

W. B. CARTER, EDITOR.

"PROGRESS OF OREGON."

Under the above caption Mr. Wm. Reid, secretary of the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon, gives a very graphic and able review of the rapid growth of our young State during the last decade. This interesting and exhaustive review of the rapid growth witnessed, from 1868 to 1878, in population, production, exports, ocean and river trade, fisheries, value of lands, increase of live stock, public improvements, etc., occupies over three and a half columns of fine type in the Daily Oregonian of the 1st inst. It is too elaborate for our columns, but well worthy a careful perusal. Mr. Reid's facilities for procuring reliable data eminently fit him for writing understandingly upon these various subjects.

In speaking of the railroads built and in progress, Mr. Reid has the following, which is of special interest to our readers:

A system or network of railroads located in an agricultural country will certainly bring future prosperity. The people of Oregon, and especially the farming community, whose farms have increased so much in value by the present railroads, should feel much indebted to the pioneer railroad men—those Germans who now control and have invested many millions of dollars in the Oregon & California and Oregon Central railroads. These two enterprises in 1870 opened up to the gentlemen now in charge of these railroads a new and fertile territory, which was considered prior thereto a wilderness, one of the most favored valleys in the United States. The systematic manner in which the gentlemen now in charge of these railroads attend to the wants of the people, and decline to interfere with the politics of the State, charging as they do moderate freights, is very commendable, and entitles them to the respect of the people. Since 1871 no new railroad has been constructed in Oregon except the Dayton and Grande Ronde narrow gauge road, which has opened up to Portland a fine farming country, and which road is now being built to Dalby, in Polk county, a distance of 36 miles. The intention of the owners of the west side railroad is to continue that road to Corvallis from St. Joseph this year, a distance of 55 miles, while on the east side of the Willamette valley a new road is projected on the narrow-gauge system to extend from Springfield in Lane county along the foot hills of the Cascades up to Salem, a distance of 75 miles—opening up a country which has suffered hitherto for want of transportation facilities, and which railroad will eventually be continued to Portland via Oregon City and the coast side. These railroads will in no way compete for freight, because wide apart from each other, while the enhanced value of lands and the increased products in the district through which these roads pass will swell into annual exports and commerce with foreign countries an amount which is estimated to be \$10,000,000. A ten mile railroad is also expected from Corvallis to Philomath this year, which will become a feeder to the Oregon Central (broad gauge) Railroad when constructed to Corvallis. A road to Lewisburg is also projected from Umatilla to Grand Ronde valley, Union county, 120 miles which is much needed to open up one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. Various other narrow gauge railroads are proposed, but have not demonstrated their plans to the public. One instance of the benefits conferred on Douglas county by the Oregon and California Railroad is the fact that in 1869 only 105,000 bushels of wheat and oats were raised in that county, whereas, in 1877 the quantity raised therein was 675,676 bushels. But beyond these enterprises the greatest need to Oregon is direct railroad communication with the Atlantic States, the prospects of which in the near future do not seem so favorable as we should like.

It will be noticed, in the above extract, that in speaking of the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay railroad, Mr. Reid simply mentions it as a "ten mile road" from Corvallis to Philomath, and does not speak of Yaquina Bay, at all. Perhaps this was an oversight on the part of the writer; or perhaps he is not aware that Yaquina is an officially surveyed harbor, and one of the best between San Francisco and Puget Sound. We would also suggest to Mr. Reid, in this connection, that Cape Foulweather, the point extending farthest west into the Pacific ocean, has been surveyed by government and is, beyond all question, the best and most practicable location for a harbor of refuge on our "rock bound" coast.

It cannot be possible that a gentleman of such extended information as that possessed by Mr. Reid, can be ignorant of the advantages of Yaquina Bay as an outlet to the Willamette valley. A glance at the map must convince him that this is the most natural and direct outlet for the produce of the Willamette valley. Corvallis is destined, in the near future, to be one of the most thriving business places south of Portland, and one of the grandest elements in her future success is found in her proximity to Yaquina Bay. "Facts are stubborn things," and no sophistry, or aggregation of capital can thwart Nature in her grand designs. That "ten mile railroad," instead of being simply a "feeder to the Oregon Central," will eventually become a trunk line to the "sounding sea," Portland and Astoria to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Willamette valley and Coast (Corvallis and Yaquina) railroad, is a fixed fact. The iron and rolling stock have been ordered for the first ten miles, which we hope will be completed by the 4th of July—and the remainder will follow in due time.

