The New Northwest.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 11, 1880.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

The issue to be decided last Monday at the election was avowedly High School or no High School; but really it was a fight for the existence of our entire common school system. The people triumphed, and the attack on public education is quelled, for a time, at least. The enemy, who anticipated an easy capture of the High School, and who hoped to overthrow the entire system if they could win the first battle, are disconcerted and baffled. With all the care they exercised in preventing an expression of their candidate's views, and the efforts made to quietly get control of the directorship, they find themselves out in the cold. That their intentions were properly understood, is proved by the admission of the *Oregonian* that "the vote which Mr. Northrup received represents the growing protest against the system as it stands, and is moreover a declaration in favor of retrenching it." The great morning paper draws consolation from the fact that its candidate got 38 per cent of the votes cast. It is welcome to that sweet crumb of comfort, and we trust those who favor the schools can be satisfied with the remaining 62 per cent. The full vote is as follows: John Wilson, 451; E. J. Northrup, 284.

There were four candidates for School Clerk in the field—two Republicans and two Democrats. Mr. D. W. Williams was re-elected by a handsome plurality. Mr. Heroy injured his candidacy seriously by pledging himself, if elected, not to take all the salary attached to the office. He should know that all the public ask is that the officials do not take more than is allowed. The Democratic vote was divided between Mr. Curry and Mr. Daly.

THE OREGON CITY VILLAINY.

On Monday, the 1st instant, the date of the annual election at Oregon City for School Director, the contest was a warm one, and interested the entire community. There were two candidates in the field, Drs. Norris and Welch. While the former was undoubtedly the choice of the tax-payers, yet, by the arbitrary and unlawful ruling of the Hon. John Myers and Peter Paquet (two of the Board of Directors), married women were excluded from voting, and Dr. Welch was declared elected. However, the *record*, signed by Myers, showed Dr. Norris to have been elected; and so the people of Oregon City have duly inducted him into office, and he is performing the duties thereof and awaiting developments.

It is refreshing to know that the ruling of Myers, on the Constitution, was that "*widows* could vote, but *married women* could not." But the point to the ruling is that most of the widows would have voted for Myers's candidate, and the married women would not.

It is to be regretted that Myers and Paquet are not amenable before the law for their outrage. A prominent lawyer says no punishment can be inflicted on them in the Courts. However, they merit and receive the contempt of every fair-minded person in Oregon City and throughout the State, as is shown by the airing given their actions by the newspapers of the State.

BONNET REFORM.

A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal* cordially endorses what has lately been said on the subject of reform in the bonnets worn by women. It is suggested that something be worn which can be removed on entering a house, especially a public meeting, as easily as a man's hat. The necessity of having four different styles to correspond with the seasons would be removed, and hats (which should replace bonnets) would be worn for use rather than show—the last named purpose being about all they are good for, in the main. At present, however, it is next to impossible to get a hat which will be any protection to the eyes, or which will stay on the head without being fastened in some way. That they are unhygienic, every one who has given any attention to the subject well knows. The hat should be of substantial material, so that a shower would not be its ruin; it should also be soft enough to conform to the shape of the head, be ventilated, and of such a shape that the brain will be protected and the eyes shaded from the sun. A growing tendency to dress for health and comfort, instead of show, is noticeable among women.

The Oregon City *Enterprise*, which was supposed to be bitter in its opposition to Woman Suffrage, makes a commendable fight for the rights of ladies to vote on school matters, and severely handles the worthies, Myers and Paquet, who usurped these rights at the recent election in Oregon City and kept married women from voting. It took just such an application of the *Enterprise's* principles as Myers and Paquet made to cause our contemporary to see the point. When Brother Rock's candidate needed the votes of women, they were acceptable. We welcome him as a worker in the cause.

Quite a number of ladies were challenged last Monday when depositing their ballots for officers of the school district. But the individual who attempted to annoy them was discomfited in every instance, no woman having the temerity to offer her vote unless it was right and legal for her to do so.

The *Sunday Welcome* is agitated about libel. Better keep quiet, Brother Farley, until some one slanders you. Your trepidation, after the few hints in the *Eco*, would lead one to imagine that you need to intimidate a woman by threats of prosecution and make her hold her peace.

