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Walla Walla Statesman.

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POETICAL SELECTIONS.

THE PUMPKIN. Oh, vines and gourd in the lands of the sun, And the green and fat and the red melon run, And the rock, and the tree, and the cottage enfold With the broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold.

OUR INDIAN POLICY. It seems as though there was a malign spell upon the government of this country in regard to the Indian affairs, for such a record of blunders, crimes, treachery, fraud, falsehood, and all manner of imbecility imaginable will be found in vain in the annals of any other land since the creation.

THE HEARSE. In one of the finest hills of San Francisco, which is tended by the public free of charge, I have just seen a hearse, which he will sell at a greatly reduced price.

IRON AND STEEL, BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, PLOW, &c.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Democratic National Convention in session at St. Louis, June 25th, 1876.

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the maintenance of the federal government to be an imperative duty.

We denounce the financial policy and immorality of the government of the last few years, which has made no advance toward the redemption of its public debt.

REFORM IS NECESSARY. Reform is necessary in the sum and substance of federal taxation, to the end that capital be set free from distorting and largely burdensome. We denounce the present tariff laws upon nearly 1000 articles as a masterpiece of injurious legislation.

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Put away her rope with handles; no more little Sarah skies. She has climbed the golden stairway—she has hapied in her chips.

Indians and Indian Rings.

For the first time for more than a generation the government is confronted by that only dangerous fact in Indian history, a leader possessed of sufficient fame and influence to awaken in the mind of every savage the slumbering hope for a successful conflict, and possessed, also, apparently, of enough genius for that kind of war to realize this hope when any proper precaution is neglected by those sent to operate against him.

INDIAN WAR, every important episode in the relations of the white man with the Indian on this continent, has been associated with the appearance of such a chieftain. It is true that war, in the history of every people, produces leaders of exceptional fame.

Take the ordinary record of the Indian exploits and we find it to be a power that melts away silently for the most part under the influence of the steady pressure of contact with a superior race; but there are points in the chronicle that stand out above the rest like blazing promontories.

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STRANGE DEATH IN CHICAGO.

A Young Man Commits Seven Acts of Suicide at the Palmer House—A Graphic Description of the Deed from the Victim's Pen.

On the 5th of July a young man from Syracuse, N. Y., went to the Palmer House, in Chicago, and with great deliberation and singular elaboration committed the most remarkable suicide on record.

The following is the letter: FREDERICK ADDISON JEFFREY'S LETTER. In an envelope directed to the Chicago Times is a statement of his deliberate attempt to kill himself. It is an open letter and the deceased probably intended it to be forwarded to his brother at Syracuse through the courtesy of the Times, as frequent allusions are made to his brother "Eli," and it contains particulars regarding the disposition of his private effects.

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It is to be soon explained. The wire will be properly adjusted, the pistol loaded, and, with the razor, conveniently hung on strings where I can readily reach them. The strings will then be carefully fixed and mixed. The rope, understand, is to come where it will suspend my body, when attached, exactly over the middle of the tank. Directly over this rope, and on the wire before mentioned, I shall attach cotton or something else which will turn well when alcohol is poured on it. The nose will have been made in the cord, and above my head on the rope will be placed a like cord, which, when ignited, will burn the cord and let me down. I will then pack everything but the clothes which I am to wear, and then being all ready, I'll fill the tank with salt water as I can get. Then mount the tub, with feet on each side of it; carefully pour the liquor over my pants legs and out and shut; will allow a rope of some soft material to fall from the tub above down my back; will then light the prepared torch on the wire, which I then will be standing over; will raise myself up a tip-toe and fix the rope about my neck. It shall be well covered, so that when the fire leaves the sides of the tank and my full weight comes upon it, it will draw up pretty tight. One thing I had almost forgotten to mention; I am going to put a mirror before me.

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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.

R. R. THOMPSON is named as a probable candidate to represent Oregon in the U. S. Senate. Col. Thompson is a leading member of the O. S. N. Company, a gentleman of large means, and from his experience and general ability well fitted to fill the place.

The greenback party of Indiana refuses to support the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. They go for Peter Cooper, and declare that the State legislature have the right to make silver coins a full legal tender, without limit. We are not informed as to how many crazy men subscribe to this declaration.

OLYMPIA is a town of remarkable resources. A year or two since she was in hot pursuit of a railroad, but down to date she has failed to catch the train. Tired of chasing the railroad, she is just now in pursuit of a bath house, with a fair prospect of attaining the prize. The capital city is bound to make her mark.

BRICK POMEROY has issued the first number of his new paper, entitled the Great Campaign. It is in favor of greenbacks, and opposes Tilden and the whole democratic ticket. This is about what we expected from the LaCrosse backslider. We never had any confidence in Pomero's democracy, and if the truth could be known we think it would be found that the republicans furnish him the means to run his paper. In future, democrats will give Brick Pomero a wide berth.

