The New Northwest.

THURSDAY.....MAY 15, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will send out, during the present month, bills to delinquents in every quarter. The change of firm necessitates an immediate settlement of the same. All business letters pertaining to the NEW NORTHWEST, and all money due this office on subscriptions or otherwise, must be directed to

DUNIWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

A NEW REASON.

What, a new reason why women should or should not vote? Yes, really, the latter, and here it is, and it is from no less a source than from the brain of Anthony Trollope, and was given in a recent meeting in London, called to consider the political advancement of women.

"The master of a house is the master of the house, and he is the master because he has got the purse. It is the man's duty to go out and earn wages, on which the household is sustained—on which the household is brought up; and so long as the man has the purse, so long must political power remain with him. This is a difficulty which the advocates of Woman Suffrage cannot get over.

According to this new argument, right is nothing, principle is nothing, justice and humanity go for naught, and money rules the world. Yet, does not Mr. Trollope know, or has he been indeed so dull a scholar, that equal rights mean financial equality as well as political equality? that "yours" and "mine" should no more be used in connection with the family purse by the husband or wife than these terms should be used in regard to the home or children? that "ours" is the proper term, and should be recognized in all community property? And again, does not he, and all others who profess to be informed upon this subject, know that the demand includes the privilege for women to work at whatever inclination prompts, and capability permits, for wages equal to those received by men for like work? In England, as in Massachusetts, there is a large preponderance of spinsters, women who work, earn their own money, and carry their own purses. If the purse argument were all, these would be at once enfranchised. Then there are all over the civilized world hundreds of households wherein, whatever be the "man's duty" in the premises, woman's labor supplies the needs; households which woman's hard-earned money, "brings up." What of these, and how will this new argument debar them from the exercise of political power? Again, it is a well known fact that a man is not always master of the house, however loudly he may make proclamation. Whenever there is noisy talk about family headship, be sure that a woman is at the head of that family and that the man does the boasting. Intellect and thrift will rule, and both are sexless. The advocates of Woman Suffrage have toiled too severely in the ascension of the "Hill Difficulty" to be turned back when the summit is within sight, by any argument, old or new, that is conjured up as a specter in their path to frighten them. It is easier to surmount an hundred imaginary obstacles than to take a step backward over a hardly contested field. It is a thousand times more pleasant to overcome difficulties than to yield supinely to their crushing force, feeling as we crouch beneath them that our cowardice will add yet a heavier weight to the heritage of injustice that will descend to our daughters. Women do full one-half the work of the world. This, no one whose opinion is worthy of serious consideration will dispute. Why then have men the most money? Simply because they take it, and custom sanctions the theft, and women propose to "get over the difficulty" by demanding, until their demands are heeded, equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity to engage in remunerative labor with men, an equal share in the accumulations of the matrimonial firm—in short, equality in all family and business transactions. The great lever which they are trying to grasp whereby they will accomplish much of this, is the ballot; with that they, like men, will be able to redress wrong and compel respectful consideration of their rights as responsible, intelligent human beings.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

If any one, after reading the eulogies upon "celestial marriage," otherwise known as polygamy, to which the nation was treated last Winter by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Zina Young, became enamored of that peculiar institution, we advise him to read now the details of the Miles case as published in the Salt Lake papers, and he will get a glimpse of Mormon life behind the scenes. Read the testimony relative to the tears of the girl, Miles' wife, when she found that another took precedence over her because of age, and was to be called the "first wife;" the wedding reception at Elder Cannon's, where the outraged girl "slapped the other wife in the face" because she refused to surrender the piano stool; her refusal to play if the other wife danced; her stormy exclamations, "I will not work for her. You call her your wife; what am I?" the reluctant evidence of President Taylor, who, though disliking to disclose such matters, being compelled by circumstances beyond his control, testified that Miles had sought him to ascertain which of three women he should marry first, and stated that these things went by age, the eldest being first, the next the second, etc. Isn't this a lovely matrimonial picture? Not all the sophistry of all the religious zealots in Christendom could convince a woman of decent self-respect that any woman of pure and true wifely instincts can be satisfied in a relation that of itself, and from its very nature, begets heart burnings and jealousies and family feuds too bitter to be forgiven, too galling to be borne.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE DEAD.

