

THE Senatorial struggle at Salem in ended—at least for the present. The labor has been severe, but the mountain has not brought forth even a mouse. It came pretty near it: Hirsch got thirty-seven votes. Governor Moody is in a dilemma: the executive is in doubt. On the 16th of February a concurrent resolution was adopted placing the time of the adjournment of the Legislature at 12 o'clock midnight of February 20th. At the eleventh hour, no Senator having been elected, the Republican majority in both Houses attempted to rescind the resolution. They think that they succeeded. The Democrats think otherwise. Governor Moody thinks the Legislature has not yet adjourned. Appearances are against this idea. The fate of several bills are at stake. Having passed both Houses they may die on the Governor's hands, who has ten days after adjournment to sign or veto them. But if the Legislature has not adjourned, when will it do so, and how? The LEADER does not know. Then, again, if the Legislature has actually adjourned, and it looks as if it had really done that wise act, may Governor Moody appoint a Senator to succeed Slater? Now the LEADER is in doubt. Partisan Republican newspapers and lawyers agree that the Governor may. Partisan Democratic newspapers and lawyers agree that he may not. There might as well be no law bearing on the subject, but there is: and if it was not explained by lawyers a conclusion might be arrived at. As it is, party will probably decide the point. Party is sometimes stronger than law among mere politicians. The Governor is Republican. If he should appoint, the United States Senate would decide upon the legality of the act. The United States Senate is also Republican. It would probably sustain his action. It may therefore be assumed that the Governor has the legal right to appoint Senator Slater's successor as soon as Slater's term expires. The Republicans seem to have the best of it all round. We move to reconsider.

THE GERMAN Reichstag, or parliament, has passed a bill raising the duty on wheat and rye. The duty on these articles is now so high as to amount almost to prohibition of importation. This last move of Bismarck is intended to protect the landlords and farmers of Germany. Protectionist papers in this country seem to regard it as a kind of an outrage. Of course it will raise the price of breadstuffs in Germany. But protection in the United States raises the price of a great many of the necessities of life in this country. The principle is the same in both cases. The German protection is not perhaps as mischievous as the American protection, as the former benefits a greater number of persons. The Germans have now practically excluded our breadstuffs, pork and lard. Here is one of our customers out off. It has been fashionable among the continental countries of Europe to imitate the policy of Bismarck. Perhaps some of them will do so in this particular. It is nothing but reasonable to suppose that the protection policy pursued by our government will meet with measures of retaliation. Our one-sided system of trading cannot last always. If we would sell we must buy. Perhaps it would be better to realize this before the countries who have been buying our surplus products have excluded the same by adverse legislation and learned to do without them.

WITH reference to the interesting question now before the people of Oregon, the Constitution of the United States says, "and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during a recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." At this juncture it is a case of "otherwise" in its worst form, for which there seems to be no prescribed remedy. Sec. 50, Chap. 14 of the General Laws of Oregon reads as follows: "Whenever a vacancy shall occur during a recess of the Legislature, in any office which the Legislature is authorized to fill by election, the Governor, unless it is otherwise specially provided, may appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of such office." We are not aware that the filling of such a vacancy as will occur at the end of Senator Slater's term "is otherwise specially provided" for, and therefore it would seem to be the privilege of the Governor to fill the vacancy—if it is one within the meaning of the law.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1885.

The city congealed in arctic weather is making preparations for the coming event, the 4th of March. The Democrats are preparing for a great demonstration and the Republicans are preparing to grin and bear it. Hotel and boarding house keepers are preparing to pack their guests like sardines in a box, and various military and civic organizations are preparing to entertain their brethren from abroad. President Arthur is preparing to vacate the White House to the political successor of James Buchanan and while Messrs. Blaine, Reed, Hoar, Sherman, et al may be preparing for death, they are not preparing to admit that the war which their malice and ambition has prolonged for twenty years beyond its heroic term is now a thing of the past. The Frelinghuysen's, Blaine's, Brewster's, Chandler's, with their satellites and parasites will go. The new society, I imagine, will be composed in part of the ancient régime, the old residents who have lived in seclusion during the Grant era and the Hayes usurpation. The social tone will depend much on the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, for society here takes its cue and hue, to a great extent, from those high in office. It is the general impression that the next will be a working administration, certainly has a task before it, and it would not be suggestive of work to see the houses of the Thurman's, Bayard's and Garland's of the next administration given over to mid-nights revels, as has been too much the case of late years in Washington.

An extra session of Congress is thought to be very probable, but whether there is an extra session or not there will be something going on here after the fourth of March. It is not expected that one hundred thousand office holders will be immediately turned out. But a new Cabinet with new Chiefs of Bureau, new chief clerks, and new foreign ministers will be appointed with as little delay as possible. There will be some fifty thousand Postmasters to appoint, and a general and judicious cleaning out of the idle, incompetent, superannuated, and the merely political rats and barnacles who have industriously drawn their salaries from the public treasury for many years.

