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# Walla Walla Statesman.

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**General Business Cards.**  
**FOOR & HEALEY,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
Main Street, Walla Walla.  
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. None on hand, a large stock of **Kip and Calf Boots!** Prices \$6, 87 and 88.  
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 goods assured, all at the lowest possible prices.  
REPAIRING attended to promptly and neatly. All orders attended to with dispatch. Store and Shop on Main Street, two doors below the St. Louis Hotel.  
FOOR & HEALEY.  
34-47

**HOLMES' DRUG STORE**  
Is the place to buy your **DRUGS, PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, &c.**  
Great pains taken to please and give satisfaction to my customers.  
**Goods Warranted Pure!**  
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.  
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.  
One door below Schwabacher Bros.  
H. E. HOLMES.  
**JOHN B. LEWIS,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **STATIONERY, BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, Etc.**  
Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.  
Postoffice Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.  
45-47

**POETICAL SELECTIONS.**  
**MOLLY AT THE GATE.**  
By the road two married couples,  
Where the robins love to mate  
On the grass, beneath their shadow,  
Molly waiting by the gate.  
Dark or bright, the day that saileth,  
Silent under heaven's dome,  
It hath one sole hour for Molly,  
That which brings her father home.  
He within the pasture city,  
Working out man's common fate,  
Often sees, before his vision,  
Little Molly by the gate;  
Who hath proved his strong defender,  
Who doth hold him pure and true,  
By the lady face uplifted,  
Budding mouth and eyes of blue!  
Everywhere some dear temptation  
Holds allurements fair and new;  
Safe a little child doth lead him,  
All the perilous pathway through.  
Evermore his spirit sees her,  
Be it early, be it late,  
Still the little, dear child-daughter,  
Molly waiting by the gate.

**They Cannot Afford It.**  
The republican returning boards in the disputed States are already, as is inevitable from their constitution, justly objects of public suspicion. In the opinion of the most candid and unbiased judges these returning boards are more likely to commit frauds than to make an honest return. Many republicans believe that Louisiana has cast a majority for Hayes; but it is safe to say that if the returning board, sitting in secret, or at both places. Our first contested Presidential election, in 1796-97, was decided so closely that the change of two electoral votes would have placed Thomas Jefferson, instead of John Adams, at the head of the nation, as Washington's immediate successor. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson 68. One of Mr. Adams' votes came from Virginia, and another from North Carolina; and had those two votes been given for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 70 votes and Mr. Adams 69, and the Virginian would have been elected by one majority. One of the electoral votes for Mr. Adams, chosen in Maryland, was obtained by only four majority; and had it been secured for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 69 votes and Adams 70, and the latter would have been elected by one majority. There were 138 electoral votes at that time, or about 47 less than one-half the present number; so that, should the successful candidate on the 7th of November, 1876, receive eight majority in the electoral college, he would be about as well elected as John Adams was eighty years since. Considering who and what John Adams was, eight majority would be nothing to be ashamed of on the part of either of the candidates—and nothing to be proud of, either, it must be added.  
Mr. Jefferson defeated President Adams in 1800-1, when he had 73 electoral votes and the President 65, or a majority of 8, equal to about 20 majority in 1876-77. In 1812-13 a change of twenty votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election of President Madison, who received 128 electoral votes, while De Witt Clinton got 89. In 1836-37 Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 23 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania having 30 of such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3000 in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the colleges, by sending 30 whig electors to the Pennsylvania college. As it was, Col. Johnson, the democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her 23 electoral votes being given for William Smith, of Alabama. Col. Johnson was chosen by the Senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history.  
Great as were the popular majority and the electoral majority given for Gen. Harrison in 1841, he would have been defeated in the colleges had it been possible to change some eight or nine thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey. Those States cast 88 electoral votes, which, added to the sixty votes which Mr. Van Buren received, would give him just the number necessary to a choice; and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four States named gave a popular vote of almost 600,000, though their united majority for Gen. Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 13,000, New Jersey about 2300, Maine 410, and Pennsylvania 323. It was very close work, and there would have been great trouble had the democratic vote been increased so as to defeat Gen. Harrison in the colleges after the people had so decidedly indicated their preference for him at the polls. Some men feared that there would be a pro-nunciamento.  
At the election of 1844-45 Mr. Polk was chosen to the Presidency through the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number; and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes, and the number necessary to a choice was 138—the whole number of electors being 275—he would have had 134 votes had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes; had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only five votes. The democratic popular majority in New York was small—about 5000 we think—so that a small change there would have substituted Mr. Clay for Mr. Polk as President, and thus changed the whole current of our political history for the last thirty-two years. The whigs attributed their defeat in the Empire State, first, to the action of the liberal party in running Birney for the Presidency; and secondly, to democratic fraudulent voting in New York city. It is probable that they were right, and that the two things were more than they could stand; but it never required much to kill the whigs as politicians, for they were always on the verge of committing suicide. In 1848-49 the change of 19 electoral votes would have given the Presidency to Gen. Cass, and Gen. Taylor's vote was 163, and that of Gen. Cass 127; and some of the Taylor votes were got by small majorities. The elections since 1848-49 do not require particular mention.—*Boston Traveller.*

**CLOSE ELECTIONS.**  
Should the successful candidate owe his triumph to his having received the favors of a small State or two he would not stand alone in the list of our consulars, for more than one man has been made the President of the United States by a meagre majority—cast either in the electoral college or at the polls, or at both places. Our first contested Presidential election, in 1796-97, was decided so closely that the change of two electoral votes would have placed Thomas Jefferson, instead of John Adams, at the head of the nation, as Washington's immediate successor. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson 68. One of Mr. Adams' votes came from Virginia, and another from North Carolina; and had those two votes been given for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 70 votes and Mr. Adams 69, and the Virginian would have been elected by one majority. One of the electoral votes for Mr. Adams, chosen in Maryland, was obtained by only four majority; and had it been secured for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 69 votes and Adams 70, and the latter would have been elected by one majority. There were 138 electoral votes at that time, or about 47 less than one-half the present number; so that, should the successful candidate on the 7th of November, 1876, receive eight majority in the electoral college, he would be about as well elected as John Adams was eighty years since. Considering who and what John Adams was, eight majority would be nothing to be ashamed of on the part of either of the candidates—and nothing to be proud of, either, it must be added.  
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**LIFE SAVING ON LAND.**  
The Perils of a Railway Crossing Where Five Hundred Trains Pass Daily.  
Railroad men throughout the country say that the broad street crossing of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad of New Jersey in Elizabeth is the most dangerous to be found in the United States. Since the first of June this year 500 trains have passed this point daily. The crossing is guarded neither by gates nor furnished with a bridge for pedestrians to pass over in safety, yet fewer fatal accidents have occurred there than at any other station along these two great arteries of travel. The managers, while acknowledging that these additional safeguards are badly needed, say that they can get along without them "as long as Pat Lynch lives." Pat has been the signal and switch-tender at this crossing for eleven years, and during that time has saved the lives of thirty persons, and has presented at the risk of his own life, innumerable collisions of trains. As the railroad people say, "he is worth his weight in gold."  
Old as he is, he is always at his post of danger, near the middle of the crossing, or in the little signal box from seven o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night. He knows about all the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen on the myriad of trains that pass and re-pass daily, and knows to a second when they are due. He attends to the signals and has them thrown into the right position for safety or danger at the right time, looks to the switches and takes his position to warn pedestrians as the trains roll by him. A single misstep or the loss of presence of mind for a minute during the early part of the day, when train after train in quick succession, is thundering along loaded with passengers for the metropolis or westward bound, would send him beneath the wheels of a locomotive. His precision and coolness in the presence of danger are apparent when it is taken into consideration that it frequently happens that thirteen trains arrive at this crossing within fifteen minutes, or almost at the rate of a train a minute, all of which have to be properly signalled and the crossing to be looked after, and only he to do it.  
"I have met with some narrow escapes in my time," he remarked a short time ago, "and have the consolation of knowing that I have been the means through Providence of saving the lives of many persons, but it is possible that I might yet get caught. Since the opening of the centennial exposition I have had my hands full. Besides the regular passenger trains which run by schedule time over both roads, scores of 'extras' have been added, many of which are run by sections, and these have to be looked after as they come and go at all times, and great precautions have to be taken to guard against collisions. Besides these there are the coal and freight trains. Then there are twenty-seven local trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which make 108 trips per day to New York, and as many more on the Pennsylvania line. From 8:30 A. M. till 9 o'clock, of late, nine trains pass the crossing, and I find them the most troublesome to look after, because it is at this hour that people mostly congregate in and around the depot, and they defy the devil in trying to cross the tracks to get into the cars early to get good seats. Pedestrians are fearfully stubborn at times, and exercise my patience. Old men and young ladies are the worst I have to deal with, but business men and youngsters will take desperate chances to catch trains."  
"Then, again, some of the farmers are very reckless, and will drive on the track in front of a moving locomotive with as much nonchalance as if they were on the common road. It was only the other evening that old Mr. Robeson came along as jolly as a lord, sat in his wagon. I yelled to stop before he reached the track and waved the flag, but he paid no attention to me. I ran forward to seize his horse, but I was too far away, and the next minute the horse was killed by a locomotive, the wagon was wrecked, and poor Robeson got a fearful shaking up, but fortunately escaped with his life. Once a lady—Mrs. Holmes, of Elizabeth—attempted to walk across the tracks in front of an approaching train. I ran to her and seized her by the waist; she screamed 'Let me go!' but I held on to her and succeeded in swinging her from the track, and was just grazed by the locomotive. On another occasion I saved a farmer's life by pushing him headlong into a snowbank with my flagstaff when a train was almost on both of us. I could tell you many such stories, but the people interested would not like to see their names in the papers. This work is no fun to play. I keep my mind on it constantly, as I have to, for should I fall in any way, or lose confidence in myself, I must quit the job at once."  
Lynch has not lost twelve days during his eleven years. He is about fifty, and although somewhat corpulent, is quick as a young man.—*N. Y. World.*

**Last Days at the Exhibition.**  
The exhibition at Philadelphia is a great success—greater by far than we had reason to anticipate. There were local jealousies to contend against. The United States Government gave the enterprise countenance, but was slow to furnish money. There was an impression that the undertaking was on too expensive a scale, and that a large part of the money would be absorbed by a "King," after the New York fashion. But all the birds of evil omen have flown away. The men who had charge of the enterprise went ahead and conquered success. They spent the money, and the country knows that the money has been spent. We join with a great multitude in extending our heartiest congratulations to all concerned.  
The exhibition, as a whole, is a most creditable one. It is big enough to satisfy the average American; in fact, it is the biggest the world has ever seen. It excels others in the extent of the ground which it covers, in the number and variety of the buildings and in the beauty of its location, and the ease with which it can be reached by steam-cars from all directions.  
It is safe to say, that the display of machinery and of agricultural products has never been equaled at any similar exhibition. The Corliss engine alone is worth a long journey to see.  
The attendance will compare favorably with other exhibitions. Full returns are not yet in; but we presume that the number of paying admissions will be about seven and a half millions. This number would have been greater but for the tropical heat of July and August, which kept many visitors away, and shortened the stay of others. The largest daily attendance was on "Pennsylvania Day"—when 250,000 were admitted; the largest number that ever attended in one day at any exhibition. On the "South Day" there were 160,000, and on many days the attendance has been over a hundred thousand. It is a pity that the exhibition must close, now that it is in the full tide of success.  
Whether the stockholders will get their money back—principal and interest—is a question which does not concern us in the least. We hope they may. In any case the exhibition is worth to the country at large far more than its cost. So clearly will this be seen, that in twenty five years from this there will be in our land another international exhibition and a grander. A wild prediction some may say, but yet we think it will be a true one.  
Look at the good results of the exhibition: First, it has promoted travel. The roads of a nation mark its civilization. Rome was the greatest of road builders, and with its roads and its armies conquered the world. Increased travel increase the number of roads and indirectly improves their quality; and so the country gains as well as the road corporations. Then, too, he who travels goes to school, and his sight-seeing is an education. The object lessons around him arouse his mind, and when he goes to the old homestead and tells what he has seen, he takes his memory, or perhaps his imagination. He has, at last, something outside of village gossip to talk about. He has found the world to be a large place, and to have a good many clever people in it. Even foreigners, though they be heathen, are not to be despised.  
Second, it has strengthened national feeling. There are other things which can bind the States of the Union besides a great national debt. Every student knows how the Isthmian games brought together the provinces of ancient Greece, and welded them into one people. The statesman of that day was quick to see their political significance. Times change, but human nature in its essential features is ever the same. The exhibition at Philadelphia has drawn together during the last six months, people from all parts of the land. East and South have shaken hands; North and West have renewed old acquaintanceship. We have seen each others faces; we have heard each other's voices, saying, "Why, how do you do?" We had a glorious handshaking, and the conclusion is this—our fellow countrymen are not so black as they have been painted. "This is a great nation," we say, "and this great exhibition at Fairmount Park worthily represents it."  
Third, it has shown us our superiority in certain directions. We excel in labor-saving contrivances. The national mind is inventive, and if to invent new forms of machinery be the highest mark of national greatness, then let America have the gold medal.  
Fourth, but the exhibition has shown us our inferiority, not only to England, but to many smaller nations in works of art. In all that can please the eye or minister to a love for the beautiful, we are still, as a nation, in the rear. We have yet—let us not blush to own it—much to learn. Let us be willing scholars today that in the future we may rise to be apt teachers.—*Melodist.*

