

MR. CRUZAN'S LAST LECTURE.

The announcement by Rev. Mr. Cruzan that he would lecture upon the "Working Women of America" on last Sunday night, sufficed to fill the First Congregational Church of this city to overflowing upon that occasion, the eager and attentive audience proving conclusively that the rights of this immense class are being recognized as their wrongs are made known. The lecture throughout was replete with truth forcibly and earnestly stated.

It will be remembered that the accusation was made against Mr. Cruzan, after his lecture three weeks since upon the "Social Evil," that he had insulted the working girls of this city by stating that it was not possible for them to live on six dollars a week—plainly, that they could not be virtuous on such wages. Mr. Cruzan denied that he had said anything of the kind. His statement had been twisted into the shape given. He did say three weeks ago that it seemed hardly possible for girls to provide themselves with shelter, food and raiment on a five or six dollars a week. This statement was reiterated, and proof adduced that no thinking person can gainsay. He boldly denounced the injustice of paying women less than men for the same labor, and drew a picture of the stern necessities that often found their social and moral death women who work for the mere pittance paid to sewing and shop girls.

In declaring that low wages paid women are in a great measure their own fault, because they consent to take less than a fair price for their work, Mr. Cruzan agreed with ideas often expressed in the NEW NORTHWEST. We earnestly condemned the system of undervaluing which is so much practiced by women in their zeal to get work. While admitting that men do the same contemptible trick, yet it is the exception, and not the rule, with them. Women must maintain prices for their work. Employers will not "pay wages" while cheap help can be had. Our remedy differs from the reverend gentleman's in that, while he advises them to demand fair wages, we also desire them to form and maintain a system of unionism, and to have the political power wherewith to brace and back their demands. We also cry out against a girl's partly learning a trade, so that it will afford her a living until marriage. For the sake of their sister workers, we urge women to learn perfectly whatever trade they choose, in order to maintain a fair standard of wages. When women do thoroughly learn those trades to which they are allowed access; when they demand fair and equal wages with men for equal work; and when they have the ballot to give strength and solidity to their just demands, then will the era dawn when working women are treated as they merit—when all trades and professions are open to them at equal rates with men. The most feasible way of obtaining the result is to give their political power first, and then it will be comparatively easy to accomplish the rest; though, while men still withhold their rights in this respect, we beseech women not to grow weary in their struggle to raise their standard of wages to a remunerative basis. When the gaunt wolf of famine is howling at their door, they must now beat into the nearest shelter, which, alas! has often no golden mean between the direst hovel of virtue and the gilded palace of infamy. In their might and in union they must overcome this devouring monster.

The lecture was well worthy of careful attention, and the seed thus sown broadcast by the bold and unsparring hand of Christian charity and human sympathy cannot fail to bring forth in due season an hundred fold in the hearts of any but the most frivolous, selfish or sordid of his hearers.

We notice in the report of the closing day of the Washington Territorial Legislature the announcement of the passage by the Council of House bill 151, entitled "An act to establish and protect the rights of married women." We will give the principal points in the bill as soon as we can procure a copy of the same, that we may keep our readers posted concerning the enlightened position taken by the lawmakers of the progressive young territory of Washington upon "woman's rights."

Appeals are being made to the women of the United States to reward Susan, sister of the late Chief Justice, who protected Mrs. Meeker and daughters from the savage Utes.—(Exchange.)

A DIFFERENCE POINTED OUT.

Attorney General Devens recently astonished the United States Supreme Court by maintaining that a negro, under the amendments to the Constitution, has a right to demand that a jury trying his case be composed of colored men. Mr. Justice Field remarked that there had been complaint in some quarters that the Chinese in certain portions of the United States were deprived of undoubted rights to which they were entitled; he desired to inquire if the Attorney-General held that they had a right to demand to be tried before a jury of their own race? The Attorney-General hesitated, and then replied: "Yes, I think they have." In reply to a question by Chief Justice Waite, Mr. Devens said that an Irishman had a right to be tried by an Irish jury, and a German by a German jury, etc.; that, while the amendments were expressly designed for the protection of the colored race, yet all other races had won the right to be protected under them. Significant glances were exchanged by the members of the bar, for it was seen that curious results would follow if every offender were to have a jury of his own nationality. For instance, it would be impossible to convict a Chinaman of any crime.

We notice this matter because we recently listened to the statement that women have no more right to object to a jury composed of men than a negro has to object to a white jury. There is much difference in the cases. The negro is a voter, and has a voice in selecting law-makers, though his right may be abridged in some Southern States. Woman has no voice, and can neither dissent in an effective and practical way against any proposed statute, nor pass any laws which she may think wholesome. The negro is tried by a jury of legal and political equals, and woman is not. Give woman the ballot unrestricted, and she will not murmur against a jury of her political peers, even though a woman may find no place on it. If she has a voice equal with man in making laws, she will cheerfully admit that man has an equal right with her in their enforcement.

We were surprised when it was triumphantly hurled at us that the Supreme Court had settled women's objections to being tried by a jury of men. We were astonished when the speaker thought the woman's and the negro's case parallel ones. We did not suppose any one had given so little attention to the subject of woman's rights as to be so ignorant of the merits of the demands; but opposition always comes from those who fail to study and comprehend the question, and we trust the few remarks above, which have been reiterated for years in one form or another, will open the eyes and quicken the understanding of some one who has not given the subject proper thought.

AN IRATE CONTRIBUTOR.

Some weeks since we received three verses of machine rhyme from a lady, who evidently thought she was doing a favor by remitting the alleged poetry. This being a lady's Journal, we refrained from consigning the slip of paper (both sides of which were written upon) to the waste-basket, and carefully hoarded the treasure for the scrutiny of the senior editor when she should return. We smiled as we watched her read it, and noticed that a puzzled look settled over her face. Although the task of patching it up so that it would be readable was Herculean, yet the senior spent an hour or two in a fierce struggle with it, and finally succeeded in translating the accused poem into English, at least. In due time it appeared in our columns, credited to the lady who had penned the drooling drivel. We believe there is one error in the piece as published, but the wonder is that there are not a dozen. We felt as though a bill for services rendered should be sent to the contributor; but, as the senior had become used to such thankless tasks, we said nothing about the matter. How much the labor was appreciated, may be shown by the fact that the "poetess," whom a cruel world has somehow failed to appreciate, sends a savage letter to the "Junior" for having "interlarded her poem with originalities." There being no poetry, pith, point, or sense in the composition as it reached this office, the fair but worthy contributor should be thankful for the charity and kindness which prompted the senior to interpolate something original; but she isn't. She complains that Mrs. Dunaway would be mad if her articles should be changed, and says, "and so I don't feel very well pleased at that stuff which will pass for my composition, when in reality it is yours." We would inform our irate "poetess" that, in our "ginger-bread, school-boy," and humble judgment, Mrs. Dunaway, who started and maintained this paper in the face of great obstacles for years, is entitled to a little more consideration than a person who occasionally contributes some trash which it is a travesty upon the word to call poetry. Further, the "Junior" wants the contributor to understand that he now controls the columns of this paper, and that he yielded to the publication of her "poem" in a fit of mistaken generosity, really because the author had been a good patron of this journal. It's pretty hard to ruin our liberality, and so we state that, if the contributor wants her rhyming to appear as she wrote it, and will send us a copy (we are very sorry we destroyed the original valuable document), it shall appear verbatim in conjunction with the amended text. Will she send it and allow our readers to judge of the merits of the editor's changes?

Joseph Miller denies the statement, recently published, that he has married a woman of the name of Leland, of New York. The rumor is damaging to the girl, and we pointed out that Joseph had the man's name, and she had her own.

Gen. Robt. Toombs recently wrote: "Present my compliments to General Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and well. I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union." If all the rebellious Southerners were as candid, instead of deceitful and cunning, the Southern question would be much easier settled.

Mrs. Husey, a contributor to the Woman's Journal, has prepared a tract on the history of the voting of women in New Jersey. To fight a duel in California after January 1st, 1880, disfranchises and disqualifies from holding office.

"A SOLID NORTH."

The New York Journal of Commerce, which is said by a Democratic newspaper to be one of the ablest publications in the Empire City and entirely non-partisan, thinks that the North is wrong in presenting a solid front in opposition to a "solid South." It is the duty of the North to set an example of brotherhood and good-will, instead of retaliating. The Journal's remarks appear to have been written by some rival of Rip Van Winkle. Fifteen years ago the suggestions would have been well enough, but they see out of time now. The North did set the example of brotherhood and good-will in giving the secessionists the most generous terms recorded in the annals of warfare for the crime—allowing the rebelling people to retain the rights of citizenship and not forcing them to pay the debt incurred in the war; but the South has kept up such a system of bulldozing and terrorizing that the North is again compelled to reluctantly meet them as they deserve. In this case, the Christian idea of neighbor love won't apply; it seems that nothing but the old Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" will meet the requirements of the case. For years the North has been relaxing in putting forth its sentiments at the polls; but the last Congress, a majority of which was composed of Southern rebels and Northern sympathizers, has aroused the North and showed them that "brotherhood" don't work. They have determined that by their good-will and forbearance the country shall not again be imperiled by such a crowd of nation-destroyers as assembled in the last Congress.