One by one the heroes who sprang to the assistance of an imperilled nation in the dark days of the Rebellion pass away, leaving their record for future generations to read and proudly emulate. Among the latest of these was General John A. Dix, whose memorable words, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," has been embalmed in the patriotic literature of the nation. While the then arrogant foe in the field is the now arrogant foe in the American Congress, threatening annihilation by starvation to the army which embattled force labored in vain to vanquish, patriotism proves that it is not dead, in the demonstrations of grief and the profound respect that follows a soldier of the Union to his last resting-place. The obsequies of General Dix were conducted with that solemnity and pomp which befits the last rites to a departed hero. From the time the funeral cortege left the house of the deceased until it reached Trinity, where the solemn service of the Episcopal Church was rendered, the roar of minute guns from Castle William reverberated over the great city and bay, carrying to all within sound of their resonant tones the intelligence that the remains of the scholar, diplomatist, statesman and soldier were on their way to that final rest which the heaviest thunders of artillery are powerless to disturb. Let the nation give honor to its brave dead. Whether these are left in trenches where they fell gallantly fighting, or are conveyed to costly mausoleums amid the reverberation of minute guns and the strains of solemn music, let their memories be revered, while liberty unfolds over our broad Republic her starry ensign. Obedient to the behest of patriotism and the promptings of tender memory, the surviving comrades and friends of the soldier dead will in a short time gather choicest garlands,

"And go a fragrant wreath to lay
Upon the lowly graves that still
Are sweet with all the flowers of May."

Testifying by this action, so appropriate and yet so simple, the appreciation that true courage and self-sacrifice ever inspire in generous hearts.

"All know the work those brave men did."

Let all testify to this knowledge by offering floral tribute to their memories on Memorial Day.

LADY PHYSICIANS.

We are pleased to make special mention of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Andrews, physicians and surgeons, who are nicely located at their new institute, No. 231 First street, and have come to Portland highly recommended by the medical fraternity of the eclectic school. Mrs. Andrews is the third lady physician now in practice in the city, Dr. Murray being the first and Dr. Burr the second. Our own Mrs. Owens, who preceded these ladies by a year or two, is now at Ann Arbor, finishing her education in the higher branches of surgery and the healing art. There is not a gentleman physician in the city who has a larger practice than Mrs. Murray, who, being a regular of the regulars, has none of the prejudice to conquer that disciples of more recent medical systems of practice must encounter. The lady physicians of Portland, as well as of Salem, Albany and the East, compare favorably with men in their chosen vocation, a fact of which the NEW NORTHWEST is justly proud.

If Judge Deady's tedious exposition of the property rights, the validity of deeds, wills, etc., of married women, and his voluminous citations to musty tomes that, relics of a buried past, are never taken from the shelves of law offices but to abet fraud, grew as tiresome to himself as it does to the readers of his "opinions," we are quite sure he would be ready to advocate equal rights, or, in other words, to remove the idea of sex from law tablets, whose first inscription should be *justice*. Can anybody read without impatience, not to speak of absolute nausea, this oft-repeated citation: "At common law the deed of a femme-covert was void, and she could only convey her lands by levying a fine as it was called—a proceeding which involved a privy examination of the wife, as in the case of an acknowledgment. (2 Black, 348; 4 Kent, 497; 2 Wash., R. P., 559)."

A correspondent at Rome reports that the progress of Catholicism in the United States has induced the Pope to arrange for the complete organization of the hierarchy and the more intimate union with Rome. New bishoprics will soon be created and the establishment of the "Society of Jesus" will be more satisfactorily organized. The dogmas of Romanism hold in thrall more intelligent persons than all other superstitions put together. Careful education, unremitting attention by the church to her children from babyhood is the secret of her power. Not being allowed to think for themselves, from earliest recollection church dogmas become as much an inheritance as the blood that flows through their veins.

