

NOTICE.

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

TYRANTS IN COUNCIL.

Senator Sargent, than whom the disfranchised half of the American people have no better friend or abler ally, introduced a bill, January 11th, for relieving the legal disabilities of women. It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, three years in good standing, and who is of good moral character, shall, on motion, and production of the record, be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He also submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Thousands of women of the United States have petitioned Congress for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women the right of suffrage; and

WHEREAS, Many of the representative women of the country favoring such amendment are present in the city, and have requested to be heard before the Senate in advocacy of such amendment.

Resolved, That a session of the Senate be held in the Senate chamber, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the petitioners, and for the purpose of making and adopting such resolutions as may be deemed proper.

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is against us. The former is a far-seeing statesman, the latter a narrow, selfish dullard. You will note that the brains of the Senate are with us. Let us repeat their names: Anthony, Bruce, Bornside, Cameron of Wis., Dames, Terry, Hoar, Matthews, Mitchell, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, and Teller; 13. You will also note that thirteen is the magic number that comprised the original union of States against the demon of tyranny. There were thirty-one men in the United States Senate on the 11th day of January, 1878, who opposed the gallant thirteen champions of liberty, and refused to hold a Saturday's session of two hours, the schoolboy's play-day, to allow the mothers of these same usurpers to present their claims for freedom. Yet these mothers are taxed, not only to bear and rear these libel upon mankind, but to pay the princely salaries that enable them to squander money upon female fools and shameless prostitutes. It is just as impossible for a government to stand when built upon such a basis as it would be for a colossal structure to find a sure foundation in a bottomless cesspool.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It is always of interest to know our benefactors, who they were, and when and where they lived. Of the pioneers in the woman movement and of those who, while yet the masses slumbered concerning the giant injustice which custom made and law rigidly enforced regarding the personal and property rights of women, found courage to voice their convictions concerning it, the present workers in this great reform feel specially interested. Harper's publications, known and quoted as authority throughout the nation, furnish many an item of this character, and in their general and editorial conduct accord always to women justice, and to those who plead for an extension of their privileges, fair and impartial hearing. In Harper's Magazine for March, 1877, we find the following testimony concerning a man who, before the present century was born, saw the brutal injustice of the English common law toward women, and seeing, spoke out boldly concerning it. This man was Judge Reeve, founder of the first law school in the colonies. His place of residence was Litchfield Hill, a New England village in the hills of Northwestern Connecticut. The chronicle tells us that it is no exaggeration to say that this isolated town was, in and prior to Revolutionary times, the center of a culture unequalled, and in some respects unequalled in its day. It is further described in 1798 as "a delightful village on a fruitful hill, richly endowed with its schools, both professional and scientific, with its venerable governors and judges, learned lawyers, Senators and Representatives, both State and National, and with a population enlightened and respectable."

That the learning and accomplishments did not all belong to the men of Litchfield, the following anecdote is related to prove: "Among the ladies at the national Capital during the second administration of Washington, none was more noted for personal attractions and rare accomplishments than the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. Said Mr. Liston, the British minister, one day to General Tracy, then United States Senator from Connecticut, 'Your country woman, Mrs. Wolcott, would be admired even at St. James.' 'Sir,' replied General Tracy, 'she is admired even on Litchfield Hill.'"

In this place lived Judge Reeve, and here his famous law school flourished. The testimony concerning him goes on to say: "He was the first eminent lawyer in this country who dared to lay down the common law of England for its severity and refined cruelty in cutting off the natural rights of married women, and placing their property, as well as their persons, at the mercy of their husbands, who might squander or board it up at pleasure. All the mitigating changes in our jurisprudence, which have been made to redeem helpless women from the barbarities of her legalized tyrant, may fairly be traced to the author of the first American treatise on *The Domestic Relations*."

It will further interest our readers to know that the first "female" academy was like the first law school in this country here established. It was begun in 1792 by Miss Sarah Pierce, and was for many years pre-eminent in its sphere. During the nearly forty years of its continuance more than fifteen hundred young ladies were educated in its halls. But the visitor, curious in regard to its site, is now pointed only to the great elms that once shaded its roof. From the history of this quaint and quiet New England village, rich in its memories and surrounded by its halo of past glories, we call for the special attention of women these facts, that honor may be rendered to whom honor is due.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Right glad are we to see the repeated inquiries concerning the forthcoming meeting of the State Association. It certainly is a good omen. We wish there was more agitation on the subject. No; the officers of the Association are not "asleep," but have been in correspondence for a month past, making all necessary arrangements in due time. "All things are now ready," but it remains for the members of the Association to make it a success. We hope one of you will be "asleep" about the 12th of February. As the editor of the *New Northwest* will "gladly publish any information on the subject," we have asked that our appeal be repeated with this additional reminder. Come, friends, let us have a grand rally, and be able to report the most enthusiastic suffrage meetings ever held in the State of Oregon. Don't forget the time and place, Albany, February 12, 1878.