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,**  
WALLA WALLA, W. T.  
**A Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS.**  
THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF THE Cascades. The Fifth Year opens MONDAY, September 14th, 1876.  
EDUCATION: Board and tuition, fuel, lights, &c., per quarter of ten weeks, \$30.00. Day Pupils, per quarter, \$5.00, \$8.00 and \$12.00. Music, per quarter, \$3.00. Latin, per quarter, \$3.00. Modern Languages, each, per quarter, \$3.00. For further information, apply to Rev. L. H. WELLS, Principal.  
**WITMAN SEMINARY.**  
L. K. GRIM, S. B. SWEENEY, Principal, Assistant.  
THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1876. The Intermediate Department will embrace all branches below the rudiments of Algebra.  
Cognate of text books will be required.  
TERMS: Intermediate Department, per quarter, \$10.00. College Department, per quarter, \$12.00. Tuition due at the end of each half quarter.  
34-47

**STATIONERY, BOOKS, POCKET CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, Etc.**  
Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.  
Postoffice Building, MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.  
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**BLESSED DREAMS.**  
The sunset's smile had left the sky,  
The moon rose calm and fair;  
As low a little maiden knelt  
To soothe her nightly prayer.  
And thus her brief petition rose,  
In simple words and few—  
"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams,  
And let them all come true."  
"Oh! I have stood in temples grand,  
Where in the rainbow gleam  
Rose pious prayers from priestly lips,  
Through clouds of sweet perfume;  
But never once has seemed to me  
So guiltless, pure and new—  
"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams,  
And let them all come true."  
Ah! little maiden, kneeling there,  
Beneath the sunset skies,  
What need have we of other prayer  
Than yours, so sweet and wise?  
Henceforth I breathe no stained plea,  
But low and pray with you,  
"Dear Lord, please send us happy dreams,  
And let them all come true."

**SALT RISING BREAD.**—As this process has been successful for twenty years in my mother's home, I feel quite confident of its value. In the evening scald two tablespoonfuls of corn meal with a liberal half a pint of fresh milk that has been almost brought to the boiling point. Early the next morning put a pint and a half of rather warm (not scalding) water in a deep earthen vessel—a pitcher or a deep crock—stir in a tablespoonful of salt and enough of flour to make a stiff batter. Add the meal and milk already prepared, and after a vigorous stirring set the rising in a vessel of warm water. I use an earthen pot that holds enough of water to come higher on the outside of the crock than the rising does on the inside. Cover closely and if, after a while, water gathers on the batter, stir in more flour. When the rising seems quite light, say twice as much in bulk as when mixed (or even less will do), put four or five quarts of flour in a pan; make a hole in the flour; sprinkle in a tablespoonful of salt, and then pour in the rising; then rise out the vessel in which it was set with tepid milk and water (or water alone if desired), as much as you may think necessary to make a moderately stiff dough of the flour. If the rising is light it will make up more flour than I have named—the proportions are not particular. Knead the dough well, as it has to be kneaded but once, and make into convenient loaves; set in a warm place to rise. In about three-quarters of an hour it will probably be light enough to bake. Have the oven rather hot the first ten minutes, and keep the heat steady afterward. When the bread is done, turn out of the pans and sprinkle with cold water, then wrap closely in a bread cloth. In making salt-rising bread two things are indispensable—warmth and good flour. Flour that will make quite good yeast bread is often totally unfit for salt-rising.—*Lilly Vale.*

**SUICIDE.**—A San Francisco dispatch, dated November 26th, states that Alfred W. Buchanan, clerk in the auditing department of Wells, Fargo & Co., suicided last night by shooting himself at his residence, No. 634 Filbert street, near Powell, between nine and ten o'clock at night. Buchanan, his wife and mother-in-law, were seated at supper, and after it was concluded, Mrs. Buchanan and her mother went up to their rooms in the upper story. Buchanan soon followed them, and went into his mother-in-law's room, from which he took his revolver. He then went to his wife's room, where he placed his revolver to his right ear and fired. The report of the shot awoke his wife, who had lain on the bed and she rose in time just to see him fall. Nothing is known of the cause which led Buchanan to commit the act. The deceased was at one time express agent at Dallas, Oregon, and was generally known by the early settlers in this country. A kind and genial man, he leaves many friends who will lament his sad end.

**SUNSHINE.**—Don't always walk in the shade. Complete exposure of the person to sunlight invigorates and increases the activity of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, makes a nervous person feel strong, active, lively, cheerful, buoyant. In all diseases, therefore, when the mental faculties are involved, as insanity, melancholy, despondency, dullness, confusion of ideas, etc., it is a powerful auxiliary, and, in many cases, a necessary concomitant to a cure.

