The New Northwest.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1880.

IRON-CLAD ORDINANCES.

Under a pretext of "commencing moral reform," the City Council has entertained a report from the Committee on Health and Police, which looks a little more like business than anything in that direction we have seen which has attempted to assume a legal shape, in a long time.

Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to set up or keep any sort of house of ill-repute or assignation. Section 2 provides for punishment, by fine and imprisonment, any person or persons who shall violate section 1. Section 3 defines the intent of section 1. Section 4 makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for the owner or agent of any house or tenement to rent, lease or ortherwise permit any premises to be used for the purposes named in section 1.

Another ordinance very properly proposes to provide effectually against any person carrying any sort of concealed weapons. Also, that no prostitute, courtesan or lewd woman shall stand or appear at the open door or window of any house of ill-repute within the city limits, nor by word, sign or action, ply their vocation, etc., etc. It is further proposed that none of these women shall ride in an open carriage in the day time, nor visit any drinking saloon, under a heavy penalty; and that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to disturb any lawful assemblage of people by rude and indecent behavior, or be found loitering at the street corners, etc.; and that no bell, or other sounding instrument, shall be used upon the streets as a means of attracting people to an auction or other place.

With section 1 of the first named ordinance, and the other sections relating to its enforcement, the wives and mothers of men of Portland are in hearty accord. That such a law is needed they are painfully aware. Not one of them can attend a church on Sunday or go shopping on a week day without passing these men-supported harems, where the ultimate result of the generally accepted doctrine of woman's subjugation to sex is flaunted in their faces from behind the latticed doorways of the dens of shame.

The next proposed ordinance is good in part, and was doubtless the work of an honest brain. And yet, when it comes to denying the right of any person or persons to simply ride upon the street in an open carriage in the day time, or at any time, no matter who or what they are, the demand is unconstitutional and silly, besides being wholly unneccessary. Let section 1 of the first ordinance be enforced, and there will be no need of any attempt like this to keep lewd women out of carriages; for the men from whom they get their money to hire carriages will have no place in the city to meet them, and, with the cessation of men's patronage, their business and credit will cease. Then, as to their visiting drinking saloons, we say keep them away by all means; but keep the men away too. If one act is constitutional, so is the other. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.

We like the proposition for keeping military drill or musical processions from annoying public assemblies on Sunday or any other day; and we believe street gatherings of every description, including patent medicine venders and corner preaching and singing, should be prohibited by law; and that rude behavior is a misdemeanor, and should be treated as such. But we consider church bells within the city limits an unpardonable nuisance which ought to be suppressed along with the auctioneer's bell-boy, the military parade, the patent medicine vender's harangue, and street singing and preaching. Grown people ought to know when to assemble at church. The bells are a barbarous relic of by-gone days when there were no clocks nor newspapers, and when nobody but the preacher could read; and any business, religious or secular, that cannot prosper without them in this era of intellectual enlightenment is not worth preserving.

If these ordinances are passed, in any, or all of their sections, we believe Mayor Thompson will do the best he can to enforce them; and yet we do not see how men are to be kept from supporing the social evils named, except by the power of the military, and even then, we fear they'd fight faintly.

OF SOME IMPORTANCE.

The National Woman Suffrage Association held its twelfth annual convention in Lincoln Hall, Ninth and D streets, Washington, D. C., Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22. The society has grown to such importance that short reports of its sessions are furnished by the Associated Press to various newspapers throughout the country. From the *Oregonian's* telegraphic news, we learn that on last Thursday, Miss Florence Harding, of Indiana, appealed to young women to abandon their lives of frivolity and take the subject of suffrage into serious consideration. Miss Phebe Cousens, of St. Louis, who had as her subject, "The Moral Aspect of the Woman Question," and who held that in the revolutionary and other wars women had always been foremost in noble deeds, was the final speaker.

