

SEEKING REDRESS BY VIOLENCE.

The dire antagonism that exists between capital and labor, neither of which could be maintained or, indeed, created without the other, culminated last week in a great riot at Quebec. The scenes that disgraced portions of the United States last year were there enacted over, though with less destruction to property and stores. An occasion of this kind, engendered without doubt in the first place by real hardship and perhaps injustice being visited upon the laboring class, is an opportunity waited and longed for by myriads of thriftless idlers, men who never work, yet feel that in some undefinable way other men injure them by obtaining by labor, thrift, economy, trade, or barter, a competency. Carried forward and in a great measure protected by the temporary frenzy of the populace, this class of persons swell the ranks if they do not form the main body of the unreasoning mob that, under plea of destitution, destroy by fire and pillage the very bread for which they read the air with their insane demands.

That those who are compelled to eat their bread in the sweat of the face have many and carling cares that are unknown to the rich is not more true than that means of violence never yet made the rich understand them. Every contest of this kind, however firmly grounded in justice in its incipency, leads but to the still further oppression of the laborer, and causes the chains of poverty that bind him to be but more firmly riveted. Capital neither eats nor wears, and can afford to close its mills and work shops; suspend operations in its mines and manufactories for a few weeks, while labor, however determined, however oppressed by scanty wages, looks on with hollow-eyed impotency, compelled sooner or later by want to yield the point and accept the reduction which caused the suspension of work.

The "primal sin of selfishness" and the love of money, declared by holy writ to be the "root of all evil," are the great Molochs which hold as in a vise the consciences of capitalists, and give birth to the oppression that causes constant outbreak which learns nothing by experience. These inseparable elements, pampered by prosperity and increased by gain, cause the capitalist, who perhaps never labored an hour with his hands, to promulgate through his factories a ten per cent. reduction of wages, which before barely sufficed to keep the operatives' families in scant raiment and meager food.

True philanthropy, disinterested benevolence are extremely rare qualities, and are seldom indeed found in bulk. A solitary example once in a while arises to prove the possibility of these elements existing in human form. Strikes, bread riots, and mob violence do not seem to engender or increase these traits of character in the monied aristocrats of the world, but quite the reverse, making them heartless where before they were but thoughtless. Therefore, to encourage such proceedings, even when sympathy for the condition that begets them is deep and sincere, is most unwise, as precedent proves that violence and lawlessness in such cases defeats its own ends, and turns the tide of popular feeling against those who have all need of sympathy, the toiling poor.

Brute force without reason can accomplish nothing that will be permanent for the good of mankind. To call it out in unorganized mass is madness, and to rely upon it to redress wrongs when taking the characteristics of a mob is death to the reform it champions. The man who, finding himself out of fuel in bitter weather, should burn first his barn and then his dwelling, that he might bask in the temporary warmth, while depriving himself of permanent shelter, would be equally wise with those who raise the cry for increase of wages, and accompany it with destruction of property, shout for bread while they apply the torch to the ware-houses that contain the season's supply of grain, or, as was the case in Quebec last week, pillage the ware-houses of the flour therein stored, and make free delivery of the same, taking no thought of the morrow.

HISTORICAL.

Hubert H. Bancroft, whom we noticed last week as being now making a tour of the Northwest Coast for the purpose of collecting materials for an authentic history of the same, has certainly undertaken an interesting work, and seems to be pursuing it with great vigor and enthusiasm. The object of the author, we glean from a hasty perusal of the outline of his plans furnished us, is to make as complete a history and record of the pioneer Northwest, especially of California and Oregon, as painstaking care and vast outlay of time and labor can accomplish. Much will be compiled from the testimony of living witnesses, pioneer and native Californians and Oregonians, and upon its accuracy and detail much will depend as to future authenticity of early times on the Pacific Coast. Citizens of our State will doubtless take pride and pleasure in furnishing details of history and pioneer records that but for a work of this kind in which to embalm them will be numbered among the unnumbered things of buried centuries before fifty years shall have passed away.

The medical department of Willamette University submitted a communication to the board of trustees of that institution asking that their department be removed to Portland. The recommendation was the unanimous wish of the department, and, after due consideration, it was agreed to unanimously by the board, and the removal ordered.

