

Walla Walla Statesman.

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President's Message.

of much desired legislation on the subject. A policy has been adopted toward the Indians inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, the Black Hills region and the approaches thereto—hostilities that have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulation in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty, prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple; the first emigrants to the Hills were removed by troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulties in this matter have been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to these reports and recommendations as my own.

joint commission for determining the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions from the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners with the maps have been duly signed and the work of the commission is completed. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March the 10th, 1872, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by article 34 of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners was signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original office list of monuments marking the international boundary lines, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the department of State. The official report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the whole army in August last, has called a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and that spirit progressing. I am advised, though, by the president, that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore I ask the time of making the report to be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877. In accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above mentioned commission shall have been received and acted upon. By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2500 men, with a proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. On that authority the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer. The estimates of the war department are made upon the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their equipment, as shown by years of experience, and also with the purpose, on the part of the bureau officers, to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made, exclusive of the engineer's estimates, presented in accordance with the acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities. The estimates presented are about \$1,000,000 for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force, should their services be necessary; to prosecute economical work upon important public buildings, to provide for amendment of fortifications and manufacture of small arms, and to replenish the working stock in the supply department. The appropriations during the last fiscal year for the past ten years have so distributed that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

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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 inducement to advertisers who would reach the very best class of paying customers.

A QUEER STORY.—A rather high-flavored story comes from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Czar sent for the American Minister, the other day, and imparted to him in confidence the statement that the Russian Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to repair to American waters. The implication is that the Czar contemplates sending the fleet out of harm's way, and thus virtually declining a contest with any maritime power. A sapient news-gather, who evidently believes the whole story, adds that Russia could not adopt any other course, for the reason that the Turkish fleet alone is sufficient to overwhelm her navy. If this statement be correct, we can only say that the Turkish fleet must have grown wonderfully during the past twelve months, for a year ago it certainly was not an overmatch for the Russian navy, and even to-day we are inclined to think that the Russians have one ship—the Peter the Great—which might tackle all the Turkish ironclads singlehanded. But if even it were true that the Russian fleet was so weak, there would still be no sufficient reason for the alleged despatch of it to America. For it is as doubtful now as it was in 1854, whether any vessels float that can enter the harbors of Cronstadt and Sebastopol under the fire of the forts and batteries, and the Russian fleet might therefore lie there, and be available for emergencies at the same time. Unless the Czar thinks of sending the Mediterranean fleet to prey upon English commerce, there is no conceivable motive for his alleged intention; and ironclads are not such remarkably fast sailers that they would be of much service in chasing fleet merchant clippers. On the whole we are inclined to class the story with the many apocryphal yarns, which troublous times, and the temptations to interview emperors, set afloat for the benefit of whom it may concern.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.—The aspect of the European situation has undergone little change, and that is not for the better. It is clearly apparent that the approaching conference will be held under such embarrassments and restraints as will very probably render it impotent to avert war. Russia has abated nothing of her demands and the Porte shows no signs of a willingness to make further concessions. The attitude of Germany and Austria does not seem calculated to promote a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, for they incline toward an ostensible neutrality, with a leaning in favor of Russian pretensions. That Russia will insist upon occupation of the Turkish provinces as the most effectual guarantee for the establishment of their autonomy, appears most probable. England may yield to this, or propose a joint occupation, but in the latter case she is more likely to demand possession of Constantinople than a joint protectorate of the provinces with Russia. Unless either Turkey or Russia yield some point, however, the conference must be a barren one, and there seems small probability of any such concession. As for the new Turkish Constitution, which has not gone untried, and quite possible never will, Russia is no doubt justified in refusing to discuss it at the conference, for all the world knows what Turkish constitutional reforms are. At the same time it is equally certain that the Russian plan of giving self-government to the provinces is thoroughly impracticable, and that, since Russia knows this perfectly well, it is a fair presumption that she contemplates active interference in the affairs of her new proteges. It is not very probable that hostilities will in any case be commenced before the winter has passed, but neither is the prospect for peace better than it was at what looked like the most critical juncture.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.—The curse of cities is that their management too often is confided to irresponsible parties who find their profit in plundering the public. New York had her Boss Tweed and his ring, and now we have Philadelphia, which city is in about as bad a way as New York under the reign of Tweed. In Philadelphia it is estimated that a tax levy of \$380 on the \$100 will be required to meet the expenses of the city government for the ensuing year. On the face of it a levy of nearly four per cent. on the taxable property of a city is proof of an effective system of robbery in the principal departments of the city government. The net product of the wealth of a city like New York or Philadelphia cannot be over five per cent. in ordinary times, and is even less in dull times. How then is a property-holder to pay \$380 on each \$100 of property—that is \$380 of each \$5 he receives as income, and live on the balance, unless he is something more than a millionaire? Besides this he has his State taxes to pay, and indirectly a very onerous national tax. When Government demands more than one-half of the income from a man's property for protecting it, it is about time Government should be arrested as a robber. The Philadelphia Press says in reference to this outrageous tax levy: "Property cannot stand a tax of nearly four per cent. when the banks find it difficult to loan on collateral security at five."

JOSEPH WINE was found dead in his bed at Portland on the morning of Tuesday last having killed himself with a small pocket pistol. Mr. Wine was engaged in business at Prairie City, in Grant county, and had become embarrassed financially, and endeavored to take this method of settling his affairs. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The Army in South Carolina—Frustrated by Force. (From the New York Spirit of the Times.)

Not two years ago, Jan. 4th, 1875, the Legislature of Louisiana was entered by United States troops, the Speaker of the House expelled from the hall, and the State Government transferred wholly to the republicans, who have since controlled it with results well known to the country. Now this act of military usurpation has been repeated in South Carolina. The last act is the worst, for the Government has had nearly two years to repent of its first blunder, had been warned of the danger by the ablest men in the country, and had, indeed, admitted and repudiated the wrong which had been done. The occupation of the South Carolina State House by troops, and the delivery of the State to one party, is, therefore, a greater outrage than that consummated at New Orleans, as it was ordered with a full knowledge of its illegality. The difference is that between an offense committed in ignorance, perhaps, and a crime done in the light of day. In proof of this President Grant may be cited as a witness. In his message to Congress, just after the Louisiana outrage, the President said that he did not know of the event until after it had occurred, and disclaimed the responsibility. He added, "I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified."

