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PORTLAND, MAY 9, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES. The Public Debt. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debt statement shows the increase for April to be \$16,952, gold certificates, \$15,772,500; silver certificates, \$1,377,020; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$31,636,000; refunding certificates, \$3,104,260; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,913,009; U. S. notes, held for redemption of fractional currency, \$868,446,338; called bonds not matured for which four per cent. bonds have been issued, \$171,319,100.

Greenbackers Divided. The National Greenback members of the House held a caucus of three hours to-day on the subject of the presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached. Information obtained from a trustworthy source, indicates that the meeting was not altogether harmonious, there being great diversity of opinion as to the proper steps to be taken. The fact was developed that the National party will not stand as a unit on the question when it comes before the House, but will divide, some sustaining the veto, others opposing it, and third faction refraining from voting either way.

Committee Coming. The House committee, to inquire into the cause of the present depression or labor of which Representative Hendrick B. Wright is chairman, has arranged to leave for San Francisco on the 15th of July, and take testimony regarding Chinese labor. The committee will, during the Summer, visit all the large cities east and west and take testimony.

A New Railroad Scheme. It is reported here that Jay Gould will soon complete his transcontinental railroad by building a line of 56 miles between Toledo and Detroit, which will give him connections from Boston by way of the Grand Trunk, and from New York by way of the Erie road to San Francisco independent of the Vanderbilt line.

Tennessie Bonds. NASHVILLE, May 1.—Two-thirds of the holders of State bonds having accepted the proposition of five cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest, the Governor will submit the proposition to the people for ratification.

Colliery Closed. PITTSBURG, May 1.—The Seneca and Twin collieries, operated by the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company, at this place have closed operations for an indefinite term. The company can buy coal at their selling price cheaper than they can at their mine and ship it. Several hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

Mines and Mining. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House committee on mines and mining met to-day and after considering the subject of mines and mining very generally, determined that it should be thoroughly looked into with a view to preparing maps and statistics showing its vast importance. The committee will ask permission to employ a special clerk.

Democrats are Furious. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The whole question of the use of troops and federal officials at elections for Congress, will come up in the case of Eichoff, contestant of Einstein, a New York sitting member. Eichoff simply bases his claim to Einstein's seat upon the fact that he was defeated at election through interference of federal officials. The House election committee will make a precedent of this case at once by summarily ejecting Einstein upon proof of Federal interference. A member of the joint committee said: "We propose to give it to Hayes hot and strong after this." There were a lot of Democrats who were timid the last time and allowed the Republicans to count us out because they had the odds against us, but this time we have the country in our hands, and no more so there is a God in heaven, every State will be thrown out where these Federal laws are enforced.

Invasion of Indian Territory. The principal matter of consideration at the cabinet session was the threatened invasion of Indian Territory by the whites. Later information received by the Secretary of the Interior indicates that the movement is more formidable than at first stated. Parties are being formed in various portions of the country. It was determined that this incursion should be prevented as far as practicable.

Polygamist Pogonin. The appointment of Delegate Cannon, of Utah, on the committee on Territories is the first time a Mormon Delegate was ever assigned to any House committee. Sale of a Railroad. MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2.—The Montgomery and Eufaula railroad was sold to-day for the benefit of bond holders, by order of the United States Court. It was bought by Wm. W. Wadley for \$2,190,000 cash.

Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, May 2.—The sanitary council here has taken measures to nip in the bud yellow fever, which may appear anywhere in the South this season. Great earnestness is manifested.

Killed by a Woman. SHELBOURNE, May 2.—Last December Mrs. Ada Roberts filed a bill against Theodore B. Weber, a member of a prominent boot and shoe firm, charging Weber with seduction, and that he had promised to pay her eight per cent. on \$5,000 annually during his life, on condition that she would support their son and keep silence; that Edmund Jussem, his lawyer, was appointed trustee of the fund, but that Weber had unaccountably stopped these payments. Weber filed answer last month, alleging that blackmail had been practiced and confessing that certain sums had been extorted from him; but the woman having failed to keep silence, he had stopped payments. This P. M., as Weber, Mrs. Roberts and Jussem, were in the latter's office taking Weber's testimony, Mrs. Roberts suddenly drew a pistol and shot Weber in the abdomen. He was taken home bleeding inwardly and will die probably to-night. He has made a will and claims that he is innocent.