MASON BRAGDON, of Wisconsin, has been appointed governor of Idaho territory, vice D. P. Thompson, resigned. The different governors of Idaho, from Caleb Lyons down, have been a sorry set of scallawags, and have so degraded the office that men of respectability hesitate about accepting it. We trust, however, that the new executive will be an improvement upon his predecessors.

THE POLITICAL STREAM.—Jean Ingelow, in one of her poems, describes two friends standing on opposite banks of a small stream over which either one could step. As they walked along the banks it widened more and more, till neither could understand the other's voice, and finally when the river poured its broad waters into the ocean, they were forever divided. By the lead waters of such a stream in republican politics Grant and Hayes are now separated. They are walking upon opposite shores, and unless one of them crosses the river they will find themselves long before November with an impassable flood rolling between.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN war already furnishes its quota of horrors committed by the Turks. We read of Christian women and children being placed in the Turkish trenches that they may receive the fire of the advancing Servians. Villages in Bulgaria have been burned, the men murdered and the children cut to pieces. Such revolting atrocities are painful to read from Europe in the nineteenth century. They are sure to elicit equally savage retaliation wherever the Servians get the upper hand. It is deplorable that a people capable of such barbarism should be kept in power by the confederated selfishness of some of the great powers. We shall doubtless hear apologies for these inhuman acts from the lips of men who would be ashamed to hurt a stray kitten, but who, under the exigencies of "policy," can find excuse for massacre and rapine in their most repulsive forms.

MUTINY IN THE RADICAL CAMP.—We learn from the Sound that an organized movement is being made antagonistic to Jacobs, and that the intention is to throw him overboard. Since his advent at Washington his weakness and inefficiency has been conspicuously manifest, and hence the determination to get rid of him. The Courier has always given Jacobs a cold support, and is ready at any time to lead a hand in extinguishing his taper. Berta Brown, in the Dispatch, shows that he has "soured" on the pedagogue, and is ready to strike for any new man that promises to win. The Transcript, a half-and-half republican sheet, is open in its denunciation of Jacobs, and indicates Hon. E. S. Kearney as a proper man to fill the anticipated vacancy. This is peculiarly a republican fight in which we take little interest, and like the woman when her husband was fighting the bear, we can look on, indifferent as to who whips.

QUARRELS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.—The republican party is not a happy family. Discord has begun in the canvass. The President is one of the most discontented of its leaders, for he has found another ungrateful man, and this is no less a personage than the republican candidate for the Presidency. When General Hayes was nominated Grant telegraphed his congratulations, and in return General Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, not only refused to return the politeness, but actually declares himself for one term only. We hear that Grant and his friends consider this an insult to the President and an uncalled for rebuke of his third term aspirations. Grant also found Bristow treacherous, Jewell indifferent, and Pratt honest, and has said in apology for their removal, that he intended to have friends, not enemies, near him. Then the politicians are indignant at Gen. Hayes' views on civil service reform. These ideas of reform they look upon, as Judge Quinn looked upon the growth of the German element in this country, with "alar-rum." But the trouble does not end with the administration. It has entered into New York politics. Mr. Conkling it is said, is very much grieved by the result in Cincinnati, and, like Grant, is disposed to consider the letter of General Hayes as intended to help his opponents in the State canvass. Unless the State convention should nominate Mr. Cornell for Governor, it is surmised that the distinguished Senator will not take an active interest in the battle, but will remain, like Achilles, in his tent, and let the Greeks capture democratic Troy, if they can, without him. This dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Conkling is believed to be increased by the defeat of Mr. Cornell for the chairmanship of the national committee, and the choice of Zach Chandler. There seems to be nothing all around the republican camp.

THE INDIANS.—The Senate evidently made a grave mistake in refusing to pass the bill giving the control of the Indians to the war department, and it is surprising that though this has been so strikingly demonstrated in the destruction of Custer's command, no further effort should be made to bring about the change. Had the absurd peace policy been abandoned six months ago, and the war department been given full charge of the Indians, Custer would have probably been alive now, and the war with the Sioux have been avoided. For though the hostile Sioux with Sitting Bull would in any case have been refractory, it would then have been impossible for them to procure ammunition and supplies from the agencies, and they could therefore not have commenced hostilities. We are satisfied that this transfer will have to be made eventually, and it would be much better to make it before another national debt has been piled up in fighting the Indians; but it is also apparent that before the war department can take charge of the Indians the army must be put on a footing of reasonable strength, which could be effected by raising the companies to their war complement from the present skeleton basis. As to the peace policy, which is still defended by some well meaning people, its title is a misnomer, for it never has maintained peace. What it does insure, however, is that hostile Indians shall always have a safe base of supplies, and a convenient refuge in the event of disaster. It also enables them to hold out against the troops year after year, since they can spend the winters on the reservation, recruiting their selves and their ponies with government rations, and in the spring return to the war path with fresh energies. This peace policy, too, appears always to break down when it is most needed. At this moment the friendly Indians on the reservation are being starved because the Sioux are at war with us, and the natural offset of this is to drive the friendly Indians to join Sitting Bull. Were the Indians under the charge of the war department it would be possible to feed the friendly tribes and at the same time prevent the transfer of supplies to the hostile ones. At present, however, it is found necessary to withhold all supplies from those with whom we are at peace, in order to keep them from those with whom we are at war.—Sac. Record Union.