H. A. LOUGHARY, Pres't.

AN HOUR WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We first open a private letter, on the reverse page of which is a "poem," which the writer asks us to publish, if worthy, and if not, to criticize. Such requests are so often made, and so generally result in driving the disciple of the Muses into anger if we comply, that we assent to our friend's request, under her assurance that "no offense will be taken," with some trepidation. Public writers are public educators. He who teaches must be himself taught. Were we to "point out all the errors" of the composition, and explain them in a manner thoroughly comprehensible to our almost wholly illiterate friend, it would take the entire space of the *NEW NORTHWEST* for several issues, and then she could not learn enough from the lessons to make a practical writer. She has genius and aspiration, but she is married, and doubtless a mother, so her hands are tied, and we think she must educate her children and be content. But we will criticize a paragraph or two, to give her an idea. "Night" does not begin with a "k" when you allude to the night of nature; "proper" contains but one "p"; "English" is not begun with an "i"; "suppress" has but one "s"; common nouns, such as "strength," "coffee," "school," etc., and verbs, like "strive," "burn," "accomplish," and "commit," unless used at the opening of a sentence, or paragraph, are never begun with capitals. A plural substantive necessitates a plural predicate. All rhymes are not poetry, and a fine thought in a shabby dress is as poorly appreciated in the refined world of letters as an educated rag-picker would be at a dress party. But your thoughts are really beautiful, when stripped of their lame attempt at rhyme and rhythm and made to read like this. We have only room for a specimen: "Ye stars of night, who flood our little earth with your quivering radiance, and mirror our rivers with your charming beams, what are you? Are you worlds like ours? Do all the forms of life, animal, vegetable, mineral, grow and thrive upon your bosoms? Have you day and night, as we have? Are you peopled with? Are they pigmies? Or have you people at all? Have you governments that rise, grow old, and die? Do ignorance and want and tyranny oppress your inhabitants? Do you know what crime is?" etc., etc. Now, compare your first stanza, as written by yourself, with the same thoughts, as expressed in the foregoing poem, and see the difference.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Erzerum has been completely invested since January 9th.

The Turks burn their towns before the Russians can occupy them.

Suleiman Pasha has been relieved of his command and summoned to Constantinople.

In a cavalry engagement near Boburt the Turks have been defeated and driven to Kopdagh.

A special from Adrianople says that the Russians are on the railway between that place and Philippopolis.

The Times London special says that General Gourko has occupied the position lately held by Suleiman Pasha.

The Turks claim that their fleet has bombarded and destroyed the ports of Euphatoria and Yalta in the Crimea.

The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel took place last Thursday, and the remains were deposited in the Pantheon.

General Raditski is hurrying with all speed to Adrianople. The Turkish forces are believed to be cut off and to have gone south.

A Constantinople dispatch reports the Russians entered Yen Sağra Saturday. The place was previously burned by the retreating Turks.

Rear Admiral Patterson, commanding the United States naval force in Asiatic waters, was formally received by the Emperor of Japan recently.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* says that Slade, the spiritualist, has been expelled from Vienna because he was unable to describe his vocation satisfactorily to the police.

The statement in a Constantinople dispatch that the German and Italian ambassadors at Constantinople had informed the Porte if it permits the British fleet to come to Constantinople, Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass the Dardanelles, is untrue.

A correspondent at Pera says it is calculated 20,000 fugitives arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train, crowded with fugitives, ran off the track near Tchataldaj on the 14th, and about fifty were killed and wounded. The Turkish parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of the refugees.

A Paris correspondent says it is now known that Russia, when informing England that the armistice negotiations must be conducted directly with Turkey, declaring her readiness to discuss with the English Cabinet the special points which might elicit English interests. This reply was the cause of the repeated Cabinet Councils in London.

