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PORTLAND, MAY 2, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Moses' Treachery.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The interior department entirely discredits the story of Sallukin, the Indian prisoner, relative to the alleged treachery of Moses last summer. The department has ample evidence from civil and military officers of the incorrectness of the statement. The department thinks there is a desire on the part of certain whites of Northwestern Oregon and Northern Washington to provoke hostilities in order to lead to expenditures of money by the government in that vicinity. The Indian bureau some time since received advices from responsible parties that every effort would be made by certain white men in that locality to provoke Indian hostilities with this end in view. The story about Moses is a revival of the old canard of last summer which was investigated and disproved at that time.

Discussion Resumed.

At 10 o'clock to-day the House resumed Wednesday's session went into committee of the whole and continued the discussion of the legislative appropriation bill.

Funeral of General Dix.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The funeral of General Dix took place to-day from Trinity church, which was filled by the most distinguished citizens.

Negro Immigration.

At a meeting at Cooper Union last night, in aid of the negro refugees, a colored man having charge of the relief movement in St. Louis, said that within the last few weeks 5,000 had arrived. He had been in Washington to ask government help. Frederick Douglass received him very cordially. He went to the president, but he evaded the question. He then went to Roscoe Conkling, who received him very cordially and gave encouragement. After that his work was easier.

Edwin Booth's Assassination.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Mark Gray, who attempted to shoot Edwin Booth last night, was before Judge Sumnerfield this morning on a charge of attempt to kill. After identification and a brief recital of the facts by Mr. Booth, Gray pleaded guilty. The magistrate remarked, "It is lucky the charge is not murder." Gray replied, "I wish it was." Bail was first fixed at \$10,000, but as Booth represented that he had been told that Gray had expressed a determination to kill him when he was free again, it was made \$20,000 and the would be assassin went to jail.

Army Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The passage of the army appropriation bill by the Senate without any amendment has so long been a foregone conclusion, that the occurrence of that event to-day and the bill's consequent transmission to the President called forth no comment except general expression of satisfaction that one step more had been made toward closing the contest of the session; for whatever may be the ultimate result, everybody is already impatient for the session to terminate. An effort will be made to conclude the debate in the House of Representatives on the appropriation bill under the five minute rule to-morrow, so that the Senate may commence its discussion of that measure early next week. The Democrats had decidedly the advantage in the House debate to-day, the speeches of Hooker, Goode and Ewing being in every point of view stronger and more effective than any that have been made on the Republican side in that body during the past 48 hours. Gen. Ewing's speech was only partially finished at adjournment, and he intends to complete it to-morrow. Gen. Garfield will also probably make a brief closing speech for the Republicans.

The Indian Territory.

At a session of the cabinet to-day, quite a protracted subject, the alleged contemplated invasion of the Indian Territory, under the guise of a settlement, formed the leading topic. It appears that a claim has been set up that by the sale of certain Indian lands to the government, such have become the property of the United States as other public lands, and like them are open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption acts, and that a company or companies have already been formed for the purpose of settlements upon a portion of the lands in question. A different view of the law was, however, taken by the cabinet.

Refunding Certificates.

The treasury department states that the sale of refunding certificates is rapidly increasing. The department expresses much surprise that postmasters in leading cities do not show more energy.

Blue-Grass Horses.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Lewis Clark, Jr., president of the Louisville Jockey Club, is here, arranging with Lorrillard for five yearly races, for \$10,000 each. Lorrillard to run a three year old of his own breeding against one to be named by Clark, bred in Kentucky. Two of the races will be run at Louisville and two at Monmouth Park.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Walk.

LONDON, April 23, 3 A. M.—The score stands, Brown 403, Hazuel 385, Corkey 265, Weston 247. The result is looked on as a foregone conclusion for Brown, who has been backed to cover 500 miles.

Lost at Sea.

The steamer Humboldt fell in with the Gladiolus, Capt. Williams, which was waterlogged, and rescued one man. All the rest were washed overboard.