A PARAGRAPH FOR JEALOUS PERSONS.

Jealousy may be regarded as almost an undefinable element, and is certainly one that wrecks in each passing year many households, happy but for its baleful presence, and adds numberless dark pages to the calendar of crime. No other passion, perhaps, incites to such feelings of unreasoning violence, and none other is so prevalent and at the same time regarded with so much censure. All evils cannot be eradicated, but all can be subdued and held in check by reason.

"To know ourselves diseased is half our cure." And most victims of this disease resent indignantly its presence, even when its operations are visible to the most casual observer in every lineament of the face. It were absurd, of course, to characterize all jealousy as causeless, or even reprehensible, but much that has a foundation, seeming or real, much that has ended in rashness and violence might have been avoided by taking heed of the advice contained in the subjoined extract. It is from a letter written over one hundred years ago by Mrs. Thrale, a woman who enjoyed the distinction of being a chosen friend of that "robust high priest of sonorous literature," Dr. Johnson. She was, in some respects, one of the most eminent women of her day, possessing a refined, delicate, and penetrating mind. The extract is in the form of advice to a young wife, but is equally applicable to husbands and wives in any stage of their marital experience, unless confidence has suffered total shipwreck:

Be candid in all things. Consider all concealments as a breach of fidelity. But, how that I can so near the subject, a word or two on jealousy may not be unuseful, for though not a failing of the present age's growth, yet the seeds of it are but too certainly sown in every warm bosom for us to neglect it as a fault of no consequence. If you are ever tempted to be jealous, tell your husband of your jealousy. If he is disposed to be jealous of you, let me beseech you to be explicit with him, and never mysterious. Be above delighting in his pain; do nothing with an air of concealment, when, perhaps, all you do might as well be proclaimed in the parish vestry. But I will hope better than that of your tenderness, and may you be happy in proportion as happiness is washed you.

Jealousy that is not an utterly ignominious passion may be prevented by following the advice given in the first few lines; that which is not totally unreasoning may be governed by each being explicit with the other, and "never mysterious."

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

Indian depredations are again being visited upon hapless settlers in Idaho, and again the few companies of troops at the disposal of the department commander are being urged rapidly over desert and mountain to their relief. Indications show also the possibility that these depredations will not be entirely confined to Idaho. The governor of Oregon received from Baker City the following dispatch, signed by D. B. Schofield, County Judge of Baker county, under date of June 12th: "Indians are massacring settlers in the southern part of this county, and moving this way. Send one hundred stand of arms and ammunition." Upon receipt of this, Governor Chadwick issued an order to General M. V. Brown, of the State militia, for one hundred stand of arms, to be shipped at once to D. B. Schofield. General Brown responded by sending fifty stand of arms from Salem and forty stand from Portland, together with 5,000 cartridges obtained from Vancouver. The arms and ammunition will be hastened forward with the greatest possible dispatch. Experienced Indian fighters and frontiersmen believe that there is a general uprising of all the tribes and scattered bands in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, and that they will be able to muster at least one thousand warriors. The settlers of the Bruneau and adjacent vicinity have abandoned their houses for safety. The settlers on the Boise City and Canyon City stage road in Baker county, for a distance of sixty miles, have also left their homes and sought places of safety. It is hoped that a few weeks of active campaigning will compel these marauders to a "quick result."

GOOD TEMPLARS IN COUNCIL.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars have held a busy and well-attended session in this city this week. The delegates, of whom perhaps one-fourth were women, came from various portions of the State, and many of them were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of temperance. It is scarcely less amusing than mournful to hear the members, when talking upon the political phase of the temperance movement, flounder about in every conceivable way to escape endorsing or proposing Woman Suffrage as a needed element therein. Once in a while a brother who in his heart advocates the doctrine of woman's enfranchisement, but lacks the courage to avow it, steps unwittingly near the brink of his true opinions, and we heard one at least express his regrets that women were not allowed to voice their temperance sentiments at the ballot-box. But the sisters sit silently by, afraid seemingly to express themselves, although the most of them listen eagerly when the subject is approached ever so covertly. The reports of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar and Grand Secretary show an earnestness in the labor assigned to them, and an increase of membership and enthusiasm consequent upon such faithful labor that is especially edifying and encouraging to workers in subordinate lodges. About fifty lodges in the jurisdiction were represented in this Grand Lodge, and the representation we are sure will compare favorably with that shown by any grand lodge organization that has met in this city this spring whose delegates were men exclusively.