WOULD WOMEN VOTE?

As a most satisfactory refutation, so far as Oregon City is concerned, of the assertion that women would not vote if they could, we publish a list of the ladies who were present at the polls on the 1st instant, and who would have voted, had they not been robbed by John Myers and Peter Paquet of their right to a voice in the choice of School Director. The names, which are furnished us by a reliable correspondent, are thirty-two in number, as follows:

Mrs. Dr. H. W. Ross,	Mrs. J. W. Norris,
Mrs. Eunice Clark,	Mrs. J. L. Barlow,
Miss Minnie Ross,	Mrs. J. DeV. Johnson,
Miss Annie Ross,	Mrs. Summers,
Mrs. W. H. Pope,	Mrs. Hood,
Mrs. Laura Pope,	Mrs. Coulter,
Mrs. Hiram Cochran,	Mrs. J. B. Baird,
Mrs. Hattie Pease,	Mrs. S. M. McCown,
Mrs. James Chase,	Mrs. Bobb,
Mrs. Ellen Warren,	Mrs. Tackaberry,
Mrs. A. La Rocque,	Mrs. Hannah,
Mrs. Gardiner,	Miss Hattie La Rocque,
Mrs. Broughton,	Miss Chase,
Mrs. W. W. Rock,	Miss Queen Miller,
Mrs. L. T. Barta,	Mrs. Dr. Welch,
Mrs. Worthington,	Mrs. Harlson.

As to religion, they are believers in the Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Catholic faiths; and the Catholics actually voted, too. In politics, both the great parties of the day are represented about equally. But the striking fact is that perhaps not one-half of the ladies have ever been, and do not now claim to be, in favor of Woman Suffrage; and yet every one who was entitled to do so under the law would have *voted* if she had been permitted. And numbers of others would have done likewise, but for a certain domestic tyranny that exists in alas! too many households, where the wife is hardly a free agent because of the imperious ways of an ignorant and narrow-minded husband.

In Portland last Monday the question was answered equally as satisfactorily as in the city by the falls. The ladies took a lively interest in the contest for School Director, most of them not waiting for carriages to convey them to the polling place, and some of them working in the interest of their favorite candidate. We herewith present the names of those who voted. The list is nearly correct, though there may be an omission or error, as the names were hurriedly copied:

Mrs. H. M. Kelly,	Mrs. A. Kingsley,
Miss E. J. Thompson,	Mrs. A. De Witt,
Mrs. Vantyne,	Mrs. Moffatt,
Miss M. V. Backinston,	Mrs. A. A. Cunathy,
Mrs. H. M. Smith,	Mrs. T. Niben,
Mrs. Jos. Friess,	Mrs. S. A. Skidmore,
Mrs. C. Cardinell,	Mrs. Belle Farmer,
Mrs. F. Benton,	Mrs. Dr. Thompson,
Mrs. King,	Mrs. W. P. Jones,
Mrs. Burgess,	Mrs. S. A. Burrows,
Mrs. S. C. Adams,	Mrs. H. M. Davis,
Mrs. J. S. Briggs,	Mrs. Esther C. Hall,
Mrs. M. C. Snyder,	Mary C. Rogers,
Mrs. R. B. Caldwell,	Mrs. Anna Norton,
Mrs. Catherine Taylor,	Margaret Peterson,
Mrs. Mary Morrill,	Mrs. C. Wilson,
Mrs. D. S. Stinson,	Mrs. J. M. Beck,
Mrs. Lamberson,	Mrs. Elvira Smith,
Mrs. C. Y. Moore,	Mrs. E. Morrill,
Mrs. M. J. Bridal,	Mrs. M. B. Millard,
Miss Mary Nethson,	Mrs. S. B. Sukeldorf,
Mrs. Anna Stevenson,	Mary H. Carr,
Mrs. M. J. Bird,	Mrs. C. L. Henderson,
Mrs. L. J. Bennett,	Mrs. J. M. Dullois,
Mrs. O. S. Phelps,	Mrs. F. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Cooper,	Mrs. F. M. Hansson,
Mrs. H. F. Stevens,	Mrs. Anna Donovan,
Mrs. R. Williams,	Mrs. A. A. Bessellen,
Mrs. Wm. Brown,	Mrs. D. H. Mosher,
Mrs. Jenette Trusr,	Mrs. M. Holland,
Mrs. Cass,	Mary O'Kane,
Mrs. M. Strenbeck,	

THE UTE COMPROMISE.

