

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.

AN HOUR WITH THE LAW-MAKERS.

After witnessing for three days of last week, the dust, display and commotion upon the Fair Grounds, we were conscious of a desire for a change of programme. Accordingly, in company with a friend who was actuated by a like wish, and who never misses an opportunity to realize and enjoy an adventure, we took passage in a hack bound for the Capitol, giving orders to be driven to the Legislative Chambers.

Arriving in due time at the place designated, we alighted, and proceeded to mount the stairs, which frequent adjournments have rendered familiar to the feet of our august law-makers, and after a moment's hesitancy as to which branch of the honorable body there assembled should be the recipient of our visit, we turned to the right, and entering, took seats within the bar of the Lower House. Judging from the attentive manner in which the members, including the Speaker, were perusing the newspapers, we should say that the hour of our arrival was one of portentous import. So far as we were able to see, "deliberation and public care" had not caused any additional furrows to be engraved upon the countenances of these zealous workers for the public weal since our visit three weeks before. We amused ourselves for a time by pointing out to our friend the chief opposers of the Woman Suffrage bill, and marking the exceedingly devout aspect of those who come up so valiantly to the help of the Lord against the mighty, when the question of Woman Suffrage is sprung. This review being soon completed, we next endeavored—as becomes a possible law-maker—to become interested in the proceedings of the House. After some minutes' careful and patient attention, in which many members announced that they had "changed their minds" since yesterday upon the subject under discussion, we finally discovered that the "Sample bill" had been resurrected for the sole purpose, as it seemed, of giving these "sample" lords an opportunity of making a display of "sample" legislation. As one after another arose, and calling for a moment the attention of Mr. Speaker from his newspaper, declared that they had changed their minds, and expressed their gratitude that the House had given them a chance to record their votes upon the opposite side of the question which they had in childlike ignorance and innocence supported on the previous day, the conviction forced upon us by precept and education that women only change their minds, took precipitate and permanent flight. Certainly these wavering solons gave that day on the reconsideration of that "Sample bill" a sample of indecision for which a like body of women would have been unmercifully ridiculed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND SOCIAL SINS.

The question of Woman Suffrage is in itself so simple, and the issues that it involves are so distinct from the many questions with which our opponents would fain load it down, that it is impossible to conceive how any discriminating person can suffer them to be complicated. What, for instance, have the many phases of the great social problem to do with the great question as to whether one-half of the citizens of the United States shall continue to be taxed without representation and governed without consent? We should like to hear a good reason advanced, by those who oppose woman's enfranchisