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots and Shoes.

Main Street, Walla Walla.

BEG TO RETURN THANKS TO THE PUBLIC for their liberal patronage for the past eight years, and would respectfully announce that in

MACHINERY, MATERIAL AND PRICES!

they are able to compete with the Eastern and San Francisco markets. Now on hand a large stock of

Kip and Calf Boots!

Prices $6, $7 and $8.

All orders in our line filled at prices that defy competition. Call and see us. We mean business.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

will receive special attention, and in all cases good fits assured, all at the lowest possible prices.

REPAIRING attended to promptly and neatly. All orders attended to with despatch.

Store and Shop on Main Street, two doors below the St. Louis Hotel.

24-tf FOOR & HEALEY.

Stine House,

(BRICK BUILDING, HARD FINISHED,)

MAIN STREET, Walla Walla, W. T.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL,

Newly Furnished Throughout,

is now open for the reception of Guests.

THE FINEST ROOMS

AND

BEST TABLE!

this side of San Francisco,

At MODERATE CHARGES!

☞ **General Stage Office.**

34-tf THOS. O'BRIEN Proprietor.

THOMAS QUINN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where he will at all times have on hand a very full lock of

Team and Buggy Harness,

Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to. 47-tf

EAGLE BREWERY.

E. KLEBER.....A. STANG.

KLEBER & STANG,

BREWERY, North side of Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Walla Walla, W. T. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand the best article of

LAGER BEER,

which we offer for sale, at wholesale or retail.

☞ Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Give us a call and satisfy yourself of what we say. 9-tf

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To Farmers and Merchants!

NO COMBINATION!

THE undersigned having purchased REESE'S MILL, will at all times have on hand

Flour, Middlings, and Bran,

Which he will sell for CASH, or in EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

Cash Paid for Wheat.

47-y A. McCALLEY.

JOHN R. LEWIS,

(Successor to Lewis & Jackson,)

Bookseller, Stationer,

AND

NEWS AGENT.

MAIN STREET,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

22-tf Walla Walla.

☞ Agent for the Portland BULLETIN.

THE DAYTON

Woolen Manufacturing Co.

OFFER FOR SALE at Walla Walla and Dayton a superior article of

Blankets, Cassimers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Flannels, and Yarns,

CHEAP FOR CASH, to the Trade.

☞ Samples shown and orders received at A. H. REYNOLDS' Office, and at the Mills. 1tt

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EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

FROM PURE BRED POULTRY, FOR

HATCHING,

AT LESS THAN STATES' PRICES.—Guaranteed pure bred and fresh. Will be sold at the following prices and greenbacks taken at par:

Dark and Light Brahmas, ℙ dozen	$3 00
Buff and Partridge Cochins, ℙ dozen	3 00
White Leghorns, ℙ dozen	3 00
Rouen Ducks, ℙ dozen	4 00
Bronze Turkeys, ℙ dozen	6 00

Address, E. D. HANNAH,

17-tf Boise City, Idaho.

General Business Cards.

A. E. ISHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Washington Territory and North Idaho.

Office corner of Main and Third street, Walla-Walla, W. T. 50-tf

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DR. M. VANDERVOORT,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING. ALL calls promptly attended to.

Walla Walla, W. T. 22tf

N. G. BLALOCK, M. D.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public in the general practice of his Profession, and especially

SURGERY and OBSTETERICS.

Calls attended to at all hours. Office, Dr. Day's new building, (second floor.) Residence on Second street, lower side, one block from the bridge. 48-y

---

NORTH PACIFIC MILLS,

(Late Excelsior,)

ARE NOW RUNNING!

WILL PAY THE

Highest Price for Choice Wheat

39-tf H. P. ISAACS.

STAR BREWERY.

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

☞ **LAGER** ☜

to its numerous customers, and will furnish the same quality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates.

jel8-tf GEORGE SEISSER, Proprietor.

CITY BREWERY.

JOHN H. STAHL, Proprietor

WHOLESALE

Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

Bock and Lager Beer,

And Dealer in PORTER, ALE and CIGARS. Second street, Walla Walla, W. T. 43-3m*

ABBERTON & SEXTON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WALLA WALLA FOUNDERY

AND

PLANING MILL.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST machinery, we are prepared to manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railing, Banisters, Newel Posts, School and Church furniture of various designs. We furnish plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. We pay prompt attention to the manufacture of

GRIST & SAW MILLS!

We are fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.

7-tf ABBERTON & SEXTON.

Blacksmithing & Horse Shoeing

THE UNDERSIGNED has taken the shop on Main street, opposite the Stine House, and is now fully prepared to attend to all orders in the line of

General Blacksmithing,

Including

Horse Shoeing and Plating a Specialty, Wagon Work, Repairs on Agricultural Implements,

and in fact every thing connected with working in iron.

Sewing Machines repaired and put in order. Locksmithing attended to. FINGER RINGS made to order. Jewelry repaired, &c. Prices reasonable, and general patronage invited.

46-tf JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

NEW LIQUOR STORE

FRANK STONE, L. T. TATRO.

STONE & TATRO,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars.

Main street, Walla Walla, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. 48-tf

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UNDERTAKER

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the public that he now has on hand a full assortment of COFFINS, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.

THE HEARSE

Is one of the finest this side of San Francisco, which is tendered to the public free of charge.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving them at my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery.