The Spanish government has given orders which will render the ex-Queen Isabella liable to the most rigorous treatment should she endeavor to cross the frontier to be present at the wedding of King Alfonso. The Spanish ambassador to France will remain at his post during the wedding to guard against any attempt on the part of Isabella to be present.

TWEEDLE DUM AND DEE.

An idiot out at Comstock Station got jealous the other day because his wife was talking with another man, and shot the imaginary offender dead. Whereupon the Oregon City *Enterprise* indulges in some doleful heroics that provoke a laugh from the protected sex. Not that what he says isn't true, for, tis, or would be, were the rights of both sexes considered equal, but a man who claims the lawful power to dictate to woman "in all cases whatsoever," only makes himself ridiculous by such fine writing as the following concerning her mythical personal responsibility:

We may be considered as uttering an abominable heresy, but we actually believe that there are such things in existence as bad women, and to lay all the blame of every misdeed in which a married woman and man are the principal actors upon the male is simply absurd. Had men there are in abundance, granted that the good ones are the exception, but we seriously doubt if there ever was a creature so degraded as to cold-bloodedly plan the ruin of an innocent woman—a woman who had not in some way encouraged his advances. There is an atmosphere of virtue surrounding women that is only made impure by their own desire. Men have enough villainies to carry without making them shoulder the sins of women.

Now, maybe he'll tell us why men shouldn't shoulder the sins of women, since they deny them the right to represent themselves?

The *Labor World*. A. C. Edmonds editor and publisher, has made its appearance in our midst as a weekly instead of a monthly journal. It begins its pretense war in favor of the laboring man by cheating the printer and patronizing the patent inside swindle. Horny-handed sons of toil like our friends Lawson, Chaney, and Norton are rallying to its support, and we shall have no more hard times.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 shoemakers in Boston are on a strike.

A scientist wants us to purchase a

series of articles he has been writing upon the "Origin of Man." We are not half so much interested upon that subject as we are about the liberation of woman. The majority of our readers think they know all about man's origin. It is an abstract idea, anyway, and cannot be demonstrated with the materials at hand. We want facts, not faith or theory. When everybody is led to accept a given premise, the logical conclusion will necessarily follow; but what is solid evidence to one person is silly superstition to another, as matters now stand. What to us is "confirmation strong" is to another wholly unacceptable. We have our own opinion upon the subject, but it is not popular enough to print, and till we are able to publish our own editorial ideas, our correspondents will excuse us if we decline to risk money on theirs. Again our hour is up, and other letters must lie over till next week.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Vacaville, the center of a flourishing farming and productive fruit region, is nestled among the quiet hills of Solano county, some sixty miles northeast of San Francisco, and four and one-half miles from Elmira, the nearest station of the California Pacific.

Finding here kind and hospitable friends, who, though strangers, were not unknown to us, because of the relationship existing between them and one who for half a score of years has slept in the green bosom of an Oregon hill-side, we prepared ourselves for a season of rest and recreation of which we had sometimes dared to dream, but never really expected to enjoy until we had reached the beautiful hills and perennial cascades of the mystic "summer land." Unpacking our trunk, we were soon domiciled and quite at home, and being under orders from headquarters to remain away "two months at least," we for the first time in our life felt that we had ample leisure to look about us.

Surrounded by a rim of blue hills that edge the darker mountains beyond is situated the village of Vacaville. A somewhat pretentious brick building, which bears the high-sounding and comprehensive cognomen of "California College," occupies a slightly elevated position. The Baptists, who own and control this school, feel a pardonable pride in its prosperity and the motto, *Religio et Scientia*, arranged in letters of evergreen over the chapel rostrum speak the fact that its professors are expected to perform the task of harmonizing science and religion so far at least as their iron creeds will allow. At the time of our first visit to this chapel a debate was in progress therein between a Seventh Day Adventist and a Campbellite brother relative to the tenets to which each pledged his faith, and to which all faithful followers are expected, without further proof than their acries give, to devoutly murmur "Amen." The Sabbath question was being discussed, the Adventist asserting that the seventh day of the week was the day designated by divine authority. He piled up proof from the Holy Writ, for it was Holy Writ itself, in support of his affirmation, while his opponent as positively denied his adversary's assumptions, asserting as counter proof that "old things had passed away and all things had become new."