Theodore B. Weber, who was shot by Mrs. Roberts yesterday, died at 2 1/2 P. M. to-day. Mrs. Roberts was held on charge of murder. Weber's wife was in Europe. She has no children.

Melting of not Protection. New York, May 2.—Archbishop Neason, of the Greek church, with an archdeacon

and suite, have arrived from St. Petersburg en route to Alaska, of which he is the episcopate. He says that the see of Alaska has about 7,000 Russian Serfians, Montenegrins and other communions of the Greek church. It embraces both Alaska and adjacent islands.

Horrible Child Murder. BOSTON, May 2.—Charles E. Freeman, of Pocatasset, Mass., yesterday killed his five year old daughter. The man is a Second Adventist and has been attending revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received wonderful revelations and has not eaten or slept since. He says that the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter and declares that she will rise again in three days. Yesterday morning he sent word to his neighbors that he would make a revelation and offer an orthodox sacrifice. In the afternoon a number of Second Adventists assembled at his house, but the child had been killed and the little one was transfixed with a knife and her blood poured out upon the table improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from the house, locked the doors and windows, and having fired, threatens death to any one who interferes. Alone with the dead child he goes through horrible incantations which he says in three days will result in the resurrection of "my beloved child."

Civil Troubles in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—A feeling of gloom prevails. Rigorous police regulations respecting watching houses and visits and searches by night are to be made still more stringent. After nine in the evening nobody will be at liberty to show himself in the street without a certificate upon which must be written and attested the place from which and to which the bearer is going. General Gourko, general in chief, planned this ordinance. Soon it will not be necessary to light candles before the doors, and yet at nine every one must be in doors, and after 10, as in barracks, every light must be out. Notwithstanding insecurity in St. Petersburg increases every day, grenades are exploded in the streets. The intention of the nihilists, it is believed, is to keep the police in a state of constant excitement, tire them out, or lull them asleep with the idea that danger has been exaggerated. Since the attempt on the life of the czar, troops have been held in readiness day and night. In every regiment, two companies in marching order, equipped with ball cartridges, are kept constantly under arms. Battalion stations ready horsed and mounted in the barracks yards, a squadron of every cavalry regiment stands in constant readiness to mount, and day and night divisions of Cossacks patrol the street.

Storm at Nagasaki. FUKUOKA, May 1.—A violent hurricane at Nagasaki yesterday destroyed the works prepared for restoring the railway and filling breaches in the dams. Barges filled with building material and earth were mostly sunk. The storm caused extensive breaches in the railway embankment and laborers are in great danger. Relief has been sent them.

The War in Africa. LONDON, May 2.—A Cape Town dispatch of April 15th says Dubalinang, who led the attack on Gingolova Verdinst, and another chief with a large army following, have professed submission. Lord Chelmsford promised their personal safety and possession of their cattle, but pending the war they should be located on British territory. John Dunn having pledged his word for their safety, the chiefs are expected in at once. The head of the intelligence department has moved forward from Graytown to meet representatives from Cetewayo, but the sincerity of his proposals is suspected.

Berlin Exposition. BERLIN, May 1.—The industrial exposition formally opened here to-day in the presence of ministers and other distinguished personages, together with the principal authorities and a large number of leading personages.

Silver Sale and Coinage. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Bank of California has sold the government 100,000 ounces of silver for delivery here at 110 1/4. Coinage of the San Francisco mint for April: Double eagles, \$2,640,000; standard dollars, one million. The Carson mint was idle during the month. Treasure shipment per City of Peking, fine silver, \$208,200; trade dollars, 11,066; Mexican, \$53,941; gold coin, \$9,130.

The Treasury Trouble. Treasurer Hubert's bondsmen have agreed to make good the Cassinich deficiency if the commissioners will reinstate the treasurer. Judge Wright holds that the defalcation is only technical, and that the restoration of the money is all that the law can require. In this opinion W. C. Burnett, city and county attorney, concurs. The mayor, auditor and county judge have taken the proposition to reinstate Hubert under advisement, and it is probable that he will be reinstated on the payment of \$25,000 by his sureties.