The Recent Horror.

The number of persons killed by the fire-damp explosion in the Agraphe coal pit near Meni, Belgium, April 17th, is ascertained to be 117. Only 47 corpses have so far been recovered.

Fighting in the East.

BELGRADE, April 24.—Turkish troops assisted Servians were operating against invaders. The Servians lost many officers and men, but the Albanians were driven from Servia, leaving 200 dead behind them.

French Amnesty.

PARIS, April 24.—By the amnesty law all who are pardoned within three months are ipso facto amnestied. It is certain that Blanqui will not be pardoned prior to the 3rd of June, and if pardoned after that date, he will remain ineligible as a candidate for the chamber of deputies, as an ordinary pardon does not efface civil disabilities.

Foreign Notes by Telegraph.

Garibaldi is determined that Italy shall know universal suffrage, and have back all provinces she ever relinquished. The old man don't want to die until his work is completed.

Tartars at Orsk have burned that town and murdered the officials, on a suspicion that they were to be baptized forcibly.

Queen Victoria and Prince Beatrice have "done" Italy and are on their way back to the foggy isles.

Two thousand persons have been arrested within a few days at St. Petersburg. Soldiers coming back from the war propagate revolutionary ideas, and the army discipline is to be more stringent.

The negotiations between Germany and the Pope amount to nothing. They have continued a long time but no harmony seems probable.

Egyptian affairs are clouded and the Khedive is creating a council of State, composed of a mixture of natives and Europeans. The finances are managed by English and French controllers.

Revolutionary Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—Recruits for the Russian police force are being sought for in Paris. Sixteen professors in different universities have resigned. Houses are searched at night and every occupant whose passport is found irregular is arrested. The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has asked permission to open all letters leaving for Russia.

A military tribunal assembled to-day to pass judgment on an officer of the army who fired at a gen d'arme who had been ordered to search the officer's house.

Another Flood in Hungary.

PESTH, April 25.—A tributary of the Drave has overflowed its banks and destroyed many houses at Szilivar. The inhabitants pierced the dams to permit water to flow off, and hope to escape the fearful disaster that threatens them. The river Theiss and water in Szegedin continues to rise.

The War in South America.

LONDON, April 25.—A private telegram says Pasa Gua, Peru, has been bombarded. Guano loading appliances at Huanilas and Pabellone Pica have been destroyed. Iquiti is still blockaded and all sailing vessels have left. Workmen have fled and business in the interior is entirely disorganized.

French Education.

PARIS, April 25.—The council general has passed resolutions condemning Ferry's educational bill. The government has placed before the Council of State a pastoral of the Archbishop of Aix, attacking the educational bill, taking the ground that the pastoral is a breach of the law. The government is firmly resolved to prevent controversy on the subject being reproduced in the form of pastorals designed to be read in the pulpits, thus introducing political discussion into religious worship.

England's Neutrality.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote said that the government was considering the advisability of issuing a proclamation of neutrality in the South American war. He said that 292 cases of cartridges from America had been landed at Glasgow on the way to Liverpool addressed to parties in Valparaiso.

Getting Scared of Us.

In the House of Commons last night Eylead (Liberal) moved a resolution censuring the increased expenditure of the government. Baxter, in seconding the motion, warned the House against too implicit faith in boasts of England's supremacy in arts and in commerce. He instanced the enormous advances made by Americans in inventions and arts.

PACIFIC COAST.

Value of Silver Coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The gold value of subsidiary silver in the market this morning was quite irregular. Half dollars have been taken by brokers this morning at from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent discount.

Communists on the Chinese.

Australian advices state that a boat containing eleven communists, sixteen days from New Caledonia, landed on Moreton Island on March 13th. The police took charge of them. They suffered considerably from lack of food and water.

Duncan Again on Trial.

