The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

In compliance with the importunities of many friends, we have concluded to begin next week a course of Sunday evening lectures in the Oro Fino Theater, which has been leased to us by Manager Waldron for that purpose.

It is known that, in addition to the many church-goers who have no meetings of their own on Sabbath evenings, there are very many transient and regular inhabitants of the city who seldom or never attend church anywhere. The object of these meetings is to gather such persons together to hear lectures upon moral, religious, scientific and social subjects; also to give all others an opportunity to hear Bible topics treated from an independent and progressive stand-point.

By special request, our first lecture of the series will be upon "The Christ of Nazareth and the Christ of Christendom."

Congregational singing will be a feature of these meetings as soon as we get them fairly inaugurated, and we ask everybody not otherwise specially engaged to come out on next Sunday evening and help us to plan and prosecute this work. Lecture commences at half past seven. Seats free.

THE CANAL AND LOCKS.

Now that public agitation has ceased in regard to the Canal and Locks at Oregon City and sober second thought has had time and opportunity to get control of the minds of the people, it is fitting that something more than a passing notice be taken of the works and their present condition and relation to the State at large and the corporation which owns and the monopoly which desires to possess them. As the action of the Legislature has already become a matter of history, it is not necessary to go into detail concerning it.

No one will deny that a gigantic fraud was perpetrated upon the people of the State when the school fund was appropriated for the construction of the Locks, and permitting that public fund to go into private corporation for the purpose of enriching a few shrewd politicians; but it is not more astonishing that a body of impecunious Legislators could be hired to perpetrate such a robbery than it is strange that subsequent bodies of law-makers cannot unanimously see that for the State to get control of the Locks in their infancy is far better than to permit them to become merged into the railroad interests.

Private corporations are becoming the bane of the American as they are already the curse of the English people. In a country like ours, where freedom is the basis of government, every man and every woman should have an equal public interest in everything that pertains to public welfare. No private corporation should be permitted to construct a public highway, except such highway be subject to the control of the people, not through their representatives, but directly by the ballots of the masses, who should hold in their hands the power, as they certainly have the right, to arbitrate all matters and adjust all differences in such a way as shall compass the greatest good for the greatest number.

The Legislature of 1870 perpetrated a great outrage upon the people by granting the school fund to a private corporation, but a subsequent Legislature connives at further wrong when it permits a private monopoly to get possession of the only avenue of free commerce the people have left to them. True, the cost is great, too great, but the wrong done the people, which began by the appropriation of the school fund to private interests, has already, in the short space of two years, grown to be such a giant that it frightens our whole press and people when an effort is made to throttle it. Estimable gentlemen in the Legislature, who saw clearly the great danger of permitting the present transportation monopoly of Oregon to get possession of the Locks, voted against allowing the State to buy them for no other reason than because they thought them a few thousands too high in price. This looks to us very much like the policy that moved our worthy Governor when he allowed the immense Appropriation Bill to pass and quieted his conscience by vetoing Mrs. Sawtelle's grant of four hundred dollars.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

On the 22d of February of last year the temperance people of Oregon held an annual meeting, organized themselves into a permanent Alliance and prepared certain resolutions, praying for special legislation by our law-makers for the purpose of restricting or "regulating" the sale of intoxicating beverages. It is well known that these resolutions were promptly *voted down* by the very men who were sent up to legislate for the people by those strong advocates of temperance who certainly represented the will of the majority of the people in that grand Alliance.

Now, the question comes, *why* were temperance men, who were elected to the Legislature upon a temperance platform, induced to vote against the very measures which they were sent up by the people to advocate? We gladly admit that many Legislators did vote for temperance laws, but care was taken by interested parties to so manage the vote that the desired measures should be lost at every balloting. Now, somebody was to blame for this, and whom? It is hard for women to believe that Legislators were *bribed* to "count noses" and give these measures what is called a "complimentary vote," taking care to so manipulate their ballots that whisky should invariably win; but we are told by men who have figured in past Legislatures that these moral matters are always managed thus in order to hoodwink the people who are not politicians, into the idea that the people's will can surely be accomplished when the next Legislature shall meet. Well, time rolls on and the body of law-makers again convenes, and again the same system of swap and dicker is resorted to with precisely the same result.