A London letter gives a pleasant description of an interesting ceremony which takes place every year in the Royal Academy of Arts—the presentation of medals and prizes, in which the dignity of the Academicians and the enthusiasm of the students make a picturesque contrast. One of the most pleasant features of the occasion was the gallant delight with which the students greeted the success of a young lady who won two prizes.

FAVORABLE.

The San Francisco rival newspapers, the *Chronicle* and the *Call*, are both favorable to Woman Suffrage. They are admitted to be the greatest journals on the coast, and the most widely read. Therefore, the Woman Suffragists are justly glad of their sympathy. The *Call's* style of championing the movement is characteristic of that paper—not outspoken and affirmative, yet not negative. It does not boldly declare in favor of the measure; it contents itself with clipping favorable paragraphs from exchanges without endorsing the remarks. But it never dissents. We cannot remember reading an article in it in opposition to the movement, even without endorsement. However, as the *Chronicle*, with characteristic foresight, speaks to the point and avows itself in sympathy with the "reasonable and just" demands of women, the *Call* will doubtless soon commit itself openly to the movement, though we do not have any hope that it will strongly advocate the measure. Mr. Pickering is very slow and careful. He is too much so. He waits until his rival strikes a path, and then follows.

Less than two weeks since, a bill was introduced in the Assembly of the Legislature of California by Mr. York (probably Dr. J. L. York, of San Jose), "to enable female citizens to vote upon all matters relating to the public schools of the State." It provides that all women 21 years of years of age and upward shall be entitled to registration on the great registers of their respective counties; and, being so registered, shall be allowed to vote for all school officers, district, municipal, county or State, and upon all questions of taxation for school purposes. The *Chronicle*, in noting the fact that a small percentage of women vote in the States where such a law is in force, says the mere fact that more do not avail themselves of the privilege, "is no argument against the justice and reasonableness of it." The live journal is aware that women in Massachusetts were taxed twice as much to vote for school committees as men were for unrestricted suffrage. Here are some of the comments of the *Chronicle* on Mr. York's bill:

> It cannot fail to enlist the sympathy of an honest and chivalrous public. It will be supported by the ladies and others enlisted in the movement for Woman Suffrage, as the entering wedge for an act which shall confer this privilege upon female citizens without restriction to school matters; and it must be confessed that the number of these agitators has greatly increased within the last ten years, not only in New England, but here as well. There is, unfortunately for the cause, an obstacle in the way of the passage of Mr. York's bill at this session which is insurmountable. We mean the first section of the second article of the Constitution, which, by every rule of construction, prohibits females from voting.

The portion of the new Constitution referred to contains the word "male" three times in reference to voters (native, naturalized, and those who have the right under the treaty of Queretaro), and in such connection that the meaning cannot be misunderstood. At the time it was adopted it was intended to exclude women. The framers of the new Constitution were largely Workingmen, who, while prating so loudly of their own grievances, had nothing to say of the wrongs of woman. They, with sufficient "nonpartisans" to make a majority, placed a ban upon the sex of half the people. Thus it appears necessary to amend the Constitution of California before women can vote for school officers, even, in that State. We think it can be so amended. The section, "No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession," shows that a sense of right pervades the people of California.

The *Chronicle* of the 20th instant concludes an editorial on the subject by expressing the fear that "the ladies will have to defer their reasonable and just claims" until the word male is eliminated from the section of the Constitution on suffrage, or a new section added confirming the right which the bill asks.

BEARING FRUIT.

The Supreme Court, now in session at Salem, has decided in the case of Mary J. Atteberry vs. Thomas T. Atteberry, an appeal case from Douglas county, that, under the law as it now exists in this State, the wife is entitled to hold any property acquired by the proceeds of her own personal labor, and the husband has no right to compel her to turn it over to him. This just and equitable holding shows what the woman's rights agitation has done for women in the last few years. It is in the memory of every man and woman forty years of age that formerly a husband could collect his wife's earnings in defiance of her protest and squander them for drink in spite of her tears. The law being appealed to, said the wife's earnings belonged to the husband to collect, disburse and control if he so desired. Let those who sneeringly contend that the labor bestowed upon this great question of equal rights has borne no fruit, take note of this.

