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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers are one or more years in arrears, and we ask such to respond at an early day. Any subscriber can tell how much is due us by reading the date on the tag. Money can be remitted us by mail, through money order or registered letter, or sent by express, or can be paid to any of our agents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Omaha, Neb., March 31.—General Crook's mission to Fort Hall, Idaho, ends the following facts: The Snake Indians who are located at that post behaved badly last fall and menace the peace of the settlement, so that it was found necessary to disarm and dismount them. Recently the Indian department gave orders that all their ponies should be sold, and the proceeds used in the purchase of cattle for trade. The redskins united in a protest, and have shown an ugly spirit of late. They want the ponies, but no bulls or cows, and they also want their arms restored to them. General Crook will inquire into their grievances, and he will recommend what course should be pursued, and the Indian bureau and military will act accordingly.

Washington, March 29.—The House committee on education have agreed to report favorably Williams' bill appropriating a quarter of a million per cent. bonds, the interest on which shall go to the American printing house for the blind, to be expended among institutions throughout the country.

New York, April 1.—Madame Restell committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was found in a bathtub which was filled with water.

Dr. Cushman examined the body and found a deep gash had been cut across the front of the throat, severing the jugular vein, and a slight cut on the right side of the neck, a little below. Ever since the attack she had manifested great fear and anxiety, and she had brought other charges against her in reference to an old case. This belief had taken such possession of her that it almost amounted to a hallucination. The members of her family said she was very nervous all day yesterday, and showed symptoms of mental derangement. The suicide was discovered about eight this morning.

Washington April 1.—Secretary Sherman was before the committee on banking and currency, on invitation, and in the course of his statement claimed that after resumption of specie payment he will have authority to reissue \$300,000,000 of United States notes, under authority of the existing law of 1873, contained in the revised statutes, relative to the reissue of United States notes received for taxes.

New Orleans, April 1.—The supreme court made the following order in the Anderson case:

It is ordered and decreed that a rehearing is refused, and that our judgment stand undisturbed.

Mr. Castellani, one of Anderson's counsel, immediately appeared with a certified copy of the decree before Judge Whitaker, who at once ordered the release of Anderson from prison. About 1:30 Gen. Anderson was released.

Washington, April 1.—Several gentlemen who called on the president to day, having incidentally alluded to the position of the Republican senators toward him, he replied that he supposed there was now a better feeling among them, as from what he could hear they had recently given expression to their views concerning him, and especially he thought Senator Howe felt better after delivering his speech. The president does not seem in the least disturbed by the adverse criticism, and places himself on the ground that it is in accordance with his sense of right.

Chicago, April 1.—Packard's friends have been too sanguine. It is now almost certain that George Williams will be nominated collector of New Orleans.

London, April 2.—A resolution to amend the constitution in favor of woman suffrage was refused a third reading in the Senate today by 19 to 16.

Pottsville, Pa., April 2.—The National party of Pennsylvania hold a convention May 8 at Philadelphia.

Auburn, April 2.—Ex-Congressman D. H. Duell, arrested on a charge of defrauding a widow out of \$600 prison money, has been released on bail. Duell claims he can produce a receipt for the money.

New York, April 2.—The Herald's Washington special says the following are the chief items of the river and harbor bill so far as the Pacific coast is concerned: Oakland, \$80,000; Wilmington, Cal., \$20,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$8,000; lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, \$30,000; Columbia and Snake rivers, \$20,000; canal around the Columbia river, Casco, \$75,000; upper Willamette river \$20,000.

The comparative statement of the aggregate of certificates of deposit received each month thus far during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877 and 1878 shows a decrease to March 31st, 1878, of \$5,403,588. The total receipts for 1877 were \$118,709,997.

The Village of Peoria. The town site of Peoria is among the prettiest of any in Oregon. It has one general store, four warehouses, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, a nice set of houses, lots of pretty girls and a splendid farming country to back it.