The re-trial of Joseph Duncan, secretary of the defunct Pioneer Bank, for forgery, began this morning in the municipal criminal court. The indictment charges Duncan with raising a certificate of ten shares of the Safe Deposit Co's stock, No. 433, to 1,920 shares, which Duncan hypothecated with the London and San Francisco Bank.

Secession of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, April 24.—The state of public feeling is daily becoming more unsettled as the 1st of May draws near. The situation is alarming as it threatens the permanency of Canadian connection on the Pacific, if it does not imperil British connection. This afternoon, on motion of a member who has always been distinguished for his loyalty, the galleries of the Parliament House were cleared, and the body is now sitting with closed doors. What the result of the uncertainty will be can only be conjectured, but the best friends of Canada in the province are despondent and gloomy, and discuss secession as a probable outcome of the existing state of affairs.

Parliament has just risen. The discussion, which was long and exciting, was concluded with closed doors. It has transpired that a stringent resolution was passed and directed to be cabled to London to-night. It demands that because of the non-fulfillment of treaty obligations, the province be allowed to secede on May 1st. The action of the House seems to meet with popular indorsement.

The Coal Mine Disaster.

The total number of deaths by the Wellington coal mine catastrophe is twelve. All the bodies save that of one Chinaman were recovered. The level in which the explosion took place is now being flooded to put out the fire which is still raging in the slope. Two thousand people followed the remains to the grave.

A Young Mint Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—About a year ago Gen. Dodge called the attention of the police to the fact that stealing was going on in the mint. Detectives Stone and John were detailed to work up the case. Tuesday night they arrested Henry Smith, colored night watchman of the mint. Smith asserted his innocence of any criminal action, but the officers, on searching his premises on Broadway, found buried in the garden a small melting furnace and bean pot containing a number of ingots of gold worth about \$6,000. They also found \$1,000 in coin in the house. Smith now acknowledges that he stole gold in a crude state from the mint and reduced it in his own premises. His operations have extended over about three years, during which time he has stolen \$14,000.

Murdered for Money.

SAN RAFAEL, April 25.—The body of Paul Rieger, of the firm of Rieger & Co., Front street, San Francisco, was found to-day near Garcia station, on Paper Mill creek, in a clump of bushes, with five bullet holes through the heart. Rieger left San Francisco on the 19th for Olema. Not having returned, as intended, search was made with the above result. His gold watch and chain, his pants and about \$13 were taken. No clue to the murderer.

Progress of the S. P. R. R.

YUMA, April 24.—A special from the front to the Arizona Sentinel says: The track is laid to a point one-half mile east of Maricopa, 155 1/2 miles east of the Colorado river. A side track, turn table, etc., will be finished to-day. The station and outfit at Gila bend has been moved. Maricopa will be open for traffic and regular trains will be running to that point on Monday, April 28th.

Situation at Sitka.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 25.—Delayed dispatches from Alaska received to-day. On learning of Capt. Brown's intention to leave, a committee of citizens asked him to stay or take the women and children aboard. The superintendent of the mining companies and Cutting's cannery made the same request. Brown stated that orders compelled him to return, unless he saw evidence of the intention of the Indians to make an attack; he saw none, and said that the ship had no accommodations for the women and children, but offered to take the collector's family in his own cabin. This was declined. He left a large supply of provisions for the poor.

Everything is quiet in Alaska. Brown left arms enough for the fighting population, which is scattered too much to be an effective force. It is impossible to get more than 20 together at one place. The town is likely to be seized, and citizens are unable to pursue their usual avocations.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 23. The morning hour was principally occupied with a resolution relative to removals and appointments to office without intervention of the presiding officer. Several amendments were agreed to, but before final action the morning hour expired.

Consideration was then resumed of the army bill.

The chair appointed Hampton to committee on military affairs, mines, and transportation to the seaboard.

His withdrawal was amendment to the army appropriation bill, so that the sixth section might be voted on separately; but said that he would submit it again, as he desired to test the sincerity of the Democrats to have no coercion at the polls, for he believed the fear of the army was a mere chimera, while the other menace was fruitful of danger to the ballot.

