

Walla Walla Statesman.

VOL XV.—NO. 12. WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. \$4 00 PER YEAR.

POETICAL SELECTIONS.

DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

Tears, life tears! I know not what they mean,
Tears, from the depths of some divine despair,
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

LIFE DREAMS.

The world goes whirling to and fro,
The wheels of life are turning;
We meet to part and meet no more,
And leave our hearts still yearning.

THE AGE OF PRESIDENTS.

THE AGE OF PRESIDENTS.—Seventeen
persons have preceded General Grant in the
chair—thirteen of them, Tyler, Fillmore and
Johnson, by the accident of death of their
superiors, but none the less Presidents, be-
cause every Vice-President, by the law and
the will of the people in his election, is Pres-
ident in case the presidential chair is made
vacant from any cause, before the expiration
of his term. The entire 17 are dead, yet no
one died young, and only one, James K.
Polk, in middle life, that is at 51. Only one
other died before he was 60, A. Lincoln,
at 56, by the hand of the assassin. Five
died between 60 and 70: Washington, at
69; Harrison, at 68; Johnson, 67; Taylor, 66;
Pierce, 65. Five died between 70 and 80:
Tyler, at 72; Jackson and Fillmore at 73;
Buchanan, 77; Monroe, 77. Four died be-
tween 80 and 90: Van Buren, 80; John
Quincy Adams, 81; Jefferson, 84, and Mad-
ison, 85. John Adams survived to 91, and
died July 4, 1826, the same day and at al-
most the same hour with Thomas Jefferson,
his most intimate personal friend, while the
two were politically as far apart as possible.
James Monroe also died on the 4th of July—
the third President, who gave up life on the
nation's birth, amid popular rejoicings, the
booming cannon and the waving flags, as
John Adams, long before his Presidency had
predicted the day would be observed to all
time. As a whole, the Presidents have been
men of an iron race—the men of strong con-
stitutions, strong wills and great intellects,
and all of these give endurance. They have
died younger of late years because younger
men have been elected, and the duties—the
wear and tear of the office—have greatly in-
creased. It is not with our Presidents as
in monarchies, where the king can do no evil
and the ministers are responsible. The Pres-
ident answers for all his subordinate, and the
burden and anxieties of the position are
now such as to wear the life out of the
strongest.

THE NEXT CROP.

THE NEXT CROP.—From present appear-
ances we should judge that the next wheat
crop in this State, will be so great as to at-
tract attention in all parts of the commercial
world. At no time within our recollection
has there been greater activity among the
farmers in plowing and preparing their ground
for seed. Thus far, the rains and fair weath-
er have been exactly in accordance with
their wishes, and they are evidently making
the most of it. The area of acreage sown in
grain will be greatly in excess of that of any
year since the settlement of this State. It
may be thought rather early to begin to en-
courage the crop outlook for the coming sea-
son, but it is not too early to be safely said,
that at no previous year in the history of Cal-
ifornia has her agricultural prospect looked
more encouraging at the end of January.
The wheat crop of last year was about eighty
per cent. only of the yield of the previous
year. This year we hope to see every acre
of land yielding as it did in 1874. If so
California and her wonderful capabilities
will surprise the press of the Atlantic States
for the Union for the yield of the cereal crop
will reach nearly fifty million bushels.—Re-
sources of California.

MICER SILVER.

MICER SILVER.—Flood & O'Brien,
the controlling firm of the Consolidated Virginia
and California mines, have concluded to send
to the Centennial exhibition this year a sam-
ple of Nevada's products in the shape of one
million of silver. Flood men are to be put
at work below, and enough mills above to
produce bullion of the value of ten millions of
dollars in the month of May. This will be
forwarded to Philadelphia in June and
placed on exhibition. It will be a pretty
sight to see, and people over there will look
at it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Twenty-second Joint Rule of the Two Houses.

The tricky cleverness and the brutal en-
ergy of unprincipled ambition seem to have
many admirers. Mr. Blaine in the House
and Mr. Morton in the Senate, although
they have shown themselves willing and
eager to rekindle the elements of civil war to
further their personal interests, may, per-
haps, have good reasons to entertain the bright-
est hopes from the unpatriotic course they are
pursuing. To the friends of those two am-
bitious gentlemen and to those who give their
unqualified assent to the general course of the
republican party we recommend a considera-
tion of the rule under which the electoral
votes in the last three Presidential elections
were counted. To have escaped a great dan-
ger is often to remain without a true sense
of its reality or an appreciation of its extent.
There are many people who even now know
nothing whatever of the joint rule of 1865,
and some who are aware of its provisions
would have believed that a political party
which has dared to place within its grasp a
dangerous weapon would not have yielded to
the temptation of using it.

