

NOTICE.

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

A REFORM SCHOOL NEEDED.

As the years pass over our city, making her a city in population and in industry, the downward path that leads to death opens wide and yet wider before the feet of the young and the unwary, and children in many cases become familiar with vice in its most hideous phases before they have or can have a knowledge of the penalties, physical, mental, and judicial, which are imposed upon the commission of crime.

Men and women—fathers and mothers—whether they know or not and to these appalling facts, pursue the daily routine of life, attend to its business, and enjoy its pleasures in seeming unconcern, or, when approached upon the subject, sigh that things are not as they were when they were young, and thank God that their children are not as the children of others. Tell one of these, if you doubt this, that pamphlets or papers which it would be a crime against the United States, and punishable as such to send through the mails, were being circulated among the school children, to the ruin of their morals and education, and see if nine out of ten will not believe implicitly that their boys would not circulate their girls read or handle such accursed stuff. Whether the fact is traceable to this overweening parental confidence which engenders carelessness where vigilance is imperatively demanded, or to other causes more remote, but to which the organization with which these youthful offenders against decency is attributable, certain it is that the ranks of immorality are not likely to be depleted by the coming of maturity of some who are just now verging upon manhood and—alas that we have to say it—upon womanhood.

Any one who keeps his eyes and ears open as he moves about this city does not need to have the truth impressed upon him by argument that the need of a reform school has grown into an urgent demand, in the name of morality, and the future protection of the commonwealth calls for its speedy establishment.

We were an eye witness but a short time since to the arrest of a girl scarcely seventeen years of age in a state of intoxication, while her sister, near her own age, stood by uttering fierce imprecations. The arrest was necessary, but the manner of it was most reprehensible—a discredit to the officer who made it. These girls have grown to womanhood in this city; their downward course has not been sudden, but gradual, and could have been checked by the wholesome discipline of a reform school. The case of the boy criminals, for a second time sentenced to the penitentiary for crimes as grave as any in the calendar before either had reached his eighteenth birthday, is fresh in the memory of all. These, and others of like age and hardihood, would now reap no benefit from a reformatory institution, and the peace and safety of the community requires that prison bars should intervene between them and the world; but those who are fast becoming schooled in vice—boys of from six to twelve and fifteen years of age, who loiter about streets where brothels abound; who hang about saloons and theater entrances, smoking bad cigars and contaminating their blood and befogging their moral sense by chewing vile tobacco; who hear daily, or nightly, to the shame of their parents be it spoken, the vilest language that can emanate from the lips of bearded men. These need, first, strict parental restraint, and when that is defied or circumvented, the stringent discipline of a reform school.

The time is not far distant when an institution of this character must be established, or our jails and penitentiary enlarged, for just as sure as that "he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind," so sure will a large per cent. of these juvenile reprobates become social outlaws within the next decade—pests to a community, from which only prisons afford relief.

We take from Harper's Weekly the following comments upon a reformatory institution in New York, which, with others of its kind, annually saves hundreds of boys and girls to careers of usefulness and honor, who, if left to their own devices, or the inefficient restraint of parents, would be almost constant attendants upon police courts during their youth, and inmates of brothels and prisons before maturity.

The Juvenile Asylum at High Bridge is a reformatory institution for boys and girls under sixteen years of age. There are now about seven hundred children there, who are given elementary school instruction, and are taught mechanical occupations. Parents are required to surrender all control of their children when they are admitted, though they often are not reclaimed, after they have finished their course as sent to farmers' homes in the West. An amusing feature of the system is the bread band, containing a dozen pieces or more fastened to the wrists, which is worn by the twelve to sixteen year olds. Many reach such proficiency that they obtain places in regular bands when they leave the asylum.

Mrs. F. F. Victor will canvass Seattle shortly for her new book, mention of which was made in these columns last week. The volume has received favorable comment from the leading papers of this State and Washington Territory.

Mrs. Ellen Foster, a woman lawyer of Clinton, Iowa, has been appointed by the District Court one of the committee to examine candidates for admission to the bar. It is safe to say that no woman ever held such an office as that before.