The recent breaking out of the yellow fever on a ship which, though affected last season, had been thoroughly fumigated and moreover subjected to the frosts of the entire winter in a northern port, is causing much alarm in the south, lest the germs of this dread scourge have not been killed, as was hoped, by the frost. In this case its return may be looked for with the first approach to Summer heat.

The new Constitution of California goes into effect on and after the 4th of July, 1879, so far as the same relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office, and the meeting of the Legislature. In other respects and for all other purposes its provisions take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

Kalama, or "Calamity," as the erewhile pretentious city of the Columbia was once prophetically called, which was for a time the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the abode of the Kalama *Beacon*, and the general rendezvous for impecunious seekers after corner lots and landlords' bonanzas; Kalama, the disappointed, doomed and dying city of fizzled expectations, was the scene of the visit or visitation of the author of these peregrinations on Wednesday of last week. The good steamer "Emma Hayward" left her dock at six o'clock on the morning of the day named, and, journeying down the tree-bordered Willamette to its mouth, and from thence down the Columbia to the above-mentioned city of decimation, we landed at 10:30 A. M. and proceeded to the Fulton House, where arrangements were completed, after much delay, for securing the M. E. Church for an evening lecture. The church in question sits, as it did in the palmier days of the calamity-stricken town, in a *cul-de-sac* formed by the intersection of two spurs of the billowy and abounding hills, and opening at its mouth beside a roaring stream, spanned by a slippery foot-bridge, safe enough in daylight, but a very bridge of peril in the dense gloom of a rainy, moonless night, when you couldn't see your hand before you, nor hear the footfall of your equally night-blinded guide, because of the din of the madly-roaring stream beneath us.

We were advised by Mr. Comegys, one of the remaining merchants in the once busy burg, to call upon the Auditor and secure the court-room for the lecture, which is now the county's rented property, and was once the dining-room of the then pretentious Kazano House. The Auditor is a mild-mannered, corpulent and good-looking specimen of the aristocracy of sex, who graciously informed us that the Commissioners couldn't let the court-room for anything but legal or political business, so we went our way church-hunting, wondering what he thought our business was. Mr. Vestal, as janitor, received us kindly, and caused the long-closed church to be opened, warmed and lighted for the use of the public. But the long-unused stove-pipe had rusted so nearly off at its base that a little expansion by fire sent it tumbling with a crash upon the yet fortunately empty benches. Had the accident occurred fifteen minutes later, there would have been a chronicle of broken heads to render this column tragically interesting. Some gentlemen carried the hot stove outside with ropes, the few citizens gathered themselves together, and the lecture was delivered amidst profound and respectful attention, the County Commissioners themselves honoring us with their presence, and evidently feeling crest-fallen because the quiet, orderly political meeting had been denied the use of the court-room. We are sure they will be more courteous with us next time. Men are not half as selfish as they imagine themselves to be. And when they understand that this woman movement does not mean a crusade against their own individual rights, we have yet to see one of them opposing it. Their supreme caution permits them to be frightened without being hurt; that's all.

We had gone to the church, over the foot-bridge, and through the gulches, by the expiring twilight. On returning, the night was black as Erebus, and there was that yawning chasm, equally suggestive of the gap at its fatal mouth, that were to us no fable. Nobody had a lantern; the rain beat time with the roaring waterfall, and beat a silent symphony with the waves of darkness. What was to be done? Never did the headlight in a hotel seem so far away.

We not only have no dread of death, but we have in later years had no desire to escape it; but the idea of broken bones and crippled bodies has long been our pet horror.

A small boy caught an idea. We had with us a few copies of the NEW NORTHWEST, and he said he would make torches if he had a match. Somebody had matches, and both small boy and smoker are hereby blessed for their sagacity and providence.

The agony was soon over; but it was long before your correspondent could forget in sleep the memory of that falling stove-pipe, that slippery foot-bridge, that roaring waterfall, and those blazing newspaper torches.