The Government has effected a compromise with the representatives of the murderous and licentious Utes, and the tribes will probably ratify the agreement. The Indians promise to assist in making the arrests of the murderers of Meeker and others. They surrender their reserve; but each head of a family is allowed 160 acres of agricultural and as much more grazing land, and each squaw is entitled to half the quantity. The Indians are to make their own selections, their titles are to be fee simple, and the lands are not to be taxable for twenty-five years. They are to be given $60,000 in cash, annuities to the amount of $25,000, agricultural implements, and saw and grist mill machinery.

As the Indians were the first possessors of the soil, they should be liberally dealt with when surrendering their reserve; but no excuse can be offered for the cowardice of the Government in not demanding the surrender of the murderers of Agent Meeker and the wretches who outraged the white women captives. Any one who knows anything about the Indians will have little faith in their *promises* to assist in capturing the criminals. The silliness of the Indian policy was never better shown than in the case under consideration. The criminals not only escape, but they and their tribe are rewarded for their outbreak. No wonder the Indians start a small war pretty regularly.

Another fact to which we would call attention is the difference in treatment of white women and squaws. Law-abiding ladies are not allowed land from the Government if married, or if they marry before their titles are perfected, while every Ute squaw gets 160 acres of agricultural and grazing lands. White men are treated much better in comparison with bucks than white women are in comparison with squaws.

Miss Charlotte Angus Scott, the young lady who has just gained so high a position in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, is only twenty-two years old, and the daughter of Principal Scott, of Lancashire College. From her earliest childhood she has given evidence of unusual mathematical ability. Her education was carried on almost entirely in her own home until three years ago, when she entered Girton College at Cambridge.

The "Colonel" who controls Mrs. Newell's Walla Walla *Statesman*, and who considers sex the chief qualification for an editor, shows, by calling names and indulging his taste for scurrility, how bitterly it galls him to tell the truth about his scheme to obtain the Newell property.

MOULDING PUBLIC OPINION.

In a Virginia City paper, recently, there appeared a witty sketch from the facile pen of a Washoe reporter, pretending to show how a "fierce-looking and tyrannical specimen of the Woman Suffrage advocates," after boasting of her qualifications, accomplishments, nerve and courage, yet hopped up into a chair and held her skirts closely to her when the diminutive and quivering reporter made the announcement, while looking intently into a corner of the room, "There is the largest rat I ever saw." The reporter evidently is a believer in the woman movement. By using a half-column to allow the lady to make a statement of her cause, before springing the "rat business," he managed to smuggle a suffrage article into an opposition paper, although written in extravagant style, and with an attempt at the close to nullify what he had implied. As agitation is what is asked by the Woman Suffragists, they appreciate such an article, for the principles outlined will live after the laugh at the finish has died away. Many a reader of the sketch in question doubtless received his first idea of the demands of the women and of their arguments in support of their position; and any one with a clear head and unprejudiced mind would not be long in arriving at a favorable decision as to the justice of the claim of women to equality.

Our Oregon City correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the names of the women who were not allowed to vote at the recent school election, closes a letter to the editor of this journal with the following paragraph: "As an educator of public opinion, I have known of nothing that has done so much in a brief time as our school election for the cause of woman's emancipation. Be it further known that two years ago we had a disgraceful row with half a dozen drunken men. For the last two meetings ladies have attended (last year only nine). While they have been warm in the discussions, yet no man forgot to be a gentleman. So much as illustrating the fact that women can discharge political duties and be treated respectfully even by their bitter opponents."

Every slighting remark, every scurrilous paragraph, every bitter attack on the leaders of the movement, is a mite which will ultimately help to bring about the end desired. Frequently, by their scurrility, opponents of Woman Suffrage disgust their readers and arouse their antagonism. Once set to thinking, the readers soon commit themselves to the women's cause.

SMOKING CIGARETTES.