AN ADDENDA.

If a wife values her own and her husband's case, she should let her expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances, for, if poverty should follow, she must share the evil. Let her be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy. She should not let many days pass without serious examination into her conduct as a wife; and if, on recollection, she finds herself guilty of any follies or omissions, the best atonement is to be more careful in the future.

The above, under the head of "Wifely Economy," is from the Salem Record; whether originating in the brain of the editor or not we do not know. It sounds some like the Sunday Welcome, and will probably appear in that sheet next Sunday. We will add to it a supplement, and, not to be outdone, we will dub it "Husbandly Discretion."

If a husband values his own and his wife's case, let him keep her thoroughly informed as to the state of the finances of the firm, ever keeping his desires and expenses within the reach of their circumstances, not compromising his own conscience, nor feebly attempting to hoodwink his wife by having his cigars, tobacco, and club and lodge bills charged "to sundries;" for, if poverty should follow, he will be compelled to curtail these evils that so eat into the family substance, and she cannot share them. Let him be very careful never to be jealous of his wife without cause, remembering that the "green-eyed monster" makes a monster of an otherwise good husband, and his wife may have a brother, and the jealous fit and what Eggleston calls a "judicious" termination. He should not let many days pass without careful examination into his conduct as a husband, and if he has frowned darkly when told that the flour and sugar barrels needed replenishing, as though she had eaten or wasted the entire previous contents, or scolded when informed that Gracie's shoes were completely worn out, and Tommy having passed his grade, must have an entirely new set of books for the coming term, just as though she had injured him by bringing those expensive children into the house, let him seek to atone for these unhusbandly, un-fatherly acts by acquiescing cheerfully to all reasonable demands upon the family finances in future. So will the matrimonial bark sail in smooth seas, without danger of becoming stranded on the shoals of selfishness.

LET US HAVE FACTS, NOT FANCIES. There is a woman in the State hospital for the insane who it is alleged was carried there by fraud, and is detained without just cause, her insanity being purely mythical. Numerous acquaintances who have visited and conversed with her since her incarceration have, during the past few weeks, declared her perfectly sane, and urged us to bring the matter before the public. This we have steadily declined to do, feeling confident that the superintendent and resident physician of the asylum will not countenance either the unlawful commitment of a patient, or the detention of one if sane. This institution is one in a large measure kept up by the State, and the public have an undoubted right to know of its workings. This right has ever been cheerfully acknowledged by those in charge, visitors every day except Sunday being conducted through the wards and over the grounds, and their numerous questions patiently and readily answered by the obliging wardens. Access to the patients being thus easy, it would certainly be a matter of no great difficulty to ascertain the facts in the case mentioned, and facts well authenticated by responsible persons, we are and trust ever shall be ready to give to the public. In matters of such grave import, however, no correspondent who is not willing to give his name to the public need expect to see his statements in print, nor need persons who request us in ominous whispers not to mention their names in connection with the matter expect to see their views in our columns. The case is one easily investigated, and we do not believe the superintendent to be the man to shrink from proper investigation of matters transpiring in the institution over which he has so long presided.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

Let us make one more appeal in behalf of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment. Almost everybody attends the State Fair. We are making arrangements for canvassing for signatures on that occasion, but it will take ready hands and willing hearts to do the desired work. Suffrage meetings will be held on the ground as often as practicable. Blank petitions will be distributed daily to all or any persons who will devote an hour or more each day to the work. This plan, if successfully carried out, will greatly facilitate time and labor in pushing forward this much-desired work. Come, friends, rally to the work of justice and right.

H. A. LOUGHARY,

President O. S. W. S. A. Aulity, September 18, 1877.

The fall term of the State University commenced last Monday, with Professor J. W. Johnson, President; Professor Mark Bailey, mathematics; Professor Condon, natural science; Mrs. M. E. Spiller, preceptor; and Miss Boise, assistant in preparatory department. These are all able and experienced teachers, the peers of any in the State.