The rule as adopted by a Congress in

both branches wholly under the control of
the republican leaders, February 6, 1865—
that is to say, in order to count the votes of a
monolithic Presidential election, which had
taken place in November 1864. The objec-
tionable features is as follows:
If upon reading any such certificate by the tell-
ers, any question shall arise in regard to count-
ing the votes therein certified, the same being stated by
the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon
withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to
that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the
House of Representatives shall in like manner sub-
mit said question to the House of Representatives
for its decision; and no vote or question shall be de-
cided affirmatively and no vote or question shall be de-
cided except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses,
which being obtained the two Houses shall immedi-
ately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then
announce the decision of the question, and upon any
such question there shall be no debate in either
House.

A single objection to the counting of

the vote of a State obliges the Senate to with-
draw, and each House must then consider
the objection without debate, and unless both
Houses concur in counting such a vote it
will be rejected. It becomes very clear, then,
that, without a word of debate, a mere man-
ifestation in either House was empowered to ob-
ject to and to throw out sufficient votes to
prevent any candidate from receiving a ma-
jority of electoral votes, and it would then im-
mediately devolve on the House of Represent-
atives to elect the President of the United
States according to the twelfth amendment of
the constitution.

Speeches and protests have been made

against the rule on the democratic side in
both Houses; but the fact that in the last
Presidential elections overwhelming republi-
can majorities were returned and its full
powers were returned and its full powers
not therefore, called into requisition, unac-
counted for its dangers having remained unap-
preciated by the people. It is very strange, how-
ever, that it is only now, when its powers
might be turned against themselves, that the
republican leaders should admit and disclose
the true nature of this dangerous instrument
of their own creation. A republican Senator,
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, now says that civil
war is contained in it. The correctness of
this opinion which Mr. Sherman expresses
today is fully demonstrated by the records
of the proceedings of both Houses in Feb-
ruary, 1873.

This conclusive evidence of the practical

working of the rule is sufficient to indicate
the immense dangers. Instead of seventy-
four out of the total number of electoral
votes, which is three hundred and sixty-six,
a strong democratic candidate might have
obtained a small majority. The passions of
a closely contested Presidential campaign do
not stop at the threshold of the halls of Con-
gress, and it is idle to suppose that members
of the majority would not have found pre-
texts to rise in their seats and demand and
obtain the rejection of sufficient votes to de-
stroy such a majority. What would, then,
have been the action of a people and a party
thus disregarded? Had the democrats not
obtained control of the present House of Rep-
resentatives the rule would have been re-
tained to-day, and the approaching election,
with all the passions and sectional jealousies
which are already gathering, might have
made the hundred and first year of our exist-
ence as a nation the year of a great calamity.

What, then, is now the action of the repub-

lican leaders? The Senate, the branch which
has remained republican, has adopted the
policy of simply withdrawing from the joint
rule. For the first time in our history one
House has, without consulting the other, re-
tired from an agreement to which both
Houses were parties. Republicans and dem-
ocratic Senators unite in condemning the in-
famous character of the rule. But why do
the former raise objections to its being con-
sidered by the democratic House? Can they
pretend to fear that it would demand the
retention of the rule? The expressions of the
democratic leaders do not admit of such a
supposition. It is not rather to avoid dis-
cussion which may bring the matter before
the people, who would resent this insult to
their independence of will, should they come
to understand its full intentions? It is an
old tool of no further use and to be thrown
aside; but it is to be buried in the most de-
cent, effective and expeditious manner. But
whatever may be the intentions of these gen-
tlemen they will not succeed in erasing their
responsibility. The nation will direct its at-
tention to their action in the past, and will
object to their present course, which leaves
us without a rule by which to count the
votes in the coming election and which de-
clares the responsibility of both Houses agree-
ing upon some satisfactory method of proceed-
ing in this matter.—N. Y. Herald.