After listening four hours to the hurrying back and forth of Scripture texts, the rambling talk about the tables of stone, the new covenant, the plucking of corn on the Sabbath day, etc., etc., we retired from the scene of the ecclesiastical contest, retaining barely enough knowledge of Scripture from the confusion of argument to mutter, as we stepped outside, "Verily, there be those who strain at gnats and swallow camels." One argument (?) advanced we will notice, not because it has any bearing whatever upon the subject under discussion, but because it shows that not in Oregon alone are men found who teach that women are held in the path of virtue and rectitude solely by the restrictions imposed by the laws of men. Laboring hard to prove the steadfastness of ancient law, one of the disputants lugged in, with what relevancy we failed to see, the assertion that a woman was bound by the law, so long as her husband lived, but by his death was freed from the law, whereas his adversary responded that with such an interpretation as that, a woman marrying a second time was not bound by the law, but could "commit adultery or anything else she pleased."

How men can expect to honor and glorify God by thus insulting womanhood we confess ourselves incapable of understanding. And while those who arrogantly proclaim themselves called of Jehovah to establish his kingdom on earth are thus toiling, with dark and crooked reasoning, to settle a question that, if it could be settled, would have not the slightest bearing upon either the temporal or spiritual welfare of humanity, the vast majority of their hearers feed upon husks spiritually, untaught even in the commonest elements of justice, bearing alike upon their physical and mental natures the impress of the ignorance of their progenitors, and bestowing the same unholy legacy to their own offspring. But lest our readers think that Vacaville is only another name for "California College," we must return from this long digression.

We find here the usual quota of churches; the public school-house, which in every hamlet betokens the determination of American parents to supplant ignorance with learning, thereby all unwittingly sowing the germ of equal rights regardless of sex in the minds of the rising generation; the white cottages with green blinds, and yards tastefully planted, even at mid-winter, in bloom, present an appearance at once pleasing and home-like, while now and then a more commodious dwelling of brick causes you to remember that between this place and the lumber yards of Washington Territory leagues of tempestuous waters intervene.

We have noticed that the majority of farm-houses in this region are much smaller than are those of farmers equally well-to-do in Oregon, and this is doubtless accounted for in the long distance that lumber has to be transported, and its consequent high price. As in Oregon, real, albeit poverty is almost unknown in this region, though here, as there, croakers exist who seem never happy except when prognosticating a dry season, failure of crops, and general bankruptcy of the farming community. As a rule, however, Californians, like Oregonians, are completely wedded to the fair and fertile land of their adoption, and tell as a matter of personal pride of their delightful climate, fruitful vineyards, loaded peach trees and abundant harvests. Of Vacaville, beyond Vacaville, its productions and denizens, we will tell next week.

H. A. LOUGHARY, Vacaville, Cal., January 1, 1878.

RECENT EVENTS.

People are crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice. There was a heavy snow-storm in Delaware county January 11th. The snow is nearly two feet deep; telegraph lines are down.

The President on the 13th inst., in accordance with the request of the House of Representatives, transmitted that body a large mass of papers on the subject of the Venezuelan awards.

Italian citizens in different parts of the United States have held meetings during the past week and adopted resolutions of condolence over the death of the late king of Italy, Victor Emmanuel.

At a meeting of bankers in Buffalo on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with the banks of New York in such action as they may take in opposing the Bland silver bill, now before the Senate.

Robert Fishburne and Walter S. Harley, of Waterboro, South Carolina, fought a duel near Savannah, January 12th. The weapons were revolvers. Harley was shot in the abdomen at the first fire, and will die. Fishburne fled. The parties are brothers-in-law, and lawyers.

A serious railroad accident occurred on the Northwestern road in Tennessee, near Waverly Station, on the 11th inst. The entire train, one sleeper, two coaches and the smoking car were thrown off the track. Every passenger was considerably bruised, or otherwise injured; none killed.

The Utah Territorial Legislature met and organized on the afternoon of January 14th. Lorenzo Snow was elected President of the Council, and Orson Pratt Speaker of the House. Both are members of the twelve apostles. All but three members are polygamists. Most of the members are Mormon bishops.

Governor Bishop, of Ohio, was inaugurated at Columbus on the 14th inst. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremony in the midst of a drizzling sleet. Delegations were present from the principal cities and towns in the State. The address suggested economy and judicious living as the best way out of hard times. An elegant reception was held in the evening.