According to information received by the Boise Statesman, Mrs. Manuel, who suffered such shocking atrocities at the hands of the hostile Indians at the first outbreak, is not a prisoner, as has been reported, but was killed. Her father, Mr. Poppin, is confident of this, having himself seen her body about two hours after life was extinct.

The Hillsboro Independent, to save exhaustive brain labor and compositor's wages, "double leads" its leading editorials.

"WILL MOTHERS NEVER LEARN?"

An exchange asks this pathetic question at the conclusion of a notice to the effect that a little child aged fifteen months had pulled a bucket of boiling water off a bench, thereby scalding itself so severely that it died in a few hours.

Men have a very ungenerous habit of charging any and every accident that befalls children to the carelessness of the mother, just as if the mother's sole care and duty was to keep the toddler constantly in her arms or under her eye. A little considerate reflection will surely serve to convince any one that this, when mothers must, as nine-tenths of them are compelled to do, bear the double curse, is simply impossible. That mothers of young children should be exempt from all hard labor, in which catalogue appears foremost washing, scrubbing, ironing, and house-cleaning, that they may thereby save their strength and temper, and devote their time to the care of their offspring while helpless, is as true as that not one mother in one thousand among the working classes is thus sheltered and protected while performing the functions of motherhood. Tolling with a fretful babe at the breast, or in a condition of body that renders all labor torture, with the little band of three, four, or six, ranging in age from fifteen months to ten years, restlessly diving, pulling, pushing, climbing, falling, crying and clamoring around her, the only wonder is that there are not an hundred accidents to chronicle where now but one appears.

Fancy a mother in such circumstances—and this is no fancy sketch—burrying to the very limit of her strength to get the family washing on the line in time to prepare the family dinner, moving from boiler to tub, rubbing, rinsing, starching, quieting this child with a "piece," and pulling that one from its play in the ashes or sugar barrel, balancing the baby upon hip or knee while preparing the vegetables for dinner, glancing meanwhile at the clock, and foreboding what he will say if dinner is late.

Suddenly a simultaneous splash and shriek is heard, and the mother turns quickly to behold the toddler who was but now at play in the yard deluged with a pail of boiling water that she had hurriedly deposited, as she supposed, beyond her reach. Is not the mother's agony intense enough, but that in addition she must be accused for what was not her fault? And if blame for this accident exists, does it not rather belong to the father of the child, in that he so utterly failed to protect the mother of his children as to render it impossible for her to protect them?

Let no man or woman who has never been compelled to perform the tenfold duties of maid-of-all-work for a family of young children presume to sit in judgment upon an over-worked mother's acts, and bring in a verdict of "guilty of carelessness" for an accident that happens to a child. "Will mothers never learn?" you ask. Rather ask, "Will fathers never learn that mothers should be exempt from all labor that requires hot water as an agent in its accomplishment while their children are so young as not to know that hot water will scald?" Will fathers never learn this?

THE INDIAN WAR. The following dispatch from Sturgis, dated "Near Yellowstone, September 16th," appears in the Oregonian: "We have just had a hard fight with the Nez Percés, lasting nearly all day. We killed and wounded a good many, and captured several hundred head of stock. Reports not yet in; can't say what our losses, but it is considerable. Several killed and a good many wounded. Nothing to eat for two days. We marched sixty miles to strike the Indians. Our horses were worn out. The Indians stuck well to the rocks, but we drove them out for several miles." In addition, General Frost reports that the Crows brought in to the agency on the 13th 100 head of Nez Percés ponies; that several Crows started out at once to assist Sturgis.

In describing the magnitude of the work undertaken in Colorado, and appealing for means necessary to carry it out, H. B. Blackwell, now in that State, says: "This State is larger in extent than New York and all New England combined. It is composed of vast plains and immense chains of mountains. Over this immense expanse are scattered about 130,000 inhabitants, mostly miners and herdsmen. Of the 30,000 voters, about 5,000 are Mexicans, the remainder of every nationality under heaven. The Americans are from every section of the United States. To reach a population so scattered, living often in a condition of the most primitive roughness, and totally isolated from the conventionalities and luxuries of our older civilization, is a Herculean task. At best, it can only be imperfectly accomplished, and at great expense and labor. But, thanks to the heroic efforts of the friends of Woman Suffrage in this State, the way is opened, and the only limit of the work will be the money at command. Let every friend of woman give of the means at their disposal, be they small or large. Never was money more needed or likely to do more good."