**THE RIGHT SENTIMENT.**—The following from the San Francisco *Alta*, has the ring of patriotism and good sense. The *Alta* is a strong republican paper, though unlike many of its contemporaries, it is capable of occasionally expressing a candid, honest sentiment. It accords with our ideas exactly when it says: "We want no President counted in upon forged returns or returns which are made up by illegal or dishonest manipulations whatever. We want the President whom the honest voters of the people elect; that fact can by any possible legal means be obtained. It will not satisfy the people who wish well to their country to be told that this or that State's electors were declared 'appointed' by a trick of the judges by the returning board. It might satisfy the shallow mind that estimates a triumph political more highly than the future and permanent good of the country, but no others."

**F. W. ABERTON,**  
PROPRIETOR OF THE **WALLA WALLA FOUNDRY AND PLANING MILL.**  
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND FINEST machinery, is fully prepared to manufacture Saws, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Railings, Balusters, Newell Posts, Cornices, Church Furnishings, of various designs. Furnishes plans, estimates and specifications of buildings when desired. Will give prompt attention to the manufacture of **GRIST & SAW MILLS!**  
And is fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!**  
Made and repaired. Castings and pattern making done to order.  
F. W. ABERTON.  
34-47

**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!**  
At MODERATE CHARGES!  
27 General Stage Office.  
THOS. OGDEN, 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. 47-49

**STANDARD MILLS.**  
THESE CELEBRATED MILLS are now in full running order, and are turning out an **EXCELLENT QUALITY OF FLOUR.**  
Flour, Meal and Bran at all times on hand, and sold for cash or in exchange for Wheat. The highest cash price paid for **GOOD CLEAN WHEAT,**  
A. McCALLEY, Proprietor Standard Mills.  
41-47

**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, Jewels, and all kinds of repairing. All orders will be promptly attended to.  
**GIVE WATCHES.**  
Special care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry made to order. All work sent by Express.  
277 Shop on Main Street, two doors above Lampson & Taylor's Candy Manufacturing. 47

**UNDER-TAKER**  
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.  
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has now 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 lent to the public free of charge. Orders respectfully attended to by leaving them to my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery. 34-47

**PHOTO GALLERY.**  
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at reasonable prices, the public generally are invited to call at  
**C. W. Phillips' Gallery.**  
I am prepared to FISH PICTURES in a FIRST-CLASS STYLE, and at prices within the reach of all. Those wishing work done in my line will do well to call before going elsewhere, as I warrant satisfaction to all.  
C. W. PHILLIPS,  
Successor to MONTGOMERY,  
Third Street, between Main and Alder, Walla Walla, W. T. 36-47

**1876.**  
First Premium Sash & Door Factory.  
**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. CLAY, Proprietor.  
15-47 Alder Street, Walla Walla.

**WALLA WALLA BREWERY.**  
**BEN. SCOTT, Proprietor.**  
THIS OLD BREWERY, foot of Main street, has a fine reputation, and is now prepared to furnish the best article of **LAGER BEER,**  
which is now offered for sale, at wholesale or retail. Families supplied with Beer by the keg.  
Orders for Beer will receive prompt attention. Please give us a call. 34-47

**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, Jewels, and all kinds of repairing. All orders will be promptly attended to.  
**GIVE WATCHES.**  
Special care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry made to order. All work sent by Express.  
277 Shop on Main Street, two doors above Lampson & Taylor's Candy Manufacturing. 47

**UNDER-TAKER**  
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.  
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has now 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 lent to the public free of charge. Orders respectfully attended to by leaving them to my residence, or at the Walla Walla Bakery. 34-47

**PHOTO GALLERY.**  
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at reasonable prices, the public generally are invited to call at  
**C. W. Phillips' Gallery.**  
I am prepared to FISH PICTURES in a FIRST-CLASS STYLE, and at prices within the reach of all. Those wishing work done in my line will do well to call before going elsewhere, as I warrant satisfaction to all.  
C. W. PHILLIPS,  
Successor to MONTGOMERY,  
Third Street, between Main and Alder, Walla Walla, W. T. 36-47

**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.  
36-47

**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**  
OFFICE—Next door to Dr. Day's New Drug Store, Walla Walla.  
Call attended to at all hours. 42-47

**STAR BREWERY.**  
THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, AT the corner of Main street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is now prepared to serve the most excellent **L A G E R B E E R**  
to its numerous customers, and will furnish the same quality to families, by the keg, at reasonable rates.  
JAYME BREZEL, Proprietor.  
**NEW LIQUOR STORE.**  
**F. STONE, Proprietor.**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF **Wines, Liquors, Syrups, Bitters and Cigars.**  
Main street, Walla Walla, opp. site the St. Louis Hotel. 42-47

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TO ADVERTISERS. The Walls, Walls 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.

We can all be firm and still preserve our serenity and temper. Let us wait, as patiently as we can, for the final result.

It is now the people against the schemers and plotters. The patriots and honest men of the country against the usurpers and demagogues.

LET it be distinctly and solemnly understood that the democratic party does not want war and will exhaust all honorable means to maintain the peace, but if it must come to that, they will be ready! Right must triumph over might and wrong.

UNCLE SAMMY is very quiet, serenely biding his time. He does not thrust himself ostentatiously before the public, as Hayes does. He has no need to, because he knows that he is elected and his rights will be vindicated.

JEREMIAH S. Black, the greatest jurist this country has known for many years, gives it as his opinion that Congress will have the undoubted power to right any wrongs that may be made by the returning boards of either of the Southern States.

WILL ACCEPT.—Radical papers graciously announce that Hayes will accept. This is carrying the joke too far. The people have asked Tilden to fill the Presidential chair, and just now it is his turn to accept. The Ohio Governor will please take a back seat.

A SLIP.—The radicals inaugurated the game of "counting in" Hayes, and for a time the thing worked beautifully. The play is now over, the curtain rung down, the lights extinguished, when lo and behold, those smart Hayes chaps find themselves "counted out." Such is life.

SENSATION.—The latest sensation from Washington is that Grant is backing down from the radicals, and in an interview with a democrat declared that there had been no fair election in Louisiana. The purport of his remarks is to effect that the vote should be thrown out, thus laying Hayes on the shelf.

COUNTED IN.—The returning boards in Florida and Louisiana "counted in" the Hayes electors. The game was a nice one, but it now looks as though Gen. Grover beat them on the last turn. The choir will please strike up Dr. Watts' hymn: "Come sinners, view the place where you must shortly lie."

THE HOUSE on the first day of the session appointed committees to investigate radical frauds in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. The republican members endeavored to defeat the passage of the resolution for the appointment of the committees, but failed. Evidently we are to have a lively time, and the participants in the election frauds are quite likely to come to grief. "Let us have peace."

CONGRESS convened at Washington on Monday, the 4th, and most likely at once went to work. At a caucus held previous to the day of meeting Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was agreed upon by the democrats for Speaker of the House. The selection of Randall was made in the interest of Tilden, and shows that the great democratic leader is watching every point in the game for the Presidency.

PETER COOPER says: "There is not the least doubt that the party in power would practice fraud to secure the election of their candidates, but the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, may be sufficient to deter them from doing so. But in the event of Mr. Tilden being counted out by fraudulent or illegal means, I have good reason to fear trouble—perhaps a second civil war."

A MORAL.—The return of Tweed to New York, and his humiliation in a city where he once ruled with more than the power of a king, teaches a moral, that should not be lost upon the young men of the country. The fall of this man is conclusive proof of the old saying that on the whole honesty is the best policy. It would be a badly arranged world if this were not true. A career of successful and truer vice like those of Tweed and Fish does its greatest evil not in the robberies it involves, but in the lesson of wickedness which it teaches to the young men who see it. These men's greatest crime was that by their lives they struck a blow at social morals. But their fate may warn men against undue haste to be rich. Fish, shot down like a dog; Tweed a wretched wanderer and fugitive, like Cain, concealing himself from the faces of men, and now brought home to disgrace and the contempt of the city he robbed—these are spectacles which may warn men that moderate and honest living, fidelity to trust, and a preference of honor to ill gotten wealth are after all sound rules for the conduct of life.

Democratic Programme.

The N. Y. Herald, of the 22d ult., publishes a long and remarkable letter from Clarkson N. Potter, the personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden, and which from all the circumstances may be regarded as an exposition of the views of democratic leaders on questions of the first magnitude and gravest importance, and an authorized announcement of what the democratic party will do, or at least attempt to do, in a great and formidable conjuncture which is not unlikely to arise. This elaborate letter is altogether more significant than anything which has yet been promulgated in connection with the delicate constitutional questions which are to be the staple of discussion for the ensuing two months. It is a strong presentation of Mr. Tilden's case and of the course of proceeding which will be adopted by his friends in the event of the vote of Louisiana being counted for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Potter is a near neighbor of the democratic candidate, an intimate personal friend who has his fullest confidence, a lawyer of distinguished ability, a statesman whose fairness of mind is universally conceded, a citizen of the highest consideration—such a man, in short, as Mr. Tilden would naturally select to be the exponent of his views and purposes in a matter which so nearly concerns him and his party. We here present a summary of the points embraced in the letter:

Mr. Potter maintains that the President of the Senate has no independent authority to count the votes and declare the result, and that he is subject to the direction of Congress in the discharge of his duties when the certificates are opened. Mr. Potter goes into a long and detailed history of what has been done on former occasions, and cites authorities to show that it has been the uniform practice for Congress to claim and exercise a controlling influence over the count. Among the many instances he quotes the language of Vice President John Adams in declaring the result in 1797, when he said:—"In obedience to the constitution and law of the United States and to the command of both houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions, passed at the present session, I declare," &c. Mr. Clay, in a speech made on the question of counting the votes of Missouri in 1821, said:—"The two houses were called upon to examine the votes for President and Vice President. Of course they are called on to decide what are votes." These are specimens selected from Mr. Potter's long array of precedents and authorities. They all bear in the same direction. He states as the result of his complete examination of the records that "never since the government was established has any Vice President assumed to count an electoral vote except as the two houses permitted, nor failed to withhold or prevent returns, or to reject or announce votes as the houses directed."

After having established, by a copious citation of precedents, the principle that the President of the Senate is subject to the direction of the two houses in counting the electoral votes, Mr. Potter proceeds to argue that disputed votes cannot constitutionally be counted without the concurrence of both houses. He regards this as the necessary logical consequence of the possession of this superintending power by two separately organized bodies. From the nature of the case affirmative action by two bodies is impossible except when they agree. When ever the action of two bodies possessing equal power is necessary to a decision a difference between them results in a deadlock, and no affirmative action is possible. The guarantee against the abuse of this mutual negative on each other possessed by the Senate and the House consists, according to Mr. Potter, in the character, conscience and oaths of the individual members of the two bodies and their responsibility to their constituents and to public opinion.

With this assumption of authority on the part of either branch to prevent the counting of votes tainted or charged with fraud, it is easy to understand the derision with which Mr. Potter treats the surmise that the House may refuse to be present when the certificates are opened. Its duty to be present is so clear and imperative that it cannot be shirked, and interest as well as duty requires the presence of the representatives. The democratic House will maintain that it can exclude fraudulent votes, and the democratic members will not miss the occasion to exercise the power so claimed if they should find it necessary.

A still stronger motive is suggested by Mr. Potter for the attendance of the House. A contingency may arise which will require the representatives to elect the President, and it is maintained that the House is the sole judge of that contingency. Neither the constitution nor the laws make any provision for informing the representatives when a case of that kind has happened. There is no officer or body which is required or authorized to notify them. The reason why they require no notification is that they are present and personally cognizant of all that is done during the count. Being witnesses of the facts they need no other information, and Mr. Potter contends that the House is the sole judge whether the exigency has arisen which makes it their constitutional duty to proceed to elect a President in consequence of the failure of any candidate to receive a legal majority of votes in the official count. In such a failure the House must immediately proceed

Democratic Visitors' Address.