LAND GRABBING AND SUICIDE.

During the past year certain parties have been very officious in the matter of looking out defects in the title of lands, especially in Marion county, using the same, in some instances, for levying blackmail. Among the victims of this gang of land-grabbers, was a Mr. Settlemeir, who lives at Woodburn Station, Marion county. Coming to Oregon at an early day, by industry and sagacity, he had raised a family, improved his land, and was enjoying a pleasant home, little dreaming of the trouble and anguish that was in store for him.

These land grabbers, in their quest of ill gotten gain, discovered a slight defect in his title, perhaps a clerical error, and as we learn, demanded a sum of money, or the alternative of a vexatious and expensive law suit. Mr. S. determined to stand by his rights, feeling conscious that he had gained the title to his land honestly and fairly. The land-grabbers being versed in the technicalities of law, succeeded in appealing from court to court until an adverse decision to Mr. Settlemeir was obtained in the United States Supreme Court, which literally robbed him of his land and home. The shock was too great for him, his affectionate wife, who had, with him, so faithfully and persistently struggled all these long years, and were just beginning to enjoy the fruits of their labors, and in a moment of temporary insanity, produced by the paralyzing news from Washington, committed suicide, by blowing her brains out with a shot gun. The terrible deed was perpetrated the first part of last week. She leaves several children to mourn her sudden and tragic death.

There is no effect without a cause; and if this effect follows the actions of those who sought through a mere quibble or technicality, to deprive this family of their home—their all, on earth—can the parties to it be guiltless? Will not the blood of this innocent wife and mother, and the cries of those worse than orphaned children rise up in judgment against them? Can they appropriate these ill gotten gains without realizing that they are the price of blood?

PORTLAND.—Last week business called us to the metropolis, and notwithstanding we are a constant reader of the daily papers of the city, we could not fully realize the rapid growth that Portland is making. During the entire winter building has been steadily going forward—something unknown in former years, and with the opening of spring, we expect to see Portland rise, like magic. No one will rejoice over her prosperity more than the editor of the GAZETTE. While Portland is increasing in wealth and population, it is certain that every portion of the State will share its good fortune. With a railroad to Yaquina Bay, and the various other railroads now in contemplation, throughout the State, Portland is destined to continue the great financial and commercial center for years to come. A liberal, enterprising policy, on the part of her capitalists, will tend to increased prosperity, while a sordid, selfish policy will drive hence capital and population. The Yaquina railroad and a harbor of refuge at Cape Foulweather, with the proposed railroad connection, could not, possibly, in justly affect Portland.

VIDICATED.—Sometime since the papers of this State and Washington Territory, contained accounts of the arrest of S. W. Hall, of Olympia, W. T., and his return to Illinois. He was, apparently, arrested as Geo. H. Holliday. Upon arriving at Carlinville, Illinois, Mr. Hall applied for a writ of habeas corpus. A Carlinville dispatch dated January 30th, says: "Judge Charles L. Lane presided at the trial, yesterday. The Hon. John Mayo Palmer for Hall, and the Hon. S. T. Coon for the State. A large number of witnesses were examined, and were nearly unanimous that S. W. Hall was not George H. Holliday. The Judge discharged Hall from custody, and thus ends a remarkable case. The court room was crowded with parties from every portion of the country. All unite in saying that Hall is not Holliday, and Hall's vindication is complete."

THE BLACK PLAGUE.—In our dispatches will be found distressing accounts of the plague in Russia. It has also made its appearance in South America, as will be seen by the following dispatch, dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 2: "It is reported that the black plague has made its appearance in the province of Ceara. Five doctors have been sent there."

A Roseburg paper says that a bank would be a great convenience to the people of that section, and thinks that such an institution would be a paying enterprise.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

SALEM, Feb. 26, 1879.
EDITOR GAZETTE:—Publication day, on a weekly newspaper even, appears to come very often in this section of country, and a correspondent has no more than time to spit on his hands for a new hold after his letter is finished, than he is compelled to make active preparations for another epistle. The week under review has been devoid of a single piece of local intelligence worthy of notice. It has been a dreadfully quiet week, and all in this section of country have been obliged to content themselves with a nice quiet little business, and hope on the return mail, wherein he went out for the Aumsville youth that he desired no assistance in his line, but that if he really desired to take some one's place on that occasion, he had no doubt that Whitney would give him \$50 to take his place. Nothing further has been heard from him in relation to the matter.