Hop. G. W. Lawson has received and accepted an invitation signed by numerous citizens of Gervais to lecture at that place on the 23d inst. Subject, "Spirit Forms and the Speaker's Experience with Them." A ghostly subject.

The Astorian learns from a gentleman just from Tillamook that Dr. Smith, late of Astoria, is in that part of the country selecting a location where a colony of Spiritualists is to be founded.

OUR COLORADO LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Last evening the Lawrence-street M. E. Church was filled to overflowing with people attracted by the promise of suffrage addresses by several prominent workers in the cause, the most noted being Mrs. Lucy Stone. Many were present seeking clearer light, many from idle curiosity, and some, we doubt not, with the end and aim of ridicule in view, while many, who needed not to hear for the sake of the arguments, hoped to receive new energy and courage from the brave words to be spoken. But whatever the motive in going, we think all must have received benefit; the inquiring been convinced, the curling become interested, and the scoffers silenced, at least.

Dr. A. C. Avery, our efficient, never-weared President, opened the exercises with an account of the progress of the movement here since the meeting last January, and an eloquent appeal to the voters of the State for justice. She then introduced Mrs. Campbell, who spoke a short time in her usual interesting and efficient manner. She was followed by Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who presented some strong arguments deduced from existing social conditions. Miss Hindman was perhaps the most practical speaker of the evening, and her formidable array of indisputable facts, which illustrated the need of the ballot for women and the practical good of it to them, will convince many who do not and will not consider the great underlying principles of the cause more than empty, sounding words.

After this address, Dr. Avery introduced Lucy Stone in the following words: "I have not forgotten how my ears rejoiced at the warm applause which greeted the announcement which I made at the January meeting, that Lucy Stone hoped to be with us in the September campaign. That far-away hope has become present fruition, and she, who for thirty years has made the promotion of human rights the central object of her desire, the clear, white purpose of all that she has thought, and said and done, she, Lucy Stone, has come to us, here at the foot of the Rockies, with her great heart full of the greater faith that she will see Colorado a truly free State. Ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Lucy Stone."

Mrs. Stone spoke—well, whoever has heard Mrs. Stone speak knows how, and whoever has not will never know until he has the privilege of hearing her. The depth and richness of her soulful voice, the wonderful power of her pathos, the genuineness of her mirth, the simplicity, the self-forgetfulness and earnestness of her manner, all these are inappreciable by those who have not heard her, and indelibly delightful memories to those who have. We were sorry not to hear Mr. Blackwell, too, but there was not time for all the good things which had been prepared. Mrs. Stone and Mr. Blackwell will go tomorrow to Colorado Springs, and thence southward for two weeks; the last fortnight of September they will spend in the northern part of the State.

I enclose a list of the appointments which are already made. Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, will begin work September 15th, and we shall have a good deal of help from a number of our best men; some giving three speeches, others a week or ten days of solid work; but it is the women who keep at it first, last, and all the time.

H. L. Denver, Colorado, September 2, 1877.

With increasing hope and good cheer I write you at the end of the first week of active campaign work. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell are a host in themselves, and their coming has served to inspire the heart of every friend of equal rights with zeal and confidence, and to make many new friends to the cause. Interest and thoughtful attention characterize the attitude toward the movement of the more intelligent citizens all over the State.

Your last Colorado letter gave an account of the grand opening of the campaign in Denver, at which we had speeches from those veteran workers, Lucy Stone and Margaret W. Campbell, and a most pleasant little address from Miss Matilda Hindman. The last named will, doubtless, but deepen the favorable impression she then made when, tomorrow evening, she will again speak to a Denver audience. I have just heard that she was refused the use of a school-house for her meeting last evening, although but one of the three school directors objected.