This is true. The country has now to learn what rebellion or insurrection existed in South Carolina on the 28th of November, 1876. All accounts agree that the State was as tranquil as New York. Not a blow had been struck, not a shot fired, during the four weeks in which the result of the election remained undecided. The only outrage of any moment recorded was the burning of the house of Wade Hampton, the democratic candidate for Governor; and General Grant would hardly consider that "rebellion or insurrection." At all events, he did not send General Ruger to Columbia in the interest of Wade Hampton, but ordered him to obey the orders of Chamberlain, as the legal Governor; and the first order issued under this authority was to exclude from the Assembly hall all democratic members of the Legislature, and to allow fifty-four colored and fifty-five white republicans to meet in secret session, organize the Government, and declare what candidates were elected State officers. This was the overthrow of republican government in South Carolina, and it was carried out without the least pretext of "rebellion," not even a street quarrel in Columbia. At midnight the capitol was darkened and deserted; soon after midnight it was barracks for the United States troops, and the next morning the republican members were admitted to the hall, while the democrats were confronted at the doors by sentinels with fixed bayonets. We do not see how this act of military interference can be reconciled with the President's declaration of the law. Out of his own mouth he is convicted.

To this desperate condition the country is brought by the act of the Government. After the election the President counseled peace, and peace was preserved with really astonishing unanimity. The people were resolved to endure almost any evil rather than resort to illegal methods of asserting their rights. But now the Government itself creates the very disturbance it appealed to the nation to avert. It calls out troops where there is no foe; it makes war upon a sovereign legislature; it interferes in local politics, plainly in order to maintain its own party in power. If there should be bloodshed in South Carolina and we trust the example of Wade Hampton and his noble advice will prevent it, who would be responsible but the President, who has invaded its territory without cause, and in violation of his own interpretation of the national law? Is all this appeal for submission and tranquility only intended as strategy under which the President is to silently move, step by step, to the conquest of the three doubtful States, and force upon them officers they did not elect, by protecting frauds or by the direct use of military power?

The country is compelled to believe so. Four weeks have passed since the election, and the only States in which the results are not settled, are those into which troops were sent previous to the 7th of November. In each of these States the machinery of counting the votes has been controlled by the administration partisans, and by the men who are at once candidates for State offices and judges of the vote. This is the case in South Carolina, where Governor Chamberlain is a candidate for reelection, and entrusted with the command of the United States troops by the President. It is the case in Louisiana, where the members of the notorious returning board are candidates, and yet claim the right to canvass the votes cast against them in secret, and to throw out all the ballots they choose. How they are prepared to discharge this mockery of a solemn trust is shown by the discovery of an affidavit dated New Orleans, Nov. 25th, in a sealed return dated De Soto, Nov. 14th, and received in New Orleans on the 18th. How this document got inside the seal has not yet been explained by the returning board, but its presence there is a revelation of fraud. In Florida

the situation is similar. Still, in all this suspense and fear the people are directed to be quiet, while, step by step, the States are robbed of their political freedom by fraud, or when fraud fails are coerced by force. The proverb of the ancients is reversed, for now when the fox's skin falls short they eke it out with the lion's. The people cannot always submit to this rule, but they will reverse it by legal measures. The moral sense of the country, when it is once manifested, will overcome all opposition. The republican party is not in sympathy with the Government in these violent measures it has adopted, and will sternly rebuke them. It did this in 1875, when meetings were held all over the country, and the Louisiana usurpation condemned in such language, that even the President was compelled to listen and retrace his steps. In addition to the spirit of fairness which the American people cherish, there are practical reasons why all parties want this military interference stopped. Business is depressed everywhere, and many who are not easily convinced through their brains, feel immediately the argument addressed to their pockets. The nation wants nothing so much as peace, but it sees plainly that peace will never come by the way the Government proposes to seek it.

South Carolina Interference. It ought to be remembered that the interference of the President with troops in South Carolina has no relation to the electoral vote of the State and can find no excuse in such a plea. The troops were used by the President to control, by the force of the bayonets, the organization of the State Legislature. Federal soldiers took possession of the State House, admitted to the legislative hall such persons as General Grant chose to admit, and kept out those whom it did not suit his purposes to let in.

Now, where in the constitution does the President find authority given him for deciding who are and who are not members of a State Legislature? His duty is to "protect" a State against invasion or domestic violence, on the declaration of a legislature or governor that there are unable, with the State forces, to repulse invasion or repress violence. There has been no violence in South Carolina, as everybody knows. There has not even been a threat of "domestic violence," although the constitution is careful to warrant no interference on the mere excuse of threats. Where, then, does the President get his authority? And if in so grave a matter as this he has acted without authority must he be held responsible? If he may post troops in the South Carolina State House, and take upon himself or delegate to any other person to decide who are and who are not members of the South Carolina Legislature, why shall he or some successor of his not do the same thing in New York, or in Massachusetts, or in Ohio? When federal soldiers removed from the Louisiana Legislature in 1874 members pointed out to them by an agent of Governor Kellogg, the public representative of the outrage, but the President was not held to his responsibility for a clearly unconstitutional act, because it was said there was no danger that it would be repeated. To-day we see it repeated.

Nor is this all. So unjust and inexcusable is the President's violation of the constitution in his interference in Louisiana that a republican Congress felt itself forced by public opinion and by the facts developed on an investigation to replace in their seats the very men whom the federal troops had by bayonets expelled from the legislature. In spite of this warning and exposure, in spite of protests from the most eminent men of his party, General Grant, after two years, once more sends troops to take possession of a State House and once more assumes to decide who are and who are not members of a legislature. Thus for a second time he sets a precedent which can surely no longer be held without peril.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S 'QUORUM.'—The South Carolina republicans have taken the position that a quorum does not consist of a majority of all the members, but a majority of those having certificates from the board of canvassers. This pretense is contradicted by the usage of all the State governments. There is a difference between the constitutions and the federal constitution on this point. The State constitution, unlike the federal constitution, fixes a definite number of members of which the lower House shall consist. In the State of New York the assembly consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, of which a majority is a quorum. It has never been pretended at Albany that less than sixty-five members could transact business, and disputed seats have never made any difference in this respect. The same rule has always heretofore prevailed in South Carolina. The constitution of that State declares that the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, and that a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. The plain meaning is a majority of the one hundred and twenty-four. But Chamberlain's satellites have set up a new rule, and claim that a majority of those who have received certificates is a quorum, reducing it from the sixty-three which the State constitution requires to fifty-nine.—Herald.

The Louisiana Fraud!

Democratic Statement of the Case. Orono, Dec. 11, 1876.

Papers this morning publish an address of Palmer, Trumbull and others, democratic visiting committee to New Orleans. It is addressed to Hon. A. S. Hewitt, chairman of the national democratic committee. They say the facts connected with the election and returns show that the action of the returning board in proclaiming the election of the Hayes election, is arbitrary, unfair and without warrant of law, and adopt as applicable to this canvas the language of the report made to United States House of Representatives in 1875, by George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler and Wm. P. Frye, in regard to the canvass of 1872, in which they said: "The so-called canvass made by the returning board in the interest of Kellogg seems to us to have no validity, and is entitled to no respect whatever." We also adopt the language of the report upon the condition of Louisiana in 1876: "In the State of Louisiana there is a Governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power, which has recognized his title to his office, not by reason of any ascertainment of the facts by legal process, but has based its action solely on the illegal order of a judge. In the same State there is a legislature, one branch of which denies its authority partly from the same order, the other being organized by a majority who have been established in power by another interference of the national government, and which majority derives its title not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from the certificates of a returning board which has misconceived and exceeded its legal authority."

In the same State there is a returning board, which has been organized by the national power, and which majority derives its title not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from the certificates of a returning board which has misconceived and exceeded its legal authority. No legal proposition in our opinion is clearer than that the board was mistaken as to its powers, and that it had no authority whatever to do with the electoral vote. The election law of 1872, and amendments under which the returning board is created and acts, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by the legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the State at large or by Congressional districts, nor does it contain any provision as to the qualification of electors, or where they are to meet, nor for holding a meeting, nor for the manner of the State law governing the returning board, they say it is manifest so in effect the jurisdiction of the returning board whether the authority rests in the electors or in the returning board is in force. If it is repealed, then the canvass of returns for each elector must be made by the electors in the presence of the secretary of the State, attorney general, a judge of the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by act of 1872, and in making such canvass they would be confined to an ascertainment of the persons elected according to the returns of the electors of President and Vice President, and their canvass of the Louisiana returns is a nullity and entitled to respect from no one.

It is manifest that the board was mistaken as to its powers, and that it had no authority whatever to do with the electoral vote. The election law of 1872, and amendments under which the returning board is created and acts, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by the legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the State at large or by Congressional districts, nor does it contain any provision as to the qualification of electors, or where they are to meet, nor for holding a meeting, nor for the manner of the State law governing the returning board, they say it is manifest so in effect the jurisdiction of the returning board whether the authority rests in the electors or in the returning board is in force. If it is repealed, then the canvass of returns for each elector must be made by the electors in the presence of the secretary of the State, attorney general, a judge of the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by act of 1872, and in making such canvass they would be confined to an ascertainment of the persons elected according to the returns of the electors of President and Vice President, and their canvass of the Louisiana returns is a nullity and entitled to respect from no one.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.—We cannot let the armed occupation of the South Carolina State House, and the act of the federal troops taking upon themselves to determine who shall constitute the Legislature of that State, pass without a protest of the most possible solemnity and energy. According to all accounts from that quarter the federal troops were in possession of the building—a military garrison with a sentinels posted at the doors—and no member of the Legislature was admitted except those who brought a certificate from the partitions of the present Governor. Members who brought the certificate of their election from the clerk of the supreme court under the broad seal of the court were refused admittance by armed men. The person named Dennis, who gave the written orders without which no person was allowed to enter, claimed that he was acting under the direction of a superior whose name he declined to give. Of course that superior was Governor Chamberlain, under whose orders the federal troops appear to have been put by President Grant, and who has taken this method of deciding what persons are members of the South Carolina Legislature. We protest against this proceeding, not only in the name of liberty and justice, but in behalf of the republican party, whose good name and worthy record are brought in question by this resort to military force in a question purely political. If it is already incorporated in the history of our Republic as a precedent of arbitrary a nature as the act of Cromwell when he turned the British Parliament out of doors. The rule of all representative bodies, that they are judges of the election and qualifications of their members, is summarily set aside, and Mr. Dennis, the furniture dealer, with the federal troops at his back, usurps that office. Even the exercise of that office at the hands of a usurper is a crime, and an insurrection so formidable that Governor Chamberlain would lack the means to quell it, it does not appear to have been made. The usurpation is not masked with any plausible pretext; it sweeps away every restraint of usage and precedent, and law, and substitutes simple force for the formalities of ordinary legislation. The republican party is not prepared enough, in comparison with the opposition, to sustain the responsibility of such measures, and it becomes every member of it who desires its predominance and its usefulness to disclaim all part in such proceedings.—N. Y. Trib.

ENFORCING THE LAW.—On the statute books of Minnesota is an Act which requires every liquor dealer to pay \$10 annually toward the erection of a State asylum for inebriates. In many instances the payment was refused, and a rest case finally went to the Supreme Court of the State, which has just affirmed the constitutionality of the law. Grounds for the asylum were purchased some time ago, but work on the building was delayed until a decision, such has now been rendered, could be obtained.

Affairs in South Carolina.