Quebec rioters have come to terms, and are now at work.

AN HOUR WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

A valiant little lady who began woman's life long before child life should have ceased, hence was without preparation to meet the ills of poverty, or fight the battle for subsistence for herself and dependent ones in case of necessity, finds herself, after months of wearing care and ceaseless toil, exclaiming: "Oh, this terrible fight for bread; it is the worst of all." Why is it that so many parents, in view of such unequal warfare, continue to educate their daughters for home life and household cares merely? A trade or profession will not make them less womanly, even if "necessity's sharp pinch" never forces them to earn their own livelihood, and the possession of one or the other is the surest means of preserving their womanly attributes and instincts in unalloyed purity, in case they, by the changes and vicissitudes of fortune, are forced to work for bread. The feeling of utter helplessness that results from being forced into the great battle-field of life to fight for bread for self and children, when no preparation has been made for the contingency, is known only to those who have shudderingly contemplated the awful responsibility suddenly thrust upon them, and cast about in vain for means whereby to live. Pray heaven, dotting father and tender mother, that your daughter may never know this feeling, and supplement and render effective your prayers by fitting her for the possible contingency of self-support before she leaves your sheltering care.

Mrs. Foltz writes: "I am getting ready to go out and work upon constitutional issues. If the women would only now see their opportunity we could easily gain the day." We hope our indefatigable friend will succeed in inducing her sisters in the beautiful Golden State with some of her own enthusiasm in the great cause. We find some lines written in 1849, by Arthur H. Clough, that we quote for the encouragement of discouraged toilers in the great cause of human liberty. They come to us under the title of "Courage," and contain a sublime exhortation:

"Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor doth retreat,
And as things have been they remain.
If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, to you, snuggled conceal,
Your comrades' chafe you know the fiercest,
And yet for you possess the field.
For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful task to gain,
Far back, through creek and inlet making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.
And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front the sun climbs slow—how slowly!
But westward, look, the land is bright."

A friend writes from Baker City: "How far I am with you in your ultimate aim I have not taken the trouble to ascertain, but I am certain you are publishing that which is very rare, an excellent and entirely unobjectionable family paper, and, perhaps, the best and most carefully edited one in Oregon. Place, therefore, the enclosed post office order to my credit, and notify me when another is due and it shall be forthcoming." It is, we opine, scarcely necessary for our brother to take the trouble to ascertain how far he is with us in our "ultimate aim," as his cordial support of this journal is proof sufficient that his sympathies are strongly enlisted in the cause of justice. Sentiments are easily discoverable by the fruits they bear.

The corresponding secretary of the Yamhill County Woman Suffrage Association, whose announcement appears elsewhere, urges us, if possible, to come up to the help of the weak against the mighty at the coming session of that society. This we will be more than pleased to do, if it is possible to leave home and office cares at that time. This society has maintained an organization for a number of years, held quarterly meetings, many of them kept the suffrage ball rolling in old Yamhill. The work has been done by a comparative few, but many are interested in its issues, as is attested by the attendance at its sessions. The present is a busy time with farmers and their ever-busy wives, so that it will, perhaps, not be difficult to get an audience in a farming community like that of North Yamhill, but we hope all will make an extra effort to be present at least through two sessions.

For the information of several correspondents who have inquired concerning remittances, we will say that any of our accredited agents are responsible, but when there is no local agent does may be sent, as advertised elsewhere, by postal order, currency, or coin in registered letters. Express is only objectionable when amounts are small and charges left unpaid. Our time is greatly occupied this week, and other correspondents will please bear with us. All shall be heard in due time.

A CHIVALROUS DEFENSE.