About one-third of the members of our last session were men of ordinary ability; a half dozen were above the average, and the remainder—well, if the same number of men were to be chosen at random from any public gathering, numbering three hundred, anywhere among white people, their counterpart in mental inferiority, as a body, could not be gotten together. Tricky politicians who cannot by any sort of chicanery succeed in securing further legislative positions for themselves, manage to secure the nomination of putty men whose votes they know they can control, and with these intellectual *effetes* upon the floor and themselves in the lobby, they can manage to prevent the passage of any bill obnoxious to their individual interests, and can also succeed, by the same process of espionage, (with the use of money for the doubtful ones) in passing any bill of infamy favorable to their machinations over the will of the people, who, taken as a class, are always on the side of justice.

We would not decry the legitimate lobbyist. The people have a *right* to watch the ramifications of legislation, and we are glad to see them interested; but we speak of political shysters now who own and control at least half the Legislators who sit as dumb as oysters always until called upon to vote, and then they vote as these shysters dictate. This is the reason our Temperance Alliance bills were voted down, and this is the reason the bill allowing women to vote upon the liquor question was made to fail.

Now, men and brethren who battle for the right, do you not see the potency of our argument that women must have the ballot? We tell you frankly that you never will be able of yourselves to mitigate the liquor nuisance. You must have women in your halls of legislation in lieu of monkeys, that they may aid the wise and good men, whom they will help you to choose as their and your law-makers, and then we shall have some show to succeed in temperance legislation. But you say, how can the enfranchisement of women be encompassed except by the act of these same Legislators? We answer, come out strongly for the right. Demand the emancipation of your wives and daughters from the thralldom and rule of liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. Rule down those whisky be-soaked and tobacco be-fogged Legislators, (like some we wot of) by the strong force of public opinion steadily set in the right direction. Nominate a number of good, true and staunch temperance women for the Legislature. This you may do without treading upon the toes of tender-footed *law*, because there is no law to prevent women from being Legislators. Teach political shysters to make more room in the lobby for the people. Teach the people that eternal vigilance is the price of temperance as well as of liberty, and above all, as temperance reformers, demand that woman be empowered with the ballot that she may thereby effectually aid you in ridding our fair Republic of the insatiate monster, Rum.

THAT UNPURCHASABLE WOMAN.

The Polk county person, who scribbles over the signature of "An Unpurchasable Woman," thereby proclaiming herself *for sale*, whose articles are no longer admitted in the *Herald* because of their offensive indecency, has at length found a fitting instrument for the dissemination of her scandal in an obscure publication known in limited circles as the Salem *Mercury*. This *Mercury* is presided over by a boy, against whom we could harbor resentment if we would, because of his tender years and consummate verdancy, which are only equalled by his egotism. These are the faults of youth, which we look for his increasing years to overcome; therefore we say to a lenient public, "Deal gently with the child; he doesn't know any better than to be imposed upon by this unpurchasable(?) creature; neither does he imagine the great wrong he does himself and the Democratic party by the wholesale slander of intelligent men and women contained in the letter alluded to."

Suggestive second thought induces us to give the letter a place in our columns, that our many readers may see the evil machinations of woman's arch enemy. The letter is its own best refutation, and our only hesitancy about giving it place is because of its "bold billingsgate" and "fish-woman abuse." But here it is:

EDITOR MERCURY:—Mrs. Duniway says a noted brothel keeper of Portland threatened to vote for President if she did. And why not, pray tell? I see no reason why they should not have voted together, if at all. If the moral or immoral influence the pair have exercised in Oregon for the last twelve months is greater or less, better or worse, on the part of one than the other, I verily believe the advantage is in favor of the brothel keeper. The inexorible sentiment of society, exhibited for thousands of years, confines her power for evil to comparatively narrow limits, while the career of the other woman is novel, startling, and, with unsettled minds, taking; and her demoralizing and poisonous example not yet circumscribed and bounded by people generally.

