The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 12, 1878.

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.

WE WANT MONEY, NOT PROMISES.

The financial problem, or, rather, the discussion of it, still continues, one statement usually sounding fair until a counter statement is made. In a multitude of counselors we are told there is safety, but when no two of this multitude agree upon any important point, it is extremely difficult to find from their counsels just where the road to financial safety lies. A writer in the Seattle *Intelligencer* makes a very plain and fair showing in favor of paper currency in the following words:

A gold dollar is worth a dollar to the holder, not because it is gold, but because the government places its stamp upon it and gives it a statutory enactment of legal tender for all dues or purchases. The silver dollar, remonetized, is the same, and the greenback, were it endorsed with full legal tender power, without a redeeming clause, would be the same, because it would be the mandatory expression of the government—the sovereign will, supported and upheld by all the properties of the nation. It would be raised above distrust by its interchangeability for gold and silver, and convertibility into the interest bearing bonds of the nation. Once fix in mind that it is the statutory enactments, the mandatory expression, the sovereign will of the government, that gives to any substance, be it gold, silver, or paper, the power of money and not the substance itself, and we have gained a very important step in the solution of this monetary question.

The *Oregonian* quotes and comments on this in these words:

This would be very important, if true. But it so happens that it is not the sovereign will of the government that gives value either to gold, silver, or paper. Gold and silver have value, whether backed by statutory enactments or not; and paper has value only as it is to be redeemed in gold, silver, or something else of known value. Gold and silver, whether coined or not, will buy anything for sale in any country. * * As for paper currency, it isn't the "mandatory expression" of government that gives it value, but the prospect of its redemption. If statutory enactments could do so much, why were our greenbacks at one time worth less than forty cents on the dollar? They were backed by the "mandatory expression" of the government then, the same as now. But because people couldn't be confident they would be redeemed with actual money, their depreciation was great. At the present time there are manifest signs of the ability and willingness of the country to redeem them; and this process is expected to begin shortly. Hence they are quoted nearly up to the value of gold.

True, gold and silver have value in certain ways, whether backed by statutory enactments or not, and so has iron and other metals, but paper that is by statutory enactment made money of the government, and not a promise to pay, would answer all purposes of metallic money certainly. "Because the people could not be confident greenbacks would be redeemed" we are told was the reason that at one time they were worth less than forty cents on the dollar. But suppose they had been considered and denominated "money of the United States," and not promises to pay, why would not every dollar have been worth its face? We want a paper currency that the will and stamp of the government gives a specific value, without prospect, mention, or intention of redemption in metallic money, and this currency will to all intents and purposes, and for all uses, be money, light, transmissable, convenient, and valid, a full legal tender for all debts, contracts, and obligations, instead of, as now, demonetized by bearing upon its face the promise to pay which carries with it always an uncertainty which is weakened or strengthened by local or national causes, an uncertainty often developed into a panic by the tricks and devices of money brokers and bank manipulators.

"VITAL SPARK OF HEAVENLY FLAME."

The soul of old John Brown still "goes marching on," to the obvious discomfiture of Southern Democratic Representatives. A report that the State of Kansas will present to Congress a statue of him, to be placed in the national art gallery, has been sufficient to throw men who are engaged in making laws for a country they once sought to destroy into a fever of excitement. The vital spark is still aglow, and the ghost of old John Brown still haunts those who erewhile hatched treason and still chafe because their hopes of establishlishing a government whose cornerstone should be human slavery met with

"Repulse repeated, and indecent overthrow."

Strange that men will not see the futility of attempting to extend their opposition to human freedom to that realm

"Where fluid feet through paths by man untrod
Run on strange errands for Almighty God."

"INNOCENT FARMERS."

The *Standard* dubs two of the Republican nominees for representatives from Clackamas county as "innocent farmers who are unfit to sit in the legislative halls at Salem." The sturdy yeomanry of Clackamas, by whom the candidates of either party will be elected, will doubtless appreciate this slur upon the ignorance and verdancy of farmers. The people are unsophisticated enough to think that it will be more credit to the State and benefit to all concerned to elect "innocent" and honest farmers to the legislature than to send again a set of political and moral tricksters, who haggle concerning the price of Senatorial votes about the saloons of the capital at hours when men of integrity are asleep.