The county of Cowlitz boasts a lady Superintendent of its Common Schools, in the person of Mrs. Professor Huntington, whose acquaintance we had formed while yet a high private in the commercial and domestic walks of life. This lady has been for several months the principal of the Kalama school, and is highly esteemed as a capable and honest teacher and office-holder. At the time of our visit, she was holding public examination for the benefit of the teachers of the county, the most of whom were present, with whom we formed a very agreeable acquaintance. As usual, the large majority were ladies, and, as a matter of course, the larger salaries were commanded by the minority, or men. But there were none of the terrible and oft-predicted consequences of women holding office visible. The gentlemen were as courteous to the ladies as ever, and *vice versa*, and that, too, notwithstanding that the lady teachers all want to vote.

There are several good families yet living in Kalama, trying to hold on to their homes and business and waiting for better times. These, doubtless, will come by and by, but they will advance steadily and healthfully, and with little thanks to the erewhile *alma mater* of the place, the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At twelve M., the steamer Dayton touched at the wharf, and we suddenly decided to board her and go to Freeport. So, with several of the lady teachers of the county for company, we were soon on our way, cruising leisurely along the shore line, and entering the Cowlitz at last, up which the trim craft labored steadily, and at five P. M. came in sight of a wide stretch of alluvial green, rolling away upon either side, through which upon one hand the railway runs, and upon both the white houses nestled lovingly upon the lawns and among the fruit trees, a very Arcadia of loveliness. Late as the hour was, it was not too late to circulate an appointment for a lecture, which was given in the church, followed by another on the succeeding evening, both of which were well attended by an intelligent and appreciative auditory.

There being no hotel in Freeport, we found pleasant entertainment at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, the former a brother of John Catlin, Esq., and the latter an old-time brief acquaintance of the undersigned, with whom we were soon delightfully engaged in reviving olden memories. The Catlin brothers are owners of an immense stock and meadow farm, and were once also engaged for a long time in merchandizing. There are now two stores in full operation, one the property of Commissioner Olson and the other of Mr. Caples. Professor Eiyea teaches the district school, and J. Rierdon keeps a boot and shoe shop. These, with the post office, parsonage and a few other dwelling houses, constitute the village proper, back of which beautiful farms lie in smiling luxury, laved at their feet by the River Cowlitz, which is navigable for small steamers much farther up than we have yet explored it. A. S. D.

Portland, May 13, 1879.

We have always opposed divorce for trivial causes, believing that marriage should be entered into with a deliberation that will insure its permanency. The strongest argument we remember to have met in favor of easy divorce is attributed to Peter the Great, and is as follows: "God established wedlock for happiness, for mutual support, and for consolation in the vicissitudes of life, and, as wretched marriages do not sustain God's purposes in matrimony, it is proper in such cases to grant divorce."

RECENT EVENTS.

A bill has been introduced by Buckner, fixing the Presidential term at six years.

The weather recently has been very unfavorable to growing crops in the middle West.

The House Committee on Claims has decided to transact no general business during the present session.

The race to decide the superiority of the champion scullers of Yale and Harvard resulted in triumph for the latter.

President and Mrs. Hayes have abandoned their proposed trip to California, and now intend to go to New York this Summer.

Mrs. Simonton, wife of the general agent of the associated press, died at her residence in New York on the 13th inst., of pneumonia.

Hot weather is already recorded in New England, the thermometer in many places in New Hampshire standing at 100° in the shade.

The income tax bill was defeated in the House—yeas one hundred and four, nays ninety-four, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Confederate monument, erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association, in the capital square, Columbia, S. C., was unveiled on the 13th, in the presence of 12,000 people.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, congratulates and compliments President Hayes upon his recent veto of the army bill, and urged a like action in relation to the pending bill to prevent military interference at elections.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch is delivering a series of lectures on money at Saunders's Theater, Harvard College. He has changed his views, and now advocates bi-metallic currency, whereas he was formerly in favor of a single standard.

The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was returned to the House of Representatives on the 12th inst. without the President's signature. The veto message that accompanied it was well grounded in law and admits of no refutation.

The Woodruff scientific expedition, which was to make a tour of the world, has collapsed for want of support. Instead of two hundred passengers having been booked, as required, to insure the success of the expedition, only about forty persons had paid a deposit of $500 each.