The general supposition that men live longer than women is proved to be fallacious. Of twelve centenarians who died in Philadelphia in 1879, nine were women. Of those who lived to ninety years, there were three times as many women as men. Of those who reached eighty years, more than 65 per cent were women. The greater the age, the larger is the percentage of women. It is doubtless true that men formerly lived longer than women, but the dissipation in which the former have indulged in late years has altered the result. Whisky and tobacco using (particularly smoking) have wrought the change. One of the most damaging habits in which boys indulge is cigarette smoking. A majority of them "inhale," or take into the lungs, the biting and poisonous smoke and nicotine. A youth who is able to unconcernedly inhale the smoke of strong tobacco is as proud of his achievement and as satisfied with himself as the boy who plays a fine game of billiards, pulls a strong oar, runs a swift race, or makes a neat appearance on a ball-room floor. The reason for inhaling is found in the fact that the smoke diverges and looks quite pretty when expired from the lungs. If smoke were invisible, the habit would cease. We will give the testimony of Dr. Dodley A. Sargent, Director of the Harvard Gymnasium, to support our assertion as to the deleteriousness of smoking, particularly cigarettes. He says that at least one-half the students whom he has examined suffer to a considerable, and in many cases an alarming extent, from palpitation and other affections of the heart, caused principally by excessive cigarette-smoking.

Verily, the ballot should be in the hands of woman, that she may put away tobacco, as well as liquors, from the mouths of her children.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY SUFFRAGISTS.

It would seem that the claims of ladies to elect members of Parliament, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, is not altogether a novel one, and moreover that the claim was more easily substantiated 300 years ago than now, as the following extracts from the Parliamentary writs preserved in the Rolls Chapel may indicate:

To all Christian people to whom this present writing may come, I, Dame Dorothy Pakington, lord and owner of the town of Aylesbury, send greeting: Know ye, we, the same Dame Dorothy Pakington, to have chosen, named and appointed my trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lichfield and George Reredon, Esqs., to be my burgesses of the said town of Aylesbury; and whatever the said Thomas and George, burgesses, shall do in the service of the Queen's Highness in that present Parliament to be holden at Westminster the 1st May next ensuing the date thereof, I, the said Dame Dorothy Pakington, doe ratifie and approve to be my own act as fully and wholly as if I were or might be present there. In witness whereof to these presents I have set my seal this 4th of May, in the fourteenth year of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, etc.

The ladies who voted last Monday for officers of this school district were courteously treated. The only individual who attempted to show them the slightest disrespect is an uneducated foreigner, who, although he cannot speak our language (or his own, for that matter), yet thinks himself qualified to legislate for intelligent American women.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The House Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee has unanimously reaffirmed the principle of non-interference by any European power in the affairs of the independent states of the Western continent, and condemns the "introduction from any quarter of any scheme or policy which would carry with it the right for any European power to interfere with their concerns, or to control in any other manner their destiny, or transfer to any such power, by conquest, cession or acquisition in any other way, any of these states, or any portion thereof." This is known as the Monroe doctrine, from the fact that President Monroe, in December, 1823, recommended opposition to any foreign power's interference with the governments of this continent. The committee have resolved that "any such effort is dangerous to our safety and prosperity, and shall be so treated." President Hayes is a supporter of the "doctrine," and, if it will not annul De Lesseps' canal scheme, wants a principle that will control it laid down in plain terms, so that all the world may understand what is meant. He says the canal will change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will virtually form a part of our coast line. Our commercial interest is greater than that of all other countries. "No other great power, under similar circumstances, would fail to assert rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare."

The London *Standard* says that Great Britain will watch the pretensions, and if necessary resist the claims, of the United States for the control of the Panama canal; that no more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderating influence of another power be allowed to lay hands on the trade of England.