The report of the Investigating Committee, together with testimony and tabular statements, has been carefully copied and the manuscripts nicely bound and filed with Governor Thayer. It will be ready for distribution in a short time and abounds in richness rare. Some of the more important testimony will be published in a few days.

The articles of incorporation of the Western Oregon Railroad Company, has just been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with Jos. Brandt, Jr., R. Koehler and J. N. Dolph, of Portland, as incorporators and a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Its purpose is the construction and equipment of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland via McMinnville, Amity, Corvallis, to a connection with the O. & C. R. R. near Junction City; a branch from St. Joseph to a point on the O. & C. R. R. between Salem and Oregon City, and also a branch from Forest Grove to Astoria.

B. F. Dowell is in the city, close on the heels of his unfortunate debtor W. C. Griswold, Esq., against whom he holds a \$30,000 judgment, and he is giving the county records close search, attaching and garnishing everything he can get hold of either belonging to or owing to Griswold, even to the amount due him from his water customers.

RAILROADS.
ED. GAZETTE: Our people in Western Oregon are waking up to the importance of different lines of narrow or broad gauge railroads from or near Portland, southward. The west side railroad from St. Joe to Junction will assuredly be constructed shortly and put in running order. The Corvallis and Yaquina road is a necessity long felt, and the signs of the times indicate that this road will be built. A narrow gauge road from Springfield, in Lane county, to Salem, or some point north of it is greatly needed, and from present indications that road will be built. The question concerning that road is, who have the capital, brains, experience and enterprise to do this work? All these items are essentially necessary to do this work. I have lately traveled all along this proposed route for the last named road, and know that it will accommodate a long stretch of superior farming lands, water power, timber and hill lands that would become settled rapidly, if such road be made. Along this route there is now an immense amount of fine growing wheat.

All these roads and such steamers as ply between Portland and Harrisburg will be needed to transport to market the vast amount of grain, lumber, stock, etc., produced in Western Oregon. I must be permitted to recur again to the Corvallis and Yaquina, and the west side railroads, which will run through Corvallis. I have not seen this city for thirteen years past. She has been isolated most of these years. But her vent to the Bay, and to the north and south, and situated as she is in the center of this great valley, and in one of the best farming districts in Oregon, with a large area of choice prairie and timber lands, water power, coal, and pasture lands, she must soon show a city of ten thousand persons, prosperous and well to do. The company who have undertaken this Bay road have a particular task to perform—doing the work and competing against the O. S. N. Company and Portland capitalists. But all interests in our favored Oregon should pull together, not pull down any one.

DAVID NEWSOME,
Corvallis, Feb. 3, 1879.

earthly hopes of another victim to an offended law. This reminds me of a little incident related to me a few days since. Our Sheriff, J. A. Baker, as popular a chap as Marion boasts of, while he will not shrink from duty is not particularly "stuck after" hanging Whitney and, as far as he is personally concerned, would much prefer conveying him to the penitentiary. Some chap living near Aumsville, having an eye to business, addressed a note to "Joe" volunteering to "take his place" and take the job off his hands for \$50; adding that he had been informed "Joe" felt a trifle weak-kneed. Joe's reply went out on the return mail, wherein he assured the Aumsville youth that he desired no assistance in his line, but that if he really desired to take some one's place on that occasion, he had no doubt that Whitney would give him \$50 to take his place. Nothing further has been heard from him in relation to the matter.

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IS DRUNKENNESS CURABLE?

If the above question could be positively answered in the affirmative, and an infallible remedy discovered, the discoverer should receive a princely reward from our government. The subject is receiving much attention from the secular press throughout the country. The Daily Oregonian, of Jan. 30th, has the following well timed article on the subject, which is worthy of careful perusal:

A few days ago we published a communication on this topic, setting forth the virtues of a discovery made by Dr. D'Unger, formerly of Minneapolis, now of Chicago, said to be an infallible cure for drunkenness, a disease which is worse in its results than all other diseases combined. The Chicago Inter Ocean has recently had many articles on this discovery, in which the effects claimed for it are backed by an array of testimony which certainly is of convincing kind. The remedy is a preparation of chincona rubra, or red Peruvian bark. Taken as he prescribes, he asserts that it will cure the most inveterate case of alcoholic inflammation, so that the desire of strong drink is permanently removed. It is even claimed for the remedy that it will create such an indifference to drink on the part of the oldest toper that he can take whiskey in his mouth and have no desire whatever to swallow it. Dr. D'Unger is a physician of old school, and he appeals to his brethren of the profession to put his claims to the severest test before believing them. He has invited them to send him some of the most inveterate cases for trial, and it is said no failure has occurred. Some of those whom he has treated have stood the test for nearly a year, and show no signs of a relapse. The discoverer holds that drunkenness, or dipsomania, as it is called in the language of writers who treat of every inhabitant of the sensual nerve cells of the brain. This may not be a correct judgment, but matters little, if it is really true that an effective remedy has been found. If a discovery has been made of some cheap accessible remedy by which drunkards may be actually cured, it is one of the most valuable discoveries in the whole history of mankind. There are, indeed, many slaves to this appetite, who would refuse to avail themselves of such a remedy. Upon men of all classes this fatal disease fastens itself. With our high-pressure sort of life in these days, with its steam and its hurry, and its temptations and its miseries, and its temptations, everybody is in danger of becoming a drunkard; and therefore the journal before quoted is right in saying that "the remedy, if one has been found, ought not to remain a professional secret a single week. The general government ought to make a suitable compensation to the discoverer to make it known at once to every inhabitant of the earth. It makes appropriations to investigate the causes of the yellow fever, cholera, epidemic and potato rot, but here is a disease, of vice, as you prefer, that transcends all forms of pestilence that have ever afflicted mankind, sweeping into our poor houses, hospitals, prisons and graves, the fairest and best as well as meanest and most depraved to the thousand every week throughout the year."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.
EDITOR GAZETTE: By late dispatches we are informed that congressional aid is at hand to relieve the Pacific Coast of the Chinese incursions. Properly State Legislatures could do nothing but memorialize on the matter, and action at this time by Congress will be cheerful news. The Chinese now here, will not object, but with their peculiar aptness to "civilize," they will "strike" and it remains to be seen if "John" receives any kind of attention except at \$40 per month, that he had at \$20. The serious part of this business will commence when the restriction goes into effect. Poor people and old against "John" filling their places. Will they fill John's place? That is a question that must be answered in the affirmative. It was our industry to find his industries, frugal, patient, contented, that brought John into our kitchens, gardens, fields, trade, and finally in our way. Clearly, somebody must do this work. And as fourteen years' residence in the county affords my memory not a single instance of a boy learning an unprofessional trade, I am loth to believe we are educating entirely too FIXE. It is questionable, at least, if our system of graduating does not work an injury? We graduate too low for eminence, and too high for the humble toil of life. Often the graduate turns his back on the honorable occupation of his father, and after a brief, fruitless professional trial, helps swell the modern cry of "Divide," or "Divide!" The Germans, well educated, generally, are always ready and willing to follow trades and humble avocations; are taught to believe labor honorable; hence we find them contented, seldom connected with that other modern cure, "labor strikes." A disposition we would do well to encourage.

We are interested in the M. D.'s war going on through the columns of the GAZETTE. As both gentlemen bear hard on the pen, we hope they will give it to us in "broken down" Capt. Lundy is working bravely on his schooner. Mr. James Surman, who keeps a rain gauge, reports 333 inches rain since the first rains last fall. This is unusually light for the Oregon coast.

NEWPORT, Oregon, Feb. 3, 1879.

THE SANITARIUM.

While in Portland, last week, we again availed ourselves of the health-giving pine and hemlock vapor baths of Messrs. Heslop & Chittin, which are peculiarly adapted to various forms of chronic diseases which can not be reached by medicine. Some of the cures performed are really wonderful, and their business is increasing rapidly. Since our last visit they have added a new steam boiler, and additional bath tubs, which greatly increase their facilities for healing patients. The following very complimentary notice of this institution is from the P. C. Advocate, of recent date. Persons suffering from rheumatism, no matter how long, should give the Sanitarium a trial:

The Sanitarium Bath-rooms of Dr. Heslop and Chittin are constantly in operation. Nothing of the kind has ever effected such wonderful cures in this city as the baths of this establishment. The same has actually been enabled to walk, who for years had been deprived of that privilege, and whose ailments had previously baffled the treatment of the most skillful physicians. Dr. Heslop has shown himself master of his profession. Besides his treatment of rheumatic affections, he has so successfully treated typhoid and other fevers as to secure for him quite a promising practice.