THE MEASURE OF BOSTON PATRIOTISM.—We fear it is only too apparent that the solid men of Boston are degenerating sadly, and that in this centennial year they have pretty nearly exhausted the stock of patriotism which their ancestors laid in a hundred years ago. The intelligence that the Old South Church is after all to be abandoned to destruction is one which should cause the cheek of every Bostonian to glow with shame. A few thousand dollars would have saved the national relic, and historical landmark, but though the peril of the Old Church was declared months ago, and though earnest men agitated the subject, and the Boston press sought to stimulate the sluggish patriotism of the public, all has proved vain, and the Vandal hands of a contractor's gang will soon have demolished a building which it should have been the pride of the Commonwealth to preserve. After this we shall not be surprised to hear that Faneuil Hall is to be pulled down, or that the Bunker Hill Monument is to be removed and a beer cellar erected on its site. And perhaps if the old spirit has vanished so completely from the Boston people it does not matter much what becomes of the old monuments. If the church had not been destroyed, the chances are ten to one that it would have been converted into a patent manure factory, or something of that sort, and it would be better to see them pulled down altogether than to witness the transformation of Faneuil Hall into a variety theater, or the Monument into a shot-tower. But, oh, Boston, how ashamed ought you to be of yourself!—Sac. Record Union.

LOTTERY SWINDLES.—The amended postal law has the following provision: "That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a postoffice to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, raffles, gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or containing schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction, in any federal court, of the violation of this section."

LETTERS AND CIRCULARS.—It has been the misfortune of this territory to have both weak and rascally legislatures, and as a result a majority of the laws passed upon our statute books are a disgrace to the age in which we live. The following paragraphs, copied from the Olympia Courier, will give an idea of the character of our legislation: "There has not been a single case tried at this term of the Supreme Court. All have been dismissed on technical grounds. Our next legislature should devise some system of relief cases to be carried to the Supreme Court and decided upon their merits."

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TURKISH BARBARITIES.—The Turkish soldiers appear to be perpetrating terrible barbarities upon the Christians of Bosnia, and if half the statements are true the governments of Europe are much to blame for not interfering. It is, however, almost incredible how reluctant these governments are to interpose in cases of this kind. When the Cretan insurrection was in progress the most appalling atrocities were perpetrated for months together. Again and again have the Christians of Bosnia, Belgravia and Roumelia been harried and persecuted most cruelly by their brutal Turkish masters, and despite appeals and expostulation there has been neither interference nor relief, and at best some faint and tardy remonstrance, received with outward respect but real contempt. It would seem that if, as reported, the Bashi Bazuks are cutting up women and children, and tossing babies into the air to catch them on their lances, room might exist for some gentle expostulation with the Porte, though doubtless the Christian statesmen of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg know best how far the Bashi Bazuks may go without transcending the laws of civilized warfare. Lord Derby remarked the other day that he had no doubt there had been atrocities on both sides, and he seemed to think that this settled the question. We are unable to perceive the force of the argument, however, for we cannot understand how two wrongs can make a right, or how, if both contestants violate the laws of civilized warfare, it can be all the same as though observed that these laws strictly.—Sac. Rec. Record Union.

THE WAR IN TURKEY possesses all most its entire importance in the danger that it may at any time involve the great powers in the struggle. The effort Roumania is said to be making to have that part of the treaty of Paris abrogated which prevents her from putting armed vessels on the Danube is extremely suggestive. It is well known that Prince Charles is under German influence, and as any attack upon the treaty of Paris will meet with the sympathy of Russia, it looks as though the Turco Servian war will be taken advantage of in ways that will tempt England sorely to break the peace. Without departing from the announced policy of non intervention a great many things may be done which will strain English forbearance to the utmost; and it is becoming plain that she will be called upon to place a war limit in other directions than an invasion of Turkish territory by the Russians, or allow a great many things that she fought for twenty-two years ago to go by default. The war news is confined to comparatively unimportant engagements.