We have received the Yaquina Bay memorial too late for publication. It recites the commercial advantages of the bay, and asks an appropriation to improve the entrance to the harbor. We are in accord with the movement. There is urgent necessity for a direct outlet for the products of the country which is naturally tributary to Yaquina Bay.

Mr. Gladstone, in one of his recent speeches in Edinburgh, addressed the feminine portion of his large and refined audience as "women," and remarked: "I use the expression women with greater satisfaction than I use the name of ladies." We will venture the assertion that Mr. Gladstone is also averse to the terms "male" and "female" as applied to men and women.

"KELSO'S CRIME THE GREATER."

Under the above heading, the Hillsboro *Independent* contrasts the two crimes which have, within the last two months, created so much excitement in Washington county. The first is the seduction of a girl by a young man named Henry Kelso, who would not offer his victim even the poor atonement of marriage until the violent hand of the law was laid upon him and his personal liberty was at stake. The girl, who was then as deeply disgraced as possible, properly refused the offer, and the seducer was put under small bonds by the court. If the man had been guilty of only an "indiscretion," he would have married the girl before it became necessary to do so to escape the law, and thus have borne a proper share of the disgrace. But his proposition of marriage came "too late." As the *Independent* says, no sane man believes he intended to live with her and love her as a wife; "it was a cowardly dodge to afford himself a means of escape from punishment." The second crime is the murder, by Harry Wintzingerode, of the old German, Jacob Swanger, for money he was supposed to have. "The old man was brained pitilessly and clubbed uselessly until the skull was crushed down to its very base."

We select the following as among the best sentences of the *Independent's* earnest and able article:

> "The grave feels no sorrow and no dishonor. Jacob Swanger sleeps peacefully, and no coarse jest nor scornful finger can torture his quiet breast. * * * But Kelso's victim has a crueler fate—"deserted and disgraced." Ah! death is preferable to dishonor. And, however slight her fault may have been, the disgrace will attach to her, and her seducer will have pleasant associations, and will go free to find other victims. * * * It is hard that the penalty for such a misstep [falling victims to the lusts of men] even if criminal, is visited upon women by society with lasting disgrace, and it is cruel and inhuman when the fault is not theirs. But there is no appeal from the customs of men. And the poor, deceived, dishonored child receives all the punishment for his sin, and, it being more than she can or ought to bear, she too often flees from the company of the good and pure and becomes the woman of sin. * * * In the red light of the murder of Jacob Swanger, men talk on our streets of lynching Harry Wintzingerode, but they do not take a second thought about the murderer of the honor of a poor, young, helpless and trusting girl. The former robbed a man of his life, but the latter robbed a woman of what is dearer than life—her honor! The former is in jail, but the latter roves at his pleasure.

We trust that hereafter Woman Suffragists will have the assistance of the *Independent* in advocating a change in the present one-sided system of representation, that those who are most deeply wronged by the crime of seduction may have a voice in fixing its penalty. Brother, don't you think women should be allowed an expression of opinion on this subject, at least?

MR. PARKMAN'S CONSTITUTION.

A prominent advocate of woman's rights once remarked that healthy men were generally found to be friends of the woman movement, while sickly men were as generally found opposed to it. A correspondent of the *National Citizen* asserts that this statement is strikingly true in the case of Mr. Francis Parkman, the author of the two articles against woman's rights in recent numbers of the *North American Review*. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1865, page 506, there is a review of Mr. Parkman's books, from which we learn that "in his (Mr. Parkman's) case, as in that of Champlin, it was not from the burden of years and natural decay, but from the touch of disease in the period of life's full vigor in its midday course, that mental activity was restrained. When, beside the inflictions of a racked nervous system, the author suffered in addition a malady of the eyes, which limited him, as he says, to intervals of five minutes for reading or writing, when it did not wholly preclude them, we may well marvel at what he has accomplished."