There you have the other side of the Democratic majority rule! Probably this gentleman agrees with the astute editor of the Denver Tribune, who thinks that an absolute monarchy has advantages for good government that a republic cannot aspire to; hence, the more limited the suffrage the better! Well, we may comfort ourselves with the knowledge that all such instances of tyrannical assumption set men and women who are truly lovers of liberty to thinking; and, that done, it is only a question of time when they espouse the right side of this question.

Miss Patridge was detained by illness, and could not meet her engagements from September 3d to 8th inclusive; but she arrived yesterday, and has already begun her pilgrimage into the mountains, whence must come our help next October.

Two young lawyers, Messrs. Dillon and Harten Stein, of this city—only a Democrat, one a Republican—kindly acted as substitutes for Miss Patridge at her appointments for Monday and Tuesday; those at Golden and Idaho were, by an unfortunate misapprehension, left un-filled. The Georgetown meeting was addressed by Dr. Avery, who went up on very short notice, but felt it was better to show a desire to fulfill the promise of the association, even if she herself appeared at some disadvantage

from lack of preparation and lack of gift for public speaking.

The advertised meeting at Silver Plume on Saturday night did not occur, on account of a want of proper management regarding hall, etc.; but, as Lucy Stone will be there later, we hope that the sturdy miners of the Terrible, the Dives and Pelican, and all the rest of those rich mines will be fully persuaded to vote right next month.

Miss Anthony will open her share of the work to-morrow at Grenada. Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Matilda Fletcher will begin theirs here two days later, on Thursday, September 13th.

The Democrats, at their recent County Convention, took off the party muzzle to the extent of saying that on the question of Woman Suffrage every man was left entirely free to vote as he chose; for even short steps in the right direction we are thankful. C. W. S. A. Denver, Colorado, September 10, 1877.

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 this 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 such 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. 1,233 DeSales 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 Senator. Send with the petition 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.

LETTER FROM SAN JOSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: The annual meeting of the California State Woman Suffrage Association closed its successful and interesting sessions on last Friday evening. The main object of this meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which result is as follows: President, Hon. J. J. Owen, of San Jose; Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah Wallace, of Mayfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Maria Hill, of San Francisco; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. Lewis, of Oakland; Board of Directors, Mrs. Dr. White, Mrs. Olive Washburn, Mrs. Dr. E. D. Smith, Mrs. M. Hill, Mrs. O. Irwin, Mrs. H. A. Haskell, Mrs. Dr. D. Lewis, Mrs. S. Wallace, Mrs. C. M. Foltz, and Mrs. Dr. Waterhouse.

It is unnecessary to give you a full report of the meeting, as you have here this received the same through the columns of the San Francisco press. I will state, however, that your correspondence was honored with an invitation to deliver the annual address, and, judging from the frequent and prolonged applause, they did not regret having issued such invitation.

Rev. Dr. Benton, of Oakland, favored the audience with a half-hour's speech, which for good humor, logic, and sarcasm we have seldom heard equaled.

Governor Woods, Oregon's representative man, was not afraid to let the important fact be known that he is now, and has ever been in favor of woman's political equality with man.

I would not fail to write you of the untiring efforts of Mrs. Sarah Wallace, of Mayfield, who, in the absence of the President, presided successfully, and, in the meantime, not only proved her executive ability, but her ability to express her grand principles upon the rostrum in most eloquent style.

Petitions for a Sixteenth Amendment were passed through the audience, and obtained many signatures. I verily believe, notwithstanding the slumbering condition of our local societies, that there is a power behind the throne which will in the near future work wonders for our great cause.

Accept my earnest wishes for your health and success, and believe me ever ready to do and dare in the cause of liberty. CLARA M. FOLTZ. San Jose, Cal., September 12, 1877.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is probable Osman Pasha will be made minister of war.

The Russian police have discovered a Nihilist conspiracy to assassinate the Czar on the battlefield.