When the woman's cause is gallantly defended by chivalrous and high-minded men it is a pleasure to stay our pencil and give them the field. We call attention to the very just, if somewhat severe, strictures of Chaplain Stubbs upon the quoted opinion of Judge Hilton relative to the cause of the failure of Stewart's great hotel for women. The truth and justice of Mr. Stubbs' remarks will be readily conceded by all who remember their mothers with honor, regard their sisters with tenderness, and their wives with loyal affection. The name of this class is legion, and each one will echo a hearty amen to the findings of our correspondent in this case.

Chairman Whitthorne, of the House committee on naval affairs, presented a report to the naval committee recommending that measures be taken by the department of justice for the indictment of ex-Secretary Robeson, ex-Naval Constructor Hanscom, and ex-Engineer Wood for malfeasance in office.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Behold the patient and plodding chronicler of these periodic wanderings aboard the elegant steamer "Wide West" at four A. M. on the 10th inst., her destination Walla Walla and the Constitutional Convention.

After a season of vigorous yawning, we get wide enough awake to take a mental inventory of the handsome steamer, which was best described by a laconic immigrant, who styled it the "widest kind of a west." There was a very large list of passengers and much freight for the upper country aboard, among the latter being many wagons, horses, and agricultural implements for the Palouse and Spokane countries, and not a little general merchandise for Walla Walla. Colonel Stone, Captain Rabbitt, and a number of their brother officers were also on board, en route for the seat of Indian hostilities in Idaho. Besides these, we had Mrs. Poe and daughter, of Lewiston, and the Misses McCord, of Portland, for traveling companions, and there was no time for anybody to be dull.

The Columbia River is on its annual "spree," and is "higher" than any cat's back in Christendom. It pokes its wet and muddy nose in every nook and cranny of the mighty colonnades of rock that guard its boundaries, goes creeping into the lowest gaps of Sauvie's Island, crawls over farms and gardens, expands on the meadows, booms through the canons, roars and surges through the Cascades, squeezes through The Dalles, bathes the feet of the Umatilla House, is plaid at Wallula, and we know, a booming, roaring, white-capped, crashing, irresistible torrent at Astoria. It backs into the lowlands of Portland, marches solemnly in front of St. Helen, plays in eddies in the lap of Kalama, and ceaselessly dashes the spray from its open mouth upon the resisting and defiant frowns of Capes Stevens and Hancock. But the Columbia is behaving better this season than sometimes, and we contemplate its swollen features in placid contentment, for its hour of wildest delirium is already past, and we know the worst is over.

At the Lower Cascades the sound of the saw and hammer are heard, as also at The Dalles, Celilo, and Wallula. Everything and everybody has an air of bustle and confusion. The "Wide West" gives place as we advance to the "Mountain Queen," she to the "Annie Faxon," and she in turn to Dr. Baker's railroad. And all the time how awfully hot the weather is!

We reach Walla Walla covered with dust, but aglow with patriotism. The fifteen picked men who have been set apart to guard the liberties of the people have assembled from afar and star, and for the most part they are men of brains and influence. Like all the other public men we know of who are wearing out their lives in the service of an ungrateful country, they have thus far spent the greater portion of their time in adjourning. But what of it? Who shall question the rights of an American sovereign, or circumscribe the immunities and privileges of the official free white male? The outlook for the enfranchisement of Washington's women is especially encouraging. The undersigned is to be granted a hearing before the convention early in the coming week, the leading lady citizens of Walla Walla having petitioned for the high privilege of allowing us to be heard.

But there is one great drawback, yes, two of them, to hinder our work. The first is constant indisposition, the result of years of overwork, and the other the excessive heat, under which we have always withered from early childhood. But there is no such word as fail. Only stand by the paper, my friends of the cause, and help us to pull its expenses through the coming months of our campaign duty, and we shall try as best we can to hold aloft the banner of woman's liberty in the new State of Washington. But, friends, we mean business when we tell you that the paper must have its dues, or our border work must stop, and we must abandon this field, and resume our lectures in the places where our efforts, being better known, will be more remunerative. You cannot know how anxious we are for the finances of your paper when you are lax in your duty, and we are watching upon the walls of our political Zion. Five hundred of you owe various sums, ranging from three dollars to nine. Remit at once, and our mutual work can go on swimmingly. But the reader who punctually pays his dues will pardon us. He is not in a minority, and he shall not suffer too much of his space that is paid for to be taken up in dunning delinquents. Let us change the subject.