A Bad Man. It has been ascertained that Wm. Treen, clerk of the city criminal court, has absconded, leaving a number of creditors to mourn his departure. It seems that he has taken none of the public money with him, but has victimized private parties to the tune of several thousand dollars. He left some days ago, ostensibly for Los Angeles, but in reality for New York. Telegrams have been sent to secure his arrest.

British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C., May 1.—The secession difficulty has been hidet over by Parliament which was prorogued immediately upon satisfactory assurance of an intention to commence the railway this year having been received from Ottawa.

Sanitation in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Chronicle this morning, under staring head lines of "Black Death," "Fatal Case of Plague in San Francisco," gives an account of the death of a young woman by an acute disorder represented to be identical with the Russian plague. Inquiry at the health office shows no ground for any such report, and the case is asserted to be one of typhoid fever. The health officer jeers at the report of it being a case of plague. The impression seems to be that the article was published with a view of scaring the people from the polls.

After the Mormons. SALT LAKE, May 2.—Daniel H. Wells, first counselor of the Mormon Church, was called in the Miles polygamist case this morning. He testified to having been engaged in marrying forty-five couples on the day Miles was married. Being further questioned as to the ceremony and dress he failed to answer, and was held in contempt, the court giving him till 10 o'clock to purge himself.

Geo. Reynolds, convicted of polygamy, was

also called, but was objected to on the ground of being a felon. Miss Owen was also called by the prosecution, but the admissibility of her evidence was questioned and an argument entered into, consuming the remainder of the day.

Supposed Robber Arrested. SEATTLE, May 2.—Chief Menick has got the man, it is thought, who committed the robbery and outrage at the Leonard house night before last.

A Business Man Skips Out. Capt. John Sufferen, proprietor of the Pioneer drug store, disappeared night before last. It is said that he left the country. He had been criminally intimate with the wife of a man named Ross, and Ross was about to institute criminal proceedings against him for breaking up his family. Sufferen leaves a wife and family behind and his business is unsettled.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 30. Consideration was resumed on House bill providing for certain expenses of the present session of Congress, and for other purposes, the pending question being whether it was in order to amend, as proposed by Plumb, a clause appropriating \$136,000 to pay mileage of the present session. The amendment was decided in order—33 against 23—and was discussed and agreed to. The bill then passed, and the Senate considered the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

Hamlin opposed the bill and moved to recommit with instructions to frame a code of rules and regulations to carry the object of the act into effect. Kernan opposed the bill. Garland called attention to the fact that it required elaborate rules and regulations framed by the National Board of Health to be uniform, and be subject to the approval of the President. The committee did not want the bill recommitted, as they had already done all they could to present it in acceptable shape.

Howe and Conkling opposed the measure. The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. House. After the reading of the journal, the Speaker presented the veto message of the President upon the army appropriation bill, and it was read by the clerk. At the conclusion of the reading of the message, Sparks offered the following: Ordered, That the message of the president, just read, be entered at length in the journal, as required by the constitution of the United States, and that the House will to-morrow proceed to consider said message, and thereafter reconsider the bill making the appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880; and that said message be printed and adopted.

The following bills were passed: Appropriating a requisite amount to pay J. B. Eades, sums due and to become due for constructing jetties at South Pass. Amending the section of the revised statutes prescribing the penalty for conspiracy against the United States. At 2:10 the House adjourned, and the Democratic caucus was announced to meet forthwith.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 1. Consideration was resumed of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. Bell offered the following resolution which was agreed to: Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the amount due and uncollected, if any, under section 8 of the act of August 5, 1861, entitled an act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes, and to state reasons, if any exist, why the same have not been collected agreeably to the provisions of said act.

Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill to provide for the payment of county and back pay to those who were deprived of the same by frauds with which they had no connection. Edmunds inquired when the Senate might edit the committee on appropriations to report back the legislative appropriation bill. Davis, of West Virginia, replied that the bill had just been printed. The subcommittee had been at work on it and might report to the full committee to-morrow.

Edmunds inquired whether it was not the same bill that was acted on at a former session of Congress, except the matter exchanged to the appropriation. Davis replied that it was, but it was known that there were some members on the committee who were not in the previous Congress and therefore the entire subject had to be considered irrespective of former action. Adjourned.