House.

Turner denies that he had called Burroughs a damned liar in the debate on the 18th, as had been stated. However, he would rather be denounced, than a poltroon who submitted to it.

On motion of F. Wood, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with France for the negotiation of a treaty which shall secure more equal interchange of products and manufactures of each country.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

A long discussion between Windom, Conkling and Eaton ensued.

Windom asked: "Will the Government the right to punish armed men who come to the polls for the avowed purpose of preventing free exercise of the right of suffrage at congressional elections?"

Eaton replied: "No, not until law was made to allow it," and he would never vote for that law; Congress had no right to pass such a law.

Windom's amendment was rejected, 32 to 24, a party vote.

Discussion arose upon the time to be fixed for closing the debate. It was agreed the vote on the section, and pending amendments, be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow. Adjourned.

House.

The House immediately after assembling this evening went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Speeches were made for and in opposition to the proposed repeal.

The committee rose, the session of Wednesday ended and that of Thursday began. The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

Delamater continued his remarks, and when his time expired, Weaver moved that it be extended.

Hazleton objected.

After further colloquy on this point, Delamater again took the floor and charged that legislation since the war has been in the interest of wealth, and the poor people had been oppressed very near beyond endurance.

Hazleton approved greenback representatives for apparent readiness to stab the credit of the country. He then reverted to the evidence of frauds and murders in New York and South Carolina elections.

Denster denounced the action of Davenport in New York.

Bragg said the Republicans had failed to excite public feeling against the South, and were trying to stiffen the Presidential back-bone.

EVENING SESSION.

Debate was continued on the legislative bill.

After several speeches the committee rose and the House took recess till 10 to-morrow.

It has been found that one swallow doesn't make a spring. Therefore, if you are in a hurry for Spring, take two or three swallows.

Never use slang. It may not always apply. Listen as A comes into B's room. Says B: "How do you like my new shoes?" A—"Oh, they're immense!"

Pizun and Ki-Nine.

She wasn't after hair-dye, cosmetic, scented soap, or any of those gimcracks, but when the druggist had finished putting up a prescription to cure a long-faced boy of a hacking cough, she turned from the stove and asked: "Do you keep drugs and medicines and pizun and so on."

"Oh, yes, we keep all such things."

"And ki-nine?"

"Yes, we have quinine."

"Well, I called in to see about gettin' some pizun and some ki-nine, but I dunno. So many folks have been slaughtered by druggists' mistakes, that I'm canmost afraid to ask for camfur gum, tho' I suppose I can smell camfur gum farther off than any other woman in Michigan. Have you ever killed anybody by puttin' up morphine for bakin' powder?"

"Never."

"Been in the business long?"

"Only twenty-one years."

"Well, you orter know gum 'Rabic from sweet oil by this time, but some men are awful keersless. I've had a brother pizun by wrong medicine, and I'm a little shaky. Where's your ki-nine?"

"This is it," he replied, as he took the jar down.

She wet her finger, put it into the jar and then rubbed it on her tongue.

"Tastes like it, but I dunno. Sure it ain't morphine?"

"Yes, very sure."

"Sure your clerk washed the jar out clean afore he put the ki-nine in?"

"Oh, I washed it myself."

"If this shouldn't be ki-nine you'd have the law put to you the worst kind. We've got money in the bank and we'd never settle for no \$10,000."

"I know it to be quinine."

"Well, then, gimme fifteen cents' worth, and I want down weight too. If I'm treated well I'm a great hand to trade at one place, but the minit I see any stinginess or cheatin' a voice of oxen couldn't pull me into that store again."

He weighed out the drug, labelled it with great care, and then she said:

"Now I want ten cents' worth of pizun to kill rats."

"What kind?"

"Why the pizun kind, of course. Pizun is pizun the world over. Don't seem as you were used to handling 'em."