McKay creek, near Pendleton, has been permanently bridged.
Dr. Watts has organized a blue ribbon temperance society at Seio.
Hay is scarce in the Eugene market, and is selling at from \$15 to \$18.
The Marshallfield city government does not owe a cent and has on hand nearly \$400.
The snow was thirty inches deep in the vicinity of King creek, Jackson county.
Mr. David Newsome, of Marion county, attends Dr. Watts on his temperance crusade.
A scow loaded with match wood swamped in Coos Bay, last week, and most of the cargo was lost.
A six foot vein of fine coal has been discovered above tidewater on the south fork of Coos river.
Sixty-seven marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of Jackson county during the year 1878.
About a thousand head of cattle are being fattened for market in Surprise Valley, Jackson county.
Prof. Rice is painting a panorama of scenes in Eastern Oregon, which he proposes to exhibit throughout the eastern states.
Albany farmers who don't want to be blown up, are endeavoring to enforce the law relating to the storage of powder in stores.
The captive Indians from Camp-Harney and McDermott, who are to be quartered on the Yakima agency, passed through the Dalles en route last week.
The eighth annual session of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance will meet in the city of Albany on Wednesday, February 19th, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M.
A correspondent writing from the upper Wallawa valley says: We are expecting an Indian war in the spring, and are preparing to meet the best we can. But few of our citizens are inclined to join the state militia.
The bridge across the Luckiamute at Davidson's is impassable owing to the fact that the water has worn away the bank and carried away a bent of the bridge on each side of the river. Owing to the height of water in the stream repairs cannot be made.
Salem Newsman: We learn from a gentleman who has been on the man at Payson's ferry, in Linn, Lane and Benton counties, that the frosts have not in the least injured the wheat. That everywhere the wheat looks green and thrifty, promising a heavy harvest this coming year.
Pendleton East Oregonian: New mines have been discovered along Snake river, near Salmon Falls, which are very rich. The deeper the better. Nine dollars per day has been made by the man at Payson's ferry; two men with a small beam machine and a few sluice boxes have been averaging \$15 to the man ever since they started up last February. The river banks are rich with gold.
The M. E. church at Salem has determined to enforce that section of the discipline which refers to "imprudent conduct," to wit: "Cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, including drinking parties, or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order or discipline of the church."
Yamhill Reporter: The crops have yielded through the frosty season and are unimpaired—in fact the frost has been a great benefit. This is the report from every locality in this county and adjacent farms. One of the most successful farmers on the whole west side gives it as his opinion that the crop throughout the valley will be increased five bushels to the acre in consequence of the frost, that he had at \$20. The serious part of this business will commence when the restriction goes into effect. Poor people and old against "John" filling their places. Will they fill John's place? That is a question that must be answered in the affirmative. It was our industry to find his industries, frugal, patient, contented, that brought John into our kitchens, gardens, fields, trade, and finally in our way. Clearly, somebody must do this work. And as fourteen years' residence in the county affords my memory not a single instance of a boy learning an unprofessional trade, I am loth to believe we are educating entirely too FIXE. It is questionable, at least, if our system of graduating does not work an injury? We graduate too low for eminence, and too high for the humble toil of life. Often the graduate turns his back on the honorable occupation of his father, and after a brief, fruitless professional trial, helps swell the modern cry of "Divide," or "Divide!" The Germans, well educated, generally, are always ready and willing to follow trades and humble avocations; are taught to believe labor honorable; hence we find them contented, seldom connected with that other modern cure, "labor strikes." A disposition we would do well to encourage.

WESTSIDE RAILROAD.
EDITOR GAZETTE: The grading on the extension of the Oregon Central Railroad will be begun as soon as the right of way is secured through this place. In answer to the question, how soon he intended to begin the work, Mr. Koehler said: "I would begin to-morrow if I had the right of way."
Your correspondent has had several talks with Mr. Koehler in regard to the road. The iron is now loading, and as soon as vessels can "double the horn," and get here, track-laying will begin. Some of the vessels are on the way and may be expected about the 1st of June. The surveying is done, and the bridges located on the North and South Yamhill rivers. The depot grounds are laid out at this place, and the first ripple of actual confidence is just beginning to be felt in business circles that there is no humbug this time. As your citizens are greatly interested in this enterprise, if agreeable, I will drop you an occasional item from
DOWNS THE LINE.
McMinnville, Oregon, Feb. 3, 1879.