Russia, after all her appalling losses, will be forced to commence another campaign where it began the present season.

The Turks have made desperate efforts to recapture Gravizza, making seven ineffectual assaults, and losing 10,000 men.

A dispatch from Shumla states that Soleiman Pasha yesterday took Fort St. Nicholas, and the Turkish flag now floats over the Russian fort.

The Times' London special says unless there is a special interposition of providence the Russian invasion of Bulgaria is substantially at an end. Henceforth defensive movements will be resorted to to escape annihilation.

A dispatch from Shumla says Osman Pasha attacked the Russians in great force at Dubuit, on the road from Plevna to Sofia, where they had fortified themselves. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men, besides nine guns.

According to reports received up to Friday, 230 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through Russian hospitals since September 7th. The number of killed is about 3,000; total loss, about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to the morning of September 14th, the Roumanians had lost about 60 officers and 3,000 men, killed and wounded.

There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted down by order or connivance of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Soleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kezanlik is a hospital. The places reek with fever stench. All the country, from Schipka Pass to Yapti-Saghr, can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadside, and in fields and in gardens. From 400 to 600 bodies are in Yapti-Saghr, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago.

The Times' London correspondent says the situation of the Russian camp at Plevna is sickening and horrible from the odor of the putrifying bodies, half buried, or not buried at all. The rain and lack of sanitary arrangements, enormous losses since the investment of Plevna, are producing dissatisfaction among the soldiers, who think they are being uselessly slaughtered. Three unsuccessful attacks were made on Tuesday, resulting in wholesale murder, costing 25 per cent. of the men engaged. The Russians had to charge up the glacis 300 yards without the slightest effect. Three regiments of 8,000 men of the 4th corps, who made the assault against the south front of the Turkish line, were nearly annihilated. Two brigades left one-third of their number behind when beaten back. No prisoners were taken on either side.

RECENT EVENTS. Randall is full of hope of being the next Speaker. Ex-Senator James A. Bayard is rapidly failing in physical vigor, although his mind continues as clear as ever. The yellow fever in Ferdinand, Florida, has assumed an epidemic character. The number of cases is daily increasing. It is reported that the trunk line managers will advance grain freights from Chicago to New York to forty cents per 100 October 1st.

The strike at the American iron works, Pittsburg, ended on the 18th, the men accepting the old rates. This will give from 1,500 to 2,000 men work again.

The commission appointed to investigate the Philadelphia Custom-house says that the condition of the service is at the present time reasonably satisfactory. The President will send only an informal message to Congress in October, announcing the reasons why the extra session was called, and giving reports and estimates.

There is much suffering in Washington because of those displaced by the government recently. A finance committee is attempting to ameliorate the condition of the poor. Over forty buildings belonging to the Chinese quarters in Grass Valley, California, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Tribune's St. Paul special says: Letters received here disclose the fact that Hobart Pasha, second in command of the Turkish Navy, is Captain Manthrop, formerly of Watonwan county, in this State, a British naval officer retired on half pay, who intends to return here as soon as the war is concluded.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, repudiates the idea that the Democrats will seek to control the organization of the United States Senate at the October session by an alliance with Southern Republicans, Senators Spencer, Dorsey, Patterson, and Conover, who are alleged to be dissatisfied with the administration.

The Supreme Court opens the October session on the 8th proximo. Its docket is nearly three years behind, and the accumulation of business is constantly increasing. Prominent members of the bar contemplate urging Congress to provide a commission of appeals to assist in clearing the docket and relieve the court of its pending routine of business.

A book entitled the "Dance of Life," a criticism on Rulofson's "Dance of Death," will, it is said, shortly be issued in San Francisco.

The Chinese coming to San Francisco during the past year were only 1,400 in excess of those returning home.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

Diphtheria has entirely disappeared from Salem. General Sherman has arrived at Walla Walla.

A lodge of Good Templars has been instituted at New Tacoma. Yamhill county's expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$36,280 72.

Thomas Roe has sold his place near Forest Grove to a Yamhill man for \$12,500.