"Do you want arsenic?"

"Certainly; but you want to be powerful keersful! I'm a woman of fifty and I've nuss'd the sick ever since I was a girl, but I never handle pizun without a chill creepin' up my back. Where is it?"

He handed down the jar, and she smelt of the stopper, shook her head, turned the jar around and whispered:

"That looks a powerful sight like cream starter!"

"Oh, no—that's arsenic and no mistake."

"Well, I've got to take the chances, I s'pose. I'll take ten cents' worth—down weight. Any one who will be stingy sellin' pizun will be stingy in other things, and I do hate a stingy person. My first husband was powerful stingy, and he was struck by lightning."

When the poison had been weighed and labelled she carefully took up the package and said:

"Now, then, write on this that it is to be kept in the old china tea-pot, on the third shelf in the pantry, and that it's for rats. Then write on this ki-nine that it is to be kept in the old coffee-pot in the cupboard, and that it's for chills."

The druggist followed orders, and the old lady put the "pizun" in her pocket and the "ki-nine" in her reticule, and went out saying:

"It may be all right, but I dunno. If my old man is took off instead of the rats, I'll begin a law suit next day after the funeral."—Detroit Free Press.

"Farming Under the sea."

The fact is not generally known that within three hours' ride of Boston a large and profitable business has been carried on since 1848 along the seashore, and which is nothing more nor less than "farming under the sea." Everywhere upon the coast of eastern New England may be found, ten feet below the water mark, the lichen known as carrageen—the "Irish Moss" of commerce. It may be torn from the sunken rocks anywhere, and yet the little seaport of Scituate is almost the only place in the country where it is gathered and cured. This village is the great center of the most business in the country, and the entire Union draws its supplies from those beaches. Long rakes are used in tilling this marine farm, and it does not take long to fill the many dories that await the lichen, torn from its salty, rocky bed. The husbands and fathers gather the moss from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for market. Soak it in water and it will melt away to jelly. Boil it with milk and a delicious white and creamy blanc-mange is the result. The annual product is from ten to fifteen thousand barrels, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which sum is shared by one hundred and fifty families. Its consumption in the manufacture of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer in the country draws its supplies from Scituate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is generally known that the moss, as an article of food, is called "sea moss farina."—Exchange.

There must be a nerve-scenter somewhere in the nose.

THE FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

It is not long ago that our Government had a considerable floating debt in the shape of treasury notes bearing 7.30 per cent interest, and at that time we considered ourselves fortunate that government credit was near par in gold for U. S. bonds that drew 6 per cent interest. It was not very long before that, in the exigency of war time, gold stood at 250, and the greenback for awhile ranged in gold value at only 40 to 50 per cent. upon the dollar. It is one of the wonders of modern finance that our national bonds are now so well appreciated that our four per cent funded loan is at a trifling premium in gold, and gold itself is rather a drug in the market, as a consequence of the wonderful success of resumption. And this four per cent. loan is wanted at home, eagerly claimed and husbanded by our citizens, not the wealthiest and most aristocratic class of citizens either, but people in moderate circumstances, women, clergymen, professional men and persons of small means, not often over \$1,000 being held "in one block." Our national prosperity is apparent when we recognize that from the profits of a few years past our people are able to call home hundreds of millions of the Government loan and own it out of the surplus of their earnings and profits.

At the present time we have reached the limit of 6 per cent. bonds subject to redemption, and must wait until July, 1881, for another installment of the debt bearing 6 per cent. to fall due, or be subject to call. In the mean time about \$200,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds are probably to be redeemed by the issue of 4 per cents. About the 4th of April subscriptions to the four per cent. reached the enormous figure of fifty millions of dollars in one day.—Bee.

A Question of Damages.

Some lawyers take very practical views of cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri, Squire G— was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for the removal of a cancer. When it came Squire G—'s turn to cross-examine the plaintiff, he asked: "Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"

"About forty five, sir."

