



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

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.—From the report of an English parliamentary committee, which during the current year has made an exhaustive examination of the subject, it appears that within the past fifteen years the annual production of silver has increased from forty five million of dollars to seventy millions. Adding to this production the sum which have been thrown up on the market by the action of Germany, Austria, Italy, and the Scandinavian States, the aggregate for the period of forty years between 1827 and 1875 inclusive is three hundred and seventy three millions. The principal consumers are Russia, England, India, China, Japan, and the East generally. Among them these have taken three hundred and sixty eight millions, of which amount India is estimated to have absorbed only forty-five millions, about one half the amount taken in the previous four years. The position of France is exceptional. Since the recent war her imports of silver have exceeded her exports to no smaller an amount than one hundred and sixty eight millions of dollars. It is by no means true, as many writers seem to suppose, that the demoralization of silver by any country releases for exportation the whole amount of the silver coinage of that country; a large portion of it remains in use as token coins; and the committee whose figures we have been quoting believes the token coinage of Germany will absorb a much larger quantity of the world's production than is commonly supposed. The report also points out the fact that although the Scandinavian States have abolished silver as a legal tender, very little of it has so far found its way into other countries, or is likely to do so.

THE SENATE ON THE JOINT RULES.—The Senate, by a vote of fifty to four, has declared the joint rules not in force, but we do not see precisely what cause for congratulation there is in this action, nor how it can be said to simplify the business of the electoral count. The truth is that the position of the Senate on the joint rules has never been even a probability that that position would be changed, much less reversed. The difficulty, however, remains just what it was before. The Senate maintains that the twenty-second joint rule has been abrogated, and the House insists that it is still in force. The House is more likely than it was before to accept the ruling of the Senate, and therefore when the count of the votes is commenced it is to be expected that a collision will occur upon this point, unless indeed the two houses should meantime agree to submit the question to the Supreme Court, and abide by its decision. This of course would be an extraordinary recourse, for the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the house of Congress, and the appeal could only be taken informally. Failing such a compromise there is no way by which the point at issue can be decided, and as everything connected with the Presidential succession practically depends upon the settlement of this question, it is difficult to perceive how a deadlock can be prevented, and when that deadlock comes we need not say that all history teaches that it is never the popular branch of the law making power that gives way.

PRECEDENTS SOMETIMES GOVERN.—There is much said as to how the electoral vote is to be counted, some persons being silly enough to suppose that the President of the Senate has the whole matter in his hands and the two Houses will be silent spectators. The following precedents are good authority at this time. Vice President Dallas, in 1849, said to the joint assembly: "I now open and present to the tellers chosen by the two Houses, the certificates that the votes thereon recorded may be counted."

THE TELLERS.—The President of the Senate, by a vote of fifty to four, has declared the joint rules not in force, but we do not see precisely what cause for congratulation there is in this action, nor how it can be said to simplify the business of the electoral count. The truth is that the position of the Senate on the joint rules has never been even a probability that that position would be changed, much less reversed. The difficulty, however, remains just what it was before. The Senate maintains that the twenty-second joint rule has been abrogated, and the House insists that it is still in force. The House is more likely than it was before to accept the ruling of the Senate, and therefore when the count of the votes is commenced it is to be expected that a collision will occur upon this point, unless indeed the two houses should meantime agree to submit the question to the Supreme Court, and abide by its decision. This of course would be an extraordinary recourse, for the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the house of Congress, and the appeal could only be taken informally. Failing such a compromise there is no way by which the point at issue can be decided, and as everything connected with the Presidential succession practically depends upon the settlement of this question, it is difficult to perceive how a deadlock can be prevented, and when that deadlock comes we need not say that all history teaches that it is never the popular branch of the law making power that gives way.

WAR INEVITABLE.—A Berlin dispatch, dated December 16th, says that news from the conference in high political quarters maintains that a Russo-Turkish war is inevitable. Russia has not completed her preparations and will endeavor to protract the conference until the southern army is concentrated. Advice from St. Petersburg says Russia is unalterably determined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already too long indulged for European peace, but will not enter the field until she feels able to make an irresistible assault.

THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DISTURBANCE in the White House. The cook hit the steward over the head with a rolling pin, and now the cabinet are considering whether the President would be justified in calling out the troops. It is said that Sherman and Ruler are in great suspense.

A Southern paper says: Very soon the lawless lover will attempt to obtain a kiss by threatening to bulldoze his sweetheart, and the parental returning board will proceed to count him out. A gunboat and a platoon of soldiers will be required in every household to preserve the peace.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—At Holmes' drug store will be found very many articles suitable for Christmas presents. His stock of perfumery, brushes, Bohemian glassware, and articles for the toilet and dressing table is very fine. Give him a call before completing your holiday purchases.