Many clerks in the departments have been trying to have their papers which show that they were recommended by prominent Republicans, withdrawn from the files. Secretary McCulloch, however has denied their requests and says that he proposes to turn over the files of the Treasury Department intact. This, of course, is right, and nothing more. If a clerk has been recommended by Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, Mr. Blaine, or Senator Hoar, for no better reason than that he is a republican, and has done political work for his patron, it is of interest to the country and the coming administration to have it on record. When an examination of the appointment files has been made it will be found that a majority of the male employes have been appointed for political purposes.

The House had its usual row on Monday. Mr. White of Kentucky, a disturbing element was ruled out of order by Mr. Blackburn, the acting Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to seat him. That officer forgot his mace. Mr. White resisted, as the officer had no badge of authority. The mace was secured, and when it was no longer needed, Mr. White was leaving. For an hour there was turbulence and wrangling over this, but Mr. Blackburn triumphed. There was another disorderly scene in the House of Representatives on Tuesday over the White incident of the day before. The Republicans insisted that the personal rights of a member had been infringed by an officer without a badge of office, and that the journal did not accurately state that fact.

Efforts have been made by the Republicans to show that the River and Harbor bill this year is an all most unprecedentedly bad one, and that it is the first grab of the Solid South upon the Treasury. As a matter of fact, the most indefensible items in the bill were those known as the Eads appropriations, and these have all been erased. They were much more in the interest of Captain Eads than of the Solid South. The worst River and Harbor bill in the country's history was passed by a Republican Congress and vetoed by President Arthur.

Senator Palmer made his initial speech in the Senate last week, and it is also noted as being the first set speech in Congress in favor of the cause of woman suffrage. His speech secured at least one convert to the cause, in this wise: Palmer, Pike, of New Hampshire; Manderson, of Nebraska; and Bowen, of Colorado, sit in the four seats which form the outer row on the Republican side of the Senate. This row is elevated above the others a trifle, Palmer, Manderson and Bowen have named it Pike's Peak, in honor of the New Hampshire Senator. Like the men who sit on the "mountain," in the first French Assembly, the denizens of Pike's Peak are leagued together, and vote alike on all questions—until the day of Palmer's effort there was one exception. Pike would not vote for extension of suffrage to women. He would vote for anything else, but he could not vote for that. But after Palmer got through, Pike was foremost in the group of Senators gathered about him, and was the first to congratulate him, with the remark: "Well, Palmer, hereafter we'll vote solidly on every proposition." To which Palmer replied: "That's right. I thought I

would catch you. I was fishing for pike to-day."

According to Senator Edmunds, Mr. Cleveland "appears to be President." It was Aristotle, or some other eminent worthy of antiquity, who laid down the law that "what appears to all to be, is." Mr. Cleveland's title, therefore, seems to be good. But by his remarks, Mr. Edmunds has reminded the people that no legal way is now prescribed for settling a dispute in the court, and the attention of the country is called sharply to the defects in our electoral machinery.

The "dynamite resolutions" have happily died a quiet death in the House foreign affairs committee.

STATE NEWS.

The State is out \$2200 on account of the Burch-Laughlin contest.

One of the laws enacted by the Legislature last week raises the salaries of circuit judges from \$2000 to \$3000 per year.

Zida D. Young, one of the numerous widows of the prophet Brigham, is at the Cascades visiting her son, Lieutenant Young.

Major Jones is now engaged in the preparation of elaborate plans for the construction of boat railways around the rapids of the Columbia at The Dalles and at Celilo.

Passengers from The Dalles say that Bridal Veil and Multnomah falls present a beautiful appearance. They carry immense volumes of water and are seen at their best at this season of the year.

During 1884 it cost Portland \$54,000 more to run its city government than all the rest of the State. Multnomah county taxes were \$408,000 for the year, being \$91.70 for each city voter.

A disease resembling distemper has appeared among horses near Philomath, Benton county, which has in many cases proved fatal. William Wyatt has been the greatest sufferer, losing twelve head.

Judge Matthew P. Deady has been reappointed regent of the State University for the term of twelve years. He has held that office already for ten years, and been president of the board during that time.

Ten families, now residing in the town of Hawarden, Iowa, have concluded to move to Oregon, from representations made to them by one of their number who was here recently, and will start in a few days.

N. Johansen, of Upper Astoria, was one of a picked bodyguard of thirty-five men who accompanied General Gordon in his operations against the Tai pings in China in 1863. Mr. Johansen says that he was the bravest and coolest man he ever saw.

A bill to give the Columbia bridge company the right to build a bridge across the Willamette river between Portland and East Portland has passed the Legislature. The structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, and will have a 100 foot draw.

GENERAL NEWS.