PACIFIC COAST STOCK REGISTER.—The subject of cutting loose, in many respects from the old established usages of stock records of the Atlantic States and Europe is being very generally discussed by the most intelligent stock breeders of the Pacific coast. It is believed by these practical breeders that our climate is superior for stock raising—for the development of physical strength and endurance in domestic animals—to that of either England or any other part of the United States, and that we should no longer go to inferior stock countries for our standard of excellence in domestic animals, but form a standard of our own and work to it. As an evidence of the superiority of our climate, reference is made to the fact that horses and cattle brought to this country from any part of the Atlantic slope, however old and broken down they may be, seem to renew their age and strength and activity and take a new lease of life.

A PITIFUL PENSION.—The adage that "republics are ungrate" is fully illustrated than in the bestowal by Congress, upon the gallant Custer's widow, of the miserable pittance of fifty dollars a month pension. A Congress that annually lavishes scores of millions upon unnecessary public buildings, for the sake of pandering to local partisanship, begins to practice the most niggardly economy when the question is one of supporting the bereaved relic of one of the country's bravest heroes, who fell with nearly the whole of his family in the performance of his duty. It is absolutely disgusting that this paltry dole was agreed upon without a word of protest, and that among all that throng of American citizens there was not one to plead for a more generous gift, to one whose affliction the whole nation should seek to alleviate, and whose subsistence has developed, by every principle of equity, upon the republic.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.—The intense heat which has been almost over-powering for some weeks past has in a slight degree moderated, though the water is still very pleasant to the taste and cool breeze is not objected to. Yesterday was, perhaps, the hottest day we have had. The horses on the streets suffered terribly; yesterday no less than seven died from the heat, or, coupled with the ignorance or heartlessness of their drivers.

The city is again full of strangers, evidently overflowing from the territorial. They are mostly western ladies, who seem bent upon doing Washington upon "their own hook." In groups of three or four, they travel about the city sight seeing. They march into the hotel by the public entrance, register their names, and ask for a room or rooms. Such a thing as a man or woman seem to have no use for, though in fact some of them are pretty enough to have a dozen, and but few of them are married, or else they register as "Miss" only to deceive poor old inquisitive hotelkeepers.

Postmaster-General Jewell has resigned. He went to the White House and handed him a written request that he would do so, without admitting any reason, and Mr. Jewell without asking any explanation, resigned at once. Various speculations are rife as to the cause, but nothing certain is known as yet.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of L. N. Tyner, of Indiana, the second assistant postmaster-general, to be postmaster-general, vice Jewell, resigned.

The supporters of the Cincinnati nominations shall have an entire change in the government and reform in every department, and a speedy return to the policy and simplicity of our early days. We need only to look over the list of names who are managing his canvass to be fully convinced that the pledges made at Cincinnati are to be fully carried out.

The reformers are a few of the reformers who are striving to elect Hayes and purify the government: Senator Colfax, formerly of the Atlantic seaboard, an Indian in behalf of the great cause of republican reform. Mr. Lincoln used to describe Schuyler as the little squirrel who was always carrying nuts into his hole. He is now in the railroad business, and was on Oakes Ames' Credit Mobilier list, and there is little doubt he committed the error of Columbus Delano promising Ohio by an overwhelming majority. He was Grant's favorite, and he was wisely got out of the way, Grant giving him a certificate of good character. He is now in the employ of the Hayes administration, and he will probably be one of the campaign openers; he was Grant's first choice for chief justice, but the Senate had too much to say about him. He is the man who put his hand into the contingent fund of the department of justice, and used the money to buy handbills for the Hayes administration.

If Hayes is elected, he will probably make him attorney-general in the interest of reform. Ex-Secretary Bellows also has been offered, and he will probably make him secretary of state. Ross Shepherd, who has no influence with Grant, and who is a conservative liberal, will be elected. He is the most distinguished reformer in the country; he reformed the district of Columbia, and he is now in the employ of the Hayes administration. He is the man who put his hand into the contingent fund of the department of justice, and used the money to buy handbills for the Hayes administration.

IMPROMPTU BILL.—The following very important bill has been agreed upon by the House mines and mining committee, and in regular order of business will be brought before the House for action. It embraces, in addition to the main features of the measure introduced by Banks, of Massachusetts, two months ago, sundry provisions for reviving the old silver dollar with unlimited legal tender power. Its passage is strenuously urged.

It is entitled "a bill to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and for other purposes." It is entitled, etc., that the notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and multiples thereof up to ten thousand dollars may be issued, and the same may be paid by the several mints and assay offices at San Francisco, Carson City, Philadelphia and New York for the net value of the gold and silver contained therein, and the same may be used for all purposes of the government, and the same shall be received in full payment for all debts, public and private, not specified to be paid in gold coin. Fifth—The gold notes issued according to this act shall be redeemed on presentation in gold coin or fine bars, and silver in silver dollars or fine bars. Sixth—The coin notes issued according to this act shall be redeemed on presentation in gold coin or fine bars, and silver in silver dollars or fine bars. Seventh—The fine gold and silver notes issued according to this act shall be redeemed on presentation in gold coin or fine bars, and silver in silver dollars or fine bars. Eighth—The fine gold and silver notes issued according to this act shall be redeemed on presentation in gold coin or fine bars, and silver in silver dollars or fine bars. Ninth—The fine gold and

WATERMELONS in the garden of D. M. Smith, were plucked through by the hail storm, on Wednesday.