J. W. HESSE, a writer who lived on the Tumbler,

has gone off, leaving an uncompleted newspaper account.
We are inclined to the opinion that this man Hesse
is a deliberate fraud, and should only change our re-
marks when he puts in an appearance and settles
his bill.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Burning of the Goliath With 400 Boys Aboard.

The London daily News of the 23rd of De-
cember gives an account of the burning of
the British training ship *Goliath*:

A terrible disaster occurred on the River
Thames yesterday morning, the *Goliath*, a
school-ship, lying off Grays, and having 400
boys on board, being destroyed by fire. The
full extent of the calamity cannot yet be
measured, but many of the boys and one of
the officers are missing, and are thought
either to have been drowned or perished in
the flames. The *Goliath* was an old wooden
line-of-battle-ship, which carried eighty guns,
with engines of 400-horse power. Some years
ago, after lying by in ordinary, she was
lent by the Admiralty to the poor law
authorities of the metropolis in order to try
the experiment of training the poor boys of
London for the sea, and was placed for ad-
ministrative purposes under the care of the
managers of the Forest-gate school. She was
a large ship of nearly 3000 tons burden, and
lying solitary in the light of the river off
Grays, was an object of interest to excursion-
ists on the river. At a few minutes to 8
some were preparing breakfast and others
were cleaning the ship, while the bulk of the
lads were below, many of them undressed.
The lamp-room, in the fore-castle of the ship,
was the scene of the outbreak. The lamps
to light the vessel after dark are fed with
petroleum oil, and it appears to have been the
rule to collect them every morning in the
lamp-room for the purpose of having them
trimmed and cleaned. It is said that one of
the lamps was accidentally dropped by a lad,
and the petroleum ignited and spread in
liquid fire all over the deck. The alarm was
instantly given, but so rapid was the spread
of the fire that when Captain Boucher, Royal
Navy, the officer in command, was called
from his cabin the wrecked deck was in
flames. A terrible scene ensued. The hor-
rific children rushed up from below through
the various hatchways, which were with
difficulty kept from being choked up by the
crush and struggle, and at last as they got
on deck they hurried to the side of the ship
nearest land as the point of escape. Unfor-
tunately it was the most dangerous side of
the ship, for a strong westerly wind was
blowing full upon her broadside and rolled
the smoke and flame in the direction
of the shore. The poor lads, however, climbed
over the bulwarks and hung in the chains
and wherever they could get hold for hand
or foot, and the boats of the ship being in-
stantly at hand, proceeded to take them off
as fast as possible. One or more were
swamped, and as many lads clinging to the
ship were compelled to drop after another
into the water there was ample occupation
for the other boats which came to the rescue
to pick up those who were swimming or
drowning. The ship lay only about one
hundred yards from the shore, and a good
many leaped overboard and swam to the
land, amongst whom were two young ladies,
the daughters of Captain Boucher. The
boats of the training-ships *Arctus* and
Chilster, lying at Greenhithe, came down in
boats to help, in command of Captain
Walters and several officers, and were in-
strumental in saving many lives. Capt. Boucher
was the last to leave the burning ship, and
it was his belief that all the lads were saved,
but there is too much reason to know that
he is mistaken, for two bodies have already
been washed ashore, and the schoolmaster, Mr.
Wholer, is said to have sunk. As the sur-
vivors were taken on shore the people of
Grays, a small town of some three thousand
inhabitants, turned out en masse to receive
them. An attempt was made to find out
who were missing, but they were so scattered
about the town that the process was unac-
counted for. Some of the lads were picked
up by ships passing up and down the river,
and carried to unknown destinations, while
others, it is believed, have taken advantage
of their liberty to abscond, so that it may be
some days before the actual results will be
known.

CONFUSION UNDER FIRE.—The Count de

Paris, in his recent work on the Rebellion,
says: "A curious circumstance mentioned
in the official accounts of the battle of Get-
tysburg, which was fought upon ground
comparatively wooded, show to what ex-
tent, on both sides the excitement of the
conflict caused the loss of self-possession among
soldiers who had been accustomed for some
time to handling arms. Among 24,000 mus-
kets picked up at random on the field of bat-
tle, one-fourth only were properly loaded;
12,000 contained each a double charge, and
the other fourth from three to ten charges;
in some there were six balls to a single
charge of powder; others contained six car-
tridges, one on the top of the other, without
having been opened; a few more, twenty-
three complete charges, regularly inserted,
and finally, in the barrel of a single mus-
ket there were found confusedly jumbled
together, twenty-two balls, sixty-two buck-
shot, with a proportionate quantity of pow-
der. These souvenirs admirably depict the
confusion; we can easily imagine the soldier
struggling to load his gun while his compan-
ions are advancing, and instead of stepping
to the front to fire off his piece, renewing
the operation of loading until the weapon be-
comes a useless instrument in his hands; but
we should not severely criticize the American
soldier on this account, for it appears that an
examination of the battle-fields of the Crimea
gave similar results."