The *Phrenological Journal* for April is as full of philosophy, common sense, and interest as any of its predecessors, which is according to it the highest meed of praise.

THE IGNORANT LAW-MAKER.

The editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, of this city, like all the other journalists who have from time to time watched the defeat of their own futile attempts to array themselves against the Woman Suffrage movement, rushes boldly to the front, in imaginary defense of the absurd fallacy of masculine supremacy. As we watch his awkward floundering in the muddy waters of bigotry and ignorance into which he has voluntarily plunged, our sympathy almost gets the better of our judgment, and it is with difficulty that we refrain from lending him an alphabetical oar with which to paddle himself to the shores of political *terra firma*. We quote:

The women's rights representatives have asked Congress for an amendment to the Constitution, to demand of the several States not to oppose the women suffrage. Do we need an additional proof of the entire ignorance of the women and their advisers who have, as yet, not learned the political alphabet? The central (Federal) government has no right at all to exercise an hegemony over all the States; and the latter would, of course, not submit to it. Should even Congress, out of gallantry toward the women, be induced to demand such imputations from the single States, they would not be permitted to give way to their wishes but by the public voice, by the vote of the whole people. And what the people's opinions of it are, that is, of those of the heads of families, who as yet are the only voters, the women are well aware of, knowing from experience the views of men in this respect throughout the country. The women, therefore, must take another course in order to get the men under a petticoat government, namely, they must become true and faithful to their good lords (husbands). We do not mean drunkards and good-for-nothings, against whom the law affords them full protection.

It is deserving of notice that not one German woman has been taken with the before-mentioned foolish notion, and that, rather, the most intelligent and prominent German women do pronounce the Woman Suffrage agitation as a farce.

Where could our brother German have been hiding himself during the past twenty years of Rip Van Winkle sleep, from which he is just awakening? Surely he has not been blessed with the enlightened society of the American women over whom he would exercise "an hegemony," else he would know that the Federal government is the primal source from which all the States receive the right to exist as such. He would also know that this right of suffrage, for which the women are petitioning Congress, is the same right which was originally conferred by that body on the German, French, Irish, Italian, Russian, Prussian, and African men. Did he know the alphabet of American politics, he would be aware that "the vote of the whole people," instead of that of an aristocracy of sex, was the central idea of the founders of that alphabet. He would know that "we, the people," does not, ethically or morally, mean "we, the men." And he would further know that every restriction which holds the motherhood of America in political subjugation to men, whether they be Germans, negroes, or native born Chinamen, is in direct violation of the Declaration of Independence, upon which the Federal government is founded.

He says "*the people* are the heads of families, who as yet are the only voters." Surely the Doctor did not even dream while he was sleeping, else he would by this time know that to be a husband and father is not, under the present maladministration, required of any voter. It is only considered necessary that he be a man, thus placing sex above principle, above intellect, integrity, and soul.

The women are well aware that all of the leading brain power among men in America is already on their side in acknowledging their inalienable right to a voice in the government for which their foremothers suffered untold privations at the hands of hired Germans who were employed by George III. to subjugate them during the revolutionary war.

Surely the Doctor would not have us believe that his personal experience with wives has been such as to justify him in saying, even by implication, that women want men to be subjected to a feminine government? Or, shall we understand him to imply that women who seek their inalienable rights, which men like himself have wrested from them, are not "true and faithful to their good lords?" What does he mean by saying that "the law affords full protection to women against drunkards and good-for-nothings?" Are not these same fellows voters and law-makers? And does not the Doctor declare himself satisfied that their wives and daughters shall be in subjection to them, lest the protected creatures fall under his masculine displeasure?

But the crowning finish to the Doctor's unconscious exhibition of ignorance is his closing paragraph. Were he at all up in his "alphabet," he would know that Mathilde F. Wendt, of New England, a famous author and lecturer, who is a German lady of ability, before whose talent such as his would pale into nothingness, is president of a large and flourishing Woman Suffrage Association of Germans in Boston, and that Mrs. Clara Neyman, of New York, another lecturer and author of equal merit, whose acquaintance we have made in person, is president of the German Woman Suffrage Association of New York City, where she is ably assisted by Mrs. Lillienthal, another Woman Suffrage lecturer, also a native of Germany, and, like the other ladies named, a respectable, loyal wife and mother, who has sufficient political sagacity to see and proclaim, Doctor Volkman to the contrary notwithstanding, that God knew what he was about when he saw and said that it was not good for man to be alone.