Mrs. Duniway's termagant tongue makes them timid, and indeed, those who are not timid, afraid to oppose her; and avoid her fish-woman abuse. I am told that many members of the late Legislature voted for, or omitted to vote against, her measures when their conscience or judgment disapproved. Manifestly, the silence of the press of the State concerning her conduct is accounted for on the same score. They dread a public controversy with a common scold, not choice in her language, as such women are not apt to be, and hence she is given impunity. And while your humble correspondent elect shall not escape her bold billingsgate, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have but expressed the sentiment concerning her entertained all over Oregon by every right thinking man and woman in the community. AN UNPURCHASABLE WOMAN.

ANNA DICKINSON.

This talented woman, whom Mr. Greeley engaged to do his electioneering before she really knew of his opposition to her enfranchisement, "lest she should become a man," you know, at last, in sheer pity for the old gentleman because of his effeminacy and certain defeat, held one meeting in aid of his sinking ship, just to show the more cowardly men who deserted him that she could and *dared*. The *Woman's Journal*, with which we quite agree, asserts that "Miss Dickinson deserved credit for magnanimity in coming to the aid of a lost and ruined cause. She was no rat, to desert a sinking ship." Her meeting was described in the New York papers as the most enthusiastic one of the Liberal campaign. Certain it is, that the women's meetings have been the most enthusiastic of the Republican campaign, but there were so many that they almost ceased to excite extra comment, while Anna was the only woman of note who raised her voice for Mr. Greeley, and she but once. We are proud of Anna because of her wondrous eloquence and womanly demeanor, and while we regret that she was not found this time upon the right side of a great cause, we know that it is human to err; and in consideration of her past and prospective championship of the right, we gladly forgive the one harmless mistake of her life.

A CO-WORKER.

An up-country editor whom we had never recognized as one of our co-workers now comes to the front and goes into heroics over the fact that "Mrs. Duniway has voted!" He says to his lady readers, "Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for the day of your deliverance from the tyrant man is coming."

O, tempora! O, mores!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Jenny O. G., La Grande: We have no recollection of the communication. It has doubtless gone into the waste basket. Could we be always at our post, ready to attend to the contents of every letter as soon as received, we could doubtless manage these things more satisfactorily, but we are compelled to be absent from the city for weeks together, and during our absence such letters accumulate until we have more on our hands than can be managed. Were every article ready to print as it comes to the office there would be no need of laying them away for future consideration, but so many communications must be re-written before they can be published that we are compelled to cast very many of them aside. We are very anxious that every correspondent shall have full justice, but in order to secure prompt attention to their communications intended for publication, they must spell, punctuate and paragraph correctly.

B. A. B.: The same rule that applies to Jenny O. will as readily apply to you. Your poems have merit, but you lack the culture which a person of your talents should seek, as you would readily attain it with reasonable application.

I. S.: Your poem is meritorious in many respects, but you can and will do better. Should be glad to hear from you again. Do not become discouraged with one failure to get into print. The first attempts of most writers are used in editorial rooms to kindle fires. Exceptions are where the writer has some particular friend who suggests, criticises and very often re-writes the amateur's article entire before it is submitted for publication. Let us hear from you again.

Zora: We delayed answering your question in regard to apprenticeship last week because we intended to write to you privately. But as we have not yet had time to do so, we now take this method of saying to you that apprentices to the printing business are taken in San Francisco and the East on three months trial, they paying their own expenses. After three months they are given all they can earn; or, should they find board with employers, six months work without other pay than personal expenses of board and laundry are required. Should either of these ideas suit you, we can doubtless find you a situation.

Martha G.: Woman's work will never become as remunerative as man's until she become equally free and equally responsible with himself. When you write that you "do not want the ballot, but you *do* want equal pay for equal work," we hardly known whether to laugh at or lecture you. Such an assertion always reminds us of the men who during the war were "in favor of the Union, but opposed to the only possible means to insure its perpetuation."

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Wood in Walla Walla sells at $6 to $8 per cord.

Klickitat county gives Garfielde 75 majority.

Walla Walla will build a magnificent Court House.

The Water Company of Olympia has suspended operations.

Pacific county, W. T., gave a majority of seventy for Garfielde for Congress.

The *Statesman* calls upon the City Council of Walla Walla to erect street lamps.