NOT DEAD.—Some time since a painful rumor was circulated in this community to the effect that Wm. E. Dyer, formerly a butcher in this place, and for many years a resident of this county, was dead. We are glad to be able to contradict this rumor, but regret to learn, from a private letter from Mrs. Dyer to her brother, Andrew Enrick, of this city, that Mr. Dyer is suffering, and entirely helpless, from paralysis. They are now living in Tillamook county, and the family are in destitute circumstances, depending almost entirely upon strangers for help. As soon as the snow in the mountains will permit, Andy Enrick, or one of the brothers, will visit the distressed family and minister to their needs. The neighbors are doing all in their power for the family, but being generally poor, can not render all the assistance necessary.

PACIFIC COAST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—The alum house situated five miles south of this city was this morning destroyed by fire, origin of which is unknown. Three hundred and forty persons were in the place at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. James Ridley, an imbecile, was burned fatally. Fred Meyer, in escaping, broke his neck. Henry Keller perished in the flames. Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall. Nathan Caldwell is seriously hurt, and Mrs. Johnson was severely burned, and will probably die. The exit scene is described as horrible in the extreme, but the marvelous feature is the small loss of life attending. Nearly all the inmates were aged invalids, imbeciles and cripples. The age ranged from 18 years to 50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Gen. Sherman is receiving more attentions from southern people along the old line of march. At Chattanooga ex-confederate General Cheatham turned back on the train to call on him and talk over times when they were forty-nine Californians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Cash in the treasury, \$382,450,000. Gold and silver certificates, \$201,971,800. U. S. notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,940,000.
The secretary of the treasury to-day makes another call for the redemption of \$20,000,000 of 5 20 bonds consols of 1867, in equal proportions of registered and coupon bonds. Interest will cease May 1st.
Chief Joseph and the Interior department have arranged for the cession by the Nez Percés of about 4,800 square miles in Idaho. The terms are six townships in the Indian Territory and \$200,000 in money, to be placed in the treasury and to draw four per cent interest.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is difficult to say what game Russia is playing. While the cause of the present operations of the British are intended to develop that power as a protector of Asiatic Turkey. Troops continue to replace those which leave Turkish territory, though the czar assures England of complete evacuation of Roumelia. Meanwhile the Bulgarians are arming all hands, and showing bitter hostility to the European commission. The belief is growing that there will be a vast rising against the Russians when the Russians go. This is said to suit the diplomatic plans of Russia. It will create a new situation. She will then make fresh demands on Turkey, while the British operations in Asia will be excused to go once again for Constantinople. Russia moves slowly, though looking far ahead. It is learned from a private source that an army of 15,000 men is being sent to the Caucasus for the Caucasus at the end of February.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Tribune summarizes a Cincinnati special thus: Further examination into the entangled finances of Archbishop and Bishop Purcell at Cincinnati, it reveals a most unfortunate and deplorable prospect for creditors, mainly persons whose hard-earned savings form meager resources for the support of their families. Claims to the amount of over \$100,000 have already been presented, and the liabilities of the archbishop will aggregate not less than \$1,150,000. The property in the hands of the trustees of the archbishop has a market value of not more than \$800,000, and other means will have to be forthcoming with which to liquidate all claims. While there is no hint of any reduction of the assets of the archbishop, the archbishop's considerable im-attendance at the delay to which they are subjected, and threats of suits are being made to meet the claims.

The Reno case was continued to-day. Col. Benton reiterated his belief that Custer contacted the battle badly. The bodies in his official and personal baggage, showing and apart from the private soldiers, together had organization. Dr. Lord, and Lieut. Sturgis, Harrington and Porter were not found, and may be captured. Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, of the 7th Cavalry, testified that Reno's conduct was excused when he first saw the Indians. Custer's firing was distinctly heard from Reno's headquarters, and lasted for some time. There was no reason to believe Custer and his officers disgracefully abandoned their men.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 2.—It is feared that before next year had inhabitants of the southern provinces of Morocco will have perished by starvation and disease on account of the scarcity caused by last year's drought.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times states that 10,000 dock laborers are on a strike in Liverpool, and 10,000 more are out of work in consequence of slackness of trade.