House. The bill reported from the coinage committee, amending the statutes relating to coinage and gold and silver bullion certificates, came up. The pending question was on ordering the main question on a resolution postponing till Saturday next. Consideration of the bill was ordered—yeas 155, nays 107. The resolution was then adopted. Sparks called up the order made yesterday to reconsider the army appropriation bill. A vote was taken upon the question, no debate being allowed upon reconsideration. The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto, the vote standing: yeas, 130; nays, 110—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. It was strictly a party vote. Only three of the greenbackers voted for the bill and nine against it. Adjourned till Saturday.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 2. Johnston introduced a bill amendatory and supplementary to the act to aid the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad. It authorizes the company to extend its line from its present western terminus to El Paso there to unite with the Southern Pacific railroad. The lands granted to the former are transferred to and vested in the latter extending along its portion of the road. Each company is required to complete its road within six years. Provision is also made for other railroads to unite with these roads at El Paso, the object being to complete the line to the Pacific from the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The bill was referred to the committee on railroads. The resolution of the committee on privileges and elections, to investigate the claim of Spofford to Kellogg's seat, was taken up. Hoar offered a substitute, declaring the action of the Senate in seating Kellogg, final and conclusive. Without disposing of the matter, consideration was resumed of the bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious or infectious diseases.

Your professional pedestrian may be said to be a man who profits by his exploit

Such a Joke.

"Bridget," said a lady in the city of Gotham, one morning as she was reconnoitering in the kitchen, "what a quantity of soap grease you have got there. We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along tell him I want to see him."

"Yes, mum," said Bridget. All that morning Bridget, between each whisk of her dishcloth, kept a bright lookout from the kitchen-window, and no moving creature escaped her wistful gaze. At last her industry was rewarded, for down the street came a large, portly gentleman, flourishing a cane, and looking the very picture of good humor. "Sure, there's the fat man, now," thought Bridget; and when he was in front of the house out she flew, and informed him that her mistress wished to speak to him.

"Speak to me, my good girl!" replied the gentleman. "Yes, air, wants to speak to you; and she says that you would be kind enough to walk in, sir."

This request, so direct, was not to be refused; so in a state of some wonderment upon the steps went the gentleman, and up the stairs went Bridget, and knocking at the mistress' door, put her head in and exclaimed: "Fat gentleman's in the parlor, mum."

So saying, she instantly withdrew to the lower regions. "In the parlor?" thought the lady. "What can it mean? Bridget must have blundered." But down to the parlor she went, and up rose her fat friend, with his blandest smile and most graceful bow. "Your servant informed me, Madam, that you would like to speak to me. At your service, Madam."

The mortified mistress saw the state of the case immediately, and a smile wreathed itself about her lips in spite of herself, and she afterwards explained: "Will you pardon the terrible blunder of the girl, my dear sir? I told her to call in the fat man to take away the soap grease when she saw him, and she has made a mistake, you see."

The jolly fat man leaned back in his chair and laughed such a hearty ha! ha! as never came from any of your lean gentry. "No apologies needed, Madam," said he. "It is decidedly the best joke of the season. Ha! ha! so she took me for a soap-grease man, did she? It will keep me laughing for months. Such a good joke."

And in all the streets and around the corner was heard the merry ha! ha! of the old gentleman, as he brought down his cane, every now and then exclaiming, "Such a joke!"

How Old is the World?

Geologists, astronomers and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clue to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth nothing that Mr. Mellard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the limestone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest geological periods, but it would appear that the later formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of ocean-bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average of actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granitic or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of lime-salts in waters which drain districts made up of granites and basalts, is found by an average comparison of analyses, to be on close about 3.73 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in all the sedimentary strata must have occupied at least 600,000,000 of years. This, therefore, represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers that the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, the carboniferous and poikilite systems, another 200,000,000; and all the other strata, the remaining 200,000,000. Mr. Reade is, therefore, led to believe that geological time has been enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists; and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of evolution, have occurred in the organic world.

In street car. Lady in shabby dress to animated tailor's model standing in front of her. "Will you please ring the bell, sir?" "Pawdon, madam. I'm not the conductaw—ah." "Indeed! What are you?" He gives it up.