Military Overriding of Civil Authority. The New York Herald is terribly severe in its denunciation of the use of troops for the purpose of inaugurating a negro legislature at Columbia, South Carolina. Here is what it says:

It is clear enough that the use made of the federal troops was without any constitutional warrant. At the very outset there is nothing which they could legally do beyond the preservation of the local peace. But they undertook to decide what members are entitled to seats in a State Legislature. They assumed to overrule the judgment of the supreme court of the State and to decide that the members who should not appear to present their claims. There is no federal law which authorizes that kind of interference. The constitution and laws of South Carolina make the legislature itself the sole judge of the election of its own members and their titles to seats. But the federal troops took the question out of their hands and decided in advance that democratic members should not only be excluded from seats, but that they should not even be allowed to enter the legislative hall to present the evidence of their title. These could not be a more wanton, monstrous and intolerable violation of law than this assumption by the federal army of a right to decide who had and who had not been elected to seats in a State Legislature. This is not merely the opinion of the Herald—it is the opinion of the ablest republican lawyers. If we had space for quotations we could show that this was the opinion of Mr. Everett, Judge Seligman, and the most respected members of the bar of the State when a similar outrage on law and decency was perpetrated in Louisiana in January, 1875. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State when a similar outrage was perpetrated in Louisiana in January, 1875. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State when a similar outrage was perpetrated in Louisiana in January, 1875.

Now mark the language in which President Grant proceeded to deny and disclaim all right of interference. He stated the true doctrine on this subject with a precision and force which would leave Mr. Everett himself no ground of objection. "I am well aware," said President Grant in his special message of January 13th, 1876, "that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified." President Grant, on that occasion, disclaimed himself from causing by professional aid that which the Louisiana Legislature was without his direction or orders and without his previous knowledge. He told Congress that he had no information of that transaction until it came through the newspapers, after the thing had been done. He proceeded to make a formal and emphatic disclaimer of any federal right to interfere with the legislature of a State. His language was: "My first intention," said President Grant on that occasion, "was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was contemplated as an order or suggestion were given to any military officer in the State prior to the occurrence."

SENSATIONAL.—The telegraph, a few days ago, brought us a terrible account of Mrs. Finiston's testimony of how to Louisiana, a few days before the election, her husband (George) was dragged from his bed in the morning by a mob and killed, how she herself was ent, hawked, pounded and abused generally, and how their infant child was killed in her arms, all she said, because her husband was a republican. In her direct testimony she said her husband had previously joined a democratic club of fear, and that the killing was done by white men. This account, the most bitterly partisan sheet in the United States, and created, as we intended, a genuine sensation and a small degree of apparent just indignation against Southern democrats. But, as it now seems to have been put into the unfortunate colored woman's mouth by the radical managers of the Louisiana returning board, for the sole purpose of creating prejudices in their favor, it could not long remain unexposed. On cross examination, something it seems the woman had not been prepared for, she forgot that the managers had made her say white men committed the deed, and acknowledged that "it was all the work of negroes and not whites." Now, she had said that a few days previously her husband had joined a democratic club, and the real facts seem to be that the radical negroes killed him and outraged his family, as they are known to have done in so many instances; and in their desperation the radical managers have made it an object for the unfortunate woman to alter her testimony as to reflect on the democrats.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT

ADAMS BROS.

Season's Novelties!

IMPORTATIONS

EASTERN MARKETS

SECURE BARGAINS!!

ADAMS BROS.

1860. GRAND OPENING 1876. HOLIDAY GOODS,

J. Bauer's Pioneer Cigar Store

ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, a very fine stock. COME ONE! COME ALL!

HOLIDAY HOP! HOLIDAY GOODS! NEW GOODS! LOTS OF GOODS!

San Francisco Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store, a full Stock of

Great Variety of Toys!

Real Estate & Insurance Agents

Business College.

HOLIDAY HOP! Will be given at The "Stine House," Thursday Evening, Dec. 28th.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL. DR. JOHN E. BINGHAM HAS OPENED A Private Hospital FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.

\$20 REWARD! A GRAY MARE AND FOAL have strayed from the neighborhood of Walla Walla.

C. H. MACK, DENTIST. OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, over Ross & Wynne's store, Walla Walla.

A CARD. TO MY FRIENDS:—MANY THANKS FOR their patronage during the years I have practiced dentistry in Walla Walla.

W. B. CLOWE.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A FINE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS CONSISTING OF JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, FANCY & WORK BASKETS, PHOTOGRAPH & MUSICAL ALBUMS, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS, CARDS AND CIGAR CASES, GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

The Finest Stock of Ladies' Necessaries and Work Boxes, AND A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, a very fine stock. COME ONE! COME ALL!

And see the FINEST DISPLAY in my line that was ever brought to Walla Walla, and the largest stock of Toy Buggies and Wagons of all Descriptions. J. BAUER.

Will be given at The "Stine House," Thursday Evening, Dec. 28th. A general invitation is extended. Excellent Music engaged. Tickets, including Supper, \$3.00 2-2c. THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

RECEPTION OF PATIENTS. CORNER OF First & Waller Streets. PATIENTS WILL RECEIVE THE BEST MEDICAL and Surgical attention, the BEST MEDICAL attention will be paid to hygienic treatment. Careful nursing, in private, in day and night, as well as in the patient's apartments.

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

O. P. LACY, Notary Public. E. B. WHITMAN, Notary Public. LACY & WHITMAN, Real Estate & Insurance Agents. CONVEYANCING & GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. B. CLOWE. INFORMATION wanted of A. M. Dannelly, supposed to live in the neighborhood of Weston, Oregon. Ad W. For particulars, enquire of the Teacher.

SHAY HORSES.—Mr. William Mulligan advertises a couple of stray animals, for the return of which he offers liberal rewards. See advertisement.

McCOMMICK'S ALMANAC for 1877, is out, and as usual contains much matter of local interest. The Almanac will be on sale at the bookstores, and is well worth the price charged.