Walla Walla, city and county, is improving rapidly. The excessive heat and dust does not seem to annoy the acclimated citizen. The three newspapers keep pace with the sense of the people in everything but their infrequency of publication. A daily paper is badly needed. The Oregonian is three days when it gets here.

Candidates for the prospective State offices are thicker than flies, which last are not scarce. Ice is a commodity in great demand, and an ice factory would make money. The Stine House is overrun with guests, and its capable landlady's watchful eye is everywhere. She not only oversees everything from kitchen to attic, and from market to chamber work, but she cares for and rears a large family of the happiest, chubbier, and prettiest babes in America, displaying an executive ability in all she does that outweighs that of the President of the United States. Yet her cook and night-watch are her political sovereigns, and she is their tax-paying subject.

It is proposed to erect in Central park a statue of Mr. Bryant, to be placed near that of Marzili, the unveiling of which was the indirect cause of Bryant's death.

A MANLY REPUTATION OF AN UN-MANLY SLANDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: As your paper is the leading advocate of the human rights of woman, if not the only advocate, on this coast, I solicit insertion for the following petit-morceau, which is reported to be Judge Hilton's explanation of the failure of Stewart's hotel for women in New York:

It is a failure. I'll tell you why. It is very simple and very natural. I believe that you cannot get women to accept any help based on the condition of separation from the other sex. You cannot run a hotel for women successfully and keep away the men. You can run a hotel for men exclusively, but for women you can't.

I should be recreant to the memory of a sainted mother (deceased) and false to love's dictates as a husband, father and brother, should I allow such an indecible, unmanly slander to pass unchallenged. I must doubt that Judge Hilton ever uttered the sentence, for what is the import of such an utterance? It is nothing less than "adding insult to injury." He who, being sane and sober, would utter such words, would kick the breast on which he nestled in helpless infancy, would spit in his sister's face, and would stamp the idea of woman's virtue beneath his vandal hoof. Dr. Bradford K. Pierce, of the Zion's Herald for June 6th, makes the following more sensible and worthy statement:

The Stewart hotel for working women has turned out to be a failure. It did not succeed in securing adequate patronage, owing to the high price demanded, and to the burdensome system of restrictions and espionage imposed.

The idea that the failure of Stewart's well-meant enterprise is to be traced to the regulations for keeping away the men from the building, will, no doubt, find adoption by loose men, and occasion their ribald laugh to resound through their haunts of dissipation, and thus augment the degradation of this class of men; but the fact that thousands of toil-worn daughters of penury, familiar with stern daily battles with the wolf at the door, virtuously waged in behalf of fatherless children in homes from which men keep away nor raise a helping hand to feed and clothe these needy little ones, is a sufficient answer to the heartless libel contained in the paragraph credited to Judge Hilton. Yours for the human rights of woman, CHAPLAIN R. S. STUBBS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have found the following sentence from S. Bowles, Esq., of the Springfield Republican (Massachusetts) for May 31st: "Judge Hilton's explanation of the failure of the Stewart women's hotel may serve to please the crowd, but its brutal coarseness will simply convince sensible people that he is wholly unfit to carry out Mr. Stewart's intentions. A man who believes that a woman's supreme ambition is to get a husband, betrays an unfortunate ignorance of the very class of women for whom the hotel was intended, and a cynical disposition to preserve that ignorance." R. S. S.

MEN AS COOKS.

A lady proposing, in case men were unable to procure help for their wives in harvest when these latter were unable, without serious discomfort to themselves and permanent injury to their unborn children or nursing infants, to carry out Mr. Stewart's intentions. A man who believes that a woman's supreme ambition is to get a husband, betrays an unfortunate ignorance of the very class of women for whom the hotel was intended, and a cynical disposition to preserve that ignorance." R. S. S.

RECENT EVENTS.

It is fair to state from reliable data that this year's wheat crop will be 400,000,000 bushels.