"Been in feeble health a long time, had she not, Mr. Wilson and cost you a great deal for medicine and help?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

"About thirty-five, sir."

"Is she stout and healthy, Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, Mr. Wilson, will you please state to the jury how you are damaged in this case?"

Mr. Wilson had evidently never taken this view of the matter, and could make no answer. The good and true men thought he had made rather a good thing by his bereavement, and brought in a verdict for the defendant.—Harper's Magazine.

Little Johnnie's Anecdotes.

Woodpeckers work as carpenters, but they wud make more money if they wud go in for cole mining, cos a man wud had a cole mine went down in were his men was to work and said if they diddnt work fasser he was a goin to git some woodpeckers, wud wud dig out more cole in a hour than they did all day. Then the men held a meeting, and all struck, for they thot, the men did, that woodpeckers was some new fanglo mashine, and wen the men said they was birds, and it was all a joke, one ole miner he spoke up and said he'd like to kno wot birds was, but a other feller said he new wot birds was well enuff, but he'd like to be tole what jokes was.

Woodpeckers hammers a tree full of holes and gits worms out, but I spect when one is gittin' em out a other is a goin to the holes ahead of him and stick 'em in, and now for the story wud I said I wud tell you.

Once a man wud lived in the woods was cuttin down trees, and he had so many children that his wife cudnt mind 'em all to home, so he tuke the baby with him and laid it on a stump while he workt. The baby was red headed, and the woodpeckers there is red headed, too, and one was a settin on a limb. Pretty soon the baby begun to cri, and wen the woodpecker see its mouth open and heard it a crine it thot to itesf poor thing, were is your ole birds, you mus be offe hungry, Ie see if I cau do anything for you; and when the man come up to the baby to say gitchy, gitchy, gitchy, he see the woodpecker drop a long red worm in the baby's mouth and fly back to the limb. Then the man pulled out the worm and lookt at the woodpecker and said my good fellow, if you keep a bordin house here wot is your terms! But the woodpecker only shrugged its shoulders like a Frenchman, as if it said you ugly theef, I believe if it wasent hatcht out yet you wud suck the eg like a cuckoo.—Argo naut.

The Palouse Gazette says: The water from the mountain streams last week raised the Spokane to such a height as to carry away the new dam at the falls, which had but lately been erected at a heavy expense to the enterprising portion of the citizens at that place. The damage is considerable, for besides carrying down a large number of logs, the flouring and saw mills must necessarily stand idle until a new dam can be built, which may not be until late in the season.

PRODUCING POWER OF AMERICA.

The latest advices from England show a prostration and stagnation in the grain markets that is remarkable. Prostration of industries and depression of trade have something to do with it, no doubt, but the feeling of disquiet is in anticipation as well as from present circumstances. There is no unusual surplus there, but it is supposed that America holds back an unknown quantity of wheat from the last harvest; that this continent has an immense area sown to wheat and corn, and that throughout the United States and Canada the outlook for crops is unexampled. The aspect of farming operations is not nearly so favorable in Europe as with us. The area of wheat in England is lessened and circumstances would favor an advance in prices only that across the water, in the new hemisphere, the superabundant energies of a vigorous race are developing new regions and sowing millions of acres of virgin soil to grain.

We have done our share of boasting from time immemorial, and the national trait is proverbial, but never did we possess the power and exercise the influence on the world's commerce that we do to-day. Our workshops are running on full time while those of England are many of them closed, and busy hands of France are standing idle. In that respect we surpass ourselves and outdo all that has been predicated upon the past. All of our products are pushing their way into European and all other markets, and there seems to be no limit to our power to interfere with the business relations of the world.

It remains to be seen if, having spoiled the wheat and corn markets of Europe by our excessive production, we have sufficient left to reward our producers for the labor expended and the soil exhausted. So far, the world has found use for our breadstuffs, and while we have not always been enriched we have not failed to live by production, but it looks a little as if American competition might make agriculture unremunerative.