The committee of visiting democrats have issued the following address:

New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1876. To the People of the United States:—On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officers who control the election in this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the Governor had appointed none but republican supervisors of elections, and that the returning officers constituting the State board were of the same political school. Influenced by these insidious surroundings, our thoughts and hopes were turned toward the eminent gentlemen who had been selected by the President to be present and see that the board of canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us.

This co-operation was declined; but nevertheless we have reason to believe that the invitation to us, on the 15th ult., by the returning board, to attend and be present at its meeting as spectators and witnesses of its proceedings. Through this courtesy and the services of a competent stenographer, we became possessed of all the essential facts delivered on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statement of votes made by the commissioners of election at each place of voting in the State.

From these statements it appears that the Tilden electors received the following votes, viz: McEnery, 82,712; Wickliff, 83,880; St. Martin, 82,676; Poche, 83,529; D. Blane, 83,697; Zeary, 83,842; Cobb, 83,579; Cross, 83,652; and the Hayes electors received the following votes, to-wit: Kellogg, 77,152; Burch, 77,144; Joseph, 74,889; Sheldon, 74,844; Marks, 75,321; Levisse, 75,370; Brewster, 75,457; Jefferson, 75,956.

The result of the vote for Presidential electors disclosed on the face of the returns opened by the returning board: For the Tilden electors, McEnery, 82,233; St. Martin, 82,120; DeBlane, 82,065; Cobb, 81,050; Wickliff, 82,246; Poche, 82,036; Zeary, 82,242; Cross, 82,106. For Hayes electors, Kellogg, 77,023; Joseph, 74,642; Marks, 72,087; Brewster, 72,570; Burch, 76,874; Sheldon, 74,678; Levisse, 75,157; J. Brown, 77,560.

In 35 out of 38 States in the Union those figures would be conclusive. None would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the electoral vote of the State; but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which on former occasions has overruled the will of the people as expressed at the polls, for which the power is claimed in its discretion to change the result of the popular vote at the recent election.

In view, however, of the returns and the law and the facts, which should control the returning board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast, cannot be changed, without palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the returning board, and manifest perversion of the fact before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances of conducting the election and in making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other.

As to intimidation, violence or other illegal acts preventing a fair and free election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeding from men, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston, and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in parishes where men alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes was as large as at any true hot-spot, and in the whole State is 150 above any vote heretofore cast; and an honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority, as shown on the face of returns.

JOHN M. FLEMING, LEON F. FLEMING, W. H. BRIGGS, GEO. W. SULLIVAN, GEO. W. JELFINS, H. WATERBURY. POOL SELLING.—Since it is incontestable that pool selling in New Orleans City and at other points has had great influence in exacerbating public feeling, besides withdrawing large sums of money from circulation, there begins to be an agitation for the suppression of this species of gambling. No one pretends to deny its demoralizing tendencies, while the best people of the country are anxious that it shall be forbidden by law. John Morrissey, it is said, did not bet a dollar on the election, but gathered in \$60,000 as commissions on the auctions held at his rooms. A sporting man named Johnson, one of the New York pool-sellers, informs his patrons of the conditions to be complied with before he will pay over the amounts put up as stakes. He says: "We do not intend to pay any bets until the electoral college shall decide who is elected. If the decision should be that Mr. Hayes is elected, we shall go to Mr. Tilden and ask him to fill out a paper, saying that the end has been reached and that Mr. Hayes is the President. If he signs his name to such a document, then we will pay the bet. It is declared that Mr. Tilden is elected we shall expect a like document from Mr. Hayes. We do not intend to put ourselves in a position where we may be annoyed any more about the money. It has certainly been a great annoyance so far."

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walls Walls, Walls Walla county, W. T., December 9, 1876: Allison, Oscar; Barber, James; Clark, Charles; Congen, Mrs. M.; DeLoran, J. S.; Foster, Joe; Gilbert, Charles; Hall, Samuel; Wainland, Ed. Mabry, James; Roland, W. A.; Reynolds, Mrs. E.; Sullivan, Cato; Sloan, Martin; Smith, Mrs. M. A.; Tison, John; Wainland, Ed.

BORN. MALLOY—On the 8th inst., to the wife of Wm. S. Malloy, a son.

DIED. HAYES—On the morning of the 8th inst., Mrs. Eliza J. Hayes, wife of Dan Hayes, in the 23d year of her age. Her funeral will be from Spring Branch, on tomorrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Religious services at the Catholic Church.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and delusions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

New Advertisements. \$10 REWARD! STRAYED FROM WALLA WALLA last June, ONE BROWN HORSE, four years old, branded "S" on the left jaw, and "H" on the right hip. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse in Walla Walla. WM. NEAL, 1-1m.

Valuable Farm for Sale. A VALUABLE FARM, situated about two miles below town, and embracing in all 620 ACRES OF LAND. Is offered for sale. It is what is known as the S. D. Smith Ranch. And is in all respects one of the most desirable farms in the valley. There is TWO ORCHARDS on the claim, and it is admirably adapted to dividing up into two or more farms. One lot of 120 acres, with Orchard and Dwelling, will be sold separate, or the whole will be sold together. Persons desiring to purchase the whole or a part of the land will be application to Mrs. S. D. SMITH, at her residence; or to THOS. P. PAGE, at the Post-office. 1-1m.

THE NEW BRICK! AND A NEW STOCK!

JOHNSON, REES & WINANS, Are now in their New Brick Building!

Where they have unequalled facilities for supplying the THE COUNTRY AND City Trade!

They are receiving A New & Large Stock OF Dress Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, OILS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices!

Walla Walla Bakery AND PROVISION STORE. Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes, CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Merchants, Packagers and others in want of CRACKERS to ship to the Mission, will find to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them Cracker Cheaper than they can be imported. Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand. 62d 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 what they want. The Bread Wagon will go around the city every morning. 4-7

NOTICE. THE CO-LABORERS' Benevolent Society, holding under the style of BOUGE, CALF & CO., was dissolved June 17, 1876, by the death of Mr. CHAS. E. CALF. The affairs of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by the remaining partners under the name of HODGE, SNELL & CO. CHAS. HODGE, GEO. W. SNELL, 47-1m.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT ADAMS BROS. OF THIS Season's Novelties!

