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PORTLAND, APRIL 11, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Nominations Confirmed

Washington, April 3.—The Senate in ex-ecutive session confirmed Clarence King as director of the geological survey: John M. Morton to be consul at Honolulu; John M. Wilson, consul at Panama and David H. Strother, consul general at Mexico. Logan and Teller spoke against King, but he was confirmed almost unanimously.

Lynching.

Dis Moines, April 3.—News is received that the citizens of Davis City, of Decatur county, Iowa, on Monday banded together, seized two deperadoes, Tucker and Tartar, hung Tucker, and would have hung Tartar, but he was taken from the mob and jailed. Martha McLain's bagnio was then entered and its contents destroyed, and other depredations committed. Silver Shipments.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Public says it is worthy of special notice that though the exports of gold and silver were nearly equal to this date last year, the exports of silver this year are about thirty times as large as those of gold, amounting to \$4,900,945 for the quarter against \$2,268,150 for the first quarter of 1878. The obvious explanation is that the hope of getting higher prices for silver in consequence of the passage of the silver bill led many persons last year to hold back their bullion foolishly, so that the first adverse turn of exchanges sent gold abroad adverse turn of exchanges sent gold abroad in large quantities, and now the entire stock of silver like any other merchandise, is available for export, at any time when exchanges permit, and nearly \$5,000,000 has gone abroad through this port alone.

The ship Niebe, which sailed yesterday for Australia, took nine locomotives, ninety-nine organs, four hundred and three packages of clocks and a large assortment of agricultural implements, for exhibition. Another ship is to fellow.

Low Freights.

A contract was made in the city on Tuesday to carry 100,000 bushels of grain at 5%d per bushel from New York to Liverpool, which is the lowest point yet reached. Westward the Star, Etc.

Council Blurre, Iowa, April 3.—The volume of west bound travel through this city is unprecedently large for the time of year

A Weeping Wife, NEWPORT, Ind., April 3.-Walter Watson

was hung here to-day for the murder of Ezra Compton last January. His young wife, weeping bitterly, accompanied him to the scaffold. South American Rumpus Valpanauso, April 2.—Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and both countries declare war

against Chili. On to Oregon. Washington, April 4.—Clarence King left to-day for Oregon to attend to his cattle in-terests there preliminary to entering upon his new duties at Washington.

Political Campaign Franc Before the Wallace committee, George C. Gorham was called and furnished the statement heretofore called for from which it appears that 732 circulars were sent to employes in the department, 435 of which were not responded to. Twenty-five were re-turned, and 272 resulted in subscriptions amounting to \$3,247. He had found cases where circulars were sent to persons receiving salaries of less than \$1,000, and he wished to correct his previous statement on

John G. Thompson was called by the Republican members of the committee and de-Congressional Committee in 1870. ency was collected from the emoloyes the House of Representatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the Summer of 1878 to equalisting the campaign; but came to Washington the first of every month

to see to the disbursement of members' sal-aries. Did not neglect his official duties. Duncan S. Walker, secretary of the Demceratic Congressional Committee in 1878, testified that the headquarters of the committee for a portion of the campaign were in the room of the House committee on agri-The amount collected by the c mittee was \$4,695. The number of documents sent out was 1,031,700. The documents were nearly all felded in the room of committee on pest roads and printing. Cetewayo had arrived there.

Large minibers of documents were sent out a missionary bishop to expli-Postage was paid on all the documents not Witness read a statement shows ing that the expenses of the folding room tired for 1878 were only \$20 598, as against larger curre-

treasury department, testified that he had contested questions. the furnishing Connections of ers in that department to their houses, and tax receipts where they failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished Russell, acting for the Since Central Republican

Subscriptions up to toolsy to the sips cept, bounds amount to \$40,502 700. secretary of the treasury will issue a call for the balance of the 5 20, or 1257 to-day, and to a current a call will be issued for all the This will close the series of 5 20 bonds. The two calls amount to \$52-565,700 aggregate calls, including these, since January 1st, amount to \$349,565,700 aking an autumi saving of interest of \$6 .-No further subscriptions will be certificates until further notice.

Cotton Cloth in China.

Chinese merchants is being formed for the manufacture of cotton cloths, and a very large mill will be built at Shanghar. It is large mill will be built at Shanghai. also proposed that another weolen factory ship Company is negotiating with the Cen-be started at Tien Tein. The selection of a trail Pacific R. E. Co. for the said of the iso proposed that another weelen factory northwest frontier town for a woolen mili is Australian line of steamors. counted for by the fact that in that region Tartar sheep are very numerous. Wool can be got for the gathering, and their ficece have not hitherto been properly utilized. Fiendich Murder.

GREENVILLE, Mrss., April 4 .- Yesterday

entire length. Suspicion points to an asso-

Yellow Fever

Boston, April 4.—The U.S. steamer Plymouth, from this port March 15th, for a cruise to the West Indies, has returned, yellow fever having broken out when three hundred miles southeast of Bermuda. Egan, the boatswain, died of the disease. The ship came from the West Indies last Autumn with yellow fever on board, and it was thought that fumigation and the frost of Winter here had destroyed all germs.

Freedom of the Press.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—Frank Nevins, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was sentenced to-day by Speaker James of the House, to the county jail for refusing to answer questions of committee regarding certain affirmations in his special dispatches regarding the character of members of the

FOREIGN NEWS.

Clemency to Communists.

Panis, April 3.—The Marseillaise, Rappel and Revolution Fracaise publish a manifesto of Communists at Geneva calling upon pro-scribed Frenchmen to spurn the elemency accorded to a portion of their number under the French government's perverted interpretation of the amnesty bill.

England's Finances.

London, April 3.—The chancellor of the exchequer presented the budget in the House of Commons to-night. He stated that last year's revenue amounted to £83,117,000; expenditures, £86,407,000. The latter includes a credit for the Zulu war and other supplementary expenditures. The expenditure for the financial year ending March 30th, 1880, is estimated at £81,153,000 and the revenue at £83,055,000. This estimated expenditure does not include a further provision for the Zulu war, nor the payment of exchequer bonds, but the chancellor hopes the surplus may prove sufficient to meet the Zulu ex-penses and to cancel £600,000 of exchequer bonds, leaving £4,750,000 in bonds from last year's vote for £5,000,000 credit to be provided for.

A dispatch from Baveno says that the Ital ian government recently received an anony-mous letter giving warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoris between the frontier and Turin.

The Roy in Burnat.

Randoom, April 3.—Some powerfur chiefs have renounced their allegiance to the King of Burmah. This probably will be presen-ed as a result of British intrigues, and may precipitate the crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river with the evident intention of preventing British residents escaping by water.

Fight in Afghanistan.

LABORE, April 3.—The British troops under Captain Gough have defeated 5,000 Afghanistans, killing 400. The British lost three officers and three men killed and 31

Ressian Railways.

LONDON, April 4.—The Russian Grand Duke Nicholos, in a work just published, recommending the censtruction of the Orenburg and Tashkend railway, announces that he is preparing an expedition to pursue study relative to railway matters beyond the boundaries of Asiatic Russia, across the Amu Daris, and as far as the defile Bemian, in Afghanistan, and in the Cabul It in Afghanistan, and in the Cabul. It was announced some time since that the Grand Duke had been exiled for publishing the work in question, but his views now seem to have found favor, and great preparations are being made for the expedition.

Slave Traders Threshed. Egyptian officers sent to break up slave depots at Bahr, Elgazal and Kordoton, report an engagement with Suleiman, chief slave trader and owner of twenty-five depots in which were found women alone waiting importation into Egypt to the number of 10,000. The Egyptian forces numbered 3,000, part armed with imported rifles and intrenched. Sucliman with 2,000 Arabs made several assaults, but they were completely defeated and fled in disorder, leaving 1,785 The Egyptians lost twenty men.

Row About a Little Island. West African newspapers confirm the recompany of soldiers on the British Island

of Gatacong. The British authorities at SierraLeon have sent a gun boat with a pro tailed his connection with the Democratic test to the French officer conducting the oc cupation. The French claim that the island was ceded to them in 1878. The British claim possession since 1826.

e House of Commons the under Sec retary for foreign affairs made a statement confirming the announcement that the government had protested against French occu-pation of the island of Matacong, and said that representations had been made to the French government in respect to the affair

Egyptian Famine.

The English commission sent to Upper Egypt to investigate the famine, reports sevthousand deaths from starvation.

Zains Want Peace.

A report from the border agent at Umport s to the effect that messengers from King Cetewaye ask by the committee under the frank of mem- not desire war and was sending the persons bers of Congress; but nothing not privileged. whose surrender was demanded by the Britso to be delivered to the general at Booke's sums ranging up to as high as \$100,000 dur-ing the last 10 years. Cet-Harry Cebant, captain of the watch in the with a view to permanent settlement of all

Silver to England.

A deputation from the Liverpool chamber ceived to-day by the chancellar of the Ex-State for India.

PACH IC COAST.

The Laborers' Strike.

San Francisco, April 3.—The strike on falloritis street hill still at the sea wall op-North Feach still continues, but Onderdonk, the mutanter, has about its men at work on Everything was quiet at both places to-day 1. Sti. No further subscriptions will be There is little prospect, as far as can be selved for a per cent bonds except for \$10 learned, that the strikers will gain their obstruck seem to be willing to return to work New York, April 4 - A Shanghai letter of at the old process were it not for fear of per-pet. 21st states that a joint stock company of sound injury should they act in opposition to the leaders in the strike.

Steamship Sale. It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Steam-

She's on the Shoot.

Mrs. Madge Taylor was before the police part this morning on a charge of assault to murder Wm. P. Dewey last October, when she fired a shot at him from a revolver. Dewey testified that he had been assisting morning Matt Chrismore, a well-known spor-ing character, was found murdered in his best. His head was crushed by an irou bolt, interview, which she demanded at last. the arcused, but some trouble having arisen . His head was crushed by an iron bolt, interview, which she demanded at last throat cut and the body ripped open its however, he went it the kense with a friend.

but Mrs. Taylor demanded a private interbut Mrs. Taylor demanded a private interview. Upon going into another room, Mrs. Taylor pulled a pistol, whereupon Dewey started to leave the house. As he was going down stairs Mrs. Taylor fired at him. Last evening she waited for him at the entrance to the Union Club, and her actions being susofficer, who found that she was armed with a pistol. Mrs. Taylor testified that she carried the pistol to protect herself as she went about, having considerable valuable jewelry. She was found guilty of carrying a concealed weapon and was held to answer on the other charge, with bail fixed at \$3,000.

Troy Dye Crazy. Sachamento, April 2.—Troy Dye is a ma-niac and has to be tiled with straps and constantly watched.

Stabbing Affray. URIAH, April 3.—A merchant named Lau-deker was to-day stabbed and killed by the nephew of his partner, B. Marks, who was

partner in the store. Attempt to Rescue a Murderer

San Rapael, April 3.—About 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to rescue from the jail, Wm. Dever, a convict awaiting sentence for the murder of Kohler, a foreman at the State prison. The would-be rescuer got through the guard that surrounds the prison and ascertained Dever coll the prison and ascertained Dever's cell. Finding that Dever was confined in a cage and it would be necessary to get the keys to accomplish his purpose, he forced a window open leading to where the jailor was sleeping. The falling of a bar awoke the latter, when the would-be rescuer fied. Convicts have threatened to fire the prison in case Dever is hung.

Convention of Carrot-Eaters.

Salt Lake, April 3.—A Mormon conference meets on next Sunday, and saints are gathering from all sections. Apostle Cannon is here from Washington to take part in he proceedings.

He Got Mostile.

Chief Justice Schaeffer, who has been superceded by David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, adjourned court this morning and discharged the grand and petit juries. The former had completed its labors for the term, and contemplated reporting this afternoon. The hasty action of the judge has caused considerable dissatisfaction among attorneys, who think he might have waited till his successor was confirmed by the Senate.

Gilttering Gold.

PORT TOWNSHED, April 3.—The Skagit river gold mines are creating great excitement. The gold obtained is worth \$17 an ounce, and the gold bearing region extends fifty miles. A large party left Seattle Monday. On the head waters the gold is coarse and heavy and in a favorable place for dignizer. The Laborer's Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Although no scenes of violence have yet occurred on Nob Hill on account of the laborers' strike, it now transpires that serious attacks have been made on some of those who declined to join made on some of those who declined to join the strikers. Last night, after a man named Norton, employed on the sea wall had quit work and was on his way home, at the corner of Francisco and Powell street, about a dozen men rushed upon him, kicked and beat; him into an insensible condition and then fied. Another name. Murphy, who was at work upon the hill, was also attacked last night on his way home, and he, too, was badly used up; and at an early hour this morning some of the strikers broke into the house at North Beach, of Welch, one of their former companions, dragged him outof bed, and he, too, became the victim of the tury of the mob. All of these men are in a precarious condition. The force of police was increased to 25 on Nob Hill this afternoon, and the strikers were driven from the noon, and the strikers were driven from the immediate vicinity of the scene of work. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd left. The contractor announces his inten-tion of continuing work if he has to put Winchester rifles in the hauds of his employes for self protection.

The Bonanza Suit. Argument in the suit of John H. Burke vs J. C. Flood et al to recover \$20,000,000, was closed to-day. Action in this case was commenced in October last on behalf of all stockholders. Defendants demurred on the port that two French gun boats had landed ground of misjoinder of parties defendants, of action, and that no fraud was charged. They also plead the statue of limitation and acquiescence as bar to the action and claimed there was no cause of action by reason of defendants, as directors of Con. Virginia, making contracts with themselves. As soon as argument was closed, Judge Thornton, of the 23d district court, before whom the case was heard, stated, without leaving the bench, that the case had been argued at great length and that he had given careful attention and that he might as well decide it now as any other time, . He, therefore, held that taking the allegations of complaint to be true, there was good cause action against the defendants, which was not barred by the statute of limitation or acquiescence, and the action should be main-Demurrer would therefore be overruled and defendants must answer in 30 days.

Our Duty

We have some duties as patrons, Every member of the order owes the drift, when his messengers and pickets were grange a debt, a debt of service, and how fired upon, and a tattle unpreceditately occurred. The Zufu general who permitted now be were all its members to pay this debt! What are you going to do within this new year toward paying the debt Many of our granges are weak-some almost dying. Shall we each determine to devote a certain portion of this new of commerce on the silver question was to year to attending the grang- meetings, to studying and preparing curselves so that we will to competent to take a part in discussions, and benefit semebody in so doing! Shall we use some portions of it in making peace where there has been dissension, in promoting vital brotherhoods among ourselves, in eccouraging the timel, strengthening the weak, con vincing the doubtful | Shall we spend a portion of the year in spreading the principles of the grange, correcting misapprehensions, overcoming prejudices, and bringing within our gates good and true men and wemen who have been staying without simply because they have never understood the nature of our organization! The grange is the great instrument for benefiting the farmer; if properly used, its power for good is almost beyond calculation. Will it not be profitable to spend a portion of this gentleman, but whether I am one. new year in working to build up this order, which will do so not h good for us if we but do our daty of it !- Live

A Boston managing relitor sales out and the logs out any "A. Bullate

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Sepate.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the credentials of Chas. H. Bell, appointed by the Governor to be Sena-tor for New Hampshire, were taken up at the opening of the Senate.

Hoar argued in favor of admitting Bell, saying that there is an unbroken line of pre-

dents for so doing. Voorhees introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier General of the army on the retired list.

Hereford gave notice that on Menday he

would call up the resolutions of Hoar con-demnatory of the Democratic policy in order to express his views upon it.

After an executive session the Senate ad-

journed till Monday. House

Debate on the army appropriation bill was continued by Knott. He spoke of the great and historical importance of the principle involved. Knott was followed on the Republican side by Houk, who was followed by Blackburn who made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill. favor of the bill.

At the conclusion of Blackburn's speech his colleagues warmly congratulated him. Gibson and Turner discussed the constitu-tional question involved, and the House took

EVENING SESSION.

Barber said that he took this opportunity to speak because, from present indications, it seemed that this would be the last session of Congress ever held. If the President signed the pending bill he would incur the lasting execration of an overwhelming ma-jority of the people of the North. Bright alluded to Secretary Sherman's Presidential aspirations in a humorous vein,

and after some pleasantry between members the House took a recess until 11 to-morrow,

WARRINGTON, April 4.

General debate was resumed earlier than usual to-day. Singleton opened.

Weaver followed, and raised a laugh by describing how two political powers in the House, after waging hitter partisan speeches met together every Saturday and voted like bookhar to ever the assign till. These brothers to carry over the session till Tues-day, so as to prevent the party of the center from introducing measures of financial re-

Singleton and Weaver made speeches. The latter was of some length. It was warmly applauded by both Democrate and Republi-

De La Matyr expressed his intention to De La Matyr expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stood.

Jones, of Texas, opposed the placing of political legislation on an appropriation bill.

Wright condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war, and predicted in 1880 defeat for the party that raised them.

Tucker thought that very narrow ground to stand on. He believed he was right in

to stand on. He believed he was right in the flerce struggle of four sad years, and would take the same course again if called on again to do so; but now he had come back to the Union with the honest purpose to make the Union glorious among the nations of the earth, and make the government a success for liberty, prosperity and indepenaccess for liberty, prosperity and indepen

At this point the general debate closed and the bill was considered under the five-min

the rule.

Garfield said that during the last four days fitteen or twenty demolitions of his argument of last Saturday had been made, in

Hawley denounced a course which would cause the service of our country's officers to

be voluntary.

Tucker discussed legal points and affirmed that the Democrats would not yield.

Garfield answering Hawley's question said that he would vote for a repeal of the clauses of the election. of the election laws as a separate measure but not in this way. apolis lournal.

About Colds.

The late Charles Sumner was a memand womanhood. develop itself in Mr. Sumner early in his public career. He was advised by his physician in Boston to dress warmly, protect his feet and body, and live in the open air, sawing wood, and engaging, as far as possible, in manual labor, leading, in short, the life a laboring man would lead out of doors, and supplementing this region by the sanitary procautions in temperature, diet and personal habits in the open air. In concluclass of the community who, as we have said, delight in remedies and despise precautions, the recipe for a cold given by General George Washington to an old lady in Newport when a very young girl in 1781. He was lodged in her father's house—the old Vernon mansion and as she was sent early to bed with a bad cold, he remarked to Mrs. Vernon: "My own remedy, my dear madame, is alway to eat, just before I step into bed, a hot roasted onion, if I have a cold."-Baltimore American.

A True Gentleman.

"I beg your pardon," and with a smile and touch of his hat, Harry Ednon handed to an old man, against whom he had accidentally stumbled, the cane which he had knocked from his hand. I hope I did not hurt you. We were laying too roughly.

"Not a bit," said the old man cheerily. boys will be boys, and it is best they ould be. You did not harm me." "I'm glad to hear it," and lifting his

hat again, Harry turned to join the playmates with whom he had been frolick ig at the time of the accident. What did you raise your hat to that ld fellow for " asked his companion, Charley Gray. "He's only Giles, the

nekster. That makes no difference," said Hirr ry, "the question is not whether he is

A professor in Cornell, lecturing on the effect of the wind in some Western forests remarked: "In traveling along the road I even sometimes, found the logs mound and twisted together to such an il yours in articles written too his paper, extent that a mule couldn't climb over them so I went around."

The New Census Law.

An examination of the new census law shows that some of its provisions have been incorrectly or indistinctly reported. The law provides for the appointment of the President of one or more Supervisors by Census in each State and Territory, the whole number not to exceed 150. Each Supervisor is charged, among other duties, with that Cen-us at Washington the apportionment of his district into subdivisions has the following: most convenient for the purpose of enumeration, and to designate to the Superintendent of Census suitable persons, and with the consent of said Superintendent, to imploy such persons as enumerators within his district, one for each subdivision, and resident therein, who to the apportionment approved by the Superintendent of Census. The enum-erators are responsible to the Supervisor, and each Supervisor to the Superintendent of Census. Each Supervisor is to receive \$500 in full for all services rendered and expenses incurred, except that an allowance for clerk hire may be made at the discretion of the Superintendent. Of course, the Government furnishes all blanks, instruction, etc. The law prescribes the duties of the enumerators and the information they are to obtain very fully. The subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed 4,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870, nor shall any such subdivision contain less than 3,000 inhabitants in any case where the last preceding census shows the number of inhabitantst thereof. The boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public survey, or other easily distinguished lines. Enemerators east of the Rocky Mountains are to re. ceive no more than \$4 per working day and those west of the mountains \$6 per pay for actual field-work. In lieu of this per diem, the Superintendent of the Census, in subdivisions where he shall deem such allowance sufficient, may allow enumerators not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, 10 cents for each farm, and 15 cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, in full compensation for all services. Enumerators are required to take an oath for the faithful performance of their duties, and a renalty is affixed for violating the same, as also for the refusal of any person to give the information required by law. information is to be furnished by the heads of families, or in the absence of a head of a family, by any member over 20 yerrs of age, and in the case of corporations and companies by any authorized officer. The inquiries embrace those used in the last census, with many important additions, and the census, when complete, will present much the most complete exhibit of the population, wealth, business and social condition of the country that has ever been made. The act appropriates \$3.000,000 as the maximum cost of the census, exclusive of printing and engraving. - Indian-

Women at Harvard.

range of study, the same instructors, the those farther south." same privileges of library, laboratory, etc., but instead of entering the regular pupils of individual professors, and will, on completing their courses, receive siou, we will add for the benefit of that tion diplomas. The system agreed upon education of the sexes, but so far as the young women who are sincere and pa- ness combined. What it will be ten perfected not only comply fully with ted by looking at the millions of acres this wish, but allow the female students of good wheat land in the basin of the to proceed as fast as they may desire Columbia which are yet unsettled." without the drawbacks to which they, in upon whose supposed capacity the rate river, and we trust that Portland will

Pat on the Road.

An Irishmon, driven to desperation by the money market and the high he stopped him with:

"Your money or your life!" Seeing Pat was green at the business,

the traveler said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll give you all my money for that pistol." "Agreed."

Pat received the money and handed ver the pistol. "Now," said the traveler, "hand back that money or I'll blow your brains

A Japanese student at Yale College, New Haven, called on a young lady and was invited to call again soon. called again in about an hour.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

The discussion of this important matter calls out many differing views, We have spoken of the meeting held at Corvallis, where many citizens passed resolutions in favor of Cape Foulweather as the best point, and took very sharp issue with the action of the Portland Board of Trade in advocating Port of proposing to the Superintendent of the Orford as the proper point. The Coast Mail, published at Marshfield, Coos Bay,

"There was a general attendance of people from the upper part of the Bay at the meeting announced to be held at Watson's hall last Saturday night. Hon. A. G. Brown was chosen chairman, and J. M. Siglin, secretary. Several shall be selected solely with referece to their fitness, and without reference to their political party affiliations, according the advantages of Cape Gregory and Coos Bay as a location for the proposed harbor of refuge, and the necessity of taking steps to make these advantages known. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and upwards of \$100 was raised on the spot, without any apparent effort, to be used in disseminating information of the natural advantages of Cape Gregory for the proposed improve-

And it also says:

"They have discreered a cove on the north side of Cape Foulweather, at which by expending from \$600,000 to \$700,000 a harbor of 100 acres can be created and some of our exchanges contend that this should be the future harbor of refuge for the Pacific Coast. If such harbor is all that is wanted for the proc pective commerce of the coast, there is no need of expending money in con-structing a breakwater, for there is now a natural harbor of 400 acres on the north side of Cape Gregory, in which a vessel can find perfect shelter in dangerous southerly gales. This harbor of refuge is intended to be something more than a mere cove, where occasionally a vessel might enter, should she chance to become disabled in the immediate

The Astorian also questions the judgment of the Board of Trade in recommending Port Orford as the best point

and says : "It is to Portland's interest, as much as to the interest of Astoria-in fact, it is to the interest of all Oregon, that the harbor of refuge should be at the mouth of the Columbia. But, should the mouth of the Columbia not be considered a suitable place by the Board of Engineers, then we should prefer Cape Foulweather where the cost would be the least and commerce be more benefited than at any other point, excepting at the mouth of this river which drains a larger section of tillable soil than any other river which empties into the Pacific ocean."

The clause making this appropriation in the river and harbor act wisely provides that 'the interests of commerce shall be taken into consideration.'"

"The commerce is to be benefited by this harbor of refuge : First, the coasting trade between San Francisco and Puget Sound. This trade would be benefited by a harbor of refuge at or near the mouth of the Columbia river more than any other part of the coast. For, After years of effort, more or less ju- as is clearly shown by the reports of the ber of a consumptive family; all of his dicious, the young women of America United States signal officer, the greater and sisters but one, were at are at last to be allowed at Harvard part of the storms which are noticed tacked by it as they reached manhood University all of the facilities for higher on the Pacific Coast first approach the The disease began to education that men enjoy at the same coast of Oregon and Washington Terrischool, the more prominent differences tory and thence proceed easterly across between their treatment and that of the the continent without striking other male students being merely nominal. parts of the coast, And again, these They are to have the same option and northerly storms are violent here than

> "The second, and by far the most important, class of vessels whien will be classes they will be treated as private benefited by a harhor of refuge on this coast, is that which trades directly with the Columbia river. Vessels coming dimerely certificates instead of the regula- rect to the mouth of the Columbia river from every country-China, Australia, will disappoint the advocates of the co- New Zealand, Great Britain, New York all approach the vicinity of the mouth real advantages of study at Harvard are of the Columbia river. This class has concerned the new plan admits of them need of a harber of refuge only here, or It has been to even the strongest near here. There is now more money opponent of coeducation a matter of re | invested in this class of vessels, coming gret that the special advantages of the direct to the Columbia river, and in Harvard course could not be enjoyed by their cargoes, than in all coastwise busitient students. The arrangements now years from now can only be approxima-

> "The Astoria Chamber of Commerce common with the more carnest men, were right in petitioning for a harbor of would be subjected by the average boys, refuge at the mouth of the Columbia of progress of classes is determined in help herself by uniting with us in that petition."

It is claimed that the improvements necessary to construct a harbor of refuge at Cape Foulweather will only cost about \$650,000, while to make any other, prices of provisions, procured a pistol about \$650,000, while to make any other, and took to the road. Meeting a taveler point named answer the purpose will require an outlay of \$3,000,000 to \$10,-000,000. Such being the case, why cannot the work required at Cape Foulweather be done and the benefits enjoyed without delay, and if the future demonstrates the need of another harbor of refuge at the mouth of the Columbia for the protection of our commerce, surely the United States can afford to construct it. The sum required at Cape "Blaze away, my harty," said Pat. Foulweather is so small in proportion to the usual outlay required for such purthe usual outlay required for such purposes that it need not stand in the way of future works of the kind.

No man can have a dignified carriage who swings in his gait.