

NOTICE.

Agents will please take notice that it is a great tax upon us to pay express charges upon small bills, and they will confer a great favor by remitting to us through money orders or registered letters.

LADIES' RELIEF.

The society that flourishes in Portland under the above caption has lately been the recipient of some candid criticism in the Oregonian, which some of the officers and members are endeavoring to explain away, thus far with indifferent success. It is our humble opinion that one woman of well-known integrity, who should open a home for the homeless, and appeal to the public for patronage upon her own responsibility, giving monthly financial reports to the public through the papers, and retaining for her services a fairly remunerative salary, would do more to protect the needy and provide occupation for those willing and able to work, than any organized band of helpers now in the city. At the Helpers' Home, where we have had considerable acquaintance with the workings during the past year, we have found the matron, herself an unsalaried worker, compelled to submit to so much red tape, in order to work under society authority at all times, as to seriously delay the influence of the organization. This society, despite the efforts of its zealous and really charitable members, only barely lives from month to month, and yet we are sure that the matron, were the whole thing in her own hands, could not only sustain it through the munificence of our citizens, but could vastly enhance its usefulness. And so with the Ladies' Relief. Organization and co-operation have been necessary to complete the work of both to their present standard; but it would be far better now for each to be leased for one year, or a term of years, to competent women, who would not be compelled to waste the time and energy needed to relieve the poor in cutting red tape.

The other day a destitute woman came to us, as they do almost every week, in search of employment for herself and a young girl. We promised to see what could be done, and in the meantime directed her to call upon the president of the Ladies' Relief to get her babe, a boy of two years, taken care of at the Orphans' Home. In a few days she returned, and, with the assistance of the matron at the Orphans' Home, a situation was procured for her daughter. But the president of the Orphans' Home would not agree to receive her baby unless she could pay ten dollars per month for its keeping. So, while she has tramped the city in search of wages from day to day, we learn that that little child has been left at home, alone, in a shanty in the suburbs, without fire, and almost without food. Up to the time of going to press we have not learned whether or not the mother has secured a place where she can find work that will enable her to pay the Ladies' Relief, this benevolent institution, for keeping her child, and yet there are hundreds of dollars in its treasury. We think the matron of the Home should have discretionary power in all such cases. A woman who accepts a position as matron is always herself so impetuous as to be afraid to assume any responsibility, lest she lose her place, and long experience with such institutions teaches us that she generally does lose it as soon as she has worked it up into sufficient popular favor to excite the cupidty of some scheming and equally impetuous office-seeker, who may happen to have a friend in authority that wants a place for her favorite. The Ladies' Relief Society has done and is doing some good; but it is not doing what ought to be and could be done by one honest woman, untrammelled by the others.

STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Albany, commencing February 12, 1878, at 2 P. M., continuing three or more days. The place selected is central and easily reached by railroad and river. Arrangements are being made for return free tickets to all in attendance. The kind people of Albany will freely share with us their homes and hospitalities while there, thereby greatly reducing the expenses. We hope, therefore, that members and friends will not permit trivial excuses to keep them at home. Such as cannot attend will please remember that money is a very essential element in carrying forward any cause, and will forward their annual dues to our Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Mintz, Salem, or to the Association when convened.

The State Temperance Alliance will also meet in Albany the following week. Why can there not be a hearty co-operation with these two bodies in the work of temperance as there is in other States?

The Association will devote much special time to the temperance work, as usual, and doubtless many will try to aid in the Alliance. We hope, therefore, that many of the temperance workers will lay aside their prejudices and go into both bodies and aid in the same work.

As many of the exchanges of the New Northwest in the State as will publish this notice will confer a great favor on the Association.

H. A. LOGGARY, President. Amity, Oregon, January 5, 1878.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

There are always a great many persons living in every generation who have no ambition to become anything else than servants. The idea of working for themselves, and in that way looking out for and contriving to secure their own salary, does not seem to occur to them. They loaf around the towns and cities, waiting to see if some excavation isn't to be made, some building to tear down, some street to be cleaned, or other scullion's job to be done, and when there is such a situation offered for a day or two, they flock to it like buzzards to a carcass; and when it is finished, they loaf and snoop and chew and smoke, and curse the Chinamen, who will cook and wash and run sewing machines and save money at small wages, till the next bone is thrown them by the next enterprising capitalist. There is another class of laboring men who look for situations as brakemen, teamsters, conductors, engineers, clerks, type-setters, baggage men, truck men, etc., all of whom are as necessary to civilization as the former class, and many of whom, like the former, cry out against the capitalist, but for whose prudence and foresight they would have nothing whatever to do.