PHILIP RITZ expects to be at Washington this winter. He will first visit Southern California, and then go to Washington, reaching there most likely by the close of the holiday season.

SCHWABACHER BROS. have in store a vast variety of articles suitable for holiday presents. Their stock of goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear is very fine, and affords a wide field from which to select presents.

PRESENTS.—The finest jewelry, suitable for holiday presents, can be had at Dr. Day's, and at prices much lower than usually charged. If you wish to get something nice at a fair price, call and examine Dr. Day's stock.

FALL.—The editor was up at an early hour on Thursday morning, and in moving along on the slippery sidewalks came down rather suddenly. This accounts for the fact that just now he finds a sitting posture rather inconvenient.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The directors of district No. 24 have directed the public school to be closed after Friday, December 23d, and remain closed down to January 8th. At this season of the year it is customary to give two weeks' holiday.

A VALUABLE PATRON.—An old subscriber called at this office, Wednesday last, and after settling all arrears, paid up to the close of volume 18, making him two years in advance. The friends of the STATESMAN are the kind of men it will do to tie to.

FATALITY.—Mr. Pickard, the tin maker, informs us that between Sunday and Monday morning he made five coffins. We believe all these coffins were made for persons who lived outside the city limits. The number, however, suggests a fearful fatality.

GEN. A. J. CAIN, editor-in-chief of the Dayton News, and a gentleman of much local repute, was at Walla Walla in the early part of the week. Gen. Cain was a guest at the brick hotel, and greatly enjoyed the views Gen. O'Brien so well knows how to serve up.

PIPING UP THE TAXES.—Some of our citizens are advocating the building of a school house that will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Others want another steam fire engine, to cost \$5000 or \$6000. What with the present indebtedness and the proposed increase, the city's liabilities promise to foot up \$40,000. Rather a pleasant prospect for taxpayers who even now find it difficult to make ends meet.

HANDY MECHANIC.—At various times Mr. Charles Abel, of the firm of Everts & Abel, has repaired machinery used in the STATESMAN office, and always to our satisfaction. His last job was to repair several printer's galleys, which he made quite as good as new. We mention this fact as an acknowledgment of his skill as a workman, and for the information of others who may require the services of a careful and ingenious mechanic.

A SPECIAL TAX.—At the next meeting of the legislature it will be necessary to authorize a special tax in order to extinguish the city's outstanding indebtedness. The debt is variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; but whatever the amount, it must be paid, and the only way to pay it is for taxpayers to go down into their pockets. Much of this debt originated in extravagance, and a good part of it rescales; but good, bad or indifferent, it is now too late to remedy, and all that remains is for the people to foot the bill.

THE RESULT of the Presidential election is undecided, and the excitement continues to grow. But this excitement is nowhere along side the excitement over the great bargains Dusenbery Bros. are now offering their customers. They have clothing sufficient to give every man in the country a brand new suit. In the line of dry goods, fancy goods, groceries, notions, etc., their supply is unlimited. Dusenbery Bros. are prepared to meet all imaginable wants, and they can be depended on to sell their goods at the lowest rates.

WOOD.—We notice that the wood dealers are keeping the market well supplied. The rates charged are about as follows: Pine or cottonwood, \$5 a load; hardwood, \$6. A "load" is about three-quarters of a cord, more or less. At these figures it pays the men poorly who go out into the mountains and after cutting the wood team it into town. It requires one man, a wagon and two horses all day to make a trip, and for this service \$5 is a poor compensation. Let the reader remember this when he thinks \$5 or \$6 a high price for a load of wood.

SHRINKAGE.—At the end of the year the U. S. N. Company will decrease their capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000. The company was organized at an early day, and many of their improvements were made at a time when mechanics and laborers commanded high wages. The railroads at the Dulles and Cuscesades cost over \$1,000,000 alone, and these roads are only a small part of the company's property. It is fashionable to grumble about the River monopoly, but we do not think there is a public improvement on the coast that pays as small a percentage on the money invested.

BALL SEASON.—This is the season for balls, but it does not necessarily follow that young ladies to be in the fashion must attend every dance that comes off. At long intervals, and on select occasions, we deem it well enough for young ladies to take part in the dance, but the habit should never become habitual. Indeed, so far as our own observation has gone, the ladies who are constantly attending balls command much less respect than those who live more secluded lives. We throw out this hint for the benefit of those who are likely to be caught by the glare of the ball-room. No sensible young man will seek for a wife in the ball-room, and the young men who are remarkable for activity in his heels is generally destitute of brains.

THE LEGISLATURE of Idaho is now busily engaged in grinding out laws. We will wager a big red apple that the majority of the members are entirely ignorant of the provisions of the laws they enact. This is true not only of the Idaho legislature, but of other legislatures. The members get together, and impressed with the idea that they must do something to earn their per diem and mileage, they go to work and pass a batch of laws, some of them good and many of them bad. This frequent meeting of law making bodies is one of the curses of the country, and the next step toward reform will be to abolish these frequent meetings, and have the sessions not less than ten years apart. With meetings of the legislature at wide intervals, there would be greater care in framing laws, and able men would be induced to serve the people in the capacity of members. We get our ideas of government from England, and because Parliament—a body that makes laws for the whole kingdom—is in almost constant session, it has been deemed necessary to have our little one-horse legislatures meet at short intervals. The whole thing is a humbug, and the sooner it is exploded the better it will be for the worst tax-ridden people in the world.

ROW IN A SCHOOL.—A colored boy named Raben Ellis, who was lately discharged from the county jail, is now a pupil attending district school No. 24. This is the boy who forced an entrance into Dick Bogle's barber shop, and robbed the same of some forty dollars. He was tried on this charge before the District Court, and being convicted Judge Wingard sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail. Very many parents object to a convict associating with their children, and it is presumed that in obedience to the public demand the directors will order his dismissal from the school.

Since the above was in type, the directors ordered the boy, Raben Ellis, to be dismissed from the school. Respectable parents had signified their intention to take their children from the school, and hence the directors were compelled to take action.

