

Weekly Statesman. Published Every Saturday. Wm. H. Newell, OFFICE, STATESMAN BUILDING, THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN.

Walla Walla Statesman.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 21. WALLA WALLA, W. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. \$4.00 PER YEAR.

Weekly Statesman. SATURDAY MORNING Has the Largest Circulation, THE OLDEST PAPER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

General Business Cards. Walla Walla Bakery. O. Brechtel. City Brewery. Eagle Brewery. F. E. Kleber. F. W. Aberton. Dr. J. D. Curdery. C. H. Mack. A Card.

HOLMES' DRUG STORE. Removed to Post Office! DRUGS! North-Western Stage Co. Reduction in Fare to the East.

DOOLEY & KIRKMAN, PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MARKET. Main Street, Walla Walla, W. T.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, A Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS. THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF THE CASCADES.

THOMAS QUINN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

O. S. SAVAGE, Practical Painter. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Established in Walla Walla, 1862.

POETICAL SELECTIONS. THE SLANDERER. From heaven's four winds collect in one...

BEYOND THE STARS. The moon sends down her silver rays, And here and there a star is seen...

SERENADE. Breathe thou so lowly, While I am but a stray, Nearing thy cottage so charming and neat...

WHAT DO YOUR CHILDREN READ?—A bad book, magazine or newspaper, is as dangerous to your children as a vicious serpent...

MADNESS HEALING.—As soon as the bud of womanhood has opened, then commences love fairly late. The maiden lives in bowers covered with sweet-scented roses...

PHOTO GALLERY. FOR PHOTOGRAPHS in every style, and at reasonable prices, the public generally are invited to call at C. W. Phillips' Gallery.

Our Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877. EDITOR STATESMAN:—South Carolina today is under a government of her own people.

There is but one more State to be redeemed. Louisiana must follow South Carolina, and the only question seems to be whether the President will await the slow motions of his Commissioners...

The few changes so far made by Secretary Schurz in the Interior Department have been in the way of promotion. The promised general reorganization has not commenced.

High promises are made of "reform" and "non-partisan" civil service, but the world's people have learned to put little faith in promises and names. Many an innocent lawyer, to a man, were slysters.

LOVE.—No sign of real tenderness is given by the four die for love, for the tenderer the mind, the more it is liable to be devoured by whatever predominates over it.

REPRODUCTION.—The reproductive power of nature is marvellous to contemplate. You plant an ear of corn and it produces its kind fifty fold.

Our Farming Industries. There are few Portlanders who realize the rapid progress which Oregon, Washington Territory and Northern Idaho are making in industrial pursuits...

While wheat shows so remarkable an increase in its yield, the statistics of our exports show to a remarkable degree the increased wealth in our agricultural resources.

ALTHOUGH the above glance of the farming industries gives a fair increase, yet the next half decade will show a progress that will be far more satisfactory.

THE TALMUD.—Jews, Protestants and Romanists all agree in recognizing the books of our Old Testament. But as the Romanists would add to these canonical books or the Jews insist on adding their oral law.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The members-elect of the next House of Representatives, including the new members from New Hampshire, are divided geographically as follows:

DEVEN'S DISASTERS.—Attorney-General Devens is said to be disatisfied with the duties of a Cabinet place already, and to regret that he left the bench.

WHAT WAS DONE ABOUT IT.—Years ago when the infamous "ring" of swindlers and corruptors of New York city was first attacked, they insensibly turned upon their accusers...

SECURE.—The suicidal mania seems to be spreading, and we are called upon to chronicle another case of self-destruction which occurred at Eugene City.

LAND BUSINESS.—Recent instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office authorize the filing of a homestead application upon a tract of land already filed upon by a pre-emptor.

AMERICAN PEOPLE.—An appreciative article on the American people has appeared in the Monthly (English) Magazine, from their old friend, Godwin Smith.

A NICE BUSINESS.—Some men are so liberal in their ideas of honesty, that they think it a smart thing, if not a virtue, to rob the government.

A Great Wheat Country. The extent of this country is not yet appreciated. The open grass and grain lands between the Cascades and Bitter Root mountains...

This does not include any estimate of Southern Idaho, which borders on the Snake river, a tributary of the Columbia. All this wheat when produced can be transported down the canal and locks are completed at the Cascades and Dalles.