COLUMBIA RIVER BAR.

In an interesting and valuable communication to the Standard, Mr. Wm. Reid, in the light of the wreck of the Great Republic, reviews the facts relating to the Columbia river bar and makes the following points:

The entrance is wide, the channels have sufficient depth and are amply buoyed, and the mouth of the river was carefully examined by the late Captain Maginn, when President of the New York Board of Pilots, who was instructed to report his opinion as to the merits of the entrance to the Columbia compared with the entrance to New York, whose report is quoted to the effect that in comparison with New York harbor the preference is largely in favor, in every material respect, of the bar of the Columbia.

The report of Captain Maginn extends its parallels of comparison to the accessibility of the harbor in every respect; width of channels and their straightness; distance from the sea; depth of water; roominess in the passage and good anchorage, all being largely in favor of the Columbia river as a harbor preferable to New York, even the winds here being regular and steady, while at New York they are variable and dangerous. This a most remarkable showing and establishes the good character and safety of the Columbia river as a harbor beyond a question.

The record of disasters at this point is also cited. From 1852 to 1874, 23 years time, 9,563 vessels have crossed the bar and seven have been lost. Four out of those sailed in at the night time and without pilots, and all the other attempted the crossing when they ought not. Every one of them was without a pilot and had no right to attempt the entrance or exit as they did.

Mr. Reid goes on at length to show the characteristics of the bar and entrance and the opinions entertained by experienced seamen who have made passage to the Columbia river.—Bee.

Two other day there was a cyclone at Collinsville, Ills, and after the cyclone there was not much left of Collinsville. There were fragments flying in the air perhaps for a week afterwards, and the wide distribution of the pieces prevented the easy patching up of the town. They have that ability, over the other side of the Rockies, that they can enjoy such a breeze once in awhile, and it generally drops upon them in too much of a hurry to be very patiently criticised. We remember an old lady from Minnesota that told us about the "blizzards" they left behind them. These were gales, storms of wind, or cyclones, that tore around till there was nothing left to destroy, and then went elsewhere to demolish. It was a prudent thought in Nature to leave out the blizzards and cyclones when planning the climate and characteristics of this Coast, and we notice that those who were acquainted with them "back in the States," don't seem to regret their absence.—Bee.

Kindness to Animals.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan writes the Elmira Husbandman concerning the treatment of fractious animals embodying the following excellent ideas: "I propose to give your readers the benefit of a discovery that I made long since, that is not patented, is free to all, costs nothing; saves time, annoyance, irritation, rage, profanity; a weak and futile effort to subdue by brute force; intense perspiration mingled with extreme madness, and finally failure, mortification and surrender. It is a matter that I have tested thoroughly in practice, and I have learned that animals that are treated kindly are not apt to be vicious or ugly. Treat them kindly always, young or old, let them know that you will not hurt them; and more, teach them that you are their best friend. It is very easy, and also a very pleasant thing to do, and if you do it the chances are that your cows will be kind and gentle, your steers and oxen and your colts and horses will be so also. If it is found that any animal cannot be made useful by kind treatment it is best to get rid of them. Treated kindly from the start they yield to it easily. Prof. Miles, when going around with me to see my sheep, said: "What is the matter with your sheep? They do not run when they see you?" I could only say in reply that they knew me, and had come to regard me as their best friend. I should feel that something was wrong with me if my domestic animals did not welcome me and appear pleased at my approach.

Dullness Caused by Ill-Health.

Without doubt a great deal of dullness owes its origin to ill-health. People with languid circulations are seldom vivacious or amusing, and it is hard to be bright and lively when suffering pain; but indigestion, on the other hand, often makes its victims amusingly ill-natured and uncharitable. Of the vices, selfishness is productive of dullness; but malice, slander and false witness, with all their heinousness, often afford entertainment to listeners. Those who invariably shun dull people make a great mistake, for dullards are often very trustworthy and true friends, while they are not unusually well informed on certain topics. If amusing people are the most popular, dull ones are often the best beloved. Mephistophiles was an entertaining companion, and amusing men are too fond of asking their friends to back their bills. The associates of either have had cause before this for regretting that they had made dullness the great bugbear of their lives.—English Magazine.