GRAND CONCERT.—The military band at the Garrison hotel, during Christmas week, give another concert at Central Hall, in this city, on which occasion they will produce selections from the operas of Mozart, Beethoven, Balf, Rossini, Bellini, and other celebrated composers. This will be the second of a series of concerts they propose favoring our citizens with this winter, provided they receive proper encouragement. This is one of the finest military bands in this country, and should be encouraged, as they offer a rare musical treat to our citizens, not often to be enjoyed outside of large cities. The price of admission has been put down to 50 cents; reserved seats \$1; children 25 cents. Don't fail to hear them.

RUN AWAY.—The case of John Hancock vs. Pauline Smith, his former wife, was to have been heard before Judge Wingard, Tuesday morning, but when the case was called, the fair defendant failed to put in an appearance. The night previous, in company with her new affiant, a discharged soldier, named Smith, she fled for parts unknown, taking with her the child for whose possession the suit was brought. Mrs. Smith, ex-Hancock, is a pretty woman, and as such has been petted and spoiled, until in the end she finds herself without home or children, and with a reputation badly besmirched. Her fate should be a warning to other women who are possibly entering upon the same road.

SENATOR MITCHELL has introduced in the U. S. Senate a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the ways and wherefores for the exclusion of Dr. Watts from the Oregon electoral college. This is a matter the Senator might just as well let alone. Dr. Watts' ineligibility cannot be denied, and any fussing over the matter is time wasted. Hereof Senator Mitchell managed to keep out of partisan squabbles, and in that way made many friends. Let him continue in this course to the end.

A CENTRAL SCHOOL.—The citizens of school district No. 1, have voted in favor of uniting with the lower district and building a "central school." Years ago the writer favored a measure of this kind rather than divide the city into two districts. His advice at the time was disregarded, and singularly enough by the very men who are now clamoring for a reunion. Some people can only learn from experience, but possibly knowledge thus gained is better than none.

THE EXPRESS BUILDING.—A law has been discovered in the title to the old express building, and for this reason the city declines its purchase. The building was formerly owned by Tracy, the expressman, and when sold his wife's signature was omitted. Tracy is dead, but his widow is living, and can come in at any time and assert her right to the property.

VOTED DOWN.—The tax-payers of school district No. 1, met at the school house, Saturday night last, and after hearing what the district directors had to say, voted down the proposition to levy a special tax. The oldest, as also the richest school district in the county, it is somewhat singular that it is always in debt, and like Oliver, is continually crying for "More!"

CENTRAL SCHOOL.—Certain parties are agitating the erection of a central school, with all the latest improvements. The building they contemplate alone is estimated to cost \$15,000. Other expenses in proportion. Considering that the city is already up to the ears in debt, it is doubtful whether a proposition of this character will meet with public favor.

ICE ON THE SIDEWALKS.—At this season of the year when the sidewalks are slippery, Christian people will do well to sprinkle the same with ashes or salt, and in that way avoid painful accidents. The writer had a severe fall one morning this week, and hence "knows how it is himself."

MAURICE FITZGERALD, of the popular hardware firm, leaves by to-morrow's cars for San Francisco, where he will most likely spend the winter. Mr. Fitzgerald's health has suffered from too close application to business. We wish our friend an early restoration to health and speedy return.

LEG BROKEN.—On last Wednesday afternoon a painful accident occurred near the ranch of Mr. Roser, near Barco Creek. Joe Rogers, commonly known as "Portuguese Joe," was coming down the mountain side with his team, his wagon heavily loaded with rails. The road was slippery and the wagon swung around and upset catching the man's leg under the rack. For some distance above the ankle the leg was literally crushed, the bones being laid bare and driven through the skin two inches. Dr. Bingham was called and set the leg, and on Thursday the man was brought to town and received the every care and attention. The man is unmarried and without a home, and it is exceedingly fortunate that a place has at last been provided where such cases can be received and properly cared for.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.—We learn that there is a petition in circulation asking the county school superintendent to set off a new school district from the districts No. 1 and 24, on the grounds that the schoolhouses in these districts are insufficient to accommodate the scholars in attendance, and that it is impossible for the limited force of teachers to do justice to all the scholars. The boundaries of the new school district are asked to be located as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Second and Alder streets in the city of Walla Walla, running along the provision line of said Second street to the section line of John Stinson's ranch, thence east on said section line to the east corner of said ranch, thence north to the section corner near P. I. Hawley's residence, and thence west to the place of beginning.

MASONIC.—At a regular convocation of Walla Walla Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, held at their Hall, Tuesday, December 14th, the following communications were duly elected officers, to serve for the ensuing year: N. T. Gaton, H. P.; W. P. Adams, King; J. McAuliff, Scribe; E. S. Crockett, C. H.; E. B. Whitman, T. S.; J. Shafterberger, Royal Arch Captain; Thomas Tierney, M. 3 V.; O. P. Lucy, M. 2 V.; Joe Bauer, M. 1 V.; F. Stone, Treasurer; R. Guichard, Secretary; D. M. C. Ross, Guard.

A SEWING MACHINE is the most useful present a gentleman can offer a lady, and is always acceptable. Mr. C. Schumacher has now in store a large lot of the "Domestic Sewing Machines," all silver mounted, and just the article to present to a wife, mother, or daughter. The "Domestic" stands at the head of the list, and for the ordinary work of the household is a great favorite.

THE MESSAGE.—In accordance with custom we publish on our first page the President's message. Forbearing any comments of our own, we simply remark that Eastern papers of the radical persuasion, pronounce it the weakest state paper that ever emanated from any President. Gen. Grant will take the foot of the class.

A STATE ON PAPER.—At the late territorial election the entire vote cast foot up 9904. On this slender basis it is proposed to call a constitutional convention and after the necessary preliminaries are gone through ask admission as a State. A State with less than ten thousand voters would be worse than a rotten borough.