Senator Booth presented a resolution of the California Legislature praying the enactment of the so-called Shelley bill for a capita tax on Chinese immigrants. Senator McGrew, of Kentucky, a member of the foreign relations committee, presented the memorial of the six Chinese companies protesting against any and all such legislation. Both memorials were referred to the foreign relations committee without debate or comment.

Lieutenant Clark, who left New Bed Cloud Agency on the 7th inst., and New Spotted Tail on the 11th, says that the Indians at both agencies are well satisfied with the promises so far carried out, but they are anxious to move back from the Missouri River in the spring, and trouble is anticipated if they are not allowed to do so. They have been promised this, and have been assured that the promise will be promptly fulfilled in the spring.

A Washington dispatch of January 14th says: "Mitchell's bill for the protection of salmon fisheries prohibits the taking of salmon in the Columbia River and tributaries, by any means whatever, between July 28th and October 1st of each year, and imposes penalties of at least \$1,000 for the first offense, and \$1,500 fine and twelve months' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. Minute regulations are prescribed concerning the taking of gill nets, seines, wires, and traps, between April 1st and July 28th, and similar heavy penalties are imposed for violation. The bill also prohibits throwing into the stream sawdust from mills or waste liquids from factories, tanneries, etc., between July 1st and December 31st of each year, under a penalty of \$500 for each offense. One-half of the fines are to be paid to the informer and the rest devoted to the propagation and preservation of fish, under the direction of the commissioner of fisheries."

STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

As many of the exchanges of the *NEW NORTHWEST* in the State as will publish this notice will confer a great favor on the Association.

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

NEWS ITEMS.

The Snohomish Star is to be revived. A 155 pound hog was killed in Heppner last week. The Asbland Presbyterians intend erecting a church.

W. J. Barry has been appointed chief of police at Astoria. There are twenty-six medical students at the university at Salem.

There is a Chinaman at Marshfield afflicted badly with leprosy. A three-story hotel will be built at Colfax, Washington Territory.

Coyotes are unusually numerous and troublesome in Jackson Valley. The State Temperance Alliance meets in Albany Wednesday, February 20th, 1878.

In Idaho and Eastern Washington diphtheria is still prevailing with deadly effect. John Jack's troupe has disbanded at Victoria, and he and his wife sailed for San Francisco.

Eugene can boast of more doctors to the patient than any other town in the civilized world. At the Sound a large number of logging camps will start operations as soon as the weather will permit.

Deer are so numerous on Lopez Island that they go into the fields and kick up the potatoes and help themselves. In Northern Idaho public sentiment is reported as unanimous in favor of annexation to Washington Territory.

Complaint is made at the office of the Secretary of State of the defective condition of the Clackamas assessment roll. So far the winter has been a fine one in the Palouse country. New comers have been camping out with conveniences.

The slight freeze, it is stated, has not injured the wheat sown on high ground; but, perhaps, there may be some injury to that on low land. The teachers of the public schools of Albany have passed a resolution asking the board of directors to adopt measures for the more perfect grading of the schools.

The scarcity of lumber was seriously felt last fall in Walla Walla. New sawmills have been put up, and one firm intends putting 2,000,000 feet on the market. Large numbers of the citizens of Northern Idaho and Washington Territory are signing petitions to Congress for improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Great numbers of Mormons are going from Salt Lake to the Little Colorado in the eastern part of Arizona. It is estimated that 5,000 will be located there by the first of April.

Over 170 pupils are in attendance at the Albany Collegiate Institute. The enrollment is near 300. This is the best showing the institute has ever made, and compares favorably with any institute in the State.

It is stated that Colonel Black, superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Pacific division, has tendered his resignation, to take place on the 1st of February, also that Mr. E. S. Smith will succeed him.

The Jacksonville Sentinel, bragging of the beauties of that locality, cites the fact that out of over 300 school children in that school district, between five and eighteen, not a single death has occurred in the past three years.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY.

Circulate petitions for a 19th Amendment, to enfranchise the women, not 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 manifold 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. 1733 De Sales street, Washington, D. C., to defray expenses of classification for presentation to the 45th Congress. Every name received before December 1, 1877, will be classified with its appropriate State and county petitions, and presented by the appropriate Representative and Senator. Send with the petitions name and post office address of each one who obtains signature; 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.

Dr. Mary A. Thompson was the representative for Oregon at the National Woman Suffrage Convention, and is said by the dispatches to have delivered the very best argument of the many made before the Senate committee on privileges and elections in favor of woman's enfranchisement.