The New Northwest is no apologist for the present monetary system. It is all wrong in principle, from beginning to end. It is based upon the assumption that, though human life is finite, capital is infinite. Although a thousand dollars, kept rigidly at compound interest for a hundred years, would aggregate to itself enough to bankrupt a nation, and men know it, yet they go on, attempting thus to increase the substance of money to eternity, and then complain because the rich grow richer and the poor poorer.

Laboring men do not yet grasp the idea of their own importance, else they would start business of their own, it upon a scale ever so small. Not one of them now out of employment but could, in the blessed country, get his one acre, or ten, upon which to erect a shelter for his family; and not one of them but could there compass an honorable livelihood. Shingles, barrels, hoop-poles, staves, ox yokes, harness, shoes, saddles, gardens, pigs, poultry, fruit, sheep, cows—anything, on a scale however small, can be skillfully manipulated by those who know how, even if you haven't a cent to bless yourself with to make a beginning. When a man shows a disposition to labor for himself, he can always get a lift, here and there, from somebody more fortunate than he. In the country he need pay no landlord, no water tax, and no street cleaner. Five acres of land are better for him than fifty, and ten than five hundred. Let the leaders of the "labor movement" lay facts like these before the present malcontents and they can earn for themselves a reputation for philanthropy which nobody can mistake for the ideal ranting of the demagogue.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE O. S. W. S. A.

The friends who have lately been flooding us with inquiries respecting the sixth annual meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will see by a call in another column that our able President has not been idle. For the reason that Albany, being more centrally located than Eugene, will be reached at less expense by the political papers who are seeking enfranchisement through these equally impetuous representatives than the former place, the executive committee, after conferring with as many of the members as they could reach, decided to hold the meeting for a second time in the flourishing city of flooring mills and wheat. While we had hoped the Association would meet in Eugene, we are always ready to bow to the will of the majority till such time as the majority can come to our side, or we can go to theirs.

Now, friends of human rights, one and all, let us rally for a grand, good time. Don't wait, we beg you, for somebody to give you a formal invitation to work for woman's liberty. Come up to the work because it is right, because its demands are just and necessary. Let each one go forth, "in honor preferring one another," to do what we can for our mutual good, and the cause of liberty. If any cannot come let them send essays, arguments, poems, plans, money. The work cannot be carried on without money. We dislike to say anything that sounds like blowing our own trumpet, but we cannot help expressing the opinion that if every member of the Association would give ten cents where we give ten dollars, and every sympathizer with the movement would contribute one cent where we donate ten, the work would be so well organized in a little while that conviction and conversion would be carried into every by-way and highway in all the land. We have not only given for the past seven years every dollar of our earnings in the lecture field to support the New Northwest in the interest of the cause, but we have done, and are yet doing spasmodic jobs of dress-making, millinery, purchasing agency business, and the like, to pay bills for paper, office rent, interest, and press work. Surely some of you can deny yourselves an occasional ribbon, pair of gloves, or other luxury, for the purpose of aiding the mission. Especially might those of you in arrears for the NEW NORTHWEST pay up your dues and a year in advance if you would but try.

Come to the annual meeting. Let the world of objectors see that you are in earnest, and are working to win; so shall they catch the contagion of your very earnestness, and spreading abroad the enthusiasm of your spirit, will soon illumine the darkest minds with the radiations of liberty's most sacred light. Be up and doing.

The Catholics are erecting a church building on San Juan Island.

AN HOUR WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to be absent from home so often, and always have so many duties to attend to upon our return, that we find it utterly impossible to do justice to the avalanche of correspondence that accumulates from week to week on our sanctum table.

Here is a letter from a good lady in Albany, who says: "I am persuaded that the suffrages of men will never grant the ballot to woman. The majority are too badly steeped in ignorance for us to look for hope in that direction. Woman must get her enfranchisement as the white man and the negro did, through the head of the nation."