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The Russian sanitary commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with western Russia and permit communication only under quarantine. Russian railway cars are not admitted to German territory.

EXPORT OF GRAIN FROM POLAND will suffer severely from this restriction. The Roumanian government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to virtual the Balkan army.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The ports announced that Russian ports will be quarantined against all Turkish ports on the European coast and Black Sea. The East Roumanian commission has proposed to some measure along the coast from Cuzco to Buzargue. Roumania has decreed a similar course in the delta of the Danube and the coast of Dobruddsch, and has also proposed to some measure along the coast from Cuzco to Buzargue. Roumania has decreed a similar course in the delta of the Danube and the coast of Dobruddsch, and has also proposed to some measure along the coast from Cuzco to Buzargue. Roumania has decreed a similar course in the delta of the Danube and the coast of Dobruddsch, and has also proposed to some measure along the coast from Cuzco to Buzargue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—An official messenger says the governor general of Moscow contradicts reports of the appearance of the plague in a village near that city.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The German ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised his government that the plague is spreading rapidly.
The rain of Wednesday night was very welcome. Clear days and frosty nights are not well adapted to "Webfoot." Oregonians are happy in winter, when it is raining.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—The alum house situated five miles south of this city was this morning destroyed by fire, origin of which is unknown. Three hundred and forty persons were in the place at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. James Ridley, an imbecile, was burned fatally. Fred Meyer, in escaping, broke his neck. Henry Keller perished in the flames. Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall. Nathan Caldwell is seriously hurt, and Mrs. Johnson was severely burned, and will probably die. The exit scene is described as horrible in the extreme, but the marvelous feature is the small loss of life attending. Nearly all the inmates were aged invalids, imbeciles and cripples. The age ranged from 18 years to 50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Gen. Sherman is receiving more attentions from southern people along the old line of march. At Chattanooga ex-confederate General Cheatham turned back on the train to call on him and talk over times when they were forty-nine Californians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Cash in the treasury, \$382,450,000. Gold and silver certificates, \$201,971,800. U. S. notes for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,940,000.
The secretary of the treasury to-day makes another call for the redemption of \$20,000,000 of 5 20 bonds consols of 1867, in equal proportions of registered and coupon bonds. Interest will cease May 1st.
Chief Joseph and the Interior department have arranged for the cession by the Nez Percés of about 4,800 square miles in Idaho. The terms are six townships in the Indian Territory and \$200,000 in money, to be placed in the treasury and to draw four per cent interest.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is difficult to say what game Russia is playing. While the cause of the present operations of the British are intended to develop that power as a protector of Asiatic Turkey. Troops continue to replace those which leave Turkish territory, though the czar assures England of complete evacuation of Roumelia. Meanwhile the Bulgarians are arming all hands, and showing bitter hostility to the European commission. The belief is growing that there will be a vast rising against the Russians when the Russians go. This is said to suit the diplomatic plans of Russia. It will create a new situation. She will then make fresh demands on Turkey, while the British operations in Asia will be excused to go once again for Constantinople. Russia moves slowly, though looking far ahead. It is learned from a private source that an army of 15,000 men is being sent to the Caucasus for the Caucasus at the end of February.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Tribune summarizes a Cincinnati special thus: Further examination into the entangled finances of Archbishop and Bishop Purcell at Cincinnati, it reveals a most unfortunate and deplorable prospect for creditors, mainly persons whose hard-earned savings form meager resources for the support of their families. Claims to the amount of over \$100,000 have already been presented, and the liabilities of the archbishop will aggregate not less than \$1,150,000. The property in the hands of the trustees of the archbishop has a market value of not more than \$800,000, and other means will have to be forthcoming with which to liquidate all claims. While there is no hint of any reduction of the assets of the archbishop, the archbishop's considerable im-attendance at the delay to which they are subjected, and threats of suits are being made to meet the claims.

The Reno case was continued to-day. Col. Benton reiterated his belief that Custer contacted the battle badly. The bodies in his official and personal baggage, showing and apart from the private soldiers, together had organization. Dr. Lord, and Lieut. Sturgis, Harrington and Porter were not found, and may be captured. Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, of the 7th Cavalry, testified that Reno's conduct was excused when he first saw the Indians. Custer's firing was distinctly heard from Reno's headquarters, and lasted for some time. There was no reason to believe Custer and his officers disgracefully abandoned their men.

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