The deplorable political botch-work of masculine aristocrats who vainly attempt to "put asunder that which God hath joined together" is the direct consequence of men's violation of the eternal law that gave to humanity, whom God created male and female, that "dominion over all the earth" without which there can be neither perfect homes nor perfect governments. How long, O, Lord, how long are sensible women to remain in political subjection to the bigoted usurpations of ignorant and despotic law-makers?

OUR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The published report of J. J. Browne, superintendent of schools for Multnomah county, shows an advancement in the interest of education during the past year that is a source of pride and gratification. The report shows 5,595 children of school age in the county, an excess of 597 over those reported last year. Of these, 3,863, or nearly seventy per cent., have been enrolled on the public school records. Comparing statistics, it is found that this is an increase in enrollment of nearly twenty per cent. in four years, while the average attendance during the same period has risen from 1,670 to 2,488. The number not attending any school is seventeen and one-fifth per cent. less than four years ago. For the year ending on the first Monday in March, $40,794 were paid as teachers' wages. This amount has, as usual, been very unequally divided between the men and women teachers, the former receiving an average of $71 95, and the latter $55 42 per month.

It seems in this matter—a matter of such simple justice that the veriest child recognizes it—that progress makes haste slowly. Turning to a book which gives faithful record of the struggles of some of the noted "women of the century," we find that just about the same difference as that shown above was made in the wages of men and women teachers in New York State forty years ago. It is recorded of that time that Susan B. Anthony, though being accorded by the superintendents of schools in various counties where she taught credit for the most thoroughly taught and best disciplined scholars, yet received for her services as teacher but eight dollars, while men received from twenty-four to thirty dollars per month. Small wonder that when, after fifteen years of faithful labor and close economy, she had succeeded in saving but $300, she should have been taught a long lesson and a strong one on equal rights.

While the rapid growth and present popularity of our public schools is a matter of personal pride, a state of public opinion or an inflexible injustice that holds to the old idea of paying teachers according to sex, instead of merit and conscientious discharge of duty, is a shame which our more enlightened and educated people at least should strongly discountenance and earnestly strive to correct, not because it is a question of "woman's rights," so called, but because it is a plain statement of justice, to ignore which is to be too narrow and illiberal to be fitly called an educator.

But to return to our report. The superintendent calls attention to some imperfections in the school law, which it will be wise for our coming legislators to heed. Chief among the amendments mentioned as advisable, not to say necessary, is a provision for a system of graded schools. We are sure that all thoughtful persons will agree with Mr. Browne in the statement that "upon a matter of so much importance to the educational interests of the State as graded schools, without which there can be no such thing as system, the law should not be silent or merely passive, but should speak out in unmistakable terms. This law," he says, "should authorize the directors to determine the qualifications for admission to such schools, and to prescribe courses of study, text books for the use of schools," etc. All very well; but we imagine we see some of the "good deestrict fathers" in the "rooral deestricts"—such an one, for instance, as caused a placard to be placed upon the door of the schoolhouse under his supervision (jointly with two others of like mental calibre and scholarly attainments), "No gurl need apply for this skule"—examining pupils for the different departments. The suggestion is a good one, however, as it will, if carried out, cause these insufferable old fossils who boast of never having had "book larnin,'" yet imagine the affairs of the district cannot be properly managed without their advice and authority to grumble and growl unofficially, while more enlightened men, or women, fill a place which requires knowledge, activity, and perception to fill properly. A school law that shall meet the requirements of our growing civilization must admit women to the position of school directors and superintendents, or in some localities it will be illy administered. This, however, is leaving the question of justice and talking expediency, a thing which we do not desire to do; but rather as a matter of simple justice to the noble array of women educators of our commonwealth, we insist that a law opening all educational offices to them on full equality with men is a necessity. A free and untrammeled use of the best available material for educational purposes—equal pay for equal work—justice and expediency alike demand.

"HERE'S FRESHNESS."