The Journal of Commerce is right in saying that the "looming up of a 'solid North' against a 'solid South'" is an event far from desirable, and that frankly can be restored only by forgetting sectional lines and old-time aversions; but as for years the broken and divided North has been met by a "solid South," and as outrages in the South have not decreased, and as in Congress the effort was made to destroy the Government, the North cannot remain broken any longer, and has rallied to save what was won by a bloody war. As we are non-partisan, we care little whether Republicans or Democrats win; but we do wish to see the United States perpetuated as a nation, and we are in sympathy with whatever party disapproves the idea that this is a confederacy of States. We also think that the party which believes in a nation contains the elements of justice and fairness which in a few years will usher in the era of woman's political equality.

THE REASON.

Lucy Stone shows that the difference in the numbers of women registered in Massachusetts to vote for School Committees, and of men to vote for State officers, may be accounted for by the attitude of the press and the action of the people, to say nothing of the greater importance of the second election. A few of the remarks made about women were: "Women are in no hurry to register. There is no rush to the assessors by women who have now the right to vote for School Committees. Very few women have appeared for registration. It is evident women won't vote. Not more than a hundred and fifty are now (log days) on the list. Every name represents intelligence and the best blood of Boston. If that is the way it is to be, and only the rich women are to vote, it is just so much against the suffrage for women. A few of the remarks made to men when it was time for them to be registered: Retraction closes on Tuesday evening at ten o'clock. Don't wait until the last moment to attend to the matter. If your name is not on the voting list at 10 p. m. to-morrow, you cannot vote at the State election. Registration closes at 10 o'clock next Tuesday night. No name can be added to the voting lists after that time for the State election this year. It requires but a few minutes for any citizen who has been assessed to ascertain if his name is on the list, or to register, if it is not already there. Every voter should see for himself that his name is upon the voting list. Also, men—'great men, and men who never can be great, members of Congress, and of our State Legislature, and of other State Legislatures'—literally scourged the State to see that men were registered. Furthermore, women were charged twice as much to vote for School Committees as men were for unrestricted suffrage. Lucy Stone concludes with this remark: "The different treatment of the two classes of voters stands out bald and bare, a witness too true to leave standing a moment without shelter, and we sat and shivered in the gale till the driver looked the faithful mule and dependent horse in the barn, and then accompanied the lone traveler to the cabin, where he struck a light and proceeded to build a fire. Nobody stirred about the house, and there was no blinding wood; but there gaped the cavernous chimney, and yonder were the tanks, against the impenetrable walls, that contained the improprietous sleepers whose duty it was to have a fire in readiness. Everything disagreeable must end some time. The dark and cold gave way at last before a roddy blaze, a hostler was called by the driver from head to foot in shawls and blankets of our own, except into a dirty bed and fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. Half past five, and called to breakfast. A weary woman, with a solitary eye tooth, two fretful babies and neuralgia in the head, had ready a meal of boiled cabbage warmed over (very gross), fried potatoes and bacon (yet greasier), Chili beans (didn't taste 'em), black coffee without milk or cream, salted biscuits, and no butter. But the party was first-class, and we paid her cheerfully. We wouldn't 'swap' places with that protected woman, and be compelled to hold her position for a month. Her husband owns

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Were you ever caught in a storm, in the beginning of an all-night ride, on an open buck-board, after having already traveled all day in the same bobbing vehicle, without a possible halting place until morning except at the bottom of a gulch or river? The night so black with intense darkness that you couldn't see horses or driver, or hardly imagine yourself a visible entity because of the impenetrable gloom?