WE still would have remaining a very large amount of land for pasture and other cultivation. But suppose we only cultivate one fourth of these wheat lands and derive there from 150,000,000 bushels...

THE carrying trade alone for 150,000,000 bushels raised would amount to \$15,000,000 annually at that price. Suppose the opening of the Cascades and Dalles will cost six or seven million of dollars...

TERRIFIC FALL AND INJURY.—On Friday night of last week A. E. Viers, better known as "Knutuk," while en route from the boom to Frank Evarr's place, missed the trail and in the darkness walked off the bluff south of Evarr's house...

A NICE BUSINESS.—Some men are so liberal in their ideas of honesty, that they think it a smart thing, if not a virtue, to rob the government.

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

NOT FOR MITCHELL.—The Oregonian emphatically declares that under no circumstances will it support Mitchell as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Mitchell's championship of the railroad swindles is cited as sufficient reason for opposing him.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The contemplated inquiry into the conduct of the New York Custom House has already produced an unexpected commotion among the office holders in that institution. This investigation is in the interest of civil service reform, and no doubt it will be followed up by similar inquiries in other parts of the country; wherever in short, complaints of corruption or inefficiency have been preferred.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.—The World puts it thus: That fearful ordeal for a new President or a first Congress and of disappointed Congressmen has not yet come for him. Soon all the dogs of discontentment will be let loose upon him, and in the stress and strain of that trying time, he will not have the sanctity and holiness of legality to sustain him; he will not have a majority of the people behind him, and he will not have the popular branch of Congress behind him. Wee to him when that hour comes!

GOVERNOR EMERY, of Utah, is getting into hot water. He is suspected of being just a trifle too indulgent to Mormonism. He is charged by the Tribune—"Gentle" organ—with too much haste in signing the commission of J. Q. Cannon, delegate to Congress from that Territory, when he knew Cannon's seat would be contested by Baskin, his defeated opponent. The Governor, having discovered his mistake, seeks to rectify it. The Tribune, however, is not satisfied with his man of going about it, and accuses him of duplicity.

ALL INNOCENT.—The persons implicated in the Tweed confession emphatically declare their innocence. Ophay Hall is the only one of the lot who has not yet spoken. Hall, having in one sense thrown up the sponge by leaving the country, may not think it worth while to cable a dispatch declaring that his relations with Tweed were purely of a business character.

TAXING DRINKS.—The Virginia legislature has passed a law that imposes a special tax upon dealers in intoxicating drinks. The law provides that there shall be a tax upon drinks, of half a cent a glass upon malt liquors, and two and a half cents a glass for spirits and wines. Moreover, it is provided that this tax shall be collected by means of a bell punch, to be in the possession of the barkeeper, and in which he must deposit the amount of the tax for every drink consumed in front of the counter. It remains to be seen how the experiment will answer, but it is proper to state that it will be watched with the deepest interest by the rest of the country, and that if it succeeds the bell punch will be adopted throughout the length and breadth of the land.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—Secretary Sherman has taken up the work of reorganization where Mr. Bristow left it off. In the prosecution of details, he finds that the latter gentleman uncovered some transactions which were never exposed to the light. Among these were the operations of Mr. Lydecker, special deputy collector of the New York Custom House, whose irregularities were largely in favor of the historic profession. The extent to which he issued orders for the free importation of "properties" to actors, actresses and managers of theatres, while it appears exceedingly generous on his part, is found to have been damaging to the revenues of the Government. Secretary Sherman proposes to devote some attention to the matter, and it is strongly suspected there will soon be a flutter where all appeared serene before.

AN INSURANCE POINT.—In none of our speculative institutions are there more complications for the law to adjust than in life insurance. Some new point is constantly arising to embarrass the policy holder, who when an issue is made, has no alternative but to appeal to the Courts in order to obtain his rights. Here is an instance of a new suit that is on trial in New York: Wisner Murray had his life insured in the New York Company for \$60,000. He afterwards undertook to co-widow Robert Berdeil, and was shot dead in the fray. The principle held by the company in resisting the payment of the policy is that Murray jeopardized his life, contrary to law, and that there was hence a forfeiture. The decision of the case is awaited with some anxiety, but the precedents are said to be in favor of the insurance company, and the fact is principally interesting as going to warn holders of life insurance policies to be law abiding members of the community.