If, in reading Mr. Parkman's two articles, we, therefore, keep in mind the fact that he is burdened with "the touch of disease," that his "mental activity" is "restrained," that he suffers "the inflictions of a racked nervous system," and that he has "a malady of the eyes," his objections to woman's rights will lose much of their force, and will appear, as the correspondent asserts, "little else than the peevish querulousness of a nervous valetudinarian."

Lair Hill is anxious that the Supreme Court take some action upon the affidavit filed by himself and three other attorneys, in regard to Sidney Dell's comments upon recent decisions of the Court, and has asked the Court what will be done about it. In reply, he is informed that it will be necessary to give Dell notice of his (Hill's) intentions, and thus enable him to reply to any questions that may be propounded. The Court intimates further, the *Oregonian* says, "that the matter will receive the attention of the Court before the close of the term." As Dell's criticisms appear to be too much for the four attorneys and the Supreme Court, it is natural they should wish to get rid of him. However, the Court shows good sense in proceeding as slowly as its great dignity requires. Very probably the righteous wrath of excited lawyers will cool down "before the close of the term."

Frank Leslie's sons, in contesting his will, say that Mrs. Florence Leslie is not and never was his wife; that her maiden name was Marion Florence Follen, otherwise known as Mrs. Squires; that the making of the will in her favor was caused by fraud and circumvention and undue influence on her part. From this, one infers that the boys are sons of a former wife. We shall make no further comment on this case until further particulars are received, except that the woman who nursed Leslie through his feeble and declining years, while his sons were caring for themselves, ought to be entitled to some consideration.

SHEFFIELD'S BENEFACTOR.

Mr. Mark Firth, a "commoner" of Sheffield, England, some four years ago established a spacious park "for the enjoyment, the health and the amusement of the good people of Sheffield." The same gentleman has since built a college for both boys and girls and donated it to the town of Sheffield. It cost £20,000, and Mr. Firth gave £5,000 toward the endowment fund, which now reaches nearly £20,000. The college was recently opened, and Prince Leopold made the address. Hannah T. King describes the Prince as a very modest, retiring young man, who started out early in life to do good; who is possessed of a meditative and serious turn of mind; who involuntarily opens his eyes and takes a common-sense view of life as it is—past, present and future. Instead of spending his wealth in folly, or worse, he bequeaths it to noble institutions, that will benefit mankind and produce a mighty progression. The young Prince, in speaking of degrees, designedly said "the graduate would proceed to take *his* or *her* degree with honor," showing that in his mind there is no belief in man's superiority over woman—that he recognizes the intellectual equality of the sexes; and the inference therefrom is that he cannot be otherwise than an affirmant of the great truth that they should be politically, morally and socially on the same footing. Perhaps the fact that his mother is such a noble and able woman, is sufficient to warrant the belief that he is a Woman Suffragist. Certainly he could not regard any man as Queen Victoria's superior. The times are indeed advanced when an English Prince, a young one, too, will publicly give expression to ideas which cannot be construed otherwise than as directly favorable to universal equality.

Mr. Firth was received with loud cheers when he stepped forward to make a short address. Among the remarks of the gentleman was the assertion that the college had been established to "provide in a systematic and permanent form educational means and facilities for promoting the intellectual, moral and social elevation of the inhabitants of Sheffield." The fair-minded gentleman also expressed great happiness at being able to donate to his native town the college, which he hoped would be the "means of helping forward in some degree for ages to come the great work of a large and ever-advancing civilization."

Verily, Sheffield is to be congratulated in having so large-hearted and noble a man as the "commoner," Mark Firth.

WHAT THE "NEW NORTHWEST" WANTS.

Portland vagrants to use more soap and less beer and tobacco.

A State law establishing the whipping-post for wife-beaters.

The new theatrical troupe to merit and receive a large patronage.

The industrial status of women carefully noted in the tenth census.

The long-promised reforms in official preferment carried out to the letter.

More steps taken in the right direction, *i. e.*, toward home in the early evening.