At last accounts but \$1,800 remained to be subscribed to build the first ten miles of the Yaquina railroad.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, March 30.—Gen. Melikoff has addressed a note to the Porte demanding the dismissal of the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople. Safvet Pasha communicated the note to Minister Layard, who, in accordance with instructions from the British government, replied that the fleet would remain until after the departure of the Russians from the environs of Constantinople. The Porte handed the reply to Gen. Melikoff without remark.

A special from Pera states that the visit of Grand Duke Nicholas has ended. All the foreign vessels except the English manned their yards as he left in the imperial yacht on Thursday.

The Times, in an editorial, says: Neither the objects Russia proclaimed at the outset, nor the events of the war, justified her advance upon Constantinople nor her approach to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. As long as she remains in that menacing position we shall feel it necessary to retain our ships in the Sea of Marmora, and so long consequently will peace be uncertain. It is Russia who has trespassed upon the forbearance of England, not England, who has shown a lack of consideration for her. That forbearance has now been strained to its limits, but nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force, and a timely and temperate concession on the part of the Russian cabinet would, without in the least degree compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe.

London, March 31.—Vienna dispatches say Andrássy shows no disposition to yield to Ignatieff. The latter seems to have confined himself to a demonstration that Russia's military position is such that she has nothing to fear, and has assailed Austria's interests. Austria still seems to hope for a solution by the express. Ignatieff said on a certain point that England had placed herself in a difficult position by sending a fleet to the Sea of Marmora, and the Russian army would stay before Constantinople till the fleet left. Other reports say the first interview between Andrássy and Ignatieff was satisfactory to the latter.

Paris, March 31.—A special to the Patrie from Vienna says a rumor is current there that the Russian minister of war, Gen. Duma, has been ordered to the Russian frontiers has been ordered.

Rome, March 31.—Cardinal McCloskey today presented General Grant to Pope Leo.

London, March 31.—The report of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury as secretary of state is formally contradicted. The following notes have been prepared for issue to the officers of districts throughout the kingdom:

Her majesty having been graciously pleased to direct, by proclamation, that the first class of the army reserve force be ordered out for permanent service, all men belonging to said reserve are required to report to headquarters on or before — for the purpose of rejoining the army.

A Pera correspondent believes a thorough understanding between the Russians and Turks has been brought about by the efforts of Raouf Pasha and Osman Pasha, who removed obstacles to Grand Duke Nicholas' visit, and inspired the sultan with cordial feelings toward the grand duke.

It is learned on fair authority that from the positions near the Bosphorus nothing can prevent the Russians from marching to the coast and seizing a fort commanding the entrance to the Black Sea.

Bucharest, March 31.—It is stated that the Russian quartermaster department in Roumania have been ordered to engage ten thousand carts.

The Russians have forbidden the export of cereals from the lower Danube.

Constantinople, March 31.—The Turks have reoccupied Buyukera.

The evacuation of the quadrilateral by the Turks is deferred for the present.

Grand Duke Nicholas to day presided over a military council at San Stefano. He will visit the sultan again shortly.

London, March 29.—A Vienna dispatch says it is rumored that Prince Bismarck is making further efforts to assemble the congress, and has asked England to forward precise statements of her demand.

London, March 29.—A special from Constantinople announces that the Turks have abandoned Karak, at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus.

A correspondent of the provincial journals says the belief that some steps for safeguarding British interests like the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea or occupation of Constantinople has been determined upon.

A special to the Standard, dated Constantinople Friday, states that if the British fleet is not withdrawn the Russians will occupy Constantinople, with the approval of the sultan.

London, April 1.—Specials say the czar has ordered 500 additional Krupp guns.

An important agreement between Russia and English soldiers at San Stefano has occurred.

Constantinople, April 1.—Grand Duke Nicholas had a two hours' interview with the sultan Saturday.

The Russians are fortifying Chatia and erecting entrenchments at all strategic points.