THE IMMIGRATION.

The drought in California, as well as the general unfitness of the Southern portion of that State for agricultural purposes, is beginning to work the long desired reaction in favor of Oregon and Washington Territory. Already the growth of the passenger traffic has increased the service here Portland to once in five days; and from present appearances the increases of the trade by the Victoria and Puget Sound route will either demand trips oftener than three per month, or else bring into play some larger vessels on the present schedule of time. The Dakota can carry 800 passengers comfortably, but the city of Tacoma is smaller, and is crowded when she takes half that number. Recently, Capt. Morse, of the Dakota, informed me that should the increase of travel sanction it, the company would probably substitute for the Temana a larger vessel, say the Constitution or Great Republic. Each of these ships can carry 1200 passengers, (500 cabin and 700 steerage) with ease. The Dakota's last list showed the largest number by (over 200) ever brought by her to the Sound, and she is the largest vessel in the Northern trade.

Now when we get them to Seattle, what will we do with them? They want land and they want homes. We have as good grain land (especially for oats and barley) as any in the world, not over six miles to the northward of Seattle. But it is subject to overflow and needs reclamation by dykes and levees. That requires capital, which few of the immigrants have about them. Nor can they afford to clear timber lands and await the caprice of mill-owners to sell their logs. They want prairie and they will have it. Hence they can do no better than to come to the country of Eastern Washington, of which your city is the commercial center. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company offers them tickets at half fare, knowing that, from the future results of their industry, it will more than get its money back.

Having been very hospitably treated by your citizens while here, and having seen a great deal of your wonderful grain-growth, I can help to send you a few of these newcomers. I cannot retain over one-third of them on the Sound, in any event; and we must keep them in the Territory, for we shall soon be admitted into the Union and need the results of their industry to support a State Government. Therefore, I shall be pleased to act as a Volunteer Commissioner of Immigration for this region, to reside at Seattle and afford to newcomers any such information as may be possible; remembering the adage of the Moor, to "nothing excuseth nor set down ought in malice." Parties owning tracts of unbroken land and desiring to sell them at low cash figures, or on time credits, with fair rates of interest, would do well to write me at Seattle. I may be able to serve them.

THOS. B. MERRY, Publisher of the Seattle Dispatch, WALLA WALLA, APRIL 27th, 1877.

A NEGRO JUDGE.—The latest exhibition of devotion to the cause of civil service reform that the fraudulent President has favored the country with, remarks the New York Sun, is his appointment of S. B. McLin to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. McLin is a Florida citizen of African descent. He was chairman of the returning board which stole the electors of that State for Hayes. Indeed, it was his casting vote in that political machine which made the larceny effective, and gave Hayes possession of an office to which he was never elected. Of course McLin must be rewarded for such important services, and Hayes shows that he has some appreciation of the fitness of things by appointing this fellow to a place on the bench of the Supreme Court in New Mexico. The people of that territory have been subjected to almost every imaginable species of oppression and misgovernment by the federal "ring," who ruled over them under Grant, and it is a matter of notoriety that the machinery of the United States courts have been used to aid the schemes of the federal office holders who have so greatly retarded the development of the territory. In sending his colored friend, and in one sense his creator, to New Mexico in the capacity of a supreme court judge, Mr. Hayes adds to the territorial judiciary a person whose record gives good reason for the belief that he will not hesitate to co-operate in any iniquitous scheme which may be made profitable to himself or his confederates. McLin will undoubtedly find in his new vocation ample opportunities for the display of his peculiar talents; and the people of New Mexico are entitled to the sympathy of their fellow citizens throughout the country.

REDDING THE FORCE.—The secretary of the treasury has turned admiral about three hundred employees, many of whom were "helpless, poor, and needy." The secretary testifies to his reluctance to dismiss these people from situations which had served to keep the wolf from the door, but had no alternative but to let the axe drop at last. It would be interesting now if some industrious compiler of facts would inform the public how many persons have been discharged from the treasury department within the last eighteen months, and how many appointed. Soon after the first session of the last Congress closed, having reduced the appropriations materially from estimates, the unpleasant operation of discharging clerks commenced, and has been kept up ever since. If the reports are all true, nearly a thousand must have been discharged, and it seems that there are enough left to do the work of the department. The point is, if substitutes have been quietly appointed for those who were dismissed with so much newspaper parade, or if there was a thousand more clerks employed a year and a half ago than there was work for.

PACKARD HAS COMBATED the inevitable and Louisiana, like South Carolina is governed by officials of her own choosing.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The extra session makes the organization of the new Congress a topic of discussion and speculation earlier than is usual. Nothing is more stupid than the notions put forth by a portion of the republican press which is weighing the respective chances of Garfield, Foster and Gen. Banks, as if there were chances of the election of a republican Speaker. According to our estimate Mr. Garfield will probably be nominated by the republican caucus; but neither he nor any other republican will be elected. Yet it is given out in some quarters that even President Hayes has hope in that direction. We believe he is too clear-sighted to hope anything of the sort. He may no doubt rely on the support of quite a number of democrats in the Southern policy. But an expectation that any one of the number would vote for Garfield or any republican for Speaker is preposterous. The election of the Speaker is a party question pure and simple.

There is no justification which a democratic member could offer to his constituents for voting for a republican candidate for Speaker. There are other questions on which democrats may support Hayes. His Southern policy is a milder type of the democratic policy on the same subject, and no democrat should hesitate to uphold the President against his radical as sailants. But to vote for his candidate for Speaker would be a different thing. It would be an inexcusable desertion from the democratic ranks. It would stamp and brand all the participants as parties to a discreditable bargain. It would be as injurious to Mr. Hayes as to the recent democrats to have it supposed that his Southern policy is the result of an intriguing coalition with his political opponents. The strength and dignity of his position lie in the idea that it has been taken from a simple, disinterested sense of justice. The moment it is degraded in public estimation into a trading intrigue for political support in the House all the moral elevation which has hedged the President, as divinity is said to hedge a king, will vanish, and he will be regarded as a vulgar, scheming politician.

We refuse to believe that Hayes is inspiring any dicker respecting the Speakership, or that he is a party to any bargain for gaining a republican Senator from Louisiana as the price of withdrawing the troops from that State. If he should act from any other motive than a sense of right and regard for his constitutional obligations he would forfeit the confidence of the country. The election of the Speaker is no proper business of his, and we are persuaded that he will hold himself aloof from attempts to influence it. Mr. Garfield will probably be the republican candidate; and this mark of honor will give him prestige and influence as the republican leader in the House. All the indications point to the nomination of Mr. Randall by the democratic caucus; and nothing is more certain than that the candidate of the democratic caucus will be the next Speaker.—N. Y. Herald.

A DEFUNCT PARTY.—A writer in the Sacramento Record Union thinks Hayes has left the republican party without an apology for its existence. Here is what is said of the man who was "counted in" by Morton and his associates in infamy: He found a republican government existing in South Carolina. He withdrew from it governmental support, and it fell at the command of a mob whose willingness to do deeds of violence gave it all the right or power it possessed. He permitted one Wade Hampton, who long since earned the right to die on the gallows of a traitor, to usurp the office of governor. Chamberlain abdicated his office not because he did not receive a majority of votes, but because his supporters were negro voters. Thus Hayes begins his administration by aiding in the establishment of the doctrine that a violent minority may by the force of mob spirit overthrow a government established by the will of the majority. It is useless to attempt by plausible sounding notions to cover up the ugly facts. Chamberlain's supporters, though numerically superior, were negroes. Hampton's supporters were the old rebel element which is determined that negro enfranchisement shall be nullified. If Chamberlain's supporters had been of the bowie knife and revolver persuasion he would have remained governor. Hampton has made a successful appeal from the verdict of the ballot box to force, and Hayes calls this infamy "My Southern Policy." Would Tilden have done otherwise? How would his Southern policy have differed from this? He would have thrown the government of the late rebel States into the hands of the late rebels; Hayes did just that. He would have proceeded upon the theory that a governmental policy should ignore the historical fact of a rebellion; this is the true inwardness of Hayes' policy. Tilden would have placed an ex rebel general in his Cabinet; Hayes did that. Tilden would have truckled to the violent anti negro franchise sentiment of the white South; Hayes is doing that. Where does this leave the republican party? In my humble opinion, it does not leave it an apology for existence. This boasted Southern policy is not only a repudiation of the republican party, but is a rebuke to it and all its traditions and history.

FOUND DROWNED.—At six o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was found on the beach of Illinois street, between Long Bridge and Jones Cut, at a point about twenty feet above low water line. The deceased was dressed in a suit of dark clothing, and was in his shirt neck and waist where he was found was picked up by a boat, and was supposed to have been belonging to a steamer, or a boat, of the name of the "Statesman."—S. F. Clark, April 27.

BLANK DEEDS, in lots to suit purchasers, can be had at the STATESMAN'S office.

A CARD FROM MR. BLAINE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Your Columbia correspondent is in error in his statement that I had a conference with Governor Chamberlain in New York. I have seen and that was the private Cabinet-room of President Hayes, on the 27th of March, nor have I written or telegraphed to him or heard from him in any way. The same is true respecting Governor Packard, except in the matter of one telegram received from him, which I read publicly in the United States Senate. But I am sure that Governor Chamberlain knows that he has my profoundest sympathy in the heroic, though unsuccessful struggle he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Governor Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both against great odds for him in the contest for the Governorship that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly and lawfully rested on R. B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. I trust also that both governors know that the Boston press no more represents the stalwart republican feeling of New England on the pending issue, than that same press when it demanded the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in 1851. J. G. BLAINE.

THE HAYES POLICY.—CHICAGO, April 23.—The Journal's Washington special says: The publication of Senator Wade's letter, attacking the President's policy, is the subject of discussion today. The opinion prevails that the letter will encourage other republicans to speak out their convictions.

Senator Gordon says that the President has done something which the democratic party has been trying to accomplish for years, and has made a united South and a divided North. Under this condition, he thinks the success of the democrats in the next great contest is insured.

THE TWEED CONFESSION.—Precisely what Wm. Tweed's alleged confession amounts to we cannot yet tell, but it is sufficiently evident that there are a great many people in New York who have reason to fear his revelations, and who are anxious to excuse themselves if possible before they have been accused. The French say that if he be true the Boss has bought down a whole covey of criminals with his first shot. That persons charged with complicity in the ring frauds should deny the charges is of course not surprising, and affords no clue by which their guilt or innocence can be gauged. It is, however, somewhat surprising that the authorities should have permitted such a confession to be published, supposing it to be genuine, for it is perfectly apparent that the publication must afford to all who are really guilty the most ample opportunity for escape. Even if it should turn out that the wrong persons have been accused this time, moreover, it is extremely probable that the right ones will prefer to vanish while the coast is clear, and that they will not wait until they see their names in the newspapers. Whether the confession is true or false, its escape from the hands of the authorities must be regarded as a grave blunder, and almost, if not quite, a criminal one; for if it is false, a gross outrage has been committed upon the innocent parties named as Tweed's accomplices, while if it is true, its publication can only operate to defeat justice.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT relates that an interview between Hayes and Hampton the former called the latter's attention to the very large democratic vote in Elgefild county, as compared with former years, and said to the governor: "This is a day to be accounted for by an increase of population," and asked him how he could account for it. Hampton replied, "You forget, sir, that at ten polling places in this county a large number of soldiers were stationed, and I understood they all voted for me."

FULLY SURRENDERED.—S. Carolina, which was claimed for Chamberlain, and the electoral vote of which was counted for Hayes, is now surrendered to the democrats. And Louisiana, which was claimed for Packard, and the electoral vote of which was counted for Hayes, is also surrendered to the democrats. In each of these cases the radicals must confess anew the blackness of their own crimes, and acknowledge once, twice, and a third time, that they have put a pretender into the Presidential office.

HIGH TONED.—Mrs. ex-Secretary Fish allows no smoking in her elegant home. And she makes you stand and bow over the scraper and door mat for ten minutes before you can come in, and then it is very muddy she sends you around to the side door and makes you take off your overshoes on the porch and leave them outside, and the dog always comes around and carries them away to pound the yard with, and somehow or other, after you have visited the Fishes once, you always feel as though you didn't feel like going back again, as the man said who was blown out of his state room by a boiler explosion.