The *Standard* says of Captain Apperson, Republican nominee for State Senator for Clackamas: "His name is actually wearisome." Possibly—to his political opponents. But for something to give charming freshness to their ticket, the Democrats invariably trot out John Myers. We learn that this latter gentleman seriously contemplated introducing into the last legislature a bill declaring the position for which Captain Apperson is candidate hereditary in Clackamas county, but allowed himself to be dissuaded from his purpose by pretended friends who assured him he would have "a life lease of the place anyhow." Nothing "wearisome" about *that*—to him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson's munificent gift to the nation of Carpenter's great painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation has awakened great interest in artistic circles. The picture was presented, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 12th of February.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE.

Persons have no right to assume parental duties and obligations who are incapable of fulfilling them, pecuniarily and otherwise, in a way that will give their children a fair start in the great race of life. If this declaration be radical, "make the most of it."

We have all heard thriftless donaughts utter this lame and altogether contemptible excuse for bringing up their children in ignorance, "I can't afford to educate them. Even if schools are free, there are books to be bought; besides, I must have their help at home."

The young America of to-day quickly responds, "Why, then, am I here?"

And *pater familias*, nonplussed and irate, lights his pipe and groans over the degeneracy of the times, and relates stories of the days when he was a boy and "three months' schoolin' was considered enough, and children weren't allowed to ask impertinent questions, either." All of this has very little to do with the question, which, though impertinent perhaps, is still pertinent, and waiting to be solved.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, in her admirable story, "Pink and White Tyranny," speaking of the disposition to throw off matrimonial bonds when a man discovers he has drawn a blank in the great lottery, says: "Let them reflect before marriage; that is the only proper time for reflection." So we say of those who seek pretext to shirk parental duties; let them consider these duties, their vast importance and heavy responsibility, before they are voluntarily assumed, and be not guilty of the awful sin of making existence a curse to any human creature. To bring children unasked of themselves or the world into life, knowing their inability as parents to provide pleasant homes, comfortable raiment, and fair educational advantages for them is totally inexcusable in any one, and such parents have no right to expect their children to "rise up and call them blessed." The offspring, not of reason and love, but of blind mischance, or worse; deprived of an equal start in life, their undoubted birthright; pinched by penury; the sport and prey of ignorance, the lives of thousands are foredoomed failures, and the pitiful plea of parental inability is the only one offered to a defrauded humanity.

"There is but one place for her to go," is the significant whisper, as the story is rehearsed of an unsophisticated country girl who came to the city to earn her living, and failing to do so, was cast moneyless and friendless into the street. We tried, notwithstanding the significant tone, to hope for sweet charity's sake that this place was her father's house. What man has a right to be a father who would permit a girl of sixteen to attempt to earn her own living in a strange city, and that without a trade, or preparation of any sort? Lunacy or paralysis are the only excuses. Children have a *right* to a home and care and food and clothing until able to take care of themselves; and in return for the discharge of these voluntarily assumed obligations to children and to the world, parents have a right to expect obedience and filial regard from their children during minority, and care and kindness when age overtakes them. A father who allows his young daughter, all unused to the wiles and ways of the wicked, to drift helplessly into a city in search of work to enable her to keep "life afoot," is guilty of a crime against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth for which there is absolutely no defense.

WORKERS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY NOT IDLE.

Delegates from the various counties in Washington Territory will convene at Walla Walla in June to frame a constitution for the future State of Washington. The women of the Territory, mindful of their opportunity, and recognizing the fact that it is easier to prevent error than to correct it, are on the alert to prevent the insertion of the word "male" in that instrument as a necessary qualification for voters.

Mary Olney Brown, whose able articles on the "Equality of Citizenship" appeared in these columns a few weeks since—articles, by the way, which we hope every man and woman in the Territory will read—writes: "We have got up a petition to the coming convention, asking that the word male be left out, and that all citizens, irrespective of sex, be allowed to exercise the privilege of the franchise. We would be glad to have you call the attention of your readers to the fact that this petition is being circulated and has been signed so far almost universally wherever presented. We desire to send copies to every town in the Territory, and if we can only get them into the hands of efficient canvassers, we are confident that at least two-thirds of the entire population will affix their signatures to them." We hope that believers in equal rights—men and women of Washington Territory as well—will see to this matter at once.

Dr. Chance, who has heretofore been an uncompromising opponent of equal rights, publicly proclaimed himself on the progressive platform at Odd Fellows' Temple on Monday evening by expressing his opinion that the ladies and gentlemen should sit and stand "turn and turn about," as there were not chairs enough to accommodate all at once. The selfish side of the equal rights question always strikes a man first; the magnanimous features soon follow.