MEXICO appears to be on the verge of an-

other revolution, so hard is it to impress up-
on a people used to settling every little local
dispute by the sword the proper respect for
government by ballot. Porfirio Diaz is the
present dictator, and an alliance with the
extremists of the church party may put it
in his power to reduce the sorely distressed
republic to the chaos from which she is just
emerging.

LETTER ROBBER CAUGHT.

A Thousand Letters Mutilated—The De-

fectives Arrested—The De

TO ADVERTISERS. The 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.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The question of teaching the German language in the public schools of New York, has been settled decisively by the Board of Education, limiting the teaching of that language to the higher schools as a special study.

THE TERRITORIES OF ARIZONA, COIORADO, DAKOTA, IDAHO, INDIAN, MONTANA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, WYOMING and the District of Columbia, will be represented in the forthcoming National Republican convention at Cincinnati by two delegates each. The whole number of delegates in the Convention will be 754.

WHEN BISMARCK SAYS, "We live in a state of the most profound peace; we have no wish for conquest; we are contented with what we possess; we have no thought of threatening any one," it is high time to look out for a declaration of war in some direction. Of course Germany needs peace, but Prince Bismarck should not say so lest the sceptical doubt it.

FOR A CONSTITUTION.—Georgia will probably have a constitution. The Lower House of her Legislature has passed a bill ordering such a body, and the measure is said to be popular with the people. The bill provides for one hundred and ninety-four delegates to the convention, to be chosen in January, 1877. This late day was fixed upon for the setting of the convention, against a strong lobby opposition, the object being to give time for the exciting events of the last few months in the State to be forgotten, in order that calm judgment may be brought to the performance of the duty in hand. It is believed the bill will meet with but slight opposition in the Senate.

INCESTUOUS MARRIAGE.—Many years ago James Parton, the author married Fanny Fern, taking rank as her third or fourth husband. Fanny has been dead a couple of years, and now there is quite a sensation in Newburyport over the marriage of James Parton, the author, to his stepdaughter, such marriages being forbidden. The bridegroom learned his status on the morning succeeding that of the wedding, and, to prevent further scandal, left his home in charge of his wife and took rooms for himself at a boarding house. He will apply to the legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage.

SALARIES OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The House seems inclined to reduce the salaries of the higher officers in the army and leave the lower grades in the enjoyment of their present pay. The bill from the military committee was referred back when reported, with instructions to reduce the salary of General from \$13,500 to \$10,000; Lieutenant-General from \$11,000 to \$8,000; Brigadier-Generals from \$5,000 to \$5,000; and Chaplains from \$1,500 to \$1,000. Major-Generals and other officers remains as they are. While we do not object to the reductions proposed, we would suggest that greater savings could be effected by cutting off the military heads of officers who perform only civil and social duties.

RETIREMENT DEMANDED EVERYWHERE.—For years the tendency to extravagance has been a mania. It has affected individuals in the social circle, mechanical, banking, mercantile and all other kinds of pursuits. Men become suddenly rich by a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune, and prodigal in proportion to the increase of their income. Public officers in all departments of Government—National, State, county, township and municipal—caught the epidemic and launched out into spendthrift courses which, in many instances, dishonesty alone could support. But the time has come when this thing must stop. So private citizens have found, after becoming bankrupt in business and reputation. So the courts have decided by their arraignment and conviction of defaulting criminals. So Congress and the different State legislatures believe and declare by their efforts at reformation. So the counties, the townships and the municipalities have determined, by joining in the general demand for retrenchment; and if the Centennial year does not close upon a more hopeful condition of affairs than has marked the past decade, it will be a sad thing for the country. Wherever the pruning knife has been applied, the condition is improved. If it is kept employed with one-half the industry that has been promised and is expected, we shall before long be carried into a purer moral atmosphere, with the prospect of getting things back into that normal state which characterized our earlier history as a people.