True, good friend. We have all along believed this, but the necessary action to compel the nation's head to work in that direction depends upon and is the result of agitation. Let us not cease to trouble the political waters. We rejoice in our many hundred friends to the cause, who, like yourself, are willing to work everywhere and anywhere.

Another lady writes: "Are the officers of the State Woman Suffrage Association asleep? Why don't you issue the call for the annual Convention?" We are neither President nor Corresponding Secretary, and have no right to issue the call except they delegate us. We will gladly print any information upon the subject with which they may conclude to favor the public.

If our esteemed friend at 208 Broadway, New York, will give us the date or number of the missing paper, we shall be only too glad to attend to her request. The subscription for the current year is hereby receipted. Hope to get the letters she speaks of, and trust that she will accept the explanation at the head of this column as apology for seeming neglect.

The poetry from Golden Dale is too long and prosy for our columns. Can our correspondent better and more happily express himself in un-jingling English?

We have two long letters from Eastern Oregon describing the phenomena of Spiritualism. The space for their publication as an advertisement would cost the writer three hundred dollars, and were we to publish them as news, we should lose all of that sum, and maybe more, from indignant subscribers, who, never having investigated the subject for themselves, would feel thoroughly qualified to judge for all those who do investigate. With us it is a matter of dollars and cents to keep the flag floating over the suffrage fort. While we recognize portions of the philosophy of Liberalism, Christianity, and Spiritualism, each as a fact, we do not accept either as a hobby. If we did we'd fall foul to our legitimate work.

For the reason above given, we also decline to publish a graphic account, from another correspondent, of a religious revival in British Columbia. As a matter of news we can say, we learn that there have been some startling developments among Spiritualists in Umatilla county lately, where mediums, in the trance state, speak and write like oracles; where the spirit is poured out upon the people, and the sons and daughters prophesy. Of the other we can only write, We hear of a great revival now in progress in British Columbia, where the people are being converted by scores. A violent gale unroofed the church the other day, but, nothing daunted, the zealous people repaired the damage and went on with their religion, in spite of the opposition of the elements. It is true, we feel like "speaking our mind" on both subjects, but we can't afford the luxury. We recognize both truth and error in everything under the sun; but the vast majority of persons think only in certain channels, and one word of conviction against their pet theories throws them off at a tangent. There are no enthusiasts, whatever they may believe in, who can bear to have their pet prejudices criticised. Till women are voters, we intend to keep picking away at the great hole in the wall of prejudice, through which the nation is already beginning to see rays of freedom's light. It is our disposition to kindly criticize everything human, for there is weakness, duplicity, and humbug everywhere; but, we repeat, we can't afford the luxury till the women are free. We would recommend the Religious-Philosophical Journal, of Chicago, to the Spiritual brother, and the Pacific Christian Advocate, of Portland, to the Christian sister as appropriate channels for the publication and advocacy of their theories.

But here we are, at the close of the allotted hour, with a great many untouched letters beside us which must lay over till next week.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. W. S. A.

The annual meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association is in council in the seat of government with fifty-fold more hope of a speedy recognition of our claims than ever before. As yet, the very meagre dispatches from the associated press give but little detail, though there are columns to spare over the private quarrels of our protectors (?) in high places. But the tide has turned in favor of woman's freedom, and will soon be at its flood. Not only are Senators, Representatives, and Cabinet officers favoring its meetings with respectful consideration, but the claims of leaders are reaching even the executive ear. President Hayes may not smoke like ex-President Grant, nor does he have the time to devote to fast horses that Grant did, but he has one redeeming feature in a chief officer of the aristocracy of sex, and that is, that he will listen, if nothing more, to what the disenfranchised have to say. We promise our readers a full report of the proceedings in due course of mail.

The address of Susan B. Anthony, until further notice, is Chicago, care of H. L. Slayton, Esq., 112 La Salle street.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: A fog that would have had no discredit to "Webfoot" hung gloomily over the bay of San Francisco, as the "Yosemite" swung away from the dock, and turned her prow toward Vallejo. Nothing daunted, we, with the eagerness of an amateur tourist, wrapped our thickest shawl about our shoulders and sought the deck. At first the fog was so palpable and penetrating that we could scarcely believe a California sky was obscured by it, but a long acquaintance with misty atmosphere has enabled us to distinguish objects through it with tolerable certainty and satisfaction, so we peered this way and that, asking questions.