THE RAILROAD IS COMING.

We hear a great deal about the Northern Pacific railroad and there is rejoicing because work is to be commenced on the Upper Columbia this Summer. The need of railroad connection with the East is apparent to all and even the construction of twenty-five miles of road is hailed as an event of magnitude. We also hear speculations concerning the Columbia river and Salt Lake road, which is considered a dormant enterprise by many, and we are ourselves surprised to learn what will astonish the public, that the work is proceeding more rapidly than the construction of the Northern Pacific, on the West, so that it promises connection from the Columbia river to the Union Pacific road two years from the present Summer.

We have read with interest of the progress making on the Utah Northern road, which has already reached Fort Hall, in Idaho, and according to newspaper reports that have reached us to be pushed up into the mining regions of Montana. Fort Hall is on Snake river and we judge will be point of junction for the road leading into Montana and also to the Columbia river. It is all surprise and gratify Oregon readers to learn that the Columbia river branch is not only projected, but is to be rapidly pushed. We even hear that a contract has been let for the construction the present year of one hundred and twenty-five miles of road from Fort Hall, down Snake river, to the Wier, about fifty miles this side of Boise City. It is said to be the intention of the company to push the work through to the Columbia river within two years, and at the rate of progress contemplated for the present Summer, it will not be difficult of accomplishment. The ultimate destination of the road will be the city of Portland.

Another fact that strengthens the hold of our people in this matter, and gives confidence in the enterprise, is this: that the same capitalists who own our valley railroad—the Oregon Central and Oregon & California roads—are the owners of the Utah Northern. A well known and prominent Salem gentleman, who was passenger on the Elder with Mr. Villard, and also saw that gentleman in San Francisco, at the Palace Hotel, is our authority. Mr. Villard is well known as President of the roads above named, and he gave our informant the particulars above cited, and showed plans of the route contemplated for the road down Snake river to several gentlemen who were familiar with that part of the country. He also stated that he and others interested would soon proceed up the Columbia to select and secure a river site for the terminus. The road may strike the Columbia at some point not far above Umatilla landing.

The facts above presented constitute the most important railroad news published to the people of the North Pacific in many years. If a railroad connection can be effected within three years, we shall see a stream of immigration set towards the Columbia river that will rapidly fill up and develop the wide region of hills and valleys of the interior, and double the population and wealth of the coast counties. The enterprise is in the hands of capitalists, who already have a deep interest in our region and so have every inducement to build up the country and perfect a railroad system for it. We have experienced decided benefits from their enterprise in the past, and while all corporations are said to be soulless, we must recognize their management has been beneficent, and welcome further enterprise on their part as favorable to the best interests of the wide region in which they operate.—Bee.

WAR BETWEEN CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

We hear of the Bolivian ports being blockaded by Chile. Bolivia has no vessels of war, and her ports so blockaded are separated from the rest of the country by a desert waste. Back of them are nitrate mines owned by Chileans, and they are prevented from shipping the nitrates, which are becoming a great staple of commerce, by an export duty imposed by Bolivia, contrary to direct treaty stipulations. It seems that Bolivia is jealous of the wealth the Chileans are making off these mines, and as a measure of self-protection for her citizens Chile has blockaded the ports from which the nitrate is shipped, and will probably retain them permanently. It is a portion of the coast that is disputed territory between the two powers, and Bolivia cannot march troops across a desert to reach them, and has no fleet to prevent an attack. Seven-eighths of the people of the disputed territory are Chileans also. These facts are necessary to an understanding of the present trouble between these two nations.—Bee.

GARIBALDI was an invalid when he went to Rome and had the appearance of a ghost when they bore him from the depot to his son's house. They were anxious to know what he came there for, and even King Humbert, of Italy, came to see the republican leader and soldier. Garibaldi had got well enough to express himself, and what he wants is to have the people of Italy rise as a unit in favor of universal suffrage. A Democratic league is formed for that purpose, that proposes to go to work peacefully to effect it, and the chief's manifesto to the people of Italy significantly intimated that it won't be healthy for the power that be to compel the people to resort to other than peaceable means. The old hero doesn't intend to die until his work is done.—Bee.