Such, in brief, was our situation on the night after leaving Prineville to return to The Dalles, on the 5th inst., only the above paragraph is too tame to convey more than the ghost of an idea of the affair as it really existed. The stage-stations on the Ochoco road are thirty miles apart, and the relays of horses consist in each case of a single span of trusty equines, varied only, on the night drive, by an ebony-colored mule so trustworthy and wise as to recognize the character of the much-abused animal, which has so long stood before the world as the one fittest emblem of obstinate stupidity that it was a genuine relief to find an amiable member of the hybrid fraternity, and especially so on the occasion referred to, when nothing but the superior stit, sagacity and endurance of her usefulness served the double purpose of postponing the epithet and postponing the jottings and journeyings of the undersigned. The day had been an alternate gloomy, windy, rainy and sunshiny one, and at night the great clouds rose like a dense blanket of fog from the depths of the Cascade gorges, and, clinging to the zenith like things of life as well as motion, settled themselves for a long season of intermittent tears and blustering. There ought to have been jumps on the buck-board, but there were none. The moon, that had favored us all night long with her radiance on the outward journey, only a week before, was low off duty till near midnight. We should gladly have waited till daylight, but there was no chance for a choice of evils, and on we went into the rayless night, with nothing but the sagacity of the aforesaid mule to save the entire outfit from sudden demolition. But the driver knew every inch of the road, and could tell where all the biggest precipices were, which was a great consolation, inasmuch as it kept us in momentary mental preparation for an unceremonious launching into physical oblivion. There was an old black horse on the off side, but, true to the instincts of the genus masculine, he depended in his extremity upon the superior foresight of the species whose gender was feminine. Ours, when we were—so the driver said—half way down the Warm Springs Hill, and in direct range of a projecting rock which he was specially anxious to avoid, he pulled a little "shaw." The mule reluctantly obeyed, and we were out of the road.

But it is almost night, and yonder comes the bus. Tom Bradley is to the Clarendon—an energetic, obliging and wide-awake factotum—and the way he engineers baggage and travelers through the labyrinthine phases of red tape and darkness, teams, trails, live stock and express wagons, in the narrow roadway, would paralyze the runners between the Metropolitan hotels of New York and the Cunard steamers that ply between Gotham and Great Britain. A. S. D.

HELP FOR THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New Northwest: I see, by the report of the Grant Finance Committee, that there was a handsome surplus left after all the expenses of the great Grant entertainment were met. There is an institution in this city, the great object of which is to aid working women, and it is constantly cramped in finances. For the thousands spent in doing honor to a man, which he could have well done without, these few hundreds should be devoted to the aid of women who are helplessly struggling about in the great world of work, fighting with inefficient weapons the great battle, where, despite their best endeavors, so many are finally forced to succumb to the arch enemy that wages such fierce warfare upon their necessities. I therefore suggest that this surplus be given the Woman's Aid Society, and which has given shelter to so many of God's homeless poor within the past two years. As a deposit in bank for this society, this \$500 would be truly a God-send. The wolves are howling, the danger is near.

The defenses, for the lack of money, are weak. Yet, weak as they are, they stand between many a struggling, homeless woman and the blackness of desolation, that follows the surrender of her body and soul for food and shelter. This is a charity that has in it no part of the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" element, but the good it would be able, if properly endowed, to do, is beyond human computation. Again I say deposit the \$500 in bank, subject to the call of the conscientious and humane President of the Woman's Aid Society, that it may not go imping and harassed through the winter for want of funds. Portland, November 18, 1879.

From the Boston Comment: "Are women entitled to the suffrage? We maintain that they are. We claim that all who are affected by the laws ought to have a voice in the making of the laws. A government which excludes a majority of its citizens from the power to enact laws is not a democratic government. It is an aristocratic government."

Mrs. Edmunds, the wife of the Senator, intends to remain in Carlsbad during the coming winter with her daughter, Miss Julia Edmunds.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Plantes are doubling war paint. General Grant received the Chicago school children on the 17th. A Mrs. Ann Barry, of Petaluma, Cal., committed suicide on the 14th. The new French cable from Paris to North Eastham, Mass., is completed. A statue of the late General Thomas was unveiled at Washington yesterday. There is drought in Virginia, and those with abundant faith are praying for rain. Memorial services in honor of the late General Hooker were held in Boston on the 17th. The Workingmen of San Francisco appear to favor Thurman as a Presidential candidate. An advance in the price of rough lumber to \$4 per 1000 feet is reported in San Francisco.