C. H. Tuttle, a young man formerly of Portland, committed suicide at Penawawa, Washington Territory, a short time since. Cause, brooding over ill-health. If women allowed themselves to brood over like misfortune with like result, the men would soon have the world to themselves—while it lasted.

"MEDDLING WOMEN."

"Meddling women," not those who help meddling men to rehearse and scatter village gossip, but those who, in spite of custom, have persisted in "meddling" in science, poetry, art, literature, philosophy, politics, government, and war, formed a subject for a very attractive lecture by Mrs. Ada C. Bowles, of Philadelphia, recently. The old-fashioned "meddling woman," she who wondered, as she sipped her tea, how Mrs. A. could afford to "keep a girl," or how Mr. B. put up with his wife's extravagance in dress, or spied out the tiny garments on her neighbor's clothes line and gave detailed description of each particular piece, has always been spoken of by men with contempt, even while they were unwilling that woman's sphere should outgrow such narrow bounds. But these women meddlers of the new school command the respect of men, however grudgingly praise may be accorded to them. A man or woman however narrow-minded would scarcely hazard the opinion that the class of women meddlers developed by the advancing civilization of the nineteenth century are not a vast improvement upon the type that they have ridiculed from babyhood, even though they feel in duty bound to denounce the former as wide wanderers from their sphere. Or if perchance any one fancies he prefers one of the old school meddlers, let him leave the society of the others for a while, and going into a country neighborhood where the NEW NORTHWEST is ostracised, and fashion books and books of fiction deemed unfit to enter a family; where women with broken or destroyed teeth think it flying in the face of Providence to call upon a dentist; where they distort their spines and ruin their eyes by interminable patch-work, as they rock or spank the ubiquitous nursling, and listening patiently to these sphere-keepers, in their favorite character of meddlers, for a month, let him come back to confessional. Our word for it, he will expunge the phrase "woman's sphere" from his vocabulary, and never again quote even so remarkable a personage as "my grandmother" when telling what women should and should not do.

GLIMPSES OF THE FUTURE.

Speaking of the distinguished ability displayed by educated women in the medical profession, the *Voice of Truth* says: "It is partly in consequence of the demonstrated fact that one of the learned professions can be filled by women that other learned professions are now invitingly open to them; and step by step the higher walks of science and of learning are becoming peopled and brightened by those who were once considered only the beautiful butterflies of the social world."

Reason for congratulation and thankfulness have earnest women workers in this great reform, as they look abroad over the vast field of human usefulness and human needs, and find the one peopled by a busy efficient throng of women workers, while the other is gently ministered unto by this enlargement of woman's sphere. Those who have worked for a quarter or a third of a century, and working, have grown old in the service, may not live to see the holy fanes of equal law take the place of the present temples of injustice, yet rising by things that their indomitable courage has placed beneath their feet, they have reached the pinnacle of a Pisgah from which "beyond the bigots narrow bound" they catch many beauteous visions of the great to be. Women by hundreds have proved in the face of giant obstacles that the sphere of woman is not necessarily a subordinate and narrow one. By energy and persistence, and above all by example, they can and will prove that her sphere should only be limited by her individual capacity, and that of this each one is her own best judge.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The German iron-clad fleet will proceed east in the beginning of May.

There is a rumor at Athens that England will occupy the island of Crete.

Mobilization has been ordered in the four remaining Russian military districts.

Russians are desperately urging the Sultan to surrender his iron-clads and positions on the Bosphorus.

Russia is pushing forward on both sides of the Danube. She is secretly negotiating for a large loan.

It is stated that Russia has officially offered to quit the neighborhood of Constantinople if the British fleet withdraw.

Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly.

The Russians have renewed the contracts for supplies and transportation which were cancelled after the signature of the treaty.

Russia offers to send an ambassador to the vatican at once on the Pope's accepting the condition of the church in the Russian Empire.

Movements of Russians on the Danube and in Roumania indicate a determination to prepare thoroughly against the contingency of an Austrian attack in the rear. All passes over the Carpathians practicable for artillery and trains are covered by positions which the Russians have just occupied. Russian troops are constantly moving from Bulgaria into Roumania.