Seventeen new National banks were organized in this country during January.

A roasted duck was the weapon with which a Hoboken, N. J., woman recently assaulted her servant.

The cost of the Boston postoffice and sub-treasury building and land up to January 1st was \$3,510,101.18.

A bill providing for a tax on all incomes of over \$600 has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature.

A bear charged on a funeral procession near Ashland, Penn., recently, and made the pall-bearers drop the corpse and run.

The arrival of immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, last month, fell off over 34 per cent as compared with January, 1884.

A public indignation meeting was held in Boston a few nights ago to protest against the exclusion of colored people from skating rinks.

The question of the restoration of the whipping post at the Pennsylvania State Prison for the restriction of wife-beaters.

Legislation against the sale or gift of cigarettes to boys under ten years of age, has already got through one branch of the North Carolina Legislature.

A bill prohibiting base ball playing on Sunday, and making it punishable by a heavy fine, was passed a few days ago by the Arkansas Senate.

Connecticut has not now quite 5,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, but the relief fund of the State Department of the order gained \$11,724 last year.

There is a movement to remove the principal of the public school at Hailey, I. T., because, among other things, he pronounces Indian "Injun," and plays billiards.

Albert A. Hill, formerly connected with a California paper, is missing from his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., since February 3d, when he mysteriously disappeared. He is fifty years.

New Orleans thieves have stolen many of the iron bolts holding together the piling and girders of the trestle work constituting the Pontchartrain bridge of the Northeastern Railway.

The public debt of the Dominion of Canada is in excess of \$88,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 in the past six months. The Canadian-Pacific Road is an applicant for another appropriation.

Many Southern railway companies have this year placed their old cross ties at the disposal of the Mayors of towns along the lines of their roads to be distributed to deserving poor for firewood.

A married couple who separated twenty years ago in Saratoga county, N. Y., and had since been living separately, were reunited a few days ago through the death of their only child, a daughter.

A bill is pending in the Rhode Island Legislature providing for the creation of a new holiday, to be known as "Veterans' Day," the idea being a day for the general reunion of veteran Union soldiers.

The report of the North Carolina negro spies who were sent to Arkansas was favorable, and the exodus from the southern part of the old North State has begun in earnest. The colored people are leaving by hundreds.

Two Rochester men were arrested for making and selling "raspberry wine" without Government license. Their plea was that the stuff was not wine, but a combination of water, tartar acid, orris root, alcohol and aniline coloring.

An Emporia (Kansas) man who had been blind for seven years, is gradually recovering his sight. He can already distinguish persons, and upon doing so frequently expresses surprise, their appearance being different from what he expects.

As an evidence of the faulty condition of the sidewalks of Chicago, the City Attorney reports that seventy-seven damage suits are now pending, and he hints that it would be less expensive to repair the sidewalks than to pay the judgments regularly returned against the city.

The trial at New Orleans of Judge Thomas Ford of the Second Recorder's Court, on a charge of the murder of a man named Murphy, is bringing forth what the New Orleans papers term "a vast amount of perjured testimony," and steps are being taken for Ford's impeachment and removal from the bench.

Rapid progress is being made in Chicago in getting rid of aerial telegraph and telephone wires. The work of placing the wires underground is going forward without attracting attention or disturbing business. There are now 718 miles of underground wires in the city, and the Inter-Ocean predicts that in a year or two aerial wires in Chicago will be as much a thing of the past as the erection of frame buildings within the city limits.

A telegram from the Chief of Police at Hudson, N. Y., to the Chief of Police of Milwaukee has led to the disclosure of extended swindling operations on the part of M. Lesser, formerly of Milwaukee and later of Ishpeming, Mich. It is claimed that Lesser operated in Chicago, Milwaukee and Ishpeming and that he succeeded in getting away with about \$50,000 of other people's money.

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MEAT MARKET. JOHN FLETCHER, PROPRIETOR. DEALER IN FRESH BEEF, MUTTON AND PORK. My meats are always fresh and good. All orders filled with promptness. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUMMONS. In the Justice's Court for the Precinct of Weston, County of Yamhill, State of Oregon. J. W. Emrie, Plaintiff, vs. Civil action to recover property of Knapp, Burrell & Co. vs. the above-named defendants. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the precinct aforesaid, on the 27th day of February, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of said Justice, in said precinct, to answer the above-named plaintiff in a civil action. The defendants will take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint herein, the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the recovery of the possession of the property mentioned in the complaint, or for the sum of one hundred dollars, the value thereof, in case delivery cannot be had. This summons is published by order of W. R. Jones, Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid precinct, county and State, given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1885. W. R. JONES, Justice of the Peace.

D. M. FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1885. AVAILABLE TO ALL on application FREE of cost to customer. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetables and Fruit Seeds. D. M. FERRY & CO., OREGON.

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