It is believed in military circles that Russia and Turkey have arrived at an understanding. It is still hoped peace will be maintained.

London, April 1.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Lord Derby's resignation of the foreign office was a complete surprise, and caused an immense commotion in official circles. Lord Derby says the dispatch is misreported for having misled Russia and England by going as far as he did in a direction which he disapproved.

A Vienna dispatch says: In consequence of Lord Derby's resignation and the closing out of the reserves, Austria has ceased her efforts to effect a compromise about the Congress, feeling sure that Russia will not yield

to England's demands now, when doing so would seem somewhat like submitting before a threat; but what may not be possible now may become so. An interruption in regard to the congress, and the order for mobilization of the reserves in England need not be followed at once by an actual collision between the two powers, and a conviction may be forced upon them that, after all, the congress offers the only possible chance of a peaceful settlement.

The impression is that, what ever may have been originally the object of Gen. Ignatieff's mission, he confined himself in fact in giving and receiving information and returns to St. Petersburg and to report what he heard. He probably discovered that Austria is too anxious for European condemnation of the treaty of San Stefano to enter into any bargain about it with Russia alone, which would seem to have given it Austrian sanction.

Constantinople, April 1.—In event of war it is expected the Porte will remain passive and endeavor to make its territory respected falling which the Porte will simply protest to the powers.

Pera, April 1.—Osman and Raouf Pasha have become more Russian than English. Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform without evoking animosity. If war comes England must contemplate the possibility of having to fight Turkey and Russia. At best she would get from Turkey a one-sided neutrality of little or no substantial use.

London, April 1.—In the house of commons Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question by Lord Hartington, said a circular had been sent to the powers by the British government explaining the views of the government regarding the present position of affairs.

A dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says: Despite the general excitement, a few men in high position advocate a final attempt at conciliation by the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople pending arbitration by neutral sovereigns.

London, April 1.—Sir Staff. Northcote, in the house of commons, said that the hour of negotiations, so long as they were going on, was not to be taken as a secret.

Paris, April 2.—Telegrams from Vienna received in Paris state that Count Andrássy told Gen. Ignatieff that Austrian neutrality, if not co-operation, might be secured by altering the southwestern boundary of Baitaria so as to make Ottoman territory continuous and by securing Austrian military and commercial supremacy in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania.

London, April 2.—A circular to the powers dated to-day summarizes all the recent correspondence, and after giving Russia's refusal to England's demand for placing the treaty as a whole before the congress, deeply regrets England cannot acquiesce in Russia's action.

London, April 2.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says Austrian views are regarded there as so exorbitant that the Russian chancellor, to prevent an offensive alliance between Austria and England, is about to make another attempt to come to terms with England.

Pera, April 2.—So far the porte has refused all proposals for Russian occupation of any of the heights near the Bosphorus. Grand Duke Nicholas has assured the porte that he will not advance on Constantinople without the sultan's consent.

Vienna, April 2.—Count Andrássy has assured M. Biatiano, the Rumanian premier, that Russia should, under no circumstances, keep the military road open through Roumania for two years.

London, April 2.—Latest advices from Constantinople say a strong conviction prevails at Russian headquarters that an Anglo-Russian war is inevitable.

Grand Duke Nicholas had a reception of the diplomatic body Sunday. The British and French ambassadors sent their cards.

The grand duke returns to his headquarters at San Stefano on Wednesday.

Chicago, April 2.—The Times' London special says much discussion is occurring as to the attitude of the United States in case of war between England and Russia. A general impression prevails that the federal government will be thoroughly impartial from an appreciation of right. There are some insistent utterances to the effect that the United States will not dare allow the sending out of privateers for fear of war with England, who would proceed to bombard every sea port from Maine to Florida.

Bucharest, April 2.—The opposition to the retrocession to Russia of Bessarabia is growing in intensity.

The weather is every fine and warm. Unless energetic disinfecting is promptly carried out along the military roads in Bulgaria and Roumania a frightful pestilence is likely to break out.

Constantinople, April 2.—Russians have commenced a fresh movement toward Gallipoli.

Russian troops north of Balkans are being moved nearer the Danube.

The Russians are every where erecting fortifications.

Dublin, April 2.—The Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver were all shot dead this morning while driving near his lordship's lodge near, in Vaughn county, Derby. No details of the shooting have come to hand.

A Jacksonville paper says: Martin Koster, of Peck's creek, recently found a nugget in his claim weighing 3½ pounds, worth about \$700. The day previous he found a piece worth \$42.

From Dayton, W. T.

Mr. R. J. Park, recently of Clackamas co., writes us from Dayton, W. T., as follows:

"I am well satisfied as far as the country and climate are concerned, as this has been the prettiest winter for work I have ever seen. The snow has not been more than a foot deep in the Blue Mountains this winter, as I have worked in them nearly all the time. As a number of my old friends wanted to know how I like things here, I will let them know through your columns. From Birch creek, on the west of the Unatilla mountain, to Snake river, at Lewiston, is a rich and productive soil over a country from ten to twenty miles in width and about 100 miles in length. As soon as you leave the Blue mountains and go towards Snake river the soil becomes lighter the soil gets, and when you get to the river it is so windy that good holes blow out of the thin soil. The soil is light and unproductive there only for grazing. Break the sod and the wind sets the sand and light soil just a whirling. But near the Blue Mountains is the richest and most promising soil I ever looked at, I won't except the Mississippi bottom. I counted, that spring from a grain of wheat, 75 full developed stalks that averaged 47 grains each. It was grain that fell by itself near the fence. Those who are living in the valley and doing well, my advice is to stick to do well and let do better alone for fear you may do worse. That is my say to you all. If you want to see this country it isn't far to come up and take a look.

Letter from D. C. Stewart.

Mr. D. C. Stewart, of North Yamhill, of the well known firm of B. E. Stewart & Son, cattle breeders, concludes a business letter with the following remarks:

"I have just returned from the John Day's country. I left here about the 20th of February with our entire herd of Short Horn cattle, also about 200 one-year-old steers, and about 200 calves, and a good many sheep. The weather for about the entire journey to John Day was about the same. We propose to continue in the John Day country at that place and will turn our attention entirely to the breeding of our dairy stock at our farm in this county."

It is a great benefit to the people of the upper country to have the Stewarts carry their Short Horn stock there, and we sincerely hope it will prove a mutual advantage to them and to the stock growers of the upper country.

Late reports from the western and north-western states are favorable for a large crop of grain the coming season. Winter wheat it is said, never looked better. There is considerable old wheat yet on hand. In Nebraska and Iowa planting has already begun and the season is the mildest, in all parts of the west, known for many years.

The Telephone.

Yesterday the offices of the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the drug store of Dr. Plummer, on the corner of Salmon and First streets, were besieged by visitors. The attraction was the American speaking telephone, recently put in operation by these gentlemen. The only thing of the affair is a small oval box about eight inches long and one in thickness. Near one end is an opening, having a flaring mouth or ear piece, into which the words are spoken, then it is placed to the ear for answer. Directly beneath the opening is a thin plate of metal which vibrates when the voice strikes it, and is transmitted to a wire which conveys it to the other end, the wire being attached at one end of the oblong box. Conversation was carried on with ease, and much amusement in the evening was indulged in by ladies and gentlemen at either end and heartily enjoyed by listeners at the other. If you wish to talk so as to be heard half a mile, just visit one of the terminals.—Portland Standard.

To The Penitentiary.