CHRISTMAS MEATS.—Our friend Kirkman, of the "Pioneer Market," will have an unusually fine display of meats all through the holidays. Those who desire extra cuts for Christmas dinner will find just what they want at the Pioneer Market.

THE CORVALLIS DEMOCRAT has suspended publication. It was always a weak concern and will scarcely be missed from the current of newspaper literature.

SENEY COLT. Read the notice in another column offering a reward of ten dollars for the return of a stray colt.

GRANT has purchased a house in Washington, to take advantage of anything that may turn up.

A GRAND HIGH MASS at the Catholic Church, Sunday night, at 12 o'clock.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Action by the Senate on Monday, to regulate the counting of the electoral vote, is a subject of great interest in Washington circles, and speculation is rife as to the attitude which opposing parties will assume in the debate, which commences to-day evening. Neither party is likely to accept it without important amendments, for although it provides that no election returns shall be received by either house until both houses, it also in substance provides that when there are two returns from the same State, neither shall be counted, unless by unanimous vote of both houses. Various amendments will be proposed to provide for recurring discrepancies in such cases. One, for Senator Fremont, provides that the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall have power to decide, thus practically making the chief justice supreme in case of a tie. Another proposition is to submit conflicting certificates to the arbitration of the supreme court. Many persons have thought that although neither of these methods has much support at present, one of them will finally be adopted. When Morton's bill was introduced last session no representative spoke in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. On the contrary, Edmunds, Morton, Freighting, and Rand had, in 1874, and 1875, they will now unanimously assume opposite positions. Republicans will, however, be united on the proposition that no proper certificate shall be received by either house until the Secretary of State's certificate of the electoral vote has been received. The bill to fill the vacancy, and is sufficient legal warrant for counting three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS have thus far made no direct denial of Governor Grover's action; only three have publicly spoken on the subject. Bayard argued merely that Grover's register and high public office should create the presumption that he acted conscientiously and right. Willard maintained that only two votes were received from Oregon. A Bostonian contented himself with quoting English precedents and an Indiana division in support of Grover's action. Many remaining lawyers dissuade his opinion on which Grover acted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Herald's Tallahassee special says: The Congressional committee stumbled on a rich vein of fraud to-day. In Leon county at present No. 13, it will be remembered, 72 republican tickets were found in the box. It was charged that these tickets, called "Little Jokes," had been placed upon, surreptitiously, in the folds of large tickets, which were taken by concealing them in a block of 72 names was interpolated in the registry list of precincts. These 72 names came so suddenly upon the attention of the committee that Mr. Fleming, who had lived in the precinct all his life, was introduced and testified he knew every voter in the precinct, and that he did not know a single man in that number. Besides this palpable fraud, examination of the general poll list showed 17 republican tickets of these kinds: they declined to adjourn for supper, and are now in session at 10 o'clock. One of them said to your correspondent that it was a new kind of ticket, and that he did not know a single man in that number. Besides this palpable fraud, examination of the general poll list showed 17 republican tickets of these kinds: they declined to adjourn for supper, and are now in session at 10 o'clock. One of them said to your correspondent that it was a new kind of ticket, and that he did not know a single man in that number. Besides this palpable fraud, examination of the general poll list showed 17 republican tickets of these kinds: they declined to adjourn for supper, and are now in session at 10 o'clock. One of them said to your correspondent that it was a new kind of ticket, and that he did not know a single man in that number.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—It was discovered this evening that the returning board had filed in its report only the total votes cast in the whole State with the names of the electors, and not the names of the electors for the clerks to obtain the record of votes cast in any single ward. The committee intend demanding the vote for electors.

THE HERALD'S WASHINGTON SPECIAL thinks that Tilden is elected and must be inaugurated.

SHALL THE TELEGRAMS BE PRODUCED.—The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., who was subpoenaed to produce the telegrams sent to Governor King, by Packard, Dibble, Warmouth, Carter and Gen. Auger from and after the 15th of August, was called before the committee to answer questions and stated that he had not brought the messages; that he had been instructed by General Superintendent Van Horn not to produce the telegrams, but to destroy them.

EXPLOSION OF GIANT POWDER.—A special dispatch over the O. & N. Co's line, dated Collo, Dec. 16, gives the following account of a premature explosion of giant powder, which was used in the construction of a tunnel. The explosion was just received here of a terrible accident which occurred at Oyster Rapids, where a tunnel was being driven through the side of a mountain. The explosion was just received here of a terrible accident which occurred at Oyster Rapids, where a tunnel was being driven through the side of a mountain.