The question concerning the position of Roumania is becoming more and more embarrassing. It is said Austria has intimated her desire that the authority of Russia should be limited as much as possible during the passage of troops through the principality, and that everything should be avoided which might give the character of Russian occupation to the temporary presence of the imperial troops.

"DUTIES OF WIVES."

"The whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under the jurisdiction of the wife. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. Pennies imperceptibly sliding away does the mischief; and this alone the wife can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. A woman may love her husband devotedly, may sacrifice friends, fortune, family, country for him. She may have the genius of a Sappho, but, melancholy fact, if she fails to make his home comfortable, his heart will immediately escape her. Better submit then to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of the higher order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their domestic duties are their first ones."

I have copied a portion of one of the numerous articles of the kind that flood the newspapers of to-day. Now, Mrs. Editor, that all sounds very fine, most people will read it and say, "very sensible article that;" and we listeners echo *very*. The first assertion is, "that the whole comfort of the household depends upon the wife." Note the inconsistency. A wife who, according to the supposed rules and regulations of the family holds an inferior position, has to shoulder the burdens that are or ought to be borne by the superior or head, the husband. She should no more be expected to do so than a corporal should be expected to assume the responsibility of looking after the whole comfort of the regiment. Next, "she stands alone in saving or destroying her husband's respectability or credit, and that is to be done by the saving or wasting of small sums." He never wastes anything, of course. The wife, according to this standard, has to stand alone and battle with the world, for does not this oracle say, "she alone can avert the mischief? Small things being not in man's province?" Let a woman buy a ribbon, ring, or any other ornament to please the eye and thereby increase the affections of their lords, and the cry is, "economize, save the pennies and small sums. That is your province." Why not tell men that their province is to do without tobacco, cigars, beer, whisky, wines, card playing, etc., etc.? We could mention men who spend many dollars in playing social games which end in paying for the drinks, if nothing more. Why not advise them to give up spending these little sums, the spending of which establishes a disgusting habit, if it does not positively injure the health and brain? Why not advise them to save their own "respectability and credit" by hoarding these small sums?

Again we read, "a woman may love her husband devotedly, she may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, and country for him. She may have genius and be enchantingly beautiful, yet after all his heart will inevitably escape her if she does not complete the sacrifice by doing all kinds of house-work, however repugnant to her tastes, in order to cater to his whims. Either this or a loveless home. But the strangest information is that women of the higher order of mind will not run such a risk. They know that their feminine and their domestic duties are their first ones."

So it seems that when a woman is married her individuality is gone, the duties to self must be laid aside; no more thoughts of self-culture, for that might interfere with her husband's dinner. Her chief duties and chiefest attraction now must be to go smilingly into household drudgery, however repugnant to the taste, and practice small economies that she may retain his love. Is it not about time that husbands should be read a lesson upon their duties? Or that they should, at least, be exhorted to beware lest the "primal sin of selfishness" swallow up their regard for the vows "to love, to honor, and to cherish?"

We have read countless numbers of articles wherein benevolent individuals have labored to lead women in the paths of duty, but we never have as yet found but one who was bold enough to give advice to husbands, and have never heard from that one since. We believe that death ensued from fright, the consequence of such temerity. And if you never hear from us again, you may conclude the same silent messenger has knocked at our door and found us at home. C. O.

Canyon City, April 2, 1878.

Better for It.

A lady residing in Dallas sends us the subjoined poem, with the following note: "I inclose a little gem, which I think not only a good woman's rights production, but a good argument for equal rights. I found it in an old magazine, and would be pleased to know the name of the author, if you can supply it." This we are unable to do, but concur in our friend's opinion of the poem, and gladly republish it:

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts a name
Seemed better than a song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it;
If more relied on love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If man stored up love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "thine" and "mine" would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till good became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone for truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things,
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong bests down the right,
Would strike together and restore it;
If might made right in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

The President has nominated James C. Tolman surveyor-general for Oregon.

RECENT EVENTS.

The postal commission say the postal card is now a necessity for public business and generally demanded, even at a greater cost than now.

The Steuben county poor-house near Bath, Maine, was burned on the night of the 6th, fifteen inmates perishing. An insane pauper fired the building.

The Oregon Steamship Company has opened a freight office in New York City, and are prepared to give through bills of loading by either of the three routes.