The Helena Herald calls those editors who are blaming Howard "saucy and insolent."

The hop crop of Washington Territory has been damaged to some extent by the rains.

At Baker City they are raising funds by subscription to buy an organ for the district school.

Albert Tozier, of Hillsboro, has been appointed to act as deputy in the State University at Eugene City.

The Union County Teachers' Institute held its annual session at Umatilla this week, beginning on Monday.

A Wasco county ox, nineteen hands high and weighing 3,600 pounds, will be on exhibition at the State Fair.

The Washington County Agricultural Society have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Fair grounds. The loss of grain from the inclement weather last week will be considerable, owing to the quick return of bright skies.

The Farmers' Ware-house at Salem received on Tuesday last week 6,000 bushels of grain. The price paid was \$1 05 per bushel.

The Hillsboro public school will begin on the first Monday in October. Mr. Henderson will be principal, and Miss Lydia Humphrey assistant.

Thomas W. Frosch, editor of the Seattle Tribune, was married at Tacoma on Wednesday last week to Miss Virginia, daughter of the late General McCarter.

Mrs. Dr. Murray addressed the ladies of Forest Grove one evening last week upon "The Health of Women." The lecture was largely attended and well received.

Cheneketa Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Salem, are negotiating for the purchase of twenty-one and one-half acres adjoining their cemetery in that city for burial purposes.

A Yamhill man was committed to the asylum this week, a violent maniac, made so from inordinate use of natural leaf tobacco which he cultivated on his Chualar farm.

George Carr, of North Yamhill, was caught in the tumbling ruin of a separator last week, and being whirled around with lightning rapidity, was so mangled that death resulted in a few hours.

A fearful boiler explosion occurred at South Bend Mills, W. T., on Thursday last week. One man was killed outright, and several others badly, if not fatally injured. A large portion of the mill, together with several surrounding buildings, are a complete wreck.

The number of patients in the Territorial asylum at Steilacoom is rapidly increasing, there being at the present time seventy-two inmates. The appropriation for their maintenance at the coming session of the Legislature must be much larger than any former period.

The Walla Walla Watchman says: "There is such a vast amount of grain at the depot awaiting shipment that the best informed cannot even guess at the amount. The trains can be loaded for a month steady; without a pound being added, but just see the teams, how they are piling it up!"

All persons everywhere, both men and women, who want to vote, can now give real help by just signing their own names, and getting their neighbors to sign also, to the petition for the Sixteenth Amendment; and forwarding to Washington to the chairman of the petition committee, Mrs. Sara Andrews Spencer, corner of Seventh and I streets, where they will be preserved and assorted for presentation to the next Congress. These petitions will be circulated at the State Fair. See the appeal of the President of our State society, Mrs. Loaghary, and let every Woman Suffragist get prepared to spend at least one hour each day in circulating them.

The mayor of Philadelphia has ordered the closing of all bar-rooms in that city on Sundays, and a committee of temperance men have undertaken to see that the order is obeyed. A good suggestion for our mayor and temperance workers. The latter—many of them—attempt to blow hot and cold with the same breath, and as a result, temperance constantly increases, toppers, moderate drinkers, and saloon-keepers alike laughing temperance effort to scorn.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulation. This feature requires the closest scrutiny to prevent its being found to abuse. The plan adopted by the publishers of the DIRECTORY to secure correct and trustworthy reports is rigid in its requirements, and is adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by a comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity with the rules, but to send a copy, such information enables them to weed out unsubstantiated statements of pretenders in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith, are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Dr. J. P. Miller, a practicing physician at 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, has discovered that the extract of cranberries and lemon combined cures headache, other bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or cold headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry and suffers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50 cents a box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected. [Philadelphia Bulletin.]

TAKE NOTICE. Mr. Hendee is in town and is taking pictures in all styles of the art, and has all the advantage of easy access to his Gallery and the best light in the State, and takes as good pictures as any other man and at reasonable prices, and is always ready and good-natured. Please call and test his ability. Gallery in the middle of the block, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Oregon. 6-21

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