FRANK OISELLI reports much damage done to his grapes and fruit, besides a great drawback to his late vegetables, all on account of the recent hail storm. Frank says \$500 will not make him good.

HAIL STORM.—A heavy hail storm visited this valley, Wednesday afternoon, doing considerable damage to the fruit and grain crops. The hail stones were not peculiarly large, but fell in such quantities as to fairly whiten the ground. What with extreme heat, heavy hail storms, and gales of wind, our climate suffers in reputation.

MAIN STREET BRIDGE.—The work on Main street bridge is progressing finely, under the supervision of our city father, Mr. A. H. Reynolds. We should judge by the manner in which the bridge is being raised to its proper level, and the strong planks used in raising, that it will last a long time without any further expense to the city.

BE MERCIFUL TO YOUR BEAST.—During the continuance of the hot weather owners of horses should take precautions to shade the heads of the animals from the intense heat of the sun. The brain of a horse is very sensitive and should be carefully guarded. Many of our farmers use bunches of green leaves for this purpose, which serve the double purpose of shade and keeping away the flies. We say to all: "Go thou and do likewise."

NEW COMERS.—Thursday morning brought two teams and two families from Marion county, Oregon, bound for the Palouse country. Their names are as follows: M. A. Benson and family, and S. Crumney. Early in the week we noticed two teams and the same number of families, camped in front of the court house. These parties hailed from Missouri, and appeared to be of the better class of immigrants.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Monday last, a wheat field owned by Simon Fields, about 9 miles up Mill Creek, was struck by lightning and set on fire. After burning over about three acres a heavy fall of rain put the fire out, thus preventing what otherwise would have been a destructive conflagration. The lightning also struck near the Walla Walla river, tearing up the ground and moving large boulders some distance.

JOHN EUSEBERG, Esq., starts for San Francisco to-morrow's evening boat. Mr. Euseberg is a member of the well known firm of that name, and makes his home in San Francisco, where he is engaged in making purchases for the different mercantile establishments with which he is connected. Our friend Lewis grew up to manhood in Walla Walla, and it is to his credit that he ranks among the leading operators in the San Francisco market.

THE BRIDGE AT WALLA WALLA is reported to be in an irreparable condition, thus compelling boatmen to ford the stream at that place. It occurs to us that the people of Walla Walla ought to have sufficient enterprise to place the bridge in repair. Failing in that, it will be for the county commissioners to take action in the premises. One of the principal thoroughfares in the county, it is shameful to allow the bridge to remain in an irreparable condition.

THE HAIL STORM.—We hear many incidents showing the severity of the hail storm that visited this valley, Wednesday last. Out in the neighborhood of Weston the storm was particularly severe. Fenos were blown down, grain in the fields prostrated, and all the destruction that usually follows in the train of a tornado. On the road this side of Walla Walla, Mr. Fettes, the Lewiston stage proprietor, encountered the storm, and was compelled to drive back four miles to escape its severity. Such a storm is unprecedented in the history of this country.

PRIVATE COURT.—The following were the proceedings in the Probate Court during the past week: In the matter of the estate and guardianship of John B. Dophin, and Constable Dophin, minors; Marcel Gagnon appointed guardian, and bond in the sum of \$800 approved. In the matter of the estate of David Weston, deceased; Pardon Bentley appointed administrator, and bond of \$400 approved. A. M. Lovell, C. P. Thompson and Antoine Bassett appointed executors. In the matter of the estate of Margaret Johnston, deceased; will filed and hearing of proof set for Friday next.

BAKED OVER.—The Watchman having published the financial report as presented by the city fathers, it is understood that those highly astute gentlemen have engaged an expert to cook up a new report. We trust that the gentlemen thus employed will thoroughly examine the whole question of city finances and give us an intelligent report—one that will show the true amount of the city indebtedness and the purposes for which incurred. Heretofore the so called reports have only tended to mystify, and in fact have furnished no reliable information as to the true condition of the city finances. The two or three respectable citizens now in the countenances of it to themselves to have this abuse reformed, and the whole system of jugglery that has heretofore characterized the management of city affairs abolished.

WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.—J. P. Judson, chairman of the democratic territorial committee, proposes to call a territorial convention at an early day. The object of the convention will be to nominate a democratic candidate for delegate. The sentiment of leading democrats in this section is not to take part in the convention. When candidates have been named from east of the mountains, the democrats on the Sound have uniformly "thrown off" upon them. This was notably the case when Judge Mix was a candidate, and more recently in the case of B. L. Sharpstein, both of them capable and worthy men. In view of this experience, the democrats in this section propose to take a breathing spell, and concede to their brethren on the Sound the exclusive honor of naming the candidate. Should a good and competent man be placed in nomination, they will give him their support, but have no pledge to make in advance. For the present our people prefer to look after their local interests, and casting aside all other questions, will work and pray for annexation to Oregon.

A GOOD MOVE.—We understand that the property owners of the lot west of the new courthouse district for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a first-class improved force pump, to be located in the mill race. It is understood that the sum of five hundred dollars will be sufficient to purchase the pump and hose. Mr. Glasgow has kindly given his consent for the free use of his mill and power for the project. In our opinion this is a good move, and one that should interest all our citizens and property holders. It will have a great advantage over hand engines, from the fact that it requires no assistance in getting ready, and soot from a new steam fire engine, which is now needed very much. With a sufficient amount of hose, water could be forced with great power a long distance and do good work, as we learn that these improved force pumps will throw water over 200 feet through 300 feet of hose, with an inch nozzle.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF Mrs. Margaret Johnston, deceased, was filed in the Probate Court, last Wednesday, and an order made appointing Friday next for taking proof of the same. Mr. Michael Kinney is named in the will as the executor, and deceased distributed her estate among her children as follows: To her daughter, Mrs. Maggie Hartman, the sum of one dollar; to her daughter Mrs. Jennie E. Kinney, one spring wagon, one set of harness, four horses, all the household and kitchen furniture, and lots six and seven in block eight, in Barren's addition to the city of Walla Walla; to her son William Johnston, twenty-five American mares, thirty head of horses, going and out, fifty head of cattle, one set of harness, one wagon and one mowing machine.

SUBVERTED BEATING.—Castle, the keeper of a brick yard a short distance above town, had a difficulty yesterday with one of his hands about the pay for a quarter of a day's work. Finally he ordered the man away from his place, and after he started to go followed him up and struck him several blows with a stick of wood. The man, whose name is Wm. Bone, subsequently came to town, when he appeared to suffer greatly from the beating. The injured man is in destitute circumstances. His case being made known to Hon. C. C. Conroy, of the county board, he had him taken care of, and called Dr. Alden to his assistance. It is yet too soon to know the extent of his injuries, but it is hoped that they amount to nothing more than bruises.

SINGER SETTING MACHINES.—Mr. Tom Riehan has just returned from a trip to the upper country. He took with him a wagon load of the Singer machines, and notwithstanding complaints of hard times sold every machine. He reports the demand for these machines as constantly growing, but says he will fill all orders as fast as they come to hand. The Singer is the favorite sewing machine, and no wife or miller can afford to be without it.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—Messrs. Davis & Co., of Paradise Valley, left for home on Tuesday with a large Canton Pat thrasher, and two large loaders, with a fifteen-horse power attachment. This will give the farmers of that beautiful valley an opportunity to witness the working of these fine machines, as they deliver the grain perfectly clean and ready for market.

CLERK OF HOTEL.—Our friends when they visit Portland will do well to seek accommodations at the Clarendon Hotel. Superior to any other house in the country, its charges are reasonable, and no effort spared to please patrons. Messrs. Zeller & Knowles, the proprietors, are thoroughly up in the business, and always make their guests feel at home.

GRAIN SHIPMENT.—During the week large lots of grain have accumulated at the Railroad Depot for shipment. This is but the commencement of the great rush, which will soon follow. The Railroad Company will run two trains a day in order to keep the platform clear.

LAGER BEER.—The STEVENSONS office is indebted to Ben Scott, of the Walla Walla Brewery, for a keg of lager beer, the first made since re-opening the establishment. The boys have been drinking this beer, and for a first start pronounce it first rate.

LAST DOSE.—The O. S. N. Company has sent the last lot to Lewiston for the season, and if that is the case, the shippers at the new landings on Snake River will be compelled to haul their freight to this city for shipment.

COULDBE.—The wheat boat at Walla Walla is reported full of down freight, awaiting transportation. The Railroad Company's platform and their large warehouse is also quite full of grain and other freights, ready for shipment.

CIVILIZED INDIAN.—A four horse wagon passed our office on Thursday, driven by a full-blooded Umatilla Indian. The wagon contained his squaw and lots of little Indians, who seemed quite elated with their fare turnout.

EMIGRANTS.—Twenty-two emigrant families have passed through the city during the week, destined to Whitman and Columbia counties. This is but the advance guard, as they report large numbers on the way.