Among the items in the river and harbor improvement bill is the following: For improvement of the Missouri, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, $30,000.

The Senate committee on appropriations inserted in the deficiency bill an item of $15,000 for contingent expenses of the San Francisco mint during the remainder of the current year.

A trapeze performer at Mozart's Garden, Brooklyn, allowed an apple placed upon her head to be shot at by another woman. The apple was not hit; the performer's forehead was, and the trapeze will know her no more forever.

The steamship "Canada," of the French line, which left for Havre recently, carried out eight hundred tons of exhibits for the Paris Exposition. These have been sent on from all portions of the country, some of them coming from Oregon.

The Senate committee on military affairs agreed to recommend the passage of Spencer's bill appropriating $30,000 for a military telegraph from Deadwood to Fort Ellis, Montana, embracing a line of military posts on the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers.

The House of Representatives, on the 4th, by a vote of 139 to 80, declared the office of door-keeper vacant. It subsequently refused, by a vote of 135 to 59, to accept as a substitute for the report of the committee on civil service reform a resolution of censure of door-keeper Polk.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, accompanied by his family, arrived in Omaha by a special car, on the 8th, the cause of the journey being the serious illness of his son, William, who had been for several years in China, and had reached the city named on his return.

The revenue steamer "Thomas Corwin," stationed at Astoria, Oregon, has by the Secretary of the Treasury been temporarily assigned to assist Captain Merriman, inspector of the government thirteenth light-house district, in making surveys and replacing buoys at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The New England Methodist Conference, at Westfield, adopted resolutions declaring it the duty of citizens, especially Christians, to prevent the elevation of bad men to civil offices, deploring the corruption in society and prevalence of the communist and infidel sentiment, and declaring the course of the government toward the African, Indian, and Chinese, to be full of injustice, bad faith, and cruelty.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

The new census of Tacoma gives a population of 700.

There is a scarcity of sailors for deep water ships on Puget Sound.

Coos county's apportionment of the school fund amounts to $2,765 this year.

Jesse Shepherd has been displaying his wonderful musical powers in Albany.

Junction, not to be outdone by other villages, proposes to start a newspaper.

Philomath, Benton county, is improving rapidly, a result probably of its excellent schools.

Miss Mary McCabe is canvassing Jackson county for subscribers to the Ashland *Tidings*.

Average amount of salary paid men teachers per month in Linn county, $44 61; women, $32 50.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* speaks for Southern Oregon by suggesting Edward F. Lewis for State printer.

A new post office has been established at Stafford, Clackamas county, with Mrs. Sallie S. Henry as postmistress.

The Sisters of Charity will shortly erect a school building in Seattle, a site for the same having been purchased.

The iron works at New Tacoma recently turned out a cylinder weighing one ton for a 160 horse-power engine.

Hon. Frank Clark is having a handsome residence built in New Tacoma, and will soon remove to that place from Steilacoom.

Edward Casey has sold the *Remizer* and hopes now to be able occasionally to handle a little silver as a salaried editor of the same.

Jesse Shepherd was fined ten dollars at Eugene City last week for giving an entertainment without paying the city license for so doing.

The contract for completing the spire and otherwise finishing the M. E. Church in Salem has been awarded to Mr. Denham, who will at once commence operations.

Four years ago there were but three settled ministers of the Unitarian denomination on the Pacific Coast. There are now nine, and they talk of organizing a conference.

The *Remizer* endeavors to reassure the citizens of Polk county by stating, on authority of Mr. Kohler, that the west side railroad will surely be extended south as far as Dixie in the course of a year.

The tenth plank in the greenback platform is as follows: "We demand of our next legislature the repeal of the law creating the office of the State printer of Oregon, and that the public printing be let the lowest responsible bidder."

W. P. Jackson, one of the "city fathers" of Hillsboro, was recently arrested for disturbing a religious meeting in that embryo city. An example certainly should be made of men who deport themselves in a way that is reprehensible in the most ill-mannered boys.

As an illustration of what Washington Territory grass can do, the Vancouver *Independent* gives the following: "Joe Burke butchered a grass-fed bullock this week that dressed, weighed eight hundred and twenty pounds, and which showed two streaks of fat for every streak of lean. Washington grass will put the fat on, equally as well as Illinois corn."