Direct IMPORTATIONS FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to call and SECURE BARGAINS!! ADAMS BROS.

1860. GRAND OPENING 1876. 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, FANCY & WORK BASKETS, PHOTOGRAPH & MUSICAL ALBUMS, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS, CARDS AND CIGAR CASES, 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.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, a very fine stock. 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. J. BAUER.

HOLIDAY GOODS! NEW GOODS! LOTS OF GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE San Francisco Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store, a full Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS!

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at LOWER PRICES than last year. I have a Great Variety of Toys!

such as Musical Instruments, Fancy Work Boxes, Ladies' Necessaries, Card Cases, fine Flower Vases, Shell Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Albums, Wagons of all descriptions, &c. I will be pleased to see all the folks come around and select, and will sell CHEAPER than any other house. Come one, come all! At the SAN FRANCISCO CIGAR STORE, Next Door to Dusenberry Block.

C. H. MACK, DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Rees & Winans' store, Walla Walla. 52-1m.

A CARD. TO MY FRIENDS—MANY THANKS for their patronage during the years I have practiced Dentistry in Walla Walla. Having disposed of my office interests to Dr. C. H. MACK, who is my successor in practice, I take pleasure in referring my former patients to a gentleman and dentist so well and favorably known. His eminent professional reputation is sufficient guarantee. WALLA WALLA, November 26, 1876. W. B. CLOWE.

Business College. MART TAYLOR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, open day and night, at Central Hall, Walla Walla, W. T. For particulars, enquire of the Teacher. 12-1m.

O. P. LACY, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon. LACY & WHITMAN. Real Estate & Insurance Agents. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Conveyancing & General Agency Business Transacted. 62d Auction and Commission Merchants. Credit Paid for Second-hand Furniture, and Advances made on Co-signments. WHITMAN & LACY, 45-1m.



TOUGHENED GLASS.—The new process for making a tough or unbreakable glass, already noticed in this department, has been greatly improved since its first announcement...

A DEADLY POOL.—Some remarkable statements were made at an inquest held at Bury, in Lancashire, on Saturday, respecting a mill stream lodge known as 'Old Charley's Lodge'...

THE BUTTER SCULPTRESS.—An exhibition of modeling in butter was given yesterday afternoon in the commissioners' room, in the rear of judges' hall, by Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks...

PENNSYLVANIA farmers fight shy of 'vidders' now. Recently a farmer there contracted with a widow for a load of barley, to be delivered upon a certain afternoon...

Algeria and its Arabs. Mr. Ernest Feydeau, a lively French author, has just published a very interesting book on Algeria...

On the market place of Bonifark, M. Feydeau made the acquaintance of a queer commercial man, who called himself a Jew, and who did a flourishing business without any stock-in-trade...

Many of the most prosperous French agriculturists of Algeria are Alsations. M. Feydeau saw a beautiful young woman from this province, who had made a true love match with a black man...

The mountain chiefs still keep up the custom of saluting guests and superiors by a discharge of firearms, and use ball cartridges to make the report of their guns louder...

LOVE AND STRYCHNINE.—A young woman named Nellie Berge committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking strychnine. She had been to a ball on Saturday night with her lover, Hans Oelburg...

THE TEETH.—A paper, by Mr. Barrett, read at a recent meeting of the Odontological Society, advocates the use of carbolic acid in treatment of decayed teeth...

"Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? And when it's gone don't he want another pound; and isn't that sweet, too? Truth, Marjory, I believe in second love."

DECORATIONS FOR SOLDIERS.—A correspondent of the London News writes General Tchernayeff walked along the rather rickety line of braves, followed by an orderly bearing the medals...

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING TURKEYS.—The holidays being close at hand, the days when fat turkeys are at a premium, a little information as to the best means of fattening them will not be amiss...

THE CHILD MUST OBEY.—It is a fixed rule under all circumstances that the child must learn to obey. Obedience is the first step in education. The child must be submissive to a higher will and a matured knowledge...

HIGH PRICE FOR A HORSE.—A peculiar horse transaction took place at Remscheid in Germany, the other day. It was agreed that if the horse should weigh 1000 pounds or less, the purchaser should pay nothing for him...

A PUZZLE.—One of the teachers in a Methodist Sunday school was 'stumped' badly Sunday afternoon during the services of the hour. He was teaching the infant class, and after explaining the lesson as well as he knew how, he threw open the question box, figuratively speaking...

A BLOOD MARE, heavy in foal, owned on Long Island, broke her hind leg, and instead of destroying her as is the almost universal custom, a veterinary surgeon placed her in slings, set the leg, and in six weeks the mare was turned out all right and none the worse for the accident...

AFTER MARRIAGE.—Christmas morning they stood before the altar, and the music of the marriage bells was sweeter to them than the music of the spheres. Christmas morning, four years later, a bald headed man jumped out of bed, half distracted, and wanted to know why his wife was such a fool as to put a Christmas horn in that old man boy's stocking...

COLE YOUNGER, one the Northfield bandits, told his captors that "if he hadn't been in that business he would have been a preacher."

A young man, supposed to be weak in the upper story, who was consequently slighted by the girls, very modestly asked a young lady if she would let him spend the evening with her...

Volume 16th of the Statesman commences Saturday, December 9th, 1876. The Statesman is the oldest as it is the best established Paper East of the Mountains. Thoroughly democratic and resolutely opposed to all rings and cliques, it will ever be found the advocate of economy and reform. Now is the time to pay up arrears and renew subscriptions. Send in new names.

Administrator's Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Walla Walla county, W. T., in the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH HELLMUTH, Deceased, I will, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1875, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, at the auction room of Whitman & Lacy, on Main street, in the city of Walla Walla, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to said Estate, consisting of Stoves, Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Tables, Cupboards, Clocks, Washstands, Pictures, etc. Dated Walla Walla, November 10, 1875. THOMAS QUINN, Administrator of the Estate of JOSEPH HELLMUTH, Deceased. KENNEDY & GEORGE, Attorneys for Estate. (48-2r)

Taxes for the Year 1876. THE WALLA WALLA COUNTY TAX BOOK for the year 1876 is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, to whom taxes can be paid until the 15th day of December, at which date all unpaid taxes will become delinquent, and ten per cent. add'l for collection. Walla Walla, W. T., Sept. 29, 1876. 43-4l R. R. REES, County Treasurer.