MR. BOWLES is greatly in favor of the Harper's editor receiving an appointment abroad. He says "of all the men talked about for foreign mission appointments, George William Curtis ought to stand at the head in Hayes' thought. He has the character and the culture for the very best place, and no man has labored longer, more steadfastly, more devotedly, and more selflessly in the reform republican vineyard. He deserves to be made a bright particular star in the diadem of the Hayes administration."

FRANK THOMPSON, lately pardoned from the Oregon penitentiary, where he had been sentenced for life, is now running a milk dairy near Portland. Thompson will be remembered as one of the parties concerned in the robbery of the Canyon city mail.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

An official letter from Attorney-General Devens has been received in this city in which the statute is made, that the appropriation for the expenses of the United States Courts for the current fiscal year is nearly exhausted. The Attorney-General further says: "It must be clearly and distinctly understood that for the last two months of the fiscal year the payment of fees of the District Attorneys, Marshals, and the United States Commissioners, as well as the salaries to the assistants to the District Attorneys, will depend upon the passage of a deficiency bill at an extra session of Congress, which, it is expected, will be called by the President, and that such appropriation and bill will be introduced in the district of Columbia, in consequence of this condition of things, the Supreme Court announces its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra session of Congress, it may not be in his power to induce Congress to pass a deficiency bill. The last Congress denied all such applications, on the ground that the regular appropriation law had been so nearly exhausted it must have been replenished. On the 23rd of March, the Supreme Court announced its adjournment to May, and we presume other Federal Courts will follow that example. Although the President can call an extra

DETECTED IN THEIR TRICKS.—The New York Courts have been full of business for the past month, disposing of cases in which dairymen were arrested for adulterating their milk.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Our business relations with Great Britain are gradually expanding, and in a direction which is especially gratifying to notice.

OLD DRINKING HABITS IN MAINE.—The Brunswick (Me.), Telegraph prints a communication, which speaks of residents of the adjoining town of Topsham, fifty years ago, says: 'In one family of five persons, three of them would each punish three pints of New England rum every day; the other two perhaps a little less.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.—Put three or four pints of fresh buttermilk into a saucpan and boil it. Stir it pretty constantly while it is heating, to keep it from separating into whey and curd.

Man's Manners.—Politeness is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality exercises a quick prejudice against him.

Man's Manners.—Politeness is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality exercises a quick prejudice against him.

KEEP YOUR TROUBLES SACRED.—A worthy wife of forty years standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible advice to a married pair of her acquaintance.

A LESSON TO FATHERS.—The great secret of success in bringing up children is to establish and preserve perfect confidence between parents and child. If the father is the boys' best friend, as all wise mothers are the girls', there is no trouble about keeping them from bad associates, whose vicious examples and silly bravado have a lasting effect upon their characters.

SUNSET COX has been lecturing at Macon, Georgia, and was introduced by his 'large and refined audience' by the Hon. J. H. Blount, who referred to the great humorist in these thrilling terms: 'When vandalism has sought to destroy constitutional liberty, he has faced and defeated it with his learning, logic, eloquence and wit.

STORY OF A SERMON.—A London correspondent writes: Talking about sermons, here is a good story agent. The names of the individuals I omit for obvious reasons. Not long ago a clergyman was surprised to find a favorite sermon from his own basket printed in extenso in an ecclesiastical journal, as having been delivered by another reverend clerk in holy orders at another church some distance off.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill to relieve the State of the expense of maintaining prisoners in jail for long periods while waiting trial. The bill makes it the duty of the county jailer, whenever a prisoner shall have been confined two months before the regular term of the Court in which he is to be tried, to notify the Judge of the fact, and the Judge, when thus notified, if satisfied that a trial of the prisoner cannot be had at the regular term, is required to call a special term for the trial of the prisoner. A St. Louis journal says that there are probably five hundred persons imprisoned in the different county jails to await trial for bailable offences, and of course all are supported at the expense of the public.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, U.S.S. County of Walla Walla, J.S.S. IN PROBATE, of the Estate of JOHN SEW, deceased.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, U.S.S. County of Walla Walla, J.S.S. IN PROBATE, of the Estate of JOHN SEW, deceased.