While any other power may have as much right to control the canal as the United States, yet a thought of the possibilities of the future, and the damage which a foreign power could do us by having a foothold on this continent in case of war, rouses our suspicions, and every American patriot will support the doctrine. While we are able to take care of ourselves, yet we do not wish the encroachments of foreigners, even in times of peace. Our opposition is based on the "first law of nature," self-preservation.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Uneasy rest the heads of property-owners in San Francisco. The recent threats of the sand-lotters have created considerable alarm, and fears are entertained that they may attempt violence on the Chinese in the effort to rid the city of the "pests." Though all classes desire to see the Chinese "go," yet the property-owners and other well-disposed residents of the city will not allow murder and rapine to clear off the Mongols, even if the Board of Health does not order them removed or "abated as a nuisance." The property-holders and citizens have organized a society, the names of the members being kept secret, for the purpose of protecting life and property, restoring prosperity, and settling the present disturbed condition of affairs. Also, the Workingmen are known to be armed and arming, and there is no telling when trouble may break out. Kearney has been making some characteristic threats, and he and his brother have made a "perfect arsenal" of his house. Davis is preparing a list of the persons on whom vengeance is to be visited if harm is done him, and will read the names on the sand-lots. U. S. troops are being concentrated at the Presidio, and several companies of the National Guard of California are kept in readiness to quell any disturbance.

The state of affairs in San Francisco is an outgrowth of the presence of Chinese. The evils fostered by the Mongols have given Kearney, Wellock and others of their ilk the opportunity to come to the surface by their loud-mouthed denunciation of a public wrong. If the leaders of the crusade were honorable men, instead of blatant demagogues, the antagonism to the Chinese might be spread across the continent, whereas the present leaders in the movement against the "little brown men" excite the contempt of the staid people of the East. While the denizens of this coast are almost a unit in their antipathy to the Chinese, yet few representative men will openly champion the cause and bear the stigma of the term Kearneyites.

LATER.—To-day's dispatches represent the people quiet but anxious.

Mrs. Dr. L. F. Bullock has a large and valuable medical practice in Wyoming, R. I. At the death of her husband, Dr. A. D. Bullock, (formerly editor of the *Springfield Union* and of the *Fall River Daily News*), she assumed, at the earnest solicitation of the families in which he had been practicing physician, the care of his patients. This delicate woman took up the duty and the work thus offered her. Her practice has widely increased; her success has been far beyond the ordinary. She has continued constantly a course of medical study, and has won the esteem and generous commendation of the regular members of the profession. Write her name among the list of brave women.

P. Paquet, one of the old fogy School Directors, and John Myers, of Oregon City, the only Senator who voted against the law emancipating woman, organized themselves into an independent Supreme Court and declared our School Law *unconstitutional*. Constitutional lawyers are a blessing to any community, especially when they are blessed with common sense. Mau's tyranny over woman, in this instance, led its advocates to play the demagogue with a coolness that is ridiculous.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

The town of Junction sits upon both sides of the O. & C. Railroad, and is engaged at present in a heroic battle against the prevailing stringency in the money market. Its citizens are mainly wide-awake and energetic, but its fossils in human form are by no means extinct. Yet this latter species is not numerous, and we should not deem it worth while to notice it at all, but for the fact that wherever it does exist it delights in rattling its bones and turning its keys in the face of the woman movement, and, its forces being organized and on the defensive, are generally prepared to withstand the arguments of an apostle of liberty with more resistance than would be possible if its entire system were not ossified.

We were capitally entertained at Berry's Hotel, where we spent the most of the time after arriving from Eugene on Saturday noon till the following Monday evening in writing up editorial correspondence, serial story, etc., and, all unconscious of the organized opposing effort of the fossils before mentioned, who were resolved to protect the sinking cause of man's rights with a lock and key, awaited the coming lecture hour in perfect tranquillity.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, a rising young lawyer and popular gentleman, had seen that the lecture was announced on Sunday evening in the church; and this, coupled with the fact that the spirit of the woman movement is in the air, and ever ready to advertise itself, was all that was necessary (except the church door-key) to insure a full attendance.

The hour for lighting and warming the church having arrived, a boy was employed for the purpose, who presently returned crestfallen, bringing the news that the trustees and pastor had conspired to lock the door and hold the key. No time was to be lost. The same spirit of villainy that had attempted to "still-hunt" the public out of the right of free speech by a similar climax at the last moment at the Eugene Court House was now skulking around in another guise in the darkness at Junction. We dispatched a messenger at once for the agent of the hall, a very nicely arranged apartment over the store of Smith & Baber, known as "Baber's Hall," of which we had not heard at an earlier moment. A bargain was immediately made, and the hall was warmed and lighted, and the people were apprised of the change by a small boy, who "cried" the lecture upon the streets with a bell. A fine audience was soon assembled, and, in spite of storm and darkness and locks and keys, the good work moved on. The subject, "Constitutional Liberty," could not have been more appropriately chosen. The audience was respectful, orderly, attentive, and apparently happy. At the close of the address the following resolution was sent forward and offered amid universal approval, the writer being, as we have been told by one who seemed to know, one of the most gentlemanly and scholarly men in the State:

Resolved, That we tender thanks to the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and more especially to the Reverend Houston, for the very gentlemanly and Christian-like manner in which they have treated Madam Dunway.