People to learn that the most effective way to feel for the unfortunate is to feel in the pocket.

Several hundred idlers in this city to start out into the country and go to cutting cord-wood.

Boys taught from their infancy that there are no rights that pertain exclusively to sex.

A Board of Health, its members endowed with a keen sense of smell and broad humanity.

The infamous Ute murderers and ravishers caught without delay, and adequately punished.

All men to try as hard to be pleasant and agreeable to their own wives as to the wives of others.

A reform school where girls and boys prone to evil may be properly disciplined and taught to work.

A municipal law requiring the fines paid by drunk and disorderly husbands to be handed over to their wives.

Women who are sheltered and protected, to cast off the habiliments of selfishness, and work for the good of those less fortunately situated.

A law designating smoking, blasphemy and obscenity in the presence of boys as grave misdemeanors, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

A Common Council with nerve sufficient to pass stringent laws for the abolishment of houses of prostitution, and a public sentiment strong enough to enforce the same.

The special police system of this city abolished, and a sufficient force of patrolmen, paid by the city, employed to enforce ordinances that were framed for the morality and protection of the city.

Men with sufficient humanity and fearlessness to report to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals some of the outrages almost daily perpetrated upon dumb brutes in this city.

The words, "and males," added to that portion of the Chief of Police's report just where he recommends that "females" found loitering about saloons, or going in and out of the same, should be arrested.

On last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Cruzan delivered one of the ablest lectures with which he has favored the Portland public, basing his remarks on the recent annual report of the Chief of Police to the Police Commissioners. During the evening he squarely stated that the individual rights of women should be held as sacred as those of men, and, while applauding the ordinance which is to keep women from entering saloons, demanded that it should also apply equally to men. His views on this point were the same as the NEW NORTHWEST expressed last week, though greatly elaborated. Our space is crowded this week, but we shall again refer to the lecture.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

It was Saturday, January 24th, and only a quarter to three. Your correspondent was in the midst of a multifarious conglomeration of opened and unopened exchanges, and for two hours had been hurrying for dear life to get through with them before west-side train time, when one of our smaller sons, who was poring over a book, looked up and said suddenly,

"Mother, if you're going to Forest Grove this afternoon, it's time you were off."

We looked up and glanced anxiously out at the window. The better weather, for which we had been waiting for a fortnight, hadn't come, our traveling basket wasn't packed, and those exchanges—half of them—had not been opened. Then, around us was the cosy room with its comfortable fire, inviting books, waiting music, and the cheery presence at every eventide of the loved ones at home to tempt us from out-door duty in the mud and rain. But there was no time to dally with temptation, even of this alluring character. Thirty-five miles away, by rail, we could see, though the eye of memory, the village of Forest Grove and the grand old sire, who would be waiting for us in the olden homestead, and his face, we knew, would brighten at our approach, and his heart would be the lighter for the promised visit. So we left the unfolded papers, and were off in less than three minutes for the station, bound for the classic shades of the Oxford of Oregon.

All along the road, upon either side, the giant forest lay in prostrate grandeur, its roots upturned to the pitiless elements, and its broken limbs distorted in ten thousand shapeless masses, while the great trunks, in their mute helplessness, reminded us of the dead and dying brave ones who have fallen on full many a well-fought human battle-ground. In many places the whole aspect of the country is changed by the fallen timber. Trees that, before the storm, stood almost as thick as stubble, hiding from the road the visions beyond with their perennial greenery, are now prone and dying, and form no obstacle to the view of the more distant landscapes. Others, that grew scattered at sufficient intervals apart to enable one to see through their ranks, are now piled in tangled heaps, one upon a half-dozen others, forming an opaque mass of formidable proportions, and of character so combustible that one shudders involuntarily at the thought of the future conflagrations that *must* ensue unless precautions for which the genuine Anglo-Saxon has never yet been noted, are taken at the earliest available moment to prevent the threatening holocaust. It is said that, if fires are planted in the tangled brush-heaps in the early Spring, as soon as the leaves are sufficiently dried to burn, they will then destroy all the lighter growth without affecting the great bodies of the timber that, if ignited later in the season, will burn like tinder and heat the very heavens red-hot.