NOTICE.—I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION ONE SOBBEL COLT STALLION, three years old, with white stripe in the face, and white legs; no brand; owner can have same by applying at my Ranch, as I have the above described Colt in my stable, on the Tumatum, five miles north of Walla Walla, March 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION ONE SOBBEL COLT STALLION, three years old, with white stripe in the face, and white legs; no brand; owner can have same by applying at my Ranch, as I have the above described Colt in my stable, on the Tumatum, five miles north of Walla Walla, March 21, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM FOR SALE OF One Half Section of land, a GOOD FRAME HOUSE and FRAME BARN, and a good ORCHARD, with FRUIT and SHRUBS on the place. There is also a house 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. NEWLAND & KIRK.

Advertisement for agricultural machinery including 'HAWLEY DODD & CO PORTLAND OREGON REAPER', 'CANTON PITTS THRESHER', 'HAINES HEADER', 'OLD RELIABLE SCHUTTLE', and 'ARM & FREIGHT WAGONS'.

District Court Summons. TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, U.S.S. In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Washington Territory. J. T. WISEMAN, Plaintiff, vs. THE NEVADA and NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and PLATT BURR, Defendants.

The Trotting Stallion, CAPTAIN MORRISON, WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1877, at the stable of the undersigned, 3 1/2 miles west of Macon, Georgia, with the exception of SATURDAYS of each week, when he will be found at the Stable of A. Smith & Co., in the city of Walla Walla, at \$500 per week, payable when service is rendered. Mares not getting in foal can be returned next season free of charge.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE. CAPTAIN MORRISON is a beautiful bay, with white hind feet, 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, is a horse of immense bone and power, and a possessor of great speed, and is a rare, superior as well as a fast trotter.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS. Land for Soldiers' Land and Rich Mines for Sale or Trade—Furnished Hotel and Mill for Sale or Trade.

FARM FOR SALE! 160 ACRES, WITH HOUSE AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS, situated on Dry Creek, and known as the "Bonner Ranch," seven miles from Walla Walla city, and one of the BEST WHEAT AND GRAIN FARMS in Walla Walla county.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 8. HAS TAKEN THE FIRST MEDAL at the Centennial Exhibition, and the GOLD MEDAL at the California State Fair.

Centaur Liniments. [Letter from a Physician.] "Moses, J. R. Rose & 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 this has cured her. I am giving what I can to extend its sale."

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

Pitcher's Castoria. Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Throat, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, mercurial nor opium.

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

Table with 2 columns: Freight & Passenger Rates of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company. Rates on Down Freight, Rates on Up Freight, Goods, Merchandise, Etc., Etc.

Table with 2 columns: Down Special Rates. Rates on Fruit, Produce, and other goods.

Table with 2 columns: Passenger Rates. Rates on Walla Walla to Whitman, Walla Walla to Whitman, and Whitman to Walla Walla.

D. S. BAKER, President W. W. & C. R. Co. WALLA WALLA, AUGUST 21, 1876.

EVERTS & ABEL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Furniture and Bedding. Window Shades, Picture Frames, MOLDINGS, MIRRORS, &c. UPHOLSTERING.

ARRANGERS 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 found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received.

THE DOMESTIC! C. SCHUMACHER, AGENT FOR THE Domestic Sewing Machine. calls attention to this Machine as embracing all the latest improvements, and superior to any other Machine ever before introduced. Its merits are: 1. It is the lightest running Machine in existence. 2. It is a Noiseless Machine. 3. The room under the arm is greater by one-half than any other Machine.

THE SINGER STILL TRIUMPHANT! Sewing Machine Sales for 1875. The Singer Manufacturing Company Sold 248,952 Machines.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. ANY PERSON wishing to exchange a SINGER MACHINE for any other can have any one in this Territory of the same style and from \$10 to \$100 to boot, after three months' wear; and after five years' wear, I will give two for one Singer Machine.

E. P. FitzGerald & Bro., AGENTS FOR Crown Wringing Machine, and DEALERS IN IRON & STEEL, Heavy & Shelf Hardware, BUILDING & SADDLERY Material, Blacksmiths' & Carpenters' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, Plows, &c., General Merchandise!

AGENTS FOR Crown Fluting Machine! Eastern Exchange Bought. E. P. FITZGERALD & BRO., Walla Walla & Dalles, Oregon.