A destructive fire occurred in Boston, on the night of the 17th, resulting in a loss of \$700,000 or \$800,000.

The old Catholic synod has, by a vote of ninety-five to twenty-two, adopted a resolution in favor of the marriage of the clergy.

The report of the committee of conference on the army appropriation bill, as finally agreed on, leaves the army at 25,000 men.

The Senate passed a bill to reimburse U. P. Jones, of Oregon, \$25,000 deposited by him for surveys on the line of the Oregon Central Railroad.

English mills are re-opening, operations going to work at reduced wages, 25,000 looms, employing 1,000 operatives, have resumed in the past few days.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections have decided to report adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for Woman Suffrage.

By a vote of yeas twenty-four, nays thirty, the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution, in regard to the eight-hour law, and was postponed until next session.

The walls of two large brick stores in Rochester, New York, fell with a terrific crash on the 14th, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four were recovered alive, but badly injured, and one or more are likely to die.

A rumor is afloat that the President will accompany his expected approval of the river and harbor appropriation bill with a notification that he will suspend its operations, except so far as it provides for improvements of unquestioned national character and importance.

Rev. C. C. Burleigh died at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 14th, from injuries received by the recent railroad accident at Florence. His funeral was attended by 1,200 people. Local Unitarian and Congregational ministers took part. Among the principal speakers was William Lloyd Garrison. Letters were read from Whittier and others.

Some of the Pacific Coast items contained in the river and harbor appropriation bill, as finally passed by both Houses, are: for canal around the Cascades of the Columbia, \$150,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia, \$20,000; Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, \$20,000; improvement at the mouth of the Columbia, \$5,000. The bill also directs surveys to be made by army engineers at Crescent City and Humboldt River, California, and Coos Bay and Cape Post-weather, Oregon, to ascertain the practicality and expediency of suggested improvements.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following, which was agreed to: "Resolved, That the committee on education and labor be instructed to inquire into the industrial condition of the country; the extent, nature, and causes of the depression of business and enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation; and also into the expediency of providing a permanent bureau in one of the executive departments for the purpose of gathering and publishing statistics of national industries, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise."

DEATH OF BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant died June 12th, at his home in New York City. As the light of life went out, leaving only the venerable clay of this most revered of American poets, the longest literary record in the annals of the nation was closed. For more than sixty years he had been an energetic and acceptable laborer in the field of American literature. For above fifty years he has been connected editorially with the New York Evening Post. Thousands have lingered lovingly over his poetical fancies and enjoyed his sketches of Eastern travel, while tens of thousands have become acquainted with him through the columns of the journal above named. He was born in Massachusetts in November, 1794, hence had nearly attained his eighty-fourth year.

Who so much with book and pen Has toiled among his fellow-men. Has completed his long task, completed it faithfully and well, leaving as the glorious fruits of a long life a well-filled niche in many a library that future generations will visit with pleasure and study with profit.

He reposes in his last rest at Roslyn, Long Island. The funeral services took place at All Souls' Church, which was crowded with distinguished citizens, members of the several arts and professions. They were conducted by Rev. Henry Bellows, who also delivered the address, in which he said: "The whole country is beaming with us, their favored representatives, over the bier that holds the dust of Bryant."

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is visiting San Francisco. He lectured at Platt's Hall last week on the "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln." He was on the evening of the 14th, escorted to Covenant Hall by veteran Odd Fellows, where he was received by about four hundred members of the degree of Free Masons, under the auspices of Yerba Buena Lodge. Mr. Colfax is the author of this degree, and enthusiastic members everywhere delight to do him honor.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Robinson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 428 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mobilization of Austrian troops is assuming larger proportions.

Trouble is expected in Servia in consequence of the late executions.

The German court will go into mourning for the late King of Hanover.

Suspension of hostilities between the Russians and Poles has been arranged.

The Imperial Guard of Circassians has been disbanded by the advice of Osman Pasha.

Sanitary reasons will compel the removal of the British fleet from Isled to Princess Island.

British Consuls have gone to the Rhodope Mountains to enquire into the condition of destitute refugees.