A NUISANCE.—Every few months that notorious rafter, Mr. Robert Toombs, gets up in some public place and amuses himself by making a secession speech, in which he represents nobody's sentiments except his own. The Southern press promptly deny that he has any right to speak for the South, and repudiate all of his utterances. A few administration journals in the North republish the speech, and point to it as an indication of the unreconciled spirit of the South, when it is only an indication that its author is a reckless fanatic. What the South really thinks of him may be judged by these remarks from *The Lynchburg Virginian*: "Now, what sense is there in Toombs's raving? What is the use of his talking about what he 'fought for,' when, as everybody knows he did little or no fighting when the opportunity was furnished him, and only the inclination was wanting? We deny the right of Mr. Toombs, whose life has been a signal failure, and who with great natural talents, is utterly devoid of wisdom, to keep his country in a ferment, and simply to gratify his vulgar taste for playing bully and bragging to injure the people that it should be his chief object to serve."

BOSS SHEPHERD.—This gentleman to whom Washington owes much of its present magnificence and some thirty or forty millions of its debt, is still in favor in the National Capitol. About two weeks since he gave a grand ball in Washington for which six hundred invitations were issued, most of which, from all accounts, were accepted. President Grant and family were among the guests, and it was the more marked in the former as it was his first appearance in society this season. No Nemesis seems to follow this man Shepherd. Public opinion charges him with the grossest mismanagement, put the cream of Washington society gather at his invitation. We are not certain how ever that it is just to Washington to designate the proportion of its people who rise to the surface as the cream of its society. We trust there are ladies and gentlemen in that city, not so well known to the nation, perhaps, as Mr. Shepherd, who would not feel honored by an invitation to his social festivities.

MR. PLIMSOFF'S FIGHT against the practice of sending unseaworthy ships to sea, with the inhuman object of having them founder for the sake of the insurance, has resulted in the introduction of two bills in the English House of Commons—one supplementary of the temporary shipping act passed at the close of the last session and one devoted exclusively to the subject of marine insurance. Sir Stafford Northcote, who introduced the latter, was President of the Board of Trade in a former conservative ministry, and Sir Charles Alderly, who introduced the former, is the present President. There is thus some guarantee that both measures are carefully prepared, although they may fall short of Mr. Plimsoff's ideal.

A SENSIBLE AMENDMENT.—Representative Wilson of Iowa, recently introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution, providing that after the year 1882 the annual meeting of Congress shall be in January, and the terms of office of senators and representatives shall end on the 31st of December. The change is intended to abridge the long interval which now occurs between the election of a representative and the opening of the Congress in which he is to serve. By the constitution Congress has power to prescribe the time of its assembling, and also the time and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives; but as the proposed reform could not be conveniently adopted without shortening by about two months the terms of senators and representatives in office at the time it takes effect, a constitutional amendment instead of a statute is proposed as the means of carrying it into operation.

PERTURBED LOUISIANA.—And now the spirit of discord again stalks abroad within the limits of Louisiana, and we are threatened with a renewal of the scenes which resulted in the temporary overturning of Kellogg's government and the sad spectacle of United States troops interfering in the affairs of a State. This is the result of the efforts of certain scurvy politicians to keep themselves in power and can be easily avoided by a little conservative action at the national capital, which shall look to the good of the State and country rather than the advancement of any man or party.

An Adventist paper in New Hampshire called the *Herald of the Morning*, says the prophetic periods ended February 14, 1875, and the "resurrection of the dead in Christ has begun and may go on, with no natural or physical demonstrations," until the spring of 1878. Then "the Gentiles" are to be granted a space of forty years during which the "kingdom of God will be set up."

POSITION OF THE SOUTH.—The Richmond *Whig* thus emphatically says "The South casts behind her all the past that was hostile to the Union. She has sworn anew allegiance to the Union; and her sons will be the first to buckle on their armor to protect its integrity from foes, whether foreign or domestic."

OUR THREE CURRENCIES. The Pacific coast has now three currencies—gold, silver and greenbacks. Gold is 100 cents to the dollar, silver about 94 and greenbacks 85. The latter currency causes little confusion, as it is not in common use, and being cheaper than silver, dealers who purchase goods in the East with greenbacks and sell in California for silver, generally gain some advantage. In the East there are but two standards of value—gold and greenbacks. Silver in New York is merchandise. Very little is seen except in brokers' windows, and it rises and falls in the markets according to demand and supply.