LAW MAKERS.—The next territorial legislature will stand as follows: Council, 5 republicans, 4 democrats; house, 16 republicans and 14 democrats. This is not as large a majority for the republicans as we expected when the returns first began to come in.

STICKS.—H. G. Struve has not yet deserted his post as territorial secretary. Struve was a valiant warrior, but the position of high private in a cavalry company was not to his taste. And then the "pork and beans." No wonder the brave recruit deserted.

MRS. WINANS' FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Winans, wife of W. P. Winans, will take place at her late residence, on First street, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 2 o'clock, p. m. The remains are expected on the train this afternoon or evening.

DR. CLOWE is at Lewiston, where he is engaged in the business of improving impaired masticators. Dr. Clowe is an accomplished dentist, and those who patronize him have the assurance that their ailments will be treated skillfully.

JOE FOSTER will be a member of the next legislature from King county. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, old Joe is peculiar." New members will do well to keep an eye on him, as he will bear a vast deal of watching.

A. B. ROBERTS, formerly of Walla Walla, but latterly of Boise City, has been complimented by the present of a child. If anybody can beat Roberts' discipline, we say try him out. His capacity in that line is something marvelous.

LOST.—An immigrant family in crossing the Blue Mountains lost a hand-box containing a number of articles of wearing apparel. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to the STATESMAN office.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.—If you want a handsomely iced cake for Christmas, give O. Brechtel your order and he will fill it to your satisfaction.

THE BALL at the St. Louis Hotel, Monday night, is spoken of as a very pleasant affair. The company was select and the supper excellent.

OSCAR WHITE, the newly elected auditor of Columbia county, formerly lived at the Dulles, where we knew him as an exemplary youth.

BEN HAYWARD has been appointed guardian of the Cantrell children and in that capacity will take charge of the estate.

The clerk of school district No. 24 has completed the enumeration of the persons residing in his district, and they number 488. A large district we should judge.

THEATRE BURNED.—The Brooklyn Theatre, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned on the night of the 23d inst. It caught fire during a performance. Over one hundred lives are supposed to have been lost in trying to get out of the building.

FAREWELL, IOWAN.—One by one the radical orators are falling out of the Senate, and after the 4th of March General John A. Logan will have to walk the plank.

RADICAL PAPERS affect to regard Governor Grover's action in ruling out Dr. Watts as a nullity, and yet the fussing and fuming over his exclusion shows that they are badly hurt. His rejection forces them to go back of the returns, and when this is done the door is open to an exposure of the South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida outrages. Here is where the shoe pinches. As long as the returns were in favor of Hayes, they were not to be questioned. Now the boot is on the other leg, and hence this squinting.

Mean Temperature. WALLA WALLA, Dec. 14, 1876. REMOVED STATESMAN.—Below I give an abstract of the weather record showing the mean temperature for five years, ending September 30th, 1876.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, W. T., December 16, 1876: Ayres, W. H.; Andrews, Thomas; Ashwood, Geo.; Parker, C.; Brewster, Wm.; Boatman, Jof.; Carver, Chas.; Kahler, John D.; McClain, W. G.; McLaughlin, H. E.; Mason, Robert; Minor, W. P. Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised." C. T. SMITH, P. M.

MARRIED. GIBLES.—Read—Dec. 1, by Rev. D. E. Towner, Samuel Gibles and Sarah Beard, all of this county. SERRYS.—Dress—Dec. 4, by O. P. Lucy, J. F. Wm. H. Saitton and Ida Allie Dunn, both of Columbia county.

DIED. NEWLAND.—On the 9th inst. John Newland, aged 45 years. Deceased was a native of Missouri, but came to this coast at an early day, and had lived in this valley about 12 years. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his death.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISRAEL, Station D, Bible House, New York. 24-6m

THE NEW BRICK! AND A NEW STOCK!

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

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

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

Which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices!

Walla Walla Bakery AND PROVISION STORE.

Reduction in Prices! O. BRECHTEL, MANUFACTURER OF Bread, Pilot Bread, Cakes, AND CRACKERS OF ALL KINDS.

Dealer in Family Groceries. CONFECTIONERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Having machinery for manufacturing Crackers, I can fill orders at short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Valuable Farm for Sale. A VALUABLE FARM, situated about two miles below town, and embracing in all 620 ACRES OF LAND.

Two Orchards on the claim, and it is admirably adapted to dividing up into two or more farms. One lot of 120 acres, with Orchard and Deciduous, will be sold separate, or the whole will be sold together.

REWARD! SHAYED FROM WALLA WALLA last June, ONE BROWN HORSE, four years old, branded "S" on the left jaw, and "17" on the right hip. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of the above described Horse in Walla Walla. W. M. NEAL, 1-1m

Charles Francis Adams says that the "counting" of Hayes would be the most disastrous political error ever committed in this country.

THE HOLIDAYS!

Are approaching and SCHWABACHER BROTHERS Are on hand with the finest display of

Holiday Presents!

Consisting of a splendid variety of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, FELT SKIRTS,

And a thousand other Fancy Articles. Also, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS!

The finest and best selected stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, &c., Now offered at great bargains!

An immense stock of GROCERIES!

Bought before the recent advance and now offered at Surprisingly Low Figures!

Call at SCHWABACHER BROS.

Prices Taken a Tumble!

DUSENBERY BROS.' STORE!

We Need Room and will Sell \$80,000 Worth of Goods!

OF OUR Mammoth Stock

GREATER BARGAINS!

Than ever before offered in Walla Walla! Now is the time to buy your

Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Furs, Boots, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shawls, Groceries, Etc., Etc.,

DUSENBERY BROS.' Cheaper than at any Other Store.