Hon. H. G. Struve has entered upon his duties as Secretary of Washington Territory.

The San Juan settlers will have a jubilee when the island is handed over to Uncle Sam.

Gov. Ferry, of Washington Territory, has issued the usual Thanksgiving Proclamation for the 28th inst.

The telegraphic cable to connect San uan and Lopez Islands has reached its destination and will soon be laid.

Seattle cast 550 votes at the recent election, being an increase of 134 upon the number cast at the same place two years ago.

The people of Steilacoom have purchased the old material of the Port Townsend *Argus*, and contemplate the publication of a weekly paper.

The people of Walla Walla county, by a majority of over two hundred, have voted to levy a special tax, the revenue from which is to be expended in building a new Court House and jail.

The late improvements instituted on the Chehalis Reservation by Gen. Milroy are well under way. A large school house, two stories high, 28x44 feet, is being built. Also a store-house 18x70 feet and two shops each 18x24 feet.

Yakima City contains about a dozen houses, but there is room for more. There are two or three stores and about an equal number of saloons and blacksmith shops. There are two hotels, the Chemeketa and Occidental.

A pet rooster in Olympia exhibits a decided partiality for a life of single blessedness. He has chosen a little dog for a playmate, and manifests a hostile spirit toward every hen that comes near him. He is evidently bent on leading a bachelor life.

The *Union* says: "The early fall sown grain in Walla Walla Valley is now up to a good height and looks fine generally, and that sown later is coming up. They have had so much rain that grain looks better than it usually does at this season, and there is also more sown than is usually put in in the fall. Some farmers are still plowing and sowing."

The Starr Bros. have disposed of their entire interest in the steamboats navigating the waters of the Puget Sound. The purchasers are the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the Oregon Steam Navigation Company intends monopolizing the water carriage of Puget Sound. They will also build first-class steamers of the Mississippi model, and run them between Kalama and Walla Walla on the Columbia river.

The following paragraph appeared in the New York *Tribune* of November 2: "Mr. Clark Davis, now of Seattle, Washington Territory, was born a slave of George McLean of Logan county, Ky., and, after his marriage he and his wife became the property of Beacher Davis of the same county. In 1852, by permission of his master, Clark Davis went to California, since which time he has not seen his family. He has ascertained that one, William Hannibal, ran away before the war, and he hopes he may be found in the North. Silas was sent South before the war, and Peter left home at the time of the battle of Port Donalson. Any one who can give any information respecting either of these men is requested to write to the distressed father, who will pay any expense incurred in finding them. Other papers are requested to copy."

LETTER FROM MISS ANTHONY.

ROCHESTER, New York,
November 7, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

The slips I send you from our Rochester papers show that the officers of *one* Ward of our city *knew their duty and did it*. In nine of the fourteen Wards of our city women presented their names to register; four boards accepted them and five rejected. But on the final test only *one* board *received the votes*. That was in the eighth Ward. The two Republican inspectors were sure they were right, and when the Democratic inspector objected to my votes going into the boxes, they said yes, "put them in;" "we will fight it out on this line if it takes all winter,"—and in they went. My three sisters all voted and ten other women in our Ward. Two of the sixteen who registered failed to offer votes.

The Hon. Henry R. Selden will take the action of the inspectors who refused women's names and votes into the courts, and we shall see whether our New York Judges will be able to read the law and declare the duty of the U. S. Government to protect its citizens—women as well as men—against any and every attempt to invade their political as well as civil rights, whether in New York or North Carolina. What have we gained by all the blood and treasure of this four years' war if we have not established this one principle—the *supremacy* of the *national law* to protect the American citizen over that of any and every State law to the contrary? And if to be an American citizen is *not* to be crowned with the right to a voice in making the laws he or she is bound to obey, what a mockery is all our boasted liberty! That one point must be declared by both Congress and the Supreme Court. To deny it is to fall into innumerable pits and mires and overthrow all true Democratic and Republican principles.

I see Mitchell is your Senator. Good! He understands law and the Constitution. I had a long talk with him coming over the Rocky Mountains last January.