Fort Alcazar, with "a portent seeming less than threat," impressing the beholder with the terrible distinctness with which her guns would speak defiance to a presumptuous invader, sits in a significant position at the entrance of the Golden Gate, silently conscious of her prowess. The fog lifts as we pass on, and anxious to know all about everything, we pry a "forty-niner" with more than forty-nine questions, only to find, to his evident surprise and our own disappointment, that he knows but little more than we concerning the city that has been built around him, the lovely bay that laves its feet, and the defenses that guard its entrance. He, however, pointed out cities in the dim distance, with Spanish names almost unpronounceable, the orthography and pronunciation being so greatly at variance that we dare not attempt the former upon paper, nor the latter in the presence of a Californian.

San Francisco, though "a city set upon hills," is soon hidden by the mist as we proceed, chatting with a Portlander, whose presence aids the fog in making us "feel at home." Our part of the conversation being a perpetual interrogation, we were rewarded by having San Quentin, the location of the State prison, pointed out, the Mare Island navy-yard described, and various minor points of interest dilated upon. Among these latter were two pairs of islands, dubbed respectively "The Two Brothers" and "The Two Sisters," "The Brothers are the better looking," reflectively remarked our friend, as we glanced now at the masculine representatives, upon one of which a light-house, fog-bell, etc., had been erected, while the solid rock had been chiseled and terraced to the water's edge, and now at those with the feminine sobriquet, upon which primeval desolation still held court.

"Because, as is customary, more money has been spent upon the improvement of the brothers," we answered, after taking in the situation. At this our informant, with a haste which showed his position on the equal rights question, declared he did not, and of course courtesy compelled us to share in his uncertainty, though we would have wagered a chestnut that his first statement was correct.

Vallejo, suggestive of the dark old Spauld who whose name it bears, seemed strangely silent and void of life as we approached; stupidly so, indeed, after the whirl and bustle of San Francisco, where every one rushes along as if intent upon performing an important errand with the greatest possible celerity. A waiting train, however, gives little time for observation, and entering the cars of the California Pacific, we were soon whirling toward Sacramento, our present destination being Elmira, thirty miles distant from the capital city.

The country through which we sped, treeless, except for occasional live-oaks, a succession of hills reminds one strongly of Eastern Oregon. Fertile to the very summits, these hills rise in beauty and slope in grandeur, causing us to think that if, as Milton affirms, "Earth hath this variety from heaven, Of pleasure situate in hill and dale," That here Celestial landscapes must be faithfully copied. The recent rains had started the grain sown in hope of its timely aid, and the first promise of harvest was already recorded in lines of brightest emerald upon the thousand hills. Plains succeeded, and upon these the plowman, with less toil, was busy, casting glances not unmingled with anxiety toward the clouds, in hope of more rain. Indeed, rain is the great desideratum in California at present, and lowering skies are looked upon as harbingers of greatest good, even as bright sunshine is hailed at this season in Oregon with greatest delight.

As we passed outward from Vallejo, we observed a magnificent building, situated upon a commanding eminence, and surrounded by lovely grounds beautifully and tastefully arranged. Upon inquiry, we learned that this was the Good Templars' orphanage, and although we were unable to obtain details concerning its origin and workings, we felt a thrill of pride in its establishment and evident prosperity which we are certain every Good Templar within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California indulges, and which those in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon might be pardoned for sharing. We hope to be able to obtain information concerning the origin, basis and extent of this noble charity, and these we will take pleasure in heralding, alike for the honor of the Good Templars of this State, and for the encouragement of those of our own.

We stop in this quiet wonder-land for a few weeks for rest and recreation. Already the balmy airs that float over the hills, "Sweet as Sabeen odors from the spicy shores Of Araby, the blest," Have come to us with healing upon their wings. The huge steel-yards which swing from a joint in the barn give satisfactory evidence of gain as we go to them for proof, and as vigor of body and its sore attendant, vigor of brain, returns, we hope to be able to infuse into our jottings in and of the Golden State much that will be of interest to our readers.