Most of the financiers who have expressed opinions on the silver problem as presented on this coast, agree that it is beyond the power of government to determine the relative value of gold and silver. This is regulated by a law that pays very little attention to Congressional enactments. But there is one thing which government can do; it can refrain from legislation designed to fix an arbitrary value on either of these metals. Our present difficulty with silver arises from the fact that government undertook to make 88 cents equivalent to 100 cents. It took 88 cents' worth of silver, stamped at the mint, and declared it equivalent to 100 cents in gold. The higher law which regulates things utterly ignored this legislative enactment, and fixed a discount upon the coin the government had debased. It would seem, therefore, an act of wisdom for government to revise its action, and recognize the relative value of the two metals as the laws of trade have established them. If it will do this, the difference between the two currencies will rapidly disappear. The proposition to establish a silver currency of a lower standard than that of gold will not be entertained for a moment. It will repeat in a worse form all the trouble arising from a depreciated paper currency. No nation can have two or three kinds of dollars of different standards of value. The silver dollar and the gold dollar should be made a unit in value, and then well-secured paper may be issued as a matter of convenience. But each and every kind of a dollar should be exchangeable for each and every other kind, as it would be if all had a uniform value.

A disposition is manifested in some quarters to let this silver problem regulate itself, at present in the markets of the world, as a gold dollar has less value as bullion than a silver dollar. It would seem to be the duty of government, therefore, to conform to this new valuation. The present condition of things cannot continue any length of time. The principal loss falls on a trade and a class that cannot afford it. The retail dealer, whose receipts are mostly in silver, cannot turn that silver into gold except at a ruinous loss. The day laborer, whose wages are paid in silver, cannot afford to buy gold to pay house rent or any debts he may have incurred. The whole debtor class will suffer by a currency which is not legal tender for all obligations. The capitalist, whose receipts are in gold, will not be greatly inconvenienced, except by the partial disarrangement of business which will be one of the results of unequal currencies. We trust, therefore, that the lawmakers who are inclined to think that the silver problem will adjust itself will see that government cannot do the futile attempts to make a silver coin, worth 88 cents as bullion, of the same legal value as a gold dollar worth 100 cents in bullion.—S. F. Call.

CONGRESS.—The House has passed a bill repealing the bankrupt law, which may be regarded as another expression of democratic sentiment regarding the powers delegated to the general government, apparently the only live issue between the two parties. The debate on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill drags its slow length along, some of the more prominent members of the majority taking strong grounds against the reduction of the consulates as striking a direct blow at American commerce.

PRINCE BISMARCK has thanked the Reichstag, on behalf of the Federal Council, for its labors previous to an imperial message closing the session. The adoption of some anti-ultramontane amendments to the penal code put him in the better humor for his speech. One of the bad features of Bismarckism is that it requires so much repressive legislation. Germany triumphant and united in a powerful empire, is as ridiculously swathed with penal laws as the legs of Malvolio with his memorable cross-quarterings.

MONEY MATTERS are getting easier in San Francisco. Call loans at the regular banks of discount vary from one to one and one-fourth per cent. Coin drafts on Atlantic cities are being drawn at one-half of one per cent; telegraphic transfers, one per cent. Silver coin is offered at two per cent, and silver bars at eight @ twelve per cent. The withdrawal of dividends was less than expected. The rates at these banks for long loans vary from nine to twelve per cent. per annum.

THE failure of the bill in the House for an amendment to Constitution which shall limit the President's office to a single term, is not likely to be the end of the movement. A large majority was developed in favor of the resolution, though the requisite two-thirds vote was not obtained.

THIRTY Mormon families last spring left Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for southwestern Kansas to form a colony, which is now in a prosperous condition. Fifty additional families will leave western Pennsylvania for the colony in a short time.