EXPERIENCES.—Mr. Elwerts, who is farming the lands belonging to Orley Hull, thrashed, sacked and delivered to the Railroad Depot, on Wednesday, two tons of barley for shipment to Portland. Quick work.

STEAR.—Nearly three hundred barrels of sugar arrived here during the past week. This lets the eaters "corner" in the article out, and gives the consumers an opportunity to replenish at moderate prices.

HANDSOME BUILDING.—A day or two since we visited the newly erected building of Johnson, Rees & Winans, at the corner of Main and Second streets, and found the structure nearly ready for occupancy. The dimensions of the store are 46x70 feet, a line of columns running down the center to give support to the second story. The store room occupies the whole of the first floor, and presents an airy and cheerful appearance. In their new quarters Messrs. Johnson, Rees & Winans will have abundant room for conducting their large and growing business, and customers will no longer complain of being crowded. It is understood that in the course of the coming week the firm will occupy their new building. The second story, approach to which is gained by a wide flight of stairs, is divided up into eight apartments, designed for offices. All these rooms are already engaged, and are to be occupied by lawyers, doctors, etc. The new building is an ornament to the town, and speaks well for the enterprise of its owners.

A PANIC.—Wednesday evening, about 9:30 o'clock, the performance at the circus was going on pleasantly, when the audience, performers and all were startled by a tremendous clap of thunder. This had scarcely died away, when a rumbling sound was heard, indicating the approach of a tornado. A general rush was then made for the open air, but before all had succeeded in getting out, the wind struck the tent and dashed it about like a pancake. Fortunately no one was hurt, but a wild panic prevailed for several minutes. Earlier in the day, during the afternoon session, a heavy gale crushed the tent in, but fortunately without injury to any one.

THE DEAD.—"Speak no ill of the dead," is a maxim that we commend to a certain scribbler for a local paper. Mr. Eugene Crowne, as we all know, had his faults, but outside thereof, he was a genial, courteous gentleman, and had many friends who will be pained to see him referred to as a "slow down man." Whatever his short comings, he certainly never got low enough down to associate with the fellow who now travesties a dead man.

SUPREME COURT.—In the case of P. J. McGowan vs. Amable Petit, on appeal from the Second District, the appeal was dismissed. J. R. Lewis, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said the case was an important one, involving questions of much moment raised and decided in the two courts below which had been fully argued by the counsel. He added: "The legislative assemblies of this territory have deemed it expedient, from time to time, to enact numerous amendments to our civil practice acts, and especially as to appellate proceedings in this court; and our last legislative assembly repealed all former statutes of appeal and enacted an entirely new and different statute upon that subject, from any we have before had. The statute heretofore in force have been fully construed by this court, and were understood by the bar, so that there was but little difficulty in getting a case properly before this court for review. The system adopted by the last legislature, doubtless is an excellent one, but it does not dovetail in with our practice act, and we are, as it were, at sea again upon the question of appeal. As to the wisdom of such legislation, that is a question solely for the legislature. That the result is most embarrassing to the bar, and expensive to parties litigant, there is no doubt. While it is annoying to this court, to dismiss causes brought here for argument and decision on their merits, it is our duty to expound the law as enacted by the legislature, and whenever it is apparent that we have no jurisdiction of a case it must be dismissed."—Olympia Courier.

POSTAL CHANGE.—The following sections of a law have been passed by Congress and approved by the President: That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to, and transmitted in, the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof, and the sender of any article of the third class, or of address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "free" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles included. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrapper of a newspaper or magazine and from the office of publication to regular subscribers the rate to which subscription therefor has been paid, and address upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

CITY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. Our city financial exhibit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, is not a very lucid or exact document, but we presume it is gotten up in the usual style and for that reason probably is excusable. It will not be out of place, however, to point out a few of its inaccuracies, as well as some of its indefinite features.

The outstanding warrants, June 30, 1875, and the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 75, amount to \$19,125 13. The receipts for the past year are \$8,498 97, which in the exhibit is made the balance for the year, whereas the true balance is \$10,626 16. In the summary statement the amount of current expense warrants is stated at \$3,229 20, which is \$600 greater than the true amount. That may however be owing to an error in the printing. The Fire Department warrants are out of joint 18 cents; a small sum, but it shows the carelessness of the report. Two or three other mistakes of the same kind occur. Finally we are given the "debit of the city, less interest," \$6,239 37, a sum which is a thousand or more dollars less than what appears to be the true debt. Besides what has been pointed out in the exhibit but for subtracting any interest that might be due, from the city to find the real indebtedness of the city, is further to the financial millions than we are able to see. The tax list and cash on hand June 30, 1875, are lumped together. Possibly it would have been a little more satisfactory to have interested to know the size of John and the dimensions of Peter, and whether any part and how much of that particular John was delinquent.