Another striking evidence of the storm-king's track is seen in the demolished fences that mark the line of his destructive wake. These despoiled fences have set the farmers to moralizing anew about the "no-fence" law. And, indeed, it is quite time for such a law to be passed and duly enforced in all farming communities. The same principle that protects your forest trees from the raid of the trespasser should protect your fields and orchards from the raid of the stock-man's property. We hope the people will continue to urge the righteousness of the proposed law. Let the matter be so thoroughly agitated that proper legislation shall be promised by incoming members of the State Legislature. If you are so fortunate as to have large droves of cattle, sheep, horses or swine, you are able to go beyond the limits of the farming lands, where you can feed your property on Uncle Sam's domain with impunity; but let no disinterested citizen be unduly taxed on account of your possessions. Such a law, like one for the enfranchisement of woman, will compel no person to take advantage of it against his will. Any one can build fences for his own use if he desires, but nobody will be compelled to do so against his inclination or convenience.

We pass Beaverton, Reedville, Hillsboro and Cornelius, and reach the Forest Grove station almost before we are aware of it, the cogitations here chronicled having occupied the time, and nearly annihilated the space between Portland and the ware-house at the station. Here we find a four-horse mud-wagon, in which four or five wayfarers are quickly dumped, and on we go, through mud and muck, for over a mile, toward the village proper, which we reach at nightfall, to find the genial patriarch we have come to visit snugly ensconced in the rambling homestead, a cheery fire on the broad stone hearth, and a cordial welcome from the depleted household, where the Death Angel has stooped since our last visit and gathered in his chill embrace one of the fairest virgin flowers of this death-doomed earth.

Ah, me! Yet a little while, and the great change shall come to all who read these pages. To some the journey will be longer than to others; but it matters little who goes first, if at the last we reach the goal of glad reunion with the dear ones gone before. Pure as the falling snow flakes that we pause from our writing to watch from behind the calla-lilies on the parental window-sill, was the life of Elvia F., and green as the broad leaves of the plant she loved and tended is her hallowed memory. Like the snow, she vanished in the morning, and like the lily, she will bloom again in the glory of the blessed by and by.

Sabbath day, so still and strange and quiet, with only the echo of departed feet and voices lingering now where once the glad acclaim of many sounds filled the old rooms with mirth and clatter; and we sit and chat all day with the dear old couple, ourself no longer young, and listen to the suggestions of the wise and thoughtful sire, who, even as in our childhood's days, views our future moves upon life's checker-board with concern, and hails every successful breaking of our enemies' "king row" with quiet exultation, albeit he often gives warning lest we make moves rashly, and thus cancel past success and destroy the chances for future victory.

Oh! the quiet, dreamy languor inspired by a day of perfect rest. How rare is such a day in these later years, and how welcome. The church bell does not tempt us across the threshold, nor can the Sunday school allure us from the atmosphere of the dear old home. Will another quarter century find us yet upon the earth? And shall we be quietly anchored in a still harbor like this when the "grasshopper becomes a burden?" Will our children ever taste a joy as soothing, a pleasure as chastened and complete as this, when they come home on annual visits?

We'd beg your pardon for writing of these things, good reader, only we know that you are human, and will be interested. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Monday, and the heavily-fallen snow of the past night-time has covered the earth with a billowy blanket of choicest eider-down. Forest Grove lies so near the foothills that snow is not uncommon, though it rarely lies long upon the bosom of nature except about the holiday time, when it has been known to endure for a fortnight or more.

To-night (Monday) we are to lecture in the Congregational Church; subject, "The Need of the Hour." In our next we will try to write of other things concerning this place than our own prosy thoughts. At present our experience here is so limited that we cannot do the subject justice. A. S. D.