A BILL has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Piper having for its object the modification of the Burlingame Treaty so as to discourage the further immigration to this country of Mongolians.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the great actress, is dead. She was quite aged, but the immediate cause of her death was a cancerous affection from which she had long suffered.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY. CHICAGO, February 19, 1876. The Tribune's Washington special says the committee on ways and means has not finally voted on the report of the sub-committee on the Hawaiian treaty. This report in substance says: "The secretary of the treasury does not attach great importance to any loss of revenue that may result from this treaty but believes that its ratification will be beneficial to the country. The committee says:—When we take into consideration the prospective commerce of the Pacific, it cannot be disputed that it will offer a great advantage to the United States than to the other party to the treaty. This treaty authorizes the importation of the most valuable sugar, rice, and semi-tropical fruits for lumber, flour and manufactures of the United States. The Pacific States are to receive from these islands what they do not produce, and the Hawaiian Islands are to receive from the Pacific States in exchange what they do not produce. As sugar is the principal article imported from duty, the committee considers especially the facts in relation to it, and concludes that the admission of Hawaiian sugar will not have the least influence on the market in the Atlantic States, as it is impossible for this sugar to come into competition.

The committee consider it very important not to lose sight of the probable diversion of the trade in the Hawaiian islands in another direction if this treaty falls, and shows that already a very large proportion of it has been attracted to the British colonies in the Pacific, the English government and people being especially interested in the commercial advantages, and having already Pacific possessions of considerable value as requiring a large supply of sugar than can be produced in the Hawaiian Islands. On this account they have evinced a great interest in securing a monopoly of this trade. It is believed that the treaty will give a new impetus to the business of the islands, and that the United States will secure their trade if we only take the proper means to encourage it.

GOVERNMENT ROBBERY. The Times' Washington special says the extraordinary phase of government robbery has been brought to the attention of the Indian commissioners. It is the monstrous truth that in 1872, during Delano's administration of the Interior Department, one Dr. Dart, claiming to have a patent for medicine used as a specific remedy for venereal diseases, went to General Walker, commissioner of medical affairs, to endeavor to get an order from him for 5000 bottles of medicine for the use of the Indians in the West. Walker refused to have anything to do with this branch of the business. Shortly after Dart was approached by two clerks, who proposed to him that if he would get an order for 10,000 bottles or more, at \$1 a bottle, and give them one-half of the proceeds (that is, 50 cents on each bottle), they would guarantee that Delano would approve the order and sign a requisition for its payment.

When Dart went to Walker again and assured him the Secretary desired an order to be made and would sign it, Walker still refused to have anything to do with it. On Dart's reporting Walker's refusal a second time to make an order, it was suggested that he should ask for General Walker's removal from office. This Dart did, and in two weeks Walker was removed. On the appointment of Smith, Walker's successor, Dart renewed the application for an order for the medicine. Smith gave it at once, for 5000 bottles, which was approved by Delano, Secretary of the Interior. The medicine was delivered, and the requisition got to the second auditor's office. One of the clerks told him that he had an order for 5000 bottles from the original between them and Dart, in which they were to have 50 per cent, and on this representation the requisition was stopped. Afterward, on payment of \$300, which was demanded by the purchaser, the money was not yet given, the requisition was allowed to go through.

It has been nearly three years since the transaction. The medicine is in the Department, none of it having been forwarded to the Indian country. Dr. Dart was before the committee recently, under oath, and testified he had given \$300 to certain officials of the Interior Department, and thereby obtained a contract for furnishing Indians with 5000 bottles of patent medicine for the cure of venereal diseases. His testimony corroborated the above.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, of the United States Supreme Court, "is again talked about as a Presidential candidate. Several prominent democrats have arranged a combination to have his name before the convention. They rely on his hard-money views and his political views as expressed in the Milliken decision." For the past month we have observed that efforts were being made at Washington in this direction among certain politicians; and the movement seems to have gained strength since the recent appointment of James E. Harvey, of Washington, on the democratic Congressional committee. Mr. Harvey being one of the strongest political friends in that city of Judge Davis. What the Judge's hard-money views may be, we do not know; but it is only some six months since ex-Senator Matt Carpenter claimed that Judge Davis would be the democratic candidate for President, on a greenback platform, against Grant, on a hard-money one, and that he thought greenbacks would win.

SENATOR FLINT, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in his State legislature providing that in civil cases three-fourths of a jury can render a verdict, and that in criminal cases the verdict of eleven out of the twelve is sufficient to convict. Mr. Flint's intentions are good. He proposes a reform in the trial by jury, and it undoubtedly needs it. It was inaugurated under the feudal system, for the express purpose of protecting the rights of the middle classes from the tyranny and injustice of the crown and the nobility. The circumstances which created it have all passed away, yet its machinery has been scarcely changed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SIOUX REWARD! NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Board of County Commissioners of Yakima County, Washington Territory, offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and 25 per cent, of all the stolen money that may be recovered, as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who robbed the treasury of said County, of ONE THOUSAND and TEN DOLLARS, besides the per cent, on the money recovered. By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of (L. S.) said County, at Yakima City, Washington Territory, this 18th day of February, 1876. ED. WHITSON, County Auditor.