Can it be that twelve months have rolled round since we were on Puget Sound and at Olympia, Seattle, Port Townsend, etc., etc? How like a dream it all seems, and what a beautiful one, too, to live over and over.

I do hope Oregon women's citizenship will be recognized at the ballot-box, as our Rochester *Evening Express* says if woman's right to vote is not admitted legal under the existing Constitution it will be a long time they will have to wait. We must push this measure. It is the true method, I feel more and more sure. Our judges and lawyers say no at first, but just so fast as they seriously study up the question they see our position is a sound one. Good cheer to all of us! Let us be sure that we *work* while we are waiting patiently the national flat that shall forbid any State on due pains and penalties "to enforce any old law or make any new one that shall abridge or deny the right of women citizens to vote."

Sincerely but hastily,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The Voting of the Ladies in Rochester, New York.

The following are the different accounts regarding the registering and voting of the ladies in Rochester as given by several of the local papers:

Citizenship no more carries the right to vote than it carries the power to fly to the moon. If it did, women would have had just the same right to vote before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment that they have now; for they were citizens before, as were, and are children.

Even *male* citizenship does not carry the right to vote. Thus, in the State of Rhode Island, which is Republican by two to one, male citizens of the United States and of the State, who are not native born, are denied the elective franchise. And as the Woodhull woman—now in Ludlow street jail in New York for the most obscene and disgusting publication that ever shocked any community—and Miss Anthony, and others, petitioned the House of Representatives, these male citizens of Rhode Island petitioned the United States Senate, and were answered in an elaborate report from the Judiciary Committe of that body that their citizenship gave them no right, or color of right, whatever, to vote, or to exercise *political* functions of any kind. The "privileges and immunities of citizens" mentioned in sec. 2, art. 4, and again in sec. 1, art. 14, of the Constitution of the United States, refer to *civil* rights, not to *political* privileges. The civil *rights* of the citizens are natural, absolute, and equal. The political *privileges* of the citizen are conventional, discriminatory, and unequal. If these women in the Eighth Ward offer to vote they should be challenged, and if they take the oaths and the Inspectors receive and deposite their ballots, they should all be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.—*Rochester Union* [*Dem.*]

About nine o'clock this morning Susan B. Anthony and eight other ladies went to the Polls of the First District of the Eighth Ward and tendered their ballots to the Inspectors.

The votes were challenged, the oath was administered and accepted. The votes were then deposited in the several boxes. At a later hour eight other females who had previously registered in that district repaired to the polls and deposited their votes.

This is not the first instance in the United States in which females have voted. We understand that a lady in Detroit has voted at two successive elections. It is safe to say that in the event that the votes cast by women to-day in this city should determine the result between any two candidates, the matter will be taken into the courts.—*Union and Advertiser.*

The most novel incident of the day was witnessed at the Eighth Ward polls. Here sixteen women voted, the first being Miss B. Anthony, whose vote was challenged, but she took the oath, and her ballot was then received. Those who came later voted unquestioned. As far as we learned, these ladies were subjected to no insults or rudeness. Fifteen of them voted for Grant and Wilson, and one for Horace Greeley. Seven of them came to the polls together in the morning, and the rest during the afternoon. In the First and Third Wards several ladies who had been registered attempted to vote but were not allowed to do so.—*Chronicle.*

New Postal Code.

Although extracts from the new postal code have frequently been published, many persons are still ignorant of its provisions, and even business men are constantly making mistakes, thus subjecting themselves to increased postage and fines. We here publish some of the main features of the law as to rates of postage and rulings of the Department upon the same:

1. The division of mailable matter into three classes remains as heretofore. First, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter. (Sec. 130.)

FIRST CLASS.

This embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly, in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets, passing between authors and publishers. (Sec. 131.)

Letters by mail, from one post office to another, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, three cents. (Sec. 156.)

Drop or local letters, at other than letter-carrier offices, from each one-half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, one cent. (Sec. 157.)

Letter postage shall be charged on mail matter, not lawfully franked or entitled to pass free, when not so wrapped or secured as to permit of its examination without destroying the wrapper. (Sec. 136.)

Letter postage shall be charged on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the Department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific value of postage is assigned. (Sec. 158.)