Centaur Liniments. [Letter from a Patient.] "Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co.: My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say that she is cured. I am sure what I can extend its sale. W. H. RING."

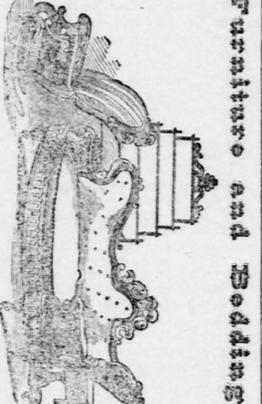
For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and sores without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and has a soothing and healing effect on the skin, in all cases of itching, eruptions, and sores. It is a valuable remedy for all these ailments. Laboratory of J. B. Ross & Co., 45 DeJ Str., New York.

Pitcher's Castoria. Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Worms, Colic, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, mercurial, nor opiate. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither purges nor gripes.

Pacific Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Of California. Assets, \$1,300,000. THE PACIFIC MUTUAL has all its funds on this coast. It has perfected a new plan of insurance called the Mutual Investment Plan. It guarantees a definite rate of dividend, and a definite Cash Surrender Value. Each applicant elects his own terms and is not compelled to pay for insurance any longer than he wishes it.

AN ORDINARY LIFETIME. POSSIBLE TO LIVE, and refuse, too, when they know that the comfort of their families and the safety of their estate depends upon their personal ability and management, and consequently the happiness of those who are dependent upon our labor for their support. NO PROVISION FOR OUR DEPENDENTS IS ADEQUATE WHICH IS NOT IMMEDIATE, FOR DEATH MAY BE PRESENT.

EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Furniture and Bedding, Upholstering &c. Furniture Repaired and Upholstered. WAREROOM, Main street, Walla Walla below Third street. 24-4f



Raspberry & Blackberry Plants. I HAVE FOR SALE A SMALL LOT OF VERY choice MONTHLY RASPBERRY PLANTS, AND THE White Blackberry. Any person wishing to purchase these new varieties can get them at my residence, in Walla Walla city, at the following rates: 25 cents each, or 5 for \$1, or \$10 per hundred.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM FOR SALE OF THE Half Section of land, A GOOD FRAME HOUSE and FRAME BARN, and a good ORCHARD, with FRUIT and STRAWBERRY in the place. There is an abundance of good running water, and plenty of timber for fire wood and fencing purposes, on the land. The place is situated one and one half miles from Dayton, Columbia county, Washington territory. For further particulars, address the undersigned at Dayton, W. T. 33-4f NEWLAND & KIRK.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE. Not, quiet and cheap at the WALLA WALLA STATESMAN OFFICE.

NIXON & STEWART, GET THE BEST. DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements!

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE GENUINE & OLD RENOWNED! WALTER A. WOOD'S Harvesting Machines, EMBRACING MOWERS! ENDLESS CHAIN & SWEEP RAKE Self-Raking Reapers, HARVESTERS! Self-Binders! THE LA BELLE WAGON

WE ARE GOVERNED IN OUR STATE by reliable "STATISTICALS OF SALES" made to the owners of the principal reapers by those known under them. And in this place let us repeat that we hold to the rule that the comparative sales of a Machine constitute a good criterion of its merits, and more especially so when the question has been thoroughly tested through a series of years. Sewing Machine Sales for 1875

The Buford Iron Gang! THE FAMOUS Buford Blackhawk Single Plow! Seed Sowers, Revolving and Sulky Rakes! STRAW CUTTERS. BARLEY FORKS CULTIVATORS.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills. For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. 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. This insidious disease is changed into health, the value of which changes, 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.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BACON AND LARD. From Walla Walla to Walla... 1.00 From Walla to Whitman... 1.00 From Whitman to Walla... 1.75 Rates on Up Freight, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC. From Walla to Walla... 4.75 From Walla to Whitman... 4.75 From Whitman to Walla... 1.00

DOWN SPECIAL RATES. Delivered to the O. S. N. Co's Depot at Walla. Merchandise, Fruit and Vegetables, same rates as Wood, one-half more than the above rates per ton weight. Beef, hoes each 10 cents. Eggs taken only at owner's risk of loss. Double rates on fast freight packages, up or down, received from or delivered to Walla, on the day after it is received at the depot will be stored at owner's expense and risk, and delivered to the consignee at his expense and risk. All bills paid in gold or silver before delivery of freight.

ARRAERS OF PAY, BOUNTY, &c. Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government which has been withheld to date since final payment. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge, if possible, in place of discharges lost, procured by Gilmore & Co., and full names of names of companies. PENNSYLVANIA: All Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, who were ruptured, or injured in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension of \$500 per year, and minor children, of Officers, of those and Sailors, who have died in the service, or who were disabled in the line of duty, can procure pensions. Addressing Gilmore & Co. Increased rates for Remitters obtained. Remitters Land Warrants procured for service in wars from March 3, 1855. There are no new warrants granted after that date. GILMORE & CO., Walla Walla, Oct. 9, 1875. F. H. HANDELY will confer a favor by calling at the office.

DISOLUTION OF Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP of the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent to-day, Mr. ADAM STANG retiring. ADAM STANG, E. KLEBERG. WALLA WALLA, Oct. 9, 1875. 45-4r

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. Portland, Oregon. A BUSINESS EDUCATION is the surest guarantee of success for persons in all pursuits of life. COLLEGE COURSE, sent free to any address. DEFRANCE & WHITE, 33-3m Look Box 104.

NOTICE TO PAY UP. ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned for BLACKSMITHING, or otherwise, are notified to make immediate payment, or costs will be added. This means business, as I am determined to place all unsettled accounts in the hands of a collector. F. M. LYNCH, 47-1m