Multnomah county is the right bower of the Oregon State Penitentiary, and without heraid it would be slimy populated, and withal a dull place. During the present term of Circuit Court 22 have been escorted to that place of safety by Sheriff Jeffery. Two more are awaiting sentence, and one more is on hand for trial, who will probably follow in the wake, making a total of 25 convicts to the racoon brigade since the Circuit Court convened. It cannot be said that this county does not furnish her proportion of the labor at the penitentiary to assist in enriching the State.—Standard.

A Playful Horse.

Mr. George Armstrong, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, owns a very playful horse, and last evening he had him hitched up to his express wagon, and in attempting to drive up the hill just back of Mr. Fisher's livery stable, the horse took one of his playful notions and ran up the hill-side, which caused the wagon to upset and spill out the driver and one of the G-frey boys, bruising the latter's face to a considerable extent and doing some slight damage to the wagon. George says he likes a good horse, but he don't like a playful one.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good bargain to be had. Read advertisement of W. Y. Martin, in another column.

GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

The Greenback party of Oregon met in convention at Albany on April 3d, and made the following nominations:

For Congress—Prof. T. F. Campbell, of Polk county.

Governor—M. Wilkins, of Lane.

Secretary of State—W. A. Cates, of Union.

Treasurer—F. Sutherland, of Douglas.

State Printer—D. W. Craig, of Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. W. Parker, of Clatsop.

N. L. Butler, of Polk, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney in the 3d Judicial District, and John M. Gearin, of Portland, in the 4th District.

PIONEER OIL COMPANY.

A general regret is felt in this community at the business misfortunes of Joseph Helman & Son, proprietors of the Pioneer Oil Company, of Salem.—We hope to hear that these gentlemen have tided over their difficulties and can continue the business in the future.

Mr. Geo. P. Holman desires us to say to farmers that all contracts made for purchase of seed will be certainly met, as the manufacture of oil will be continued, and no doubt all the seed that can be raised will find ready market, as heretofore.

England and America.

England can no more afford to count hostile and unfriendly acts against the United States than she can to abandon her naval supremacy and establish the seat of her empire in India. The two English speaking nations of the world—the only great Protestant powers—holding joint positions in the van of civilization, and claiming a common stock while enjoying the largest amount of human liberty, are so closely welded that they must stand shoulder to shoulder in any and all conflicts involving the inalienable rights and liberties of mankind. England being geographically situated near the countries where such conflicts are most likely to rage, must necessarily take the initiative in battling for the cause, and no resort to sophistry could long delay the warm expression of American sympathy in her behalf. It may be affirmed, that in the event of a war with Russia her own interest will be the incentive, and that she will be actuated only by selfish purposes. It may, also, be submitted, that her course toward the United States has been generally unfriendly and somewhat inimical; that several times she has provoked us nearly to the verge of war, and has scarcely ever failed to advantage herself at our expense when opportunity served. But, for all this, "blood is thicker than water," and there is a community of sentiment and feeling between the two peoples that must, under such circumstances, surmount all minor considerations. However much public opinion in this country may have formerly asserted itself in favor of Russia, and however much of friendliness we may feel for her, it is certain that there can be no binding links of sympathy and interest for her cause as the adversary of England. There is nothing in the laws, government, or institutions of Russia at all allied to our own practice and deliberately settled convictions—but quite the reverse. She is autocratic, tyrannical, and illiberal. Personal liberty does not exist in her dominions; church and State are united and ruled by one head, and political rights are denied the people. Our commercial intercourse with Russia is very limited, and our expressions of mutual esteem are little more than the interchange of diplomatic civilities. But with England the conditions are wholly of an opposite character, and are so widely recognized by the intelligent classes of both countries that they need no enumeration at our hands. Under no circumstance could an American witness the humiliation of England without heart-felt regret, and although we might take no part in the conflict as a government, there is scarcely a doubt but that thousands of our countrymen would stand by her cause with lavish expenditure of money and blood in the hour of her great need.—S. F. Com. Herald.

County Superintendent Crook and Prof. Birmingham examined thirteen applicants for school certificates last Monday. Four out of that number failed to pass examination.