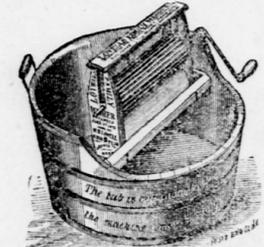
GENERAL SHERMAN'S annual report on the condition of the army and its services during the past year discloses the fact that there are at present twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-one men in the service; that they have been keeping up the season's fortifications, acting as federal policemen in the South, looking out for hostile Mexicans in Texas, hunting the hostile Sioux in the Northwest, garrisoning forts here and there and spreading themselves out generally so as to appear as much like a half a million of soldiers as possible. This is always a difficult task but by keeping the boys on the move the General has come quite near to that high figure. He pays a highly deserved compliment to the West Point Academy. The only thing at all calculated to startle the country is his statement that there are no hostile Indians in the Military Department of the Atlantic. This has been our own view, but it may be news to somebody.

NOT ASHAMED OF WORK - Two of the most agreeable girls we ever met, kept a grocery store - yes, and kept it well, though they had been rich man's daughters. When their father lost his wealth, and became a confirmed invalid, they sat down and wrote their hands? Did they stop mourning all their days, begging men to give them a little sewing, a little teaching, a little copying? No, they didn't. They began, in a small way, to keep a dry goods and grocery store. They gave fair measure and right change. They kept what people wanted; and if any thing was called for which they had not, they purchased it from the list of their purchases. They had the cleanest, the most go-every-for miles around, hired a clerk, bought a horse, built a house, and are at this moment independent property holders, as well as patient and agreeable women. It has paid them to step out of the beaten track, and find a new road to fortune.

A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by his honor: "You say you saw the man shot at and killed?" "Yes, sir," "You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on the body, between the diaphragm and the diaphragm?" "Witness - no, sir, I didn't say so much thing. I said he was shot between the hip and the wood-house."

PATENTS - Among the most recently issued patents is one to John B. Furles, of Olympia, W. T., for the invention of a stump puller. In the same list of patents is one for Oregon, to William Lundberg and Daniel F. Leahy, of Portland, for an electric signaling apparatus and key.

LOVELL'S FAMILY WASHER.



ROGERS & KENISON, Agents for Eastern Washington and Oregon, have now on hand a full supply of the Lovell Washing Machines.

These machines are admirably adapted to the purpose designed, and preferable to the more cumbersome washing machines.

It is probably the simplest contrivance in the way of a washer that ever came in the way of soiled linen, and the family washing machine. It is so simple in its construction, and so easy to use, that it is half the time required by the old-fashioned method, and a great saving of labor to the washer and her daughters. Every man in the valley who has the least regard for the comfort and convenience of his home will purchase one of these machines, and get rid of the tedious work of washing. His wife and daughters will be investing in these washers. We are now prepared to fill orders for these machines at the rate of \$8 each.

ROGERS & KENISON, Agents.

General Merchandise.

IRON AND STEEL, BUILDING & SADDLERY MATERIAL, HICKORYS & CANNON'S TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, PLOWNS, ETC.

North-Western Stage Co.

Reduction in Fare to the East.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Fare. Includes Walla Walla to Weston Oregon, Portland, Oregon, etc.

Attention, Builders!

PARISON WANTED - A competent Builder, one who can make Doors, Sash, Plan Buildings, etc. on short notice.

First Premium Sash & Door Factory.

MECHANICS & BUILDERS!

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Sash, Door, & Blind Factory.

NOTICE

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

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Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE FIRST DOOR FROM KIMBALL'S

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE - Next door to Dr. Day's

Physician & Surgeon

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fireproof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical, and Ornamental.

One-third the Cost of Reshingling.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK.

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

CHOCOLATE COLOR.

TIN ROOFS

BRICK WALLS

FOUR & HEALEY,

Boots and Shoes.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

A Boarding & Day School

FOR GIRLS.

THE ONLY PROTESTANT SCHOOL EAST OF

THE CASCADES.

THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN THE FIRST

MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1876.

F. W. ABERNETHY,

WALLA WALLA BREWERY.

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JOHN E. BINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

S. G. GOING,

Veterinary Surgeon,

GRADUATE OF THE LONDON VETERINARY

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E. S. KELLOGG, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE FIRST DOOR FROM KIMBALL'S,

Corner Third and Third Streets, Residence 2110

Office Hours, 11 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M.; 6 to 8

in the evening.

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HOLMES' DRUG STORE

Is the place to buy your

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

OILS, &c.

Great pains taken to please and give satisfaction to

Good Warranted Pure!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

One door below Schwalder Bros.

H. E. HOLMES,

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PROPRIETORS OF THE

PIONEER MARKET,

Main Street, Walla Walla,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

Best Stock of

MUTTON,

VEAL,

BAKON,

SAUSAGES,

Being practical stock men, largely engaged in the

business, we have very superior facilities for carrying

on a Meat Market and supplying customers with the

best in the country.

Give us your order - if you wish to be suited, as

we are determined to spare no pains to satisfy the

public.

Stine House,

(BRICK BUILDING, LEAD FINISH.)

MAIN STREET, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL,

Newly Furnished Throughout,

is now open for the reception of Guests.

THE FINEST ROOMS

AND

BEST TABLE!

at this side of San Francisco,

AT MODERATE CHARGES!

General Station Office.

THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

THOMAS QUINN,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

HAS REMOVED TO THE BRICK BUILDING,

corner of Main and Third streets, where

he will at all times have on hand a very full

stock of

Team and Buggy Harness,

Saddles, Whips,

Spurs, Halters,

Collars,

Curry Combs,

Brushes, &c.,

And everything usually kept in a first class Harness

Shop.

REPAIRING promptly attended to.

JOHN B. LEWIS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STATIONERY,

BOOKS,

POCKET CUTLERY,

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Sole Agent for the (Portland) OREGONIAN.

Postoffice Building,

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547.

GEORGE SAVAGE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Established in Walla Walla, 1862.

ALL WORK ON

his line of business, and from his long ex-

perience - over 20 years in Watch Work, is

second to none in giving satisfaction. All orders

will be promptly attended to.

FINE WATCHES.

Special care given to Fine Watches. Jewelry

is the time to pay up arrears and renew subscriptions.

to all rings and cliques, it will ever be found the advocate of economy and reform.

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The Statesman is the oldest as it is the best

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Thoroughly democratic and resolutely opposed

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