The resolution was signed by "many citizens who contributed largely to the erection of said church, and who protest against finding it locked in their faces when they most desire to use it."

On the following evening, although a heavy snow storm was in progress and the weather was blustery and cold, there was another full attendance, "The Spirit of Tyranny" being the theme under consideration.

Here, as at Eugene, we were met and welcomed by the very best people, the few who did not favor us with their approval being confined to the "holy" faction, in whom self-righteousness was long ago putrified into foul suspicions, evil speeches and covertly tyrannous deeds. We do not like to think of such people, and certainly would not call the attention of our readers to them, but for the fact that they are often in power, and never lose an opportunity to exert the "little brief authority" of which the poet wrote, which "causes them to be writ down"—our Shakspeare's last, and we've forgotten the remaining quotation. We were not favored with the sight of the reverend gentleman aforesaid, but the universal testimony of his neighbors concerning him makes us cease to wonder that he is opposed to the liberty of woman. His good wife would very soon eclipse him totally, if she had the ghost of a chance to get between him and the public.

Now for more pleasant topics. We detest these broils.

Among the many worthy and wide-awake ladies of our acquaintance, none are more deserving of commendation than Mrs. Professor Campbell, now well along in her fifties, who has a music class of thirty-five scholars here and at Halsey and Harrisburg, and who is ever at her post in all weather, and commands the universal respect of everybody that knows her. This lady is an uncompromising advocate of woman's liberty, as is also her worthy husband, Professor J. C. Campbell, whose select school in Junction is a model in every way, and is deservedly popular.

The mercantile interests are almost at a stand-still, owing to the absence of money to move the business. It is little wonder that the greenback theory is meeting with favor among the people. They clearly see that any system of circulation which clogs the great heart of commerce at the metropolitan centers with the gold accumulated in the National banks, and fails to return it again to the people, necessarily draws upon the vital forces in the interior parts of the financial body, and leaves the extremities and smaller veins depleted to the last degree of endurance. The greenbackers have not fully solved the financial problem, even in theory, but they are agitating the subject; and, for ourself, we are ready to predict that Gold, like Cotton, will some day prove to be not a king, but a commodity.

Besides the gentlemen and ladies named above to whom we were indebted for many special courtesies, we are pleased to mention Mr. and Mrs. Baber, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, the Misses Guthrie, Quinn and Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Crate, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Roach, and Mrs. Guthrie. Our stay was too short to satisfy ourself or friends with the work accomplished, but we promised to call upon them again next Summer on our return to Jacksonville.

Wednesday noon, and the train for Harrisburg, ten miles away. The broad farms, well-tilled and level as a threshing floor, stretch away in all directions, the last night's snow has disappeared, and the dying Winter is slowly expiring in the lap of Spring. Should the crops prove good this year, the people will be able to atone in full for the last year's delinquencies. The omens are propitious, and everybody is living on hope.

At Harrisburg we are met at the station by friend Fuller of the olden time, and are soon enjoying the cheery comforts of his cottage parlor fire, where wife and children make us welcome, and where, after a bountiful dinner, we snooze or chat till lecture time, and are then conducted to Smith & Brasfield's hall, where a fine audience is already in waiting.

We lectured here for three consecutive evenings, and, on the fourth, by invitation, met the citizens in the Methodist church to discourse on temperance. Then, on Sunday afternoon, by special invitation, we met a large assembly in the Christian church, and, after the lecture, organized a Union Sunday School, with Mrs. Fuller as Superintendent and Mrs. White as Assistant, Miss Maggie Frank as Secretary, Mr. Rice Holt as Librarian, and Miss Lizzie Schooling as Organist. The voting was all done by ballot, except for Organist, and everybody took active part in the proceedings. Mrs. Fuller was called up quite unexpectedly after her election to make an "inaugural address," which she at once proceeded to do in an admirable and most acceptable manner—her "maiden effort." Don't tell us that sensible women oughtn't to make speeches. The very fact that so many of them can do it, is sufficient proof that their talent was not made in vain.