The Kellogg Spofford case is again occupying the attention of a committee at New Orleans. Helman & Sons, importers of ostrich feathers, New York, have failed for several hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris will sail for this country so as to join her parents when they arrive in Washington. It is reported that a daughter of General Shields has eloped from Paris with an American gentleman named McCarthy. General Grant will visit prominent northern cities during the present month, and will spend the winter in the South. A negro fled across the Rio Grande and killed a man in Mexico the other day, causing great excitement. The negro escaped. Ford has been ousted from the Tax Collector's office in San Francisco, and Tillson (Workingman) will fill the remainder of the term. It is said that an attempt will be made to remove Chapman, the chief of Mayor of New York City, on charges of official dereliction. Governor Crosswell of Michigan has appointed Fernando C. Beaman U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's stock has been placed in the list of securities in the New York Exchange, and commands 109. Salt Lake has suddenly discovered that there are numbers of opium dens in that place, and an effort is being made to have them cleaned out. The States of Colorado, California, Oregon, and Nevada, the District of Columbia, and Territories will form one Census Supervisor's district, each. The greetings everywhere extended to General Grant are amply numbered by some pedestrian fiend as "one thousand" receptions in one thousand quarters.

Mrs. Grant is said to be almost exhausted by the unusual physical strain imposed upon her of late by constant attendance at receptions, and is taking needed rest. Maine Republicans, supposed to have been elected, are not allowed to know anything about the result, and are charged that the Democrats will try to defeat the will of the voters. A freight train of the Chicago and Alton road went through a bridge into the river, near Alton, last Saturday. A brakeman was killed, and the engineer and the fireman were injured. The balance of trade between the United States and other nations during the past year is \$209,000,000 in our favor—the most remarkable showing in the history of American commerce. Charles Schauer, formerly a saloon-keeper at Cincinnati, was shot and killed at Newport, Ky., on the 14th, by Miss Annie Hoff. He had refused to marry her after seducing her under promise of marriage. The printing establishment of the Commercial, in Lafayette Place, New York, was burned on the 14th. The janitor jumped from the window, and broke her back in the fall. Total loss, \$95,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The Republican State Central Committee of California is urging the National Committee to declare vacant the place of George C. Gorham, as territorial representative of California, on account of his action in the late campaign. As the steamer Canada, from London for New York, was passing down the Thames, she came in collision with the Woolwich steamer Proteus, completely destroying it. The steamer, not having sustained any damage, proceeded. It is said that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will soon have favorable terms with the Panama Railroad Company, and will continue as an independent line, being enabled to work in harmony with the transcontinental line, and destroy it. The steamer, not having sustained any damage, proceeded. A San Francisco man says three bazanzas have been uncovered on the Comstock, and to-night, at Union Hall, he will tell the public in the interests of the shareholders, where they are situated, and spoil the plans of manipulators. A fearful gale was blowing on Lake Michigan yesterday. The propeller General Hayne, from Chicago, struck on the bar near Grand Haven, Mich., and went to pieces inside of half an hour. Several schooners went on the beach. While attempting to ford the Clifty River in Indiana with a spring wagon on the 16th, a family named Woodard was carried down by the current, and the wife and two daughters were drowned, the husband and father being washed ashore.

In a gale on Lake Ontario on the 17th, three tugs and eight scows were lost. The tug Seymour, which was towing the fleet, could not hold it in the gale, and it was scattered. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned. Myron Buell, a lad 20 years of age, was hanged at Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 14th, for the murder of a 15-year-old girl in last June. The same day, Chas. Drew and Franklin Sitchler, were hanged at Lebanon, Penn., and Jordan Sheats (colored) at Atlanta, Ga. The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey is suing the Western Union and other companies for \$104,000 damages, claimed to have been sustained by the defendants' proceeding to be torn down certain telegraph poles and wires of the plaintiffs in New Jersey.

The Western Union and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which have done the principal telephone business throughout the country, have sold out to the rival, the National Bell Telephone Company. California and Oregon are exempted from the transfer at present. A schooner, the C. G. Reed, from Detroit for Buffalo with wheat, founded on the 16th, and all hands were lost, except one man, who was picked up after being thirteen hours in the water. Captain Rose, of Detroit, commanded the schooner, and James Smith, of Buffalo, was mate. A violent storm occurred throughout the Middle West on the 14th. The African Methodist Church and the

GENERAL NEWS.

African Methodist Church at Cairo, Ill., were demolished, and the Cannon House and other buildings unroofed. Much damage was done to farming interests throughout Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. A fire occurred in a tenement house on Canal street, New York, on the 14th, and the wife, two children and mother-in-law of Joseph Batzkie, who occupied the fourth floor, were suffocated. He jumped out the window and was killed. Mary Batzkie also jumped out from a window, and was fatally injured.