Persia demands admission to the congress, claiming that her interests are affected by the questions to be settled.

The deplorable condition of the Jews in Roumania and Bulgaria is represented to members of the congress by a delegate sent to the eastern branch of the Israelite alliance.

Roumania protests vigorously against the advancement of Russian troops toward Pitesti, and the commander has ordered his troops to retire ten kilometers from the Roumanian lines.

At the formal opening of the congress, the plenipotentiaries were in court dress. Hereafter they will meet in ordinary attire. Bismarck will leave Berlin in about ten days, and neither Beaconsfield nor Gortschakoff will await the end of the deliberations.

A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Turkish delegates have been instructed to withdraw from the congress, and declare that Turkey prefers to execute the stipulations of the treaty of San Stefano if the congress decided to grant autonomy to Epirus, Thessaly, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is said that Russia will refuse to evacuate Turkish territory in Roumelia, or liberate prisoners of war until Shumla and Yarna have been surrendered. The latter being required by the treaty of San Stefano, as well as the former, negotiations at Constantinople for the surrender have been abandoned.

NEWS ITEMS.

A large grain and flour ware-house is to be burnt at Tacoma.

Grain is reported unusually vigorous in Stevens county, W. T.

Spring wheat over eight feet high is growing in a field near Dallas.

Fifteen bushels of strawberries were raised at the Stellacom issue asylum.

The loss of cattle in Wyoming during the past year is estimated at five per cent.

The crop of wild blackberries this year will be much more abundant than usual.

The equalization valuation of King county, W. T., including Seattle, is \$2,144,487.

The bridge across the Yamhill on the road from St. Joe to McMinnville has been completed.

The vote of Umatilla county shows a larger aggregate gain than any other county yet reported.

Hon. Medorum Crawford, of Yamhill county, is the newly-chosen president of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

Fifteen million hoop-pegs have been shipped to San Francisco the past year from the country back of Vancouver.

The Democrats will have a majority over both Independents and Republicans in the State legislature of twelve on joint ballot.

Captain O. C. Applegate has retired from the Ashland Tidings. J. M. Burton, who established the paper, returns to editorial chair.

Three hundred barrels of lime can be burned at the same time in the two kilns at Tacoma. A tramway from the kilns to the railroad will be built shortly.

Ed. F. Lewis, of Jackson county, assumes the duties of chief clerk in the surveyor-general's office, made vacant by the election of Mr. Earhart to the office of secretary of State.

The returns and close counting show that Thaddeus Stevens was elected by a majority of seventy-one, and Sill is superintendent of public instruction by a majority scarcely greater.

The arrangements have been completed for a grand celebration at Salem on the Fourth. The exercises will consist of a military procession, military parade and drill, a base ball match, trial of steam fire engines, display of fireworks and ball. Passengers will be carried in and from Salem on the railroad at half-fare.

Oregon Pioneers.

The address of Judge Strong before the Oregon Pioneer Association at Salem last week is replete with interesting incident, and pays deserved tribute to the energy, perseverance and labors of the hardy pioneers of old territorial days. The following are among the concluding words of the address:

The pioneers of Oregon were brave and sturdy men. The more I study the history of their acts, the greater my admiration. The provisional government they established is a monument to their wisdom. It shows that they had a just appreciation of the true principles of Republican government. They carried out that government for thirteen years under circumstances of great difficulty, with great prudence and success, acting in all emergencies with such consummate prudence and foresight that events have proved that no better course which they could have pursued. The pioneers were young then. We are getting along in years now. Yet, as we sit around the camp-fire and talk over the days of our youth, we feel young again. We tell the friend that we now see for the first time since we traveled together in Oregon, that we feel as young as we ever did. We see old. His gray hairs, his wrinkled brow and feeble steps excite our sympathy. We attempt to arise to assist him. Our stiffened limbs fail to respond to the will, and we find, alas! that age has also laid its upon us. My friends, we shall soon pass away. Year by year these remnant of the old pioneers will grow smaller and smaller. I trust we shall continue to our latest breath to feel a deep interest in the welfare of each other and in the State where we have so long lived, and which we have contributed so much to create and build up.