Among the prominent fixtures at Harrisburg, is our old friend James Crawford, who combines the art of photography with the business of job printing, and is an adept at both trades. The Misses Curtis have a popular millinery store, and the firm of Smith & Brasfield carries the principal mercantile trade, though there are several other stores of lesser note. Mr. Rumpy is the leading druggist, and Dr. Hendricks is the favorite physician. Mrs. Hendricks is a first-class dressmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank keep the hotel, and Mr. and Mrs. Trais teach a high school. Here, as elsewhere, the women are seeking every opportunity to engage in business, and they generally succeed.

The hoodlum element is active on the street and in the churches, though not so numerous as in Eugene. A city marshal that would do his duty would not allow the gauns to howl like a wolf or whoop like an Indian in the ears of lecture-going ladies on the streets, and in his immediate presence, as they did on one occasion, without lodging the offenders in the lock-up. The good citizens are justly indignant over these disturbances, but everybody dislikes to offend anybody by making special complaint. It is hoped that the Union Sunday School, begun under such favorable auspices, will gather in these discordant elements and convert them into peaceable and orderly characters.

Monday, and Halsey. Here we are welcomed by Hon. Mr. Lane and family, in a big house, among hospitable hearts, and here we rest till evening, while we write this letter. To-night the lectures are to begin at the Baptist church, and on Wednesday we are billed for Shedd. A. S. D.

Halsey, March 8, 1880.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British ship Isabella has been lost.

The Chilean fleet has attacked Arica, Peru.

The Mansion House relief fund reaches £90,000.

Parnell was enthusiastically received at Montreal.

A fire has destroyed 2,500 houses in Tokio, Japan.

Hostilities in Afghanistan cannot be much longer delayed.

The steamer Travancore, from India for England, is wrecked.

Emigration from England to America is increasing rapidly.

The population of Finland is seriously manifesting a desire for independence.

The Chinese ambassador to Russia has been impeached. He may lose his life.

Twenty-three persons were killed by a boiler explosion at Glasgow on the 7th.

Hartmann, who was concerned in the explosion at Moscow, Russia, is in England.

Vladetsky, who assaulted General Melikoff in St. Petersburg, was executed.

On the 6th, a store of 41 tons of arms of various kinds was discovered in Madrid.

The Vistula in Austria was blocked by ice, and, overflowing, flooded thirty villages.

Russia proposes to agitate the passage of an agreement for the extradition of regicides.

Men are arrested in Russia if they express the opinion that the Czar will yet be killed.

It is said that France, England and the United States will stop the South American war.

France will send a crack regiment and a fleet of war vessels to join in the Yorktown celebration.

Japan has made another tariff proposal to foreign ministers for them to present to their governments.

The immense weaving works at Moscow are burned. Twenty-four persons were burned to death.

It is thought several Home Rulers will be elected to the British Parliament from Scotland and Ireland.

The Knight Templar, from Liverpool for Arica, Peru, was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade.

The warehouses of the Messageries-Nationale, at Paris, have been burned. Loss, 2,000,000 francs; insured.

Men who do not raise their hats when the Czar's cortege passes along are hurried to Russian prisons as traitors.

The L'Aigle was wrecked off the coast of New Brunswick on the 5th. Captain Barry, the first mate and five men were drowned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tammany is fighting Tilden.

Parnell sails home from New York to-day.

Indiana Republicans are opposed to Grant.

A storm is reported along the Atlantic Coast.

Iowa has seven lady superintendents of schools.

Edison is trying to obtain gold from "tailings."

The Republicans carried the Sacramento election.

Charles Colby has been executed at Santa Cruz, Cal.

W. H. Hayes, a Federal Judge in Kentucky, is dead.

Kentucky Republicans favor Grant for the Presidency.

Two men were publicly executed in Missouri on the 5th.