Manuscripts for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, is subject to letter postage. (Sec. 159.)

Letter postage shall be charged on mail matter subject to less than letter rates, in which is inclosed or canceled any letter, memorandum, or other thing, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; except—

1. The publishers of newspapers may print or write upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose their bills and subscription thereto, without subjecting such publication to extra charge. (Sec. 141.)

2. No extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelop or wrapper. (Secs. 142, 143.)

Letters prepaid one full rate shall be forwarded, charged with the amount due, to be collected on delivery. (Sec. 151.)

Letters wholly unpaid shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but when, *by inadvertence*, they reach their destination, double the prepaid rates should be collected on delivery. (Secs. 152, 195.)

The ruling of the Department, in September, in answer to Postmasters, is as follows: No. 18, Sec. 152, of the new Postal Code, is held to apply to matter partially prepaid, and Postmasters should rate up the unpaid for weight at double rates, to be collected at the office of delivery.

Under this ruling, on all mailable matter, when not fully paid, the unpaid rates are to be rated double and collected on delivery. For instance, a letter or paper upon which is paid one rate, but upon which two are due, six cents will be collected and delivered.

SECOND CLASS.

This class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition of writing, mark or sign. (Sec. 132.)

THIRD CLASS.

This class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient, newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample candy, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and corrected proof-sheets, shall not exceed 12 ounces in weight, *and all matter of the* third class shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. Samples of metals, ores and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. (Sec. 133.)

On mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals, and merchandise prepaid by postage stamps. (Sec. 163.)

NOTE—All the articles enumerated under the third class must be open so as to admit of examination, otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage. Notched envelopes are chargeable with letter postage. Compliments of the author, or writing upon the fly-leaf of a book or wrapper subject the same to letter postage. Writing upon a newspaper in pencil or ink, or upon the cover, subject the same to letter postage.

Letters addressed to "initials" are not deliverable. The postal regulations require the Postmaster to forward such letters to the Dead Letter Office.

Any person who shall inclose any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail matter not charged with letter postage, or make any memorandum or writing thereon, and deposit for conveyance by mail at a less rate than letter postage, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay five dollars, and such mail matter or inclosures shall not be delivered until the postage is paid thereon at letter rates.

Woman Suffrage in Ohio.

The regular meetings of the Toledo (Ohio) Woman Suffrage Association were resumed, after the usual summer interval, last Thursday week. The members were cheerful over the prospects ahead, and ready for work—never was there a time when the Woman's Rights cause assumed more enouraging features. In Illinois, women had been admitted to all the rights of citizenship but the ballot; that, it was hoped, would soon follow. In Massachusetts, the Republican party had followed out the spirit of the Republican National Convention, and declared for Woman Suffrage; obstacles seemed gradually melting away, and in our own place the interest developed was encouraging. The torpidity manifested with a certain class of individuals, and the opposition from some others, only instigated to more vigorous and determined efforts. Faith in the good cause and triumph of the right surmounted obstacles, and swept away barriers, and the Association pledged themselves to unswerving faithfulness in the future. The subject which awakened the warmest interest was the recent action in Massachusetts, and the following resolutions were introduced by Mrs. Baker, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republicans of Massachusetts, in State Convention assembled, have declared their unqualified endorsement of the right of suffrage for woman, with an earnest desire for her speedy emancipation, and have emphasized the same by the adoption of a resolution.

Be it resolved by the Woman Suffrage Association of Toledo, That we heartily rejoice in this action of the Massachusetts State Republican Convention, and that we again recognize the Republican party as emphatically the party of progress; that in its success we look for the embodiment of the true principles of emancipation, wherein woman will attain to her just and proper position as equal and co-worker with man.

Resolved, That we congratulate the women of Massachusetts on the cordial endorsement of their claims for suffrage and equal rights by the Republican party of that State; and that by the unflagging energy of the noble band who have labored to educate opinion to a full recognition of the claims of their sex, we take renewed hope and courage to labor assiduously in the common cause of liberty and equal rights.

Resolved, That we here pledge ourselves to each other, to increased efforts for woman a universal emancipation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Woman's Journal*, and also handed for publication to the daily papers of this city, and be inserted in the Toledo *Sunday Journal*.