THE Trotting Stallion BELLFOUNDER! WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1876, from March 1st to September 1st, at a limited number of Mares, at MACK'S RANCH, on Dry Creek. The blood of this celebrated horse is derived from the three most fashionable and most noted trotting families, and his success as the sire of trotters is too well established for comment. He is the sire of "Mack's Tweak," who at 6 years old and with but little training, showed a 2:30 gait. Also, of "Bellflower," who has trotted in 2:26, and for which her owner has refused an offer of \$8000. Bellfounder's excellent health, condition and vigor, promise well to sustain his reputation for certainty in the stud. TERMS.—The season, \$30, payable when the Mare is taken away; or for insurance, \$75, one-half payable at the time of service, and the remaining one-half when the Mare is bred and mare, large and of great size, and highly bred, and also shows remarkable trotting action; is nearly 16 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds; of a dark rosewood bay color, and of a symmetry of form not to be excelled. BELLFOUNDER.—\$25 for the season, due when the Mare is taken away; Mare bred by the above horses, will be bred next season free of charge; or if the horses are sold, the money will be returned to the owner. On the ranch, to FRED BELMORRE; or in town to the owner. 12-3m C. H. MACK.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED SUCCESS OF THE REDUCTION SALE!

DUSENBERY BROS.

Do not advertise the fact, but if you wish to know where you can do the best for yourself, search the town until you find DUSENBERY BROS.

If you want to know who is selling CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, LINENS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENERAL GROCERIES,

and every thing so cheap that nobody can undersell them, call at DUSENBERY BROS.

If you want to know who is Selling Goods Regardless of Cost!

and very many articles at "any reasonable offer, it is at DUSENBERY BROS.

PRESENT SACRIFICE OF GOODS, and how much longer it will last, follow the crowd to DUSENBERY BROS.

OUR ANNUAL FIGHT AGAINST HIGH PRICES and Shoddy Goods. ADAM'S BROS. STILL VICTORIOUS. Notwithstanding the community have been cautioned against investing in BIG BONANZAS! Call and get our Prices, and you will be convinced that we Give You MORE GOODS for Your Money Than any other House at Walla Walla. Our Entire Stock Marked Down far below that of our competitors, and cannot fail to bring crowds of customers to our counters. ADAM'S BROS.

THOMAS QUINN. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddies, Bridles, Harness, &c. HAS REMOVED TO THE brick building, corner of Main and Third streets, where we will at all times have on hand a very full Team and Buggy Harness, Saddles, Whips, Spurs, Halters, Collars, Curry Combs, &c. &c. And everything usually kept in a first class Harness Shop. REPAIRING promptly attended to. 4-11 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. A. McCALLEY.

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. MERCHANT TAILORS. F. VETTER, CORNER JOHNS W. HALL, VETTER & HALL. MERCHANT TAILORS.—CLOTHING made to order and REPAIRING and CLEANING attended to. Will make a specialty of CUTTING and FITTING GARMENTS for those who wish to make up their own goods. 52-7 VETTER & HALL. THE FRONTIER MILLS, (Reynolds') Will Pay Cash for Wheat! KEEFE & KINZIE.

Holiday Goods AT THE San Francisco Cigar Store RECEIVING by every steamer from below consignments of Goods suitable for the Christmas & New Year's Holidays! Embracing a great variety of TOBACCO, NEGAINS, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c. He invites special attention to his stock of Genuine Havana Segars of which he has all the choicest brands. Also, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, including all the favorite brands, and meriting the attention of those who use the weed. Holiday and Fancy Goods! His stock of Goods suitable for the Holiday season is particularly fine, and embraces TOYS, in every variety: MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: POCKET CUTLERY: MEGRENAUB PIPES: PORT BOTTLES, &c. &c., all to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. SAN FRANCISCO CIGAR STORE. Next door to Dusenbery Bros. WHEAT WANTED! The Highest Cash Price PAID FOR GOOD CLEAN WHEAT! AT THE Standard Mills. A. McCALLEY, Proprietor.