The Yaquina Bay Memorial is presented in the Senate.

Robbers have committed bold outrages at Anaheim, Cal.

Louisiana wants Chinese for her rice, sugar and cotton fields.

Willows, Cal., was almost devastated by a typhoon on the 8th.

E. G. Cotton, a San Francisco theatrical manager, has suicided.

The Republicans carried most of the municipal elections in Maine.

Virginia's Legislature has adjourned without making appropriations.

The force in the Government printing office has been greatly reduced.

Virginia's Governor is sustained in his veto of the repudiation bill.

Theodore Thomas has resigned from the Cincinnati College of Music.

Ohio Prohibitionists have put a ticket in the field for the State election.

An explosion in No. 2 shaft at Nanticoke, Penn., on the 6th, killed five men.

The O'Leary-Weston pedestrian match is in progress in San Francisco.

The Danforth locomotive works, Paterson, N. J., are burned. Loss, $400,000.

The U. S. Supreme Court has declared the Federal election laws to be constitutional.

Four men at Milwaukie, Wis., outraged a girl and then drowned her in the lake.

Much wheat in Wisconsin has been killed by the frequent freezing and thawing.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the overland railroads have made a compromise.

Hon. Peter Cooper, the veteran philanthropist, completed his ninetieth year recently.

Troops have been concentrated at San Francisco as a precautionary measure in case of riot.

An attempt will be made to force the Chinese question into the coming Presidential campaign.

The Washington *Republic* endorses Miller's articles in *The Californian* against the Chinese.

Fifteen freeholders will be chosen in San Francisco on March 30th to frame a charter for that city.

The insane asylum at Osawatamie, Kansas, is burned. The 300 inmates are provided for. Loss, $40,000.

Regular annual mail letrings get 15 to 20 per cent more work done and at 5 to 15 per cent less than last year.

Finch, Culbertson & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., have been burned out. Loss, nearly $1,000,000; insurance, $537,000.

The Fall River strike has ended. The spinners are reported to have a larger increase than the 15 per cent demanded.

The readjuster's bill and the Ross-Hamilton substitute are to be submitted to a vote of the people of Virginia.

The Greenbackers have nominated Dillaye, of Maine, for President, and Beckwith, of Colorado, for Vice-President.

The sale of Miss Jennie Collins at Bodin's Bazaar, to aid her to provide dinners for poor girls, was a very successful one.

The House Committee on Claims report favorably the bill giving A. B. Meacham $7,500 for his injuries in the Modoc war.

The tariff on printing paper and on sugar are subjects of much discussion. Probably the duty on the former will be removed.

A priest at Mason City, Ills., has been formally charged before Bishop Spalding by a young woman with having outraged her.

"Young Republicans" at Boston oppose Grant and Blaine for the Presidency, and do not favor anybody, though not hostile to Hayes.

The Grand Central Hotel, the Webster House, and other buildings were burned in Oakland, Cal., on Tuesday. Losses, $350,000; light insurance.

Bessie Turner, who bravely championed Mrs. Theo. Tilton's cause in the Beecher scandal, is married to Mr. Chas. Walgrain, of Brooklyn.

A bill to establish an Agricultural Department of the Government, and make its head a member of the Cabinet, has been reported to the House.

General O. O. Howard cannot explain $300 of his overdraft on the Freedman's Bank, owing to the lapse of time and the condition of the bank's books.

Queen Victoria's three warmest personal friends are Dean Stanley, the Dean of Windsor, and Principal Tulloch, editor of the *Fraser's Magazine*.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the Washington lawyer, has been elected an honorary member of the Central Republican Committee of the District of Columbia.

New York's answer to Francis Parkman—87 to 3 in the Assembly for women to vote on school matters, unanimous vote in the Senate, and prompt approval by the Governor.

Mrs. Kirtland, of Chicago, has completed a model for a statue of Oliver P. Morton, to be erected at Indianapolis, representing the war governor as he appeared ten or fifteen years ago, and it is greatly praised by those who have seen it.

Jessie Raymond has made an affidavit that Senator Ben Hill of Georgia is not her seducer, and that the action was commenced without her knowledge. Mrs. Lockwood shows this to be false, and says she is prepared to prove that Hill's son bought off the girl.