Forest Grove, January 26, 1880.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Lamar is convalescing.

J. Z. George is the new U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Frank Leslie's real name was Henry Carter. He was of English birth.

Senator Sharon says he has not drawn a cent of pay for the present Congress.

Chas. De. Young has pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault to murder.

Parnell is getting aid for the distressed Irish all through the Middle States.

The Mapleson Opera Company's receipts for their two weeks in Chicago amounted to $60,000.

Nine boys were drowned in Randall's pond, near Providence, R. I., on the 26th. They were skating.

Snow fell in San Francisco on Monday. Many of the natives saw snow on that day for the first time.

J. P. Scribner has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in Illinois for murdering his two children.

Texan cowboys recently entered Las Vegas and killed the city marshal and two citizens and wounded five others.

The shoe shop of the King county penitentiary, at Brooklyn, was burned on the 26th. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $265,000, in 50 companies.

It is claimed that a Chicago electrician has solved the question of dividing the light, and will put it in operation as soon as he secures patents.

From interviews with Republicans throughout the country, the newspapers have learned that Blaine is the choice of that party for President.

The Protestant Episcopal Church wants to raise $750,000 to insure the payment of the general theological seminary's current expenses.

The Internal Revenue Collector at Philadelphia has seized the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for claims amounting to nearly $500,000.

It is said the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads have been consolidated under the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

There is rioting in Northern Virginia between white and black laborers, the former being the assailants. The military is called out to preserve the peace.

Edison is erecting three new buildings in New York—one for a machine shop, one for glass blowers, and one for fourteen dynamo-machines, by which he proposes to start 700 electric lights.

Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has denied a rehearing of the suit of John H. Burke vs. J. C. Flood et al., and the defendants gave notice of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The San Francisco Supervisors have voted (7 to 5) to saddle the Lake Merced water scheme on the city. A member gave notice of reconsideration, after Ferry charged the seven were "fixed."

An engine on the New York elevated railroad jumped the track on Saturday last, though the car did not go over the rail. No one was dangerously hurt, though several received severe injuries.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin*, by careful figuring, shows that De Lesseps' Panama canal scheme is the "wildest of financial impossibilities." Its income will not meet the interest on its cost.

The steamboat Charmer, with 2,100 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 26th, at a place on the Mississippi fifteen miles above the mouth of Red River. Eight lives were lost. The boat and cargo were worth $130,000.

Appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Senator Chandler were passed in Congress yesterday, and the Senate and the House adjourned as a national mark of respect. Eulogies were pronounced by members of both Houses.

Jas. Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, has been confirmed as Minister to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to Mexico. Consul, Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to Belfast.

The colored exodus has been used by some unprincipled men as a money-making scheme. They have held out inducements to the negroes, assuring them of plenty of work and good pay in Indiana. The men were paid by rival railroads a percentage on all fares sold to the migrating blacks.

The Supreme Court of Maine has answered the questions submitted by the fusionist legislature, declining against that body on all points, and holding the Republican organization to be legal and constitutional. Accordingly, the fusionists are giving up the fight. They have adjourned till August. Several of them have taken their seats in the Republican Legislature. The fusionist Secretary of State promises to return the valuation books.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The first session of the eighth annual meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Duniway, No. 95 North Fourth street, in this city, Tuesday, February 10th, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of arranging programme and perfecting plans for the future sessions, to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday and Friday following. A full attendance of delegates, members and workers is especially requested at this first session, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of Executive Committee.

A. S. DUNIWAY, President.

M. A. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

A flouring mill will be erected at Jacksonville.

Operations at the Southern Oregon mines are lively.

There were only 33 marriages in Coos county during 1879.

M. G. Harbord is the new night watchman at Salem.

The sportsmen's club of Eugene has fitted up a new social hall.

Zelph Morgan, living some distance from Heppner, was frozen to death recently.

A new road, shorter than the old one, is proposed between Linnville and Jacksonville.

Thos. Davidson, of Waldo Hills, cut his right foot nearly off with an adz last week.