Further on it appears the warrants cancelled during the year, amounted to \$9,664 10. It also appears that the tax list, June 30, 1875, the cash on hand at the time, and the receipts during the year amount to only \$8,498 97, of which amount over \$1500 was paid to the interest man and the treasurer. This of course leaves less than \$7000 which between \$9000 and \$10,000 of city scrip was paid. Now, we have no objection to our worthy city "buzards" paying as many warrants as they please, with as little money as possible, but we would like to know who has the authority to decide what particular piece of scrip shall be paid and how much shall be paid for it. If the city is lifting its warrants at a heavy discount, it looks as clear as the noonday sun that the treasurer or somebody else has an excellent opportunity to make fine large percentages, which rightfully belong to the absent city. If city scrip is worth 35 cents on the dollar in the market, and some favored holder can cash it at the city treasury for 70 cents, the operation smacks of a large sized swindle on that semi-bankrupt institution. We are not acquainted with the method of paying or calling in the warrants of the city, but we have never heard of any public call for outstanding scrip, or of any opportunity for holders to offer their scrip at competing rates at certain times, for any surplus funds that might be in the treasury. It looks as if the city might honestly repudiate a good deal larger slice of its indebtedness if the chance were only given it.—Walla Walla.

POSTAL CHANGE.—The following sections of a law have been passed by Congress and approved by the President: That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to, and transmitted in, the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof, and the sender of any article of the third class, or of address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "free" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles included. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrapper of a newspaper or magazine and from the office of publication to regular subscribers the rate to which subscription therefor has been paid, and address upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

ADAMS BROS. ANNOUNCE Still Greater Reductions! In order to make room for an Immense Stock OF Fall and Winter Goods! Now being purchased in the EASTERN MARKETS! Our Stock embraces a full line of LADY'S READY MADE SUITS, DRESS GOODS, Black Silks, Hats, Carpeting, Boots & Shoes, Etc., at an Immense Sacrifice! Our present LARGE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK! Must Positively be Sold. An early call is solicited. ADAMS BROS.

SCHWABACHER'S REMOVAL SALE! SCHWABACHER BROTHERS Have removed during the construction of their Mammoth New Brick Store to the corner building, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Quinn. CLOSING OUT SALE! Of our entire stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Parasols, Fans & Domestic, At Less than the Original Cost! Our entire stock of Cassimeres and Linen Clothing to be sold At Very a Great Sacrifice! Closing out sale of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Groceries and Crockery, At Less than San Francisco Cost! We intend to make one clean sweep, and close out our entire stock At an Immense Reduction! SCHWABACHER BROS.

REMEMBER! Walla Walla Bakery THE OLD STAND OF JOHNSON, REES & WINANS, IN MAKING YOUR PURCHASES! They are receiving A New & Large Stock OF Dress Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, OILS, CLOTHING, &c., &c., Which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices!

Table with freight and passenger rates for Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company. Includes rates for grain, flour, bacon, and land, and rates on up freight for goods, merchandise, etc.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE Foe of PAIN! 50 MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT! WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS! THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHES, NO PAINS, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO IT. MUSTANG LINIMENT. A BOTTLE COSTING 25c. 50c. GRASS HAS OFFEN AVOID THE LIFE OF A HUMAN BEING, AND RENDERED TO LIFE AND USEFULNESS MANY A VALUABLE HORSE. For Men it will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swells, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bites, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chills, Stains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, sore Nipples, Eruptions, Fains, Wounds, Ulcers. For Animals it will cure Sprains, Cuts and sores, Swellings, Ring Bone, Windfalls, Ring Heads, Poll Evil, Humpers and sore S. Lameness, Swellings, Contracted Distemper, Stiffness, Strains, Soreness, Open sores. 25c. per bottle.

ARRAINS 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. Certificate of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharge lost, procured for a small fee. Enclose stamp to Gilman & Co., and full return. PENSIONERS! PENSIONERS!! All Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, wounded, captured, or injured in the line of duty in the late war, and their heirs, can obtain a pension. Widows and minor children of Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, who have died since discharge, of disease contracted or wounds and injuries received in the service and in line of duty, can procure pensions, by addressing Gilman & Co. Increased rates for Pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in war prior to March 3, 1863. There are no warrants granted for service in the late war, for full instructions. 25c. J. W. HENRY, a settler who lived on the Touchet, has gone off, leaving an uncollected newspaper account. We are inclined to the opinion that this man Henry is a deliberate fraud, and shall only charge our estimate when he puts in an appearance and settles his bill. PENNY THAMES, a delinquent subscriber, is invited to call at this office. If he can correctly inform, Mr. Thomas Henry some where in the neighborhood of Dayton; but the matter of residence need not prove to his liking and settling his account. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Quills and pens for sale. TRUZZI & CO., Augusta, Maine.