C. A. C. Vacaville, Cal., December 27, 1877.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gambetta has returned to Paris from his visit to Italy. The prince of Montenegro has resumed command of his army in Albania. Five thousand more troops have sailed from Egypt for Turkey. A further reinforcement is preparing. Mahmoud Damad, who has hitherto exercised a paramount influence at Pando, has been relieved of his functions. A Belgrade correspondent says an agreement exists that the Servians shall occupy Sofia, transferring their headquarters thither. A correspondent states that the prospect of an amicable settlement of the dispute between Germany and Nicaragua has improved. An official telegram from St. Petersburg shows that Sofia surrendered on the 31st inst., after a skirmish in which the Russians lost only twenty-four men. The Russian infantry and cavalry, who advanced to Eridja on the 6th to destroy the telegraph lines, has been totally routed, after a desperate engagement. The British government recently embargoed 2,000 cases of cartridges on board a steamer at Cardiff, destined for Constantinople. The embargo has been removed. A Bucharest dispatch says that the ice has ceased moving in the Danube. The river is already frozen over near Galatz, and is expected to freeze also near Simolza. A dispatch from Constantinople states that if Russia respects mediation, Turkey will await the meeting of the British parliament before making direct overtures to Russia. It is rumored Austria and Germany have vetoed the idea of opening the Dardanelles to Russian vessels only. Russia has consequently determined not to raise the question at all. Evidence accumulates that the war party in England is losing what ground it ever held, in fact, Lord Beaconsfield is the only member of the government who has favored British intervention in the Eastern conflict. A special from Berlin, under date of the 9th inst., says: Russia having consented to enter into negotiations for an armistice, even if the preliminaries of peace are not settled beforehand, conclusions of a truce are probable. A telegram received in Paris from Constantinople reports an amendment to the address adopted by the Turkish chamber of deputies declaring that the ministers have not done their duty, either in a military or political point of view. The Edinburgh Scotsman's London correspondent understands that Lord Derby will inform Prince Gortschakoff that the British government is decidedly opposed to Russia making peace without the conditions being first communicated to England and the other great powers. The claim of Greece to be represented in any European conference really points to the acquisition of Thessaly and Epirus, and possibly Crete. The Porte will strongly urge on the powers the danger of allowing the question to be brought forward, as it is calculated to create fresh complications fatal to peace. A dispatch from Constantinople via Syria says that the scenes in the Turkish chamber have been very stormy. An unconfirmed report states that the grand vizier, Elheim Pasha, tendered his resignation. It is believed the chamber will be either prolonged or dissolved if it continues to attack the ministry. The Journal de St. Petersburg says that Russia, after her immense sacrifices, demands the right to discuss the conditions of peace with her enemy alone. Russia, however, recognizes the right of Europe to make known its appreciation of the peace conditions settled between the belligerents. It is, nevertheless, important not to admit any pretensions which might mislead the vanquished concerning their position, and public opinion concerning relations between the powers.

"OUR SUSAN." Susan B. Anthony, the logical, irrefragable, and womanly Susan, who has dared more and done more for liberty than ever Washington dreamed of, writes us from Lodge Center, Minnesota, inclosing a fifty dollar money order from her own private funds for the benefit of the National Woman Suffrage Association, on account of advertising in the NEW NORTHWEST. She says: "How I wish you could fly to Washington and be there at the convention to address the committee on privileges and elections. Isn't it splendid that the Senate committee has granted thirty-eight hearings during this session—one from a representative from each State? Woman's political hour is beginning to dawn. "I am speaking nearly every night. But no Oregon Webfoot ever saw such mud, sleet, and rain as all these Western States are having this autumn and winter. Mud but deep now. Never known to be so before at Christmas. "Urge up the petitions. Tell everybody to go out and get more names. Make the Pacific Coast speak loudly for a Sixteenth Amendment. I have had enough begging my rights at the feet of the great unwashed rabble, native and foreign, white and black, with Mexican greasers added. I prefer stating my claims before the picked men of the nation in Congress and the State Legislatures."

The strongest hold that the Chinese have upon California is in respect to cookery and domestic work, but the proprietors of intelligence offices in San Francisco say that many householders, particularly ranchers, are discharging Chinese and employing white cooks.

RECENT EVENTS.

The Illinois assembly met on the 8th inst. and organized, each branch electing nominees of the Republican caucus, Democrats and Republicans voting for them.

The New Jersey Legislature was organized on the 8th inst. by the election of George C. Ludlow President of the Senate, and John Egan Speaker of the House.

The Herald's Washington special says that the President will not send in any nominations for New York. His friends say the matter has degenerated into a mere squabble.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, had a recurrence of serious effusion at the base of the brain Saturday night, and now lies in a very prostrate condition.

Colonel Shafter, a member of the subcommittee on military affairs, recently stated that there was less stealing on the Texas border during the past year than in any former one.

The Tribune's Washington special says the impression in diplomatic circles is that the President and Cabinet will soon, possibly this week, decide favorably concerning the recognition of Diaz.

Mrs. Hayes' first reception at the executive mansion January 5th was unnumbered and brilliantly attended by the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers, and private citizens. Many ladies were present.

Hon. Nathan Porter, a prominent member of the San Francisco bar, and member of the State Senate from Alameda county, died on the morning of the 6th inst., at Sacramento, of neuralgia of the heart, aged sixty-two years.

The sub-committee of the House committee on ways and means, of which Wood is chairman, on the 5th further considered the internal revenue and tariff bills upon which they are now prepared to report to the full committee.

Governor Conner, of Massachusetts, offers facts that there has been but one conviction in Maine for murder since the abolition of the death penalty, in refutation of the argument that a carnival of crime would follow such abolition.

A Washington dispatch of January 8th says: "This afternoon Lincoln Hall was crowded with spectators, principally women, at the opening of the Woman Suffrage Convention. Mrs. Dr. Lozier, President, read the annual address. Speeches were made by Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Harbank."

Dispatches from various points in New England show that the cold has been intense the past week, ranging from 24° below zero at Nashua, New Hampshire, 42° below zero at Fort Fairfield, Maine. Along the Hudson the thermometer marked several degrees below zero. In New York City it was 14° above zero on the 7th, and becoming colder.

Special agent Mudge, of the Treasury department, has filed a report with Secretary Sherman charging a violation of law, gross carelessness, and incompetence upon the officers appointed to inspect bonded goods for shipment from New York to inland ports of entry. He is of the opinion that the United States is defrauded yearly of millions of revenue by this carelessness.

A bloody fight took place a few days ago on the south side of Red River, in the pan-handle of Texas, between hunting parties of Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Arapahoe Indians. Thirty Cheyennes and twelve Pawnees are said to have been killed. The loss of the Arapahoes is not stated. The cause of the fight was the trespass of the Pawnees on the hunting ground of the Cheyennes.

Representative Dwight, Bremer, and Knapp, sub-committee of the House committee on coinage, etc., have agreed that in the event of the enactment of the Bland silver bill they will report favorably upon the pending bills for the establishment of the mints at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Quincy, Illinois, and for re-opening the mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and New Orleans.

The Herald's Washington special says: "Persons who claim to speak with a knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assure that Senator Conkling will either offer himself or will have offered a carefully drawn resolution, reciting that there are grave accusations, made upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him, and that such accusations ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts."

Discussing the silver bill, the World charges that its real purpose is to defeat resumption next January by keeping the question of the gold payment of the bonds in doubt, and thus preventing the funding or the securing of gold enough to resume upon. This indirect prevention of resumption they expect to follow by an unlimited greenback inflation and extravagant national expenditures in order to make an outlet for greenbacks, and, as they say, start again the wheels of industry.

The editor of the Woman's World, a monthly paper published in Philadelphia, and one of our very best exchanges, by the way, accuses us of saying "kisses are deceitful." Maybe we said it, and maybe they are, but if we said it we were talking against personal conviction, and if they are deceitful, we've never found it out on our own behalf. We must have been relating the experience of somebody else, if we said it, and we guess we did. But did we never say any good thing that you might sometime repeat, sister?

A dispatch from Perra says that a communication from London advising Turkey to open negotiations with Russia through military commanders has been received. A strong disposition is evinced to accept the advice.

NEWS ITEMS.

Nocturnal larcenies are "much" at Port Ludlow. Typhoid fever is unpleasantly prevalent at Seattle.

A division of Ancient Order of Hibernians is to be organized in Astoria. There are twenty-six pupils at the Indian reservation school near Tanana.

B. H. Cardwell has been appointed auditor and clerk for the city of Astoria. The Snohomish Star has "pegged out." It never was much of a success.

C. L. Walker, though young, has been elected superintendent of the Lucky Queen Mine.

Over 6,000 dispatches were received at and sent from the Salem telegraph office during 1877.

The city of Astoria has a debt of \$10,050 00. Receipts at the city treasury for the year were \$28,575 49.

The aspirants for chief of police of Astoria are working button-holes larger in the coats of their acquaintances.

The Lewiston Teller says the voting population of Thurn Creek has increased since the last election from 15 to 150.

In Polk county certain citizens are advocating the claims of Independence for the county seat as against Dallas.

The building for the Pacific Threshing Machine Company and a new fire engine-house are being put up in Salem.

S. M. Wall and J. N. Day have bought the Dayton woolen mill. They intend to run it to its fullest capacity next spring.

The late cold snap has not injured the fall wheat planted on dry ground. Possibly some damage may have been done to the wheat in low places.

In Lane county 116 persons and corporations pay above \$100 taxes each; 90 pay between \$75 and \$100 each, and 100 pay between \$50 and \$75 each.

The Corvallis Gazette has begun its fifteenth year. It is an established institution in Benton county, and seems to be receiving the support its merits deserve.

People are settling in and about Dayton, Washington Territory, every day. The News says that in two days recently it counted in the streets seventy or eighty wagons each day.

There is considerable excitement in St. Joe, Dayton, and Lafayette in Yamhill over a supposed case of small-pox. A man named Fletcher, a recent arrival, died of the disease, and a man named Olden caught the contagion.

Four pigs were killed last week on John Wiltches's place, seven miles south of Salem, weighing 1,375 pounds. They were nine months and ten days old. An average of 344 pounds for a lot of nine months' pigs is good enough.

A letter from Kittitas Valley says: "The far the winter has been unexceptionably mild; up to this writing no snow has fallen in the valley. Immigrants are still coming into the valley, and are generally very desirable neighbors—principally men from the Western States."

The Academy of Sciences at Olympia, which is composed of some of the leading literary and scientific minds of the capital city, meets every two weeks, on each of which occasions a paper is read by one of the members, and then the subject brought forward is discussed and criticized by the members of the academy.

A letter from Stevens county, Washington Territory, to the Palouse Gazette contains this: "The greatest drawback to this country is the unsettled Indian question, and I can see no end to it yet. The Indians, as a mass, are dissatisfied with the way things now stand, and are opposed to removing to any reserve. I have been able to talk with many, and they all, with few exceptions, are sassy and indisposed to say much. How it will end I am unable to say; and, after a residence of twenty years among them, I cannot say that I feel safe."

WORK FOR EVERYBODY.

Circulate petitions for a 16th Amendment, to enfranchise the women, not of one State alone, but of all the States and Territories. Woman's right to a voice in the government under which she lives is a natural right, and must be guaranteed to her by the Federal Constitution. Now is our time to knock at the doors of Congress and plant the right deep in the fundamental law of the land.

Petitions for a Sixteenth Amendment, for woman's enfranchisement, from 10,000 United States citizens, from twenty-two States, have been presented in open House and Senate by 31 Representatives and 29 Senators since January 19, 1877. The friends of Woman Suffrage in both houses, who intend to advocate the Amendment in the new Congress, desire its friends to sustain them by mammoth petitions from every quarter. Circulate this petition through the autumn and winter up to January 20, 1878. Obtain the names of all who have signed similar petitions to the present Congress, and as many more as possible. Head the petitions with well-known names as you wish to have appear in the Congressional Record.

Fill the blanks for State, town, and county, that members may refer to their own districts in presenting petitions. Have all the names signed plainly with ink on two copies of the petition, one for the House, and one for the Senate. Ask each signer to remit at least ten cents to the Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ellen E. Sargent, No. 1,733 De Sales street, Washington, D. C., to defray expenses of classification for presentation to the 45th Congress. Every name received before December 1, 1877, will be classified with its appropriate State and county petitions, and presented by the appropriate Representatives and Senators. Send with the petitions name and post office address of each one who obtains signatures, so the officers may know the workers.

Cut this out, and paste it at the head of a sheet of paper and go to work. Put the names of men on the right, and women on the left of your petition, and trace every name carefully in ink:

PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, residents of the State of _____, county of _____, town of _____, earnestly pray your honorable body to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as to prohibit the several States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of sex.