An attempt, on Tuesday, to pass the military interference bill over the President's veto, was lost, the vote standing one hundred and twenty-seven ayes, ninety-seven nays, not the requisite two-thirds majority. The veto message was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Extensive forest fires are causing great destruction of timber in the region of Scranton, Pa. The village of Tobyhanna, twenty miles from there, was entirely surrounded by fire on the 11th. The citizens turned out and fought the flames, finally getting them under control. The destruction of property will be immense.

A bill was reported in the House on the 10th, from the Committee on revision of laws relating to widows of pensioners of the war of 1812, so as to give pensions to women who are a second time widows. It was opposed as an entire change of the pension laws and was, on motion of Garfield, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The *Times*, *Tribune* and *Inter-Ocean* Washington correspondents agree that the following will probably be the course of the Democrats after a second veto: They will hold another caucus, and the present opinion appears to be that the legislative appropriation bill will be passed under the greatest possible restrictions and the army bill will be allowed to fail. They will then disband and go home.

A bill providing for appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1880, was introduced by Townsend, of Ohio, on Monday. It was the same as the regular House bill with sections sixty and ninety left out. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the same was defeated by a vote of one hundred and nine to one hundred and one. Democrats all voted "no," Republicans all "aye." Of the Greenbackers eight voted "aye," one "no." The result of the vote was greeted with clapping of hands on the Democratic side, and with counter demonstrations on the Republican side.

ENLIGHTENED JUDGMENT.

To those who spend all their spare time in sympathizing with the poor, down-trodden Indians of the Northwest, of which Chiefs Joseph and Moses are representatives, we commend the following statements of General Howard, than whom no one has had better opportunity to judge in the premises. The letter was published in the *Army and Navy Journal*:

The statements made by a correspondent in your paper of the 29th of March, that Joseph, Chief of the Nez Perces, and his Indians were humane in their conduct of the so-called Nez Perce war, is a mistake. How far the chief himself is responsible, I cannot say, but more horrid outrages than those committed near the Mount Idaho country cannot be found in any annals of Indian massacres. I saw a poor woman who had suffered from repeated acts of brutality, one Indian succeeding another in outrage. I saw a little child with part of its tongue cut out! The details concerning the dead—concerning what preceded the final acts that ended life—are sickening in their horrors.

In what purports to be Joseph's account of the war, you will find a complete answer in my report, a part of which I send you. Joseph did not at the time complain of the thirty days. It was long enough, if his people had intended to comply with the will of the Government. Even with the old Too-hul-hul-sot I was patient. White Bird and Looking Glass pledged themselves for his subsequent good behavior after he had defied the authority of the Government and behaved as harshly and impudently as any Indian could. Upon this pledge and his own promise I released him.

No band of Indians in the United States were ever treated with more carefulness and consideration than Joseph's by the officers of the army, and Joseph said to me at the final capture that if he had taken my advice and submitted to the instructions of the Government, he would have avoided all trouble.

People not belonging to the army were killed in the beginning of the war, as we have seen in the Horse Prairie country; after passing Lemhi in that vicinity; along the stage road in the National Park, several of different parties killed or wounded; on the Clark's Fork upper waters; a number of miners, several near Hart Mountain; and, scattered along to the crossing of the Missouri, every white man was killed or badly wounded that came in their way, so far as I can learn.

The only exceptions were when a truce arrangement was made in crossing the Bitter Root country, and when Joseph spared the two ladies and a brother with them in the National Park, also a couple of white men that he used as guides.

Joseph's Indians had primary provocation when the whites of Wallowa killed one of their number; but these savages were not saints, and it is not well to attempt to use their treacherous memories to falsify history.

Again, the Government had to require obedience to its authority, and I believe this to be right throughout our domain.

We do not redress the wrongs of the Indians because the army is called to make the Indians obey, and cannot from our system be called in to make the white man do the same. We did our best in Joseph's case, and have done our utmost under the law in all other cases to help the civil authorities punish white men who murder Indians and steal their property; but the posse comitatus law finally hindered this help. The balances of justice are not in equilibrium; but it is the fault of an inadequate and one-sided system, and not so much the fault of the executors of it.

A SHORT JOLLY-FICATION.

Frank B. Jolly, of Hillsboro, was married on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, to Miss Lillie A. Short, Wm. Whitlock, Esq., officiating at the ceremony. Frank (good boy) in writing us concerning the important event, says, in allusion to the NEW NORTHWEST'S editorial mention of another recent wedding in the Jolly family, "Sure enough, she is a materialized angel." May your Jolly-fications never more be Short, and your hearts be as Jolly as the Short span of this life will allow, is the sincere wish of all your friends.

A woman, writing upon educational matters in Minnesota, and pointing out the need of reforms that can never come until women are allowed a place on the school boards, concludes with this consoling reflection: "But to us mothers whose shadows are so rapidly lengthening towards the east, comes the blessed assurance that as all reforms move onward, never backward, the mother influence will be more and more felt in all moral and educational matters, as one after another old fogies wrap their mantle of old fogyism about them and lie down to pleasant dreams."

By the laws of Kansas, women stand on exact equality with men in regard to property. If a man dies intestate, leaving a widow and children, the widow takes half in her own right and the children the other half; or, if the wife is the owner and dies, the husband takes one-half and the children the other half, and neither can deprive the other of such share by will. In all respects regarding trading, suing and being sued, there is not the slightest difference between the two.

The new Constitution of California provides that women shall not be debarred from entering into and pursuing any profession or business avocation in the State, on account of sex. There was a strong fight made for a Woman Suffrage article, but old fogyism finally ruled it out. Another clause provides that no corporation doing business in the State shall employ Chinese labor, and the Legislature is required to enact such laws as will enforce it.

George H. Himes and W. W. Munkers, State printing experts, report to His Excellency, Governor Thayer, that they have measured the work of W. B. Carter, State Printer, as per instructions and find the same done in accordance with the law and with but a difference of $28 19 between his bill and their own estimate, a discrepancy so slight that they recommend the payment of the bill as rendered.

Oregon contains 96,250 square miles or 61,000,000 acres of land, an area greater than New York and Pennsylvania combined. The estimated division of this land is as follows: Agricultural lands 30,000,000 acres; grazing, 20,000,000 acres; timber, 11,000,000 acres. The total population of this vast area does not at present exceed 200,000.

Wasco county reports 1,915 children of school age.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

N. W. Randall has been elected Mayor of Oregon City.

Late rains are a great benefit to the mines in Josephine county.

Chinese have left Lewiston, Idaho, being unable to obtain employment there.

The state of the roads leading to the saw-mills renders lumber very scarce in Walla Walla.

Much of the fruit in the vicinity of Ashland and Phœnix was destroyed by frost last week.

The Southern Methodists will soon commence the erection of a church at Phœnix 24x40 feet.

The wool clip of Grant county promises to be large. Much of it is already on the way to The Dalles.

There are now 190 convicts in the Oregon Penitentiary, and the number is augmented almost weekly.

A teacher's institute for Umatilla county will be held at Weston on the 12th, 13th and 14th of June.

Junction City has taken four hundred dollars' worth of stock in a celebration for the coming Fourth of July.

Ex-Senator Mitchell was warmly received by the citizens of Roseburg on his arrival there on the 9th inst.

Seventeen miles of the grading on the west-side railroad is completed. The iron will arrive by the first of June.

Nehalem Valley is fast filling up with actual settlers, and good land merely for the taking is getting extremely scarce.

It is estimated by those who have opportunity to know that there is sixty thousand dollars' worth of marketable beef in Grant county.

The *Mountaineer* learns that a vast army of crickets is moving from the hills to bottom lands on Three and Five Mile Creeks, Wasco county.

A reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of Wm. Hicks and Enoch Baker, who escaped on the night of May 6th from the Oregon Penitentiary.

Long & Birmingham's cheese factory at Claquato is turning out 300 pounds of cheese daily. The same firm has a like factory in Sumas Valley, B. C.

Initial steps are being taken to build a new school-house at Turner, the old one being too small to meet the requirements of the rising generation.

A petition is being circulated and very generally signed in Lake county, asking that the Klamath Indians be allowed to remain where they are.

Professor Powell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has called a convention of County School Superintendents, to meet in Salem on the 29th inst.

The bridge on the Utah and Northern Railroad that is to span Snake River is a quarter of a mile long. Between fifty and seventy-five men are employed in its erection.

Another Indian, charged with complicity in the murder of Lorenzo Perkins and wife, near Priests' Rapids, last July, was arrested in The Dalles by Sheriff Croseen on Friday.

A post office has been established at Mount Scott, Douglas county, with Mrs. Matilda Blakely as Postmaster. There has also been a post office established in Baker county, called "Home."

The case of The State vs. Bernard, King and Fairchild, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Hager in Clackamas county, has been passed over until the next term of the Circuit Court.

Judge McArthur recently delivered his lecture on "Industrial Education" in Pendleton. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied on the purchase of an organ for the M. E. Church of that place.

Mr. Carter's whole claim for the State printing for the Legislative session of 1878 is less than $8,000, including the report of the Investigating Committee; that of Mr. Brown, for less service, was over $24,000.

General Howard, accompanied by Chief Moses and his band, started up the Columbia on the 14th inst. They go to fix the boundaries of the reservation recently allotted the chiefs by the powers at Washington.

The funeral of the late E. N. Cooke was one of the largest and most impressing that Salem has ever witnessed. The remains were deposited in the family vault, recently completed in Odd Fellows' Cemetery near that city.

Mrs. Crump, a resident of Salem since 1847, died at her home in that city on the 12th inst. She was seventy years of age and was universally respected in life and mourned in death by the community in which she had so long resided.

General Sprague, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with Colonel Doane, Chief Engineer, are in Walla Walla, getting ready for an immediate start to survey and locate the line of the road from the mouth of Snake River.

Every indictment disposed of at the late term of the Circuit Court held at Oregon City resulted in conviction. Criminal trials are no longer a farce in the Judicial District presided over by Judge Bellinger and District Attorney Caples.

A lady living in Canyonville, seventy-two years of age, is the mother of sixteen children and has seventy-two grandchildren. She was married in 1844, and, as may be surmised from the foregoing, her life since that period has been a busy one.

The lime trade is becoming one of the most important interests on Puget Sound, there being now three kilns in active operation, two on San Juan and one on Orcas Island. One of the former will probably ship 30,000 barrels the coming season. The total shipment will aggregate 75,000 barrels.

A sister of Rev. S. C. Adams, of Salem, Mrs. C. E. Stone, died on the 22d ult., at Helena, Montana, at the age of forty-three years. She was the youngest of eight children and the first of the band to pass the mystic river. The mother, now over eighty years old, resides at McMinnville, having lived in Oregon since 1852.

A company to construct and equip a railroad from Astoria through the Nehalem coal fields, to a point on the Oregon Central road, near Forest Grove, and thence to Winnemucca, Nevada, has been formed in Astoria. The capital stock is fixed at $3,000,000, a large amount of which will be immediately taken by capitalists of that city.

Twenty-five years ago, reckless and brutal young men, of white skins, were migrating from all parts of the South to Kansas. Their aim was to make that a slave State. Now, men, women and children of dark skins are migrating from the South to Kansas by the thousand, and their reason is that Kansas is known to them as a State where real freedom can be found. Few of them, if any, it is probable, have any intention of affecting by their begira the condition of the State from which they fly. Nevertheless, it is true that this movement will tend most strongly to produce in Louisiana and Mississippi more real freedom than has ever yet existed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

General Garibaldi is seriously indisposed.

Mahometans in Adrianople are plundering shops on account of hunger.

Fifteen farm-houses near Parma, Italy, have been destroyed by a landslip.

The principal part of the Russian town of Irbit, at the confluence of the Irbit and Neiro Rivers, has been burned.

The Czar's proclamation pronouncing strict compliance with the Treaty of Berlin has been published in Philippopolis.

A division of Turkish troops is on the frontier of Roumelia. The Sultan has promised the Albanians autonomy as compensation for territorial concessions to Greece.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to arbitrate between Great Britain and Nicaragua respecting differences arising out of their treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to refuse to admit any longer free of duty articles of consumption intended for representatives of foreign countries residing there.

General Stolipine has arrived at Constantinople, to confer with Aleko Pasha relative to the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumelia. A speedy arrangement is probable.

Intelligence from Turkestan represents that the Chinese troops have been twice successfully attacked by Khirgax tribes from Aedejan District, who now hold Kashgar. A Chinese army of 20,000 men is concentrated on the Esle River.

The French Minister of the Interior has authorized the Vice President of the Committee of the Franco-American Union to organize a lottery of 300,000 one-franc tickets to raise a fund for the completion of the statue of liberty to be presented to the United States.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, after a recent experiment of the Thames embankment, find that electricity costs two and a quarter pence an hour per lamp more than the best gas, giving equal light. The report declares that the defects connected with electric lighting must prevent its general adoption.

An official statement, contradicting the news published abroad with reference to affairs in Russia, says that Fort Petropaulovsky is wholly inadequate to contain 400 prisoners, to say nothing of the 4700 which it was stated had been removed therefrom to Kazan; that no prisoner has been removed from the fortress to Kazan; that the reported arrests of officers have not taken place; that since February only three officers altogether have been arrested, and finally that no arrests of whole families have been made.

Ghosts.

Not Colonel Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real human ghosts; ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," "overwork," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" in all stages. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequaled pectoral and blood purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough or cold, and, in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "tumches," or humors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"Every-day Life."

Arising in the morning, almost the first thing to be thought of is marketing, or getting the necessaries of life; and should any of the family be troubled with coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, or any affection of the throat, bronchial tubes, or lungs leading to consumption, a supply of that household necessity known as HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, which brings strength to the harassed frame, wracked and racked by a hacking cough, must next be obtained. Ask that fresh, bright, rosy-cheeked girl, who, but a few weeks ago, was lying listless on her bed, with a hectic flush about making its appearance on her cheeks; ask her what restored to her long nights of balmy sleep, renewed strength, and a final scattering of that cough that was dragging her down to her grave. Ask her what physician was so successful in her case, which seemed to baffle medicine and to defy the many all else attempting morsels which anxious friends prepared for her to smooth her journey from this life. Ask her who was the benefactor; and her eyes, speaking volumes, will brighten, her rosy lips will open, while the words trickle from her mouth in tones of melody, "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR!" Sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Great saving by buying large size. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

A CARD.

Drs. J. C. and Ida E. Andrews, having located permanently in this city, tender their professional services to the citizens of Portland and vicinity. Office and residence, 231 Front street, between Main and Madison; where they have fitted up elegant rooms for plain, medicated and sulphur baths; the latter designed for the complexion and chronic skin diseases. They are also provided with a first-class apparatus for the chemical examination of urine, by which they are enabled to diagnose and successfully treat obscure diseases of the kidneys. Mrs. Andrews makes diseases of the reproductive apparatus of the female a specialty. 8:3t

Certain Cure for Cancer.

Mrs. Dr. Mary O. Brown takes this method of saying to the afflicted that she is in possession of a safe, certain, and painless cure for that most loathsome and terrible disease known as CANCER, in all its forms and phases. Her remedy is never known to fail. Address Mrs. Dr. Mary O. Brown, Olympia, W. T. 7:3m

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City.

Removed.

L. Van Benthuysen, the jeweler, has removed to D. W. Prentice & Co's Music Store, where he will be pleased to show the public his stock of Imported and American Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry; also, Fluted Ware and Clocks. Repairing a specialty, and prices to satisfy. 8:3t

Do not be induced to endanger your life by using mercurial "blood purifiers," that may dry up old sores, but leave a death trap in the system. Buy Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier, which is a purely vegetable one, and, in fact, will remove, by continual use, all impurities and poison from the blood.

☞ The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Piker's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.