LOOK HAPPY.—Look happy, if you do not feel so. Present a cheerful exterior, though your heart and mind be troubled. Never wear a face which, as Sidney Smith says, "is a breach of the peace." Dr. Johnson used to observe that the habit of looking at the best side of things was worth more to a man than a thousand pounds a year, and Samuel Smiles observes: We possess the power to a great extent of so exercising the will as to direct the thoughts upon objects calculated to yield happiness and improvement rather than their opposites. In this way the habit of happy thought may be made to spring up like any other habit. And to bring up men or women with a genuine nature of this sort, a good temper and a happy frame of mind is, perhaps, of even more importance, in many cases, than to perfect them in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russian army at present consists of forty divisions of the line, besides seven divisions of guards and grenadiers, making a total of 168 regiments of three batallions each. The strength of the army in all branches, in the time of peace, is 1,800,000. This force can be increased, in time of war, to 2,500,000 drilled soldiers.

Matrimonial—A lady informs us that she finds more difficulty in husbanding her nine daughters than she does in husbanding her resources.

Rosa Bonheur's last work is said to be her masterpiece. It presents a tiger fighting with a hyena.

Some of the Queer Things to be Seen in Mormondom.

You are struck by the great number of children everywhere here. Some houses absolutely overflowing with them; some tables are embowered in "olive branches." The different sets get along very well together generally, but that is little wonder, after the miracle of agreement between the mothers. Polygamy does not seem to spare women the cares of maternity. I know a Mormon household in which two middle-aged wives count about two dozen children between them. I took two little fair-haired girls for twins and they were a sort of polygamatic twins, born almost at the same time in the same house, of different mothers. It seems to me that the children here do not look as happy and bright as in our towns; I fancy that the little girls, at least, have something of the subdued, repressed look of their mothers. But some of them are pretty, and nearly all neatly and comfortably dressed. I hear that they have very good schools, and are under good discipline at home, answering to the roll-call at night, and duly honoring their father and their mothers.

Many Mormon wives are sisters, and it is said they get along quite harmoniously. The very nature of women seems to be changed here, and turned upside down and inside out. An intelligent "first wife" told a Gentile neighbor that the only wicked feeling she had about her husband taking a second wife was that he did not take her sister, who wanted him, or rather a share of him. She would have liked to have the property kept in the family. I saw the other day a pair of young wives, sisters, walking hand in hand, dressed alike in every particular, of the same height and complexion, and of the same apparent age—indeed, looking so exactly alike that it was almost a case of mitigated bigamy. It must seem queer, even to them, to say "our husband," as they used to say "our piano," or "our pony."

The most singular and unnatural marriages here are those of men with their wives' mothers. These are not unfrequent. It strikes me this is a seditious plot against immemorial domestic authority, the most ancient court of feminine appeal—that it is an attempt to do away with mother-in-laws. When young wives are taken, the three or four or five do not always become one flesh, there is sometimes rebellion and even hostility on the part of the old wife. Occasionally a husband objects to having even a second wife imposed on him. I heard of one the other day, who, though he finally submitted to the command of the imperial Brigham, that he should take and provide for a certain poor woman—"a lone, lorn, cretur,"—declared that he couldn't "bear her," and at once put her away on a ranch forty miles from town—pensioned and pastured her out.

LINEN.—The women of the old town of Anjou are celebrated for their art in folding linen. The renown is an old one but it has, nevertheless, bestowed no mean celebrity on the ladies of Angers. The art does not flourish now as it used to, and is, indeed, nearly confined to the grand old chateaux of the place. The linen presses of a magnificent hospital still show, too, some *chefs d'œuvre* of the kind. The good sisters throw open the doors of their immense cupboards with a natural feeling of pride, and reveal, to the astonishment and admiration of the visitors, the wonders of their dexterity. In a vast sheet, folded into a through, twenty-four sheep formed of chemises, are drinking, guarded by a night dress in the shape of a shepherd, and so on. Linen castles, windmills, towers and abbesses are frequent *tours de force* of those dextrous linen folders.

An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

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