POSTMASTER INTELLIGIBLE.—In February, 1877, the question of the eligibility of postmasters to act as electors, came up in Congress, and was thoroughly investigated by a committee. Elias Grundy of Tennessee, one of the ablest statesmen of that day, wrote the report of the committee, from which we extract the following:

THE COMMITTEE are of the opinion that the second section of the second article of the constitution, which declares that "no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit, or any civil or military office, shall be appointed an elector," is intended to exclude from the office of elector any person who holds an office of trust or profit, or any civil or military office, and that the qualification relates to the time of the appointment, and not to the time of the election.

SENATE COMMITTEE.—The principal changes in the membership of the Senate committee are those caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, of Maine, and the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, becomes the chairman of the committee on appropriations, and Secretary Morrill, and Mr. Blaine is made a member of this committee and also of the committee on naval affairs, of which Secretary Morrill is likewise a member.

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.—The N. Y. Herald says of the men who compose the Louisiana returning board, that they are "a set of scoundrels, and that they are determined to give the republicans a dishonest men, capable of altering the electoral returns." They have been named in a special message by President Grant, and are to be appointed by the returning board.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The chief justice of the United States, Mr. Waite, is expected to resign his office in the near future. It is believed that he will be succeeded by Mr. Matthews, of New York.

RECORDING CLERK.—The recording clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. [Name], has been appointed to the position of [Title].

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Illegal Employment of Troops in the Southern States.

WE do not assent President Grant of a deliberate intention to violate the law. He appears to have no exact knowledge of what the law in cases where the federal executive is called upon to suppress domestic violence in a State. The constitution requires that "he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed." That President Grant has wilfully disobeyed this injunction is a reflection on his character which we should hesitate to make. But the law is, nevertheless, the law. His ignorance or misconception cannot change it. Without impairing his intentions we think it necessary to show him and his advisers how entirely he has deviated from the rules which the law prescribes for his guidance when he is asked to protect a State against domestic violence. We cited yesterday some imperative provisions of the statutes which he has disregarded. We wish now to recall a conspicuous instance of an authoritative official interpretation of the same statutes by a former administration. The Dorris rebellion in Rhode Island was the first and, until since the civil war, the only instance in our history of an application to the President by a State government for protection against domestic violence. At the time Daniel Webster held the chief place in the cabinet, Mr. Webster's employment as a constitutional lawyer, his residence in an adjoining State, his personal acquaintance with the Rhode Island officials and his deep interest in the question, led President Tyler to seek his advice on all the points of law, and all the points of prudence and discretion which arose on that exciting occasion. The letters and documents signed by the President in connection with that affair were valuable now as showing the view of executive duty formed after "deliberate examination" by the great statesman and lawyer, whose chief title to pre-eminence was "the expounder of the constitution."

GOVERNOR KING of Rhode Island became alarmed at the formidable dimensions of the Dorris movement, and applied to the President for aid. Instead of granting the request and sending soldiers at once, as President Grant has done in recent cases, President Tyler sent a letter (dated by Mr. Webster) to Gov. King, stating the law on that subject and showing that the President had no authority to interpose in such a case of difficulty. The letter began by saying that the United States statutes bearing on the subject, and proceeded as follows:—"By a careful consideration of the above recited acts of Congress your Excellency will not fail to see that no power is vested in the executive of the United States to anticipate insurrectionary movements against the government of Rhode Island, so as to sanction the interposition of the military authority, but there must be an actual insurrection, manifested by lawless assemblages of people or otherwise, to which a proclamation may be addressed, and which may be required to betake themselves to their respective abodes, and might lead to a usurped power, dangerous alike to the stability of the people."

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Territorial Election.

H. G. Struve, secretary of the territory, has canvassed the vote cast at the late general election in this territory, and declared the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Orange Jacobs, J. P. Judson, Jacobs' majority, For Constitutional Convention, Against Constitutional Convention, Majority for Convention, Prosecuting Attorney, First Judicial District, T. J. Anders, N. T. Caton, Anders' majority, Second Judicial District, H. N. Bloomfield, C. Lancaster, Bloomfield's majority, Third Judicial District, W. N. White, W. N. Inman, White's majority.

THE following is a list of members of the next legislative assembly of Washington territory, compiled from the official returns in the secretary's office:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Party. Includes Walla Walla, Dan Stewart; Columbia, Whitman and Stevens, Edith Pang; Clark, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima, M. R. Hathaway; Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum, C. A. Rod; Thurston and Lewis, T. M. Teed; Pierce, Mason and Chehalis, Jacob Hoover; King, C. H. Hanford; Kitsap