33-tf JOHN PICKET.

ATTENTION!

THOSE WHO OWE ME WILL PLEASE CALL and settle at once, either by cash or note. I will take

Wheat, Oats or Barley,

at the highest market prices. If this call is not promptly responded to, I must of necessity put my accounts in the hands of a collector. If you cannot pay now call and see me any way. Settlement must made. N. G. BLALOCK, M. D.

Walla Walla, September 15, 1875. 41-4w

1875. FALL TRADE! 1875.

75,000 Dollars

WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods

A complete and extra fine stock of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

☞ CROCKERY ☜

AND

GROCERIES,

AT

SCHWABACHER BORS.

Our Goods are all of the Best, and have been marked at the Lowest Prices.

☞ **Wholesale & Retail Trade Invited to Call!**

42-tf **SCHWABACHER BROS.**

CITY OF SEATTLE.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

THE SEATTLE

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

Offer to the public a chance to acquire

CHOICE TOWN LOTS

—IN THE—

CITY OF SEATTLE!

—AT—

WAY DOWN PRICES!

and on the most liberal terms.

☞ **Seventy-Five Dollars per Lot!** ☜

PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OF TEN DOLLARS.

The properrty is situated directly East of the Business portion of the City, extending to the shores of Lake Washington, and is the most desirable

Residence Property in the City.

LAKE AVENUE,

Now being opened by the Association through this Property, Eighty Feet wide and one and three fourth miles long, extends from the City front to the Lake, and will be completed with sidewalks before the Distribution of Lots.

The Best Investment!

Read the Prospectus of the Association, and satisfy yourselves that this is one of the BEST INVESTMENTS ever offered.

A Great City!

SEATTLE is destined to be one of the LEADING CITIES ON THE COAST, and Parents cannot make a better investment for their Children than in buying them a Lot each.

☞ Call on E. B. WHITMAN, or J. D. LAMAN, Local Agents. See Maps of the Property, and get further information.

CONKELMAN & EDWARDS,

49-tf **Seattle, W. T.**

GEORGE SAVAGE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Established in Walla Walla, 1862.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK in his line of business, and from his long experience—over 20 years in WATCH WORK, feels confident of giving satisfaction. All orders will be promptly attended to.

FINE WATCHES.

Especial care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry made to order. All work sent by Express.

☞ Shop on Main street, two doors above Lampson & Taylor's Candy Manufactury. 4-y

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F. HARLESTY will confer a favor by calling at this office.

Wanted to Exchange

A FIRST-CLASS PAYING BUSINESS IN LEXington, Missouri, for Cattle or other property in the West. Also, a small improved Farm for western real estate. Address, L. R. SMITH,

48-2w Lexington, Missouri.

Notice to Settle.

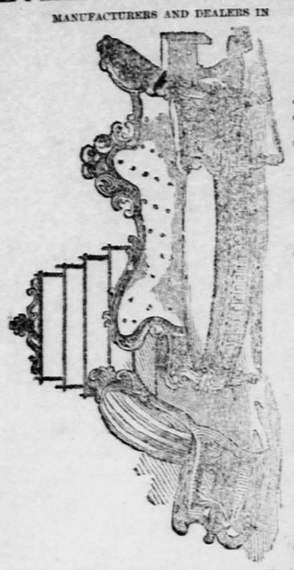
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME WILL please call at my residence at once and settle. Costs will be added after November 30th.

47-4w HARRY HOWARD.

$5 to $20 Per Day at Home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

EVERTS & ABEL,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN



Furniture and Bedding,

Window Shades, Picture Frames,

MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c.

☞ **UPHOLSTERING** ☜

Done in a workmanlike manner.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished.

☞ WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walla, below Third street. 24-tf

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1875.

First Premium Sash & Door Factory.

NOTICE

—TO—

MECHANICS & BUILDERS!!

PLANING MILL

—AND—

Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

Plans and estimates made, and contracts taken in town or country, and all work warranted.

WM. GLASFORD.

12-tf Alder street, Walla-walla.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will present the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GET THE BEST!

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW IMPROVED

Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

C. SCHUMACHER, after a long experience with the mechanism of different Sewing Machines, has accepted the Agency of the above, which he pronounces the

Best Sewing Machine!

now in use. The different varieties of Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines now on hand and for sale at his Gunsmith Store, Main street, Walla Walla, at San Francisco prices, with freight added.

☞ I will guarantee to keep these Machines in good order, free of charge to the purchaser. 3tf

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Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

℞

No one remedy is loudly called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for **Fever and Ague.** Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure; for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of **Fever and Ague** from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily resident in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy action, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mas,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Job Printing of every description done at the Statesman Office.

Taxes for the Year 1875.

THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY TAX BOOK for the year 1875, is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, to whom taxes can be paid until the 1st day of January next. After that date unpaid taxes will become delinquent, and with 10 per cent added, be placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection. R. R. REES, County Treasurer.

Walla Walla, July 17, 1875. 35-tf

Notice to Settle.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, or otherwise costs will be added. I am now arranging to place my accounts in the hands of an authorized agent and hence prompt attention is necessary.

THOS. TIERNEY.

Walla Walla, Nov. 18, 1875. 46-3m

WHITMAN SEMINARY.—See advertisement in another column. 35-tf