The postal department's finances are in an encouraging condition. The receipts for the year ending June 30th are much larger than those of the preceding year, and a million dollars more than was estimated—a result attributed to the revival of business and consequent demand for stamps and stamped envelopes. General Key has decided that all lottery companies and lottery agents are doing fraudulent business, and has issued special orders to postmasters at all office cities, forbidding them to pay out orders to certain parties, or to deliver registered letters to them. The letters are to be returned, stamped with the word "fraudulent."

By an explosion in the tunnel of the narrow-gauge railroad near Wright's Station, in the neighborhood of San Jose, Cal., at about one o'clock A. M. on the 15th, there were about thirty Chinamen killed, and two whites and several Chinese seriously wounded. A vein of coal oil runs through the tunnel, and the soil may be lighted in many places in the vicinity. The cause of the explosion is not stated.

NEWS ITEMS. STATE AND TERRITORIAL. Luck is improving rapidly. Anukville was a shoemaker. The population of Dallas is close to 1,000. Hillsboro needs to be a money order office. A Democratic Convention is called for Albany on the 20th. There is a demand for dwellings at Spokane Falls, W. T. Willamette University has about 120 students in attendance. The Willamette Woolen Works at Salem are to be rebuilt. The country about Fort Canby is being stocked with cattle. Fred Hill, of Baker City, has unearthed a skeleton in his cellar. Many new buildings are being built in Salem. Two of them are brick. Bad roads keep much wheat in Clackamas county from being marketed. S. K. Waymire, a well-known citizen of Polk county, died on the 9th inst. Twenty-eight persons have been indicted in Union county for gambling. Chas. Irving, of Umatilla county, suffered the fracture of a leg last week. The Masonic building, which has just been completed at Astland, cost \$8,000. The work of preparing Tillamook Rock for a light-house is progressing rapidly. Recent rains have raised the water interest of Southern Oregon a fresh start. Snow has fallen at Granite Creek, Eastern Oregon, several times this season. The blue ribbon societies throughout the Willamette Valley are still flourishing. Jackson and Lake counties boast of the finest horses and fattest cattle on the coast. The Legislature of Washington Territory has enacted a strong anti-gambling law. The town of Hillsboro is being re-surveyed, the old measurement being erroneous. It is reported that a white woman in Clackamas county has married a Chinaman. Another vein of coal, ten feet in thickness, has been found in the Nohalem Valley. The Republicans of Salem hold their City Convention at Reed's Opera House next Monday. A young man named Lamson fell from a tree near Brownsville last week, and was killed. The Olympia Transcript says fine specimens of the mountain sheep have been found in Washington Territory. It is reported that a steamer will soon be put on Gray's Harbor. This will open up a rich section. There is trouble between the college authorities and the directors of the public school at Philomath. A petition is in circulation in Yakima, asking the government to establish a military post in that county. Mr. Jacob Bauer, one of the Commissioners of Clackamas county, died at his home, near Barlow's Station, on the 12th inst. Walter Meyer, of Astland, died suddenly at a hotel in Jackson on the 10th inst. He was aged 27, and was much respected. The people of Rogue River Valley have drawn in a greater proportion their ammunition powder for their supplies than ever before. Col. J. Talcott reports the route of the Astoria and Winesburg Railroad to be all right, except the former place and Forest Grove. Linn county farmers have twice as large a Fall crop as was ever before sown, which will give them more time for their Spring work. Cow Bay bar has been surveyed by U. S. engineers, and the work of improvement, for which an appropriation was made by Congress, will commence next Spring. The Reeling Bear indulges in a just growl about the condition of the roads in Southern Oregon, and particularly in Douglas county, and shows how money is lost by the neglect. The Dalles Inland Empire speaks in a very flattering manner of the improvements that have been made there since the great fire, and is hopeful for the future, as it has reason to be. The Oregon and California Railroad track from Portland to Clackamas, to which line both replaced with steel rails. It is the purpose of the company to lay 50 miles within the coming year. Mrs. Millard, a lady living on Lewis River, W. T., was killed last week by a young man named Fisher. He was sniping on a shot-gun supposed to be stolen from the company, when the weapon was discharged, killing her instantly. The N. P. R. R. Co. will open a branch line at New City, in Washington county, W. T. They have been the price of their lands within the 40 mile limits of their present located line at \$3 per acre cash, and \$4 per acre on time, charging 7 per cent per annum on deferred payments. The bark Marston, from Departure Bay for San Francisco with coal, founded off Cape Flattery on the 8th inst. The Taney was ordered to take off the crew and carried them to San Francisco. Marston was owned by Gates, Phillips and Sanderson, San Francisco; value, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.