Indications are that this season will be the most favorable one for the miners in many years.

Business at Goldendale, W. T., is getting quite brisk. Farmers in the vicinity are busy.

The Jacksonville *Times* says a very large crop of cereals will be raised in Southern Oregon.

Mr. John Jewett, a pioneer of 1847, died at home in Astoria on the 22d. He was nearly 84 years old.

In Langell Valley and the upper portion of Lost River, Lake county, the late wind storm was very severe.

Jas. F. Nelson, of the law firm of Dunbar & Nelson, of Goldendale, W. T., died on the 22d. He leaves a young wife.

Mrs. Hannah Herd, while attempting to wade across Jackass Creek, Southern Oregon, on last Friday, was drowned.

Mrs. Elizabeth Holgate, aged nearly 84 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Hanford, at Seattle, on the 22d inst.

Alfred Morgan, 18 years of age, living 12 miles from Heppner, was killed recently by a tree, which was blown down on his house.

There are 334 school children in Roseburg school district. There are [illegible] pupils in private schools. The number of voters is 218.

A miner named Miller, who left [illegible]burg on New Year's day to cross Siskiyou Mountains, is supposed to have been frozen to death.

The material for the Lake county *Examiner*, while on its way, was precipitated over Sugar Loaf Hill into [illegible] Lake, and probably entirely lost.

David Hendery and Miss Altha [illegible]kinson were married in Little [illegible] precinct the other day. The groom [illegible] six feet high, and his bride only [illegible].

Snow is several feet deep on W[illegible] Butte, which will form a base of supply for the miners within a radius of several miles when water begins to [illegible] otherwise.

Robt. Ware, of Heppner, has lost [illegible] foot, the toes from the other and [illegible] finger from his left hand, the rest having been severely frozen while [illegible] in the snow recently.

During 1879, 2,009 orders were issued at the Roseburg post office, representing $45,889 85. There were 676 orders paid, amounting to $174,453 40. There were $1,900 worth of stamps sold.

Walter Bingness died at Seattle, W. T., recently, from the effects of a blow on the head by a hammer falling from a house near Spring Brook, King county. He left a wife and one child.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The slave trade in Turkey will be suppressed.

Germany's excessively large army is to be increased.

Carrevas, the insurgent chief of Cuba, has surrendered unconditionally.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Havana on the 24th inst.

The Greek ministry have resigned because their financial policy is defeated.

The wages of cotton operatives at Bolton, England, have been increased 10 per cent.

The British forces in Central Asia are somewhat weakened by the casualties of battle.

Attempts are being made to patch up peace between the Czar of Russia and the Czarina.

The distress in Ireland is increasing. There is scarcely a county in the country that is not afflicted.

Chinese troops are reported on the border of Russia. Seventy Englishmen are said to be with the command.

It is thought the Afghans are preparing for another demonstration against the British at Shirser, early in March.

The highest number of votes received by any candidate on the London School Board was by Miss Muller, in Lambeth—18,861.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Council have given up the proposed banquet and voted £500 to the relief of the poor.

Russian crops of 1879 were unsatisfactory, and it is thought that grain will have to be imported from America in the Spring.

Three hundred lives were lost during the revolution in Lima, Peru, during the closing days of December, when Pierola became dictator.

General Grant has been well received and royally entertained at Havana. An official banquet in his honor took place at the palace on the evening of the 24th.

Russia has not expressed a willingness to withdraw her troops from the Western frontier, though their presence is a source of uneasiness to the Cabinets of Austria and Germany.

The new Italian double-turreted ironclad Duilio, the most powerful warvessel in the world, makes over 16 miles an hour. She has a powerful ram, and at the stern a torpedo boat.

It is announced that a civil marriage ceremony has been performed between Donna Francesco and Garibaldi, the General at the same time recognizing their two children, Manlio and Clelia.

Mrs. Katie T. Woods will edit the column which the Salem (Mass.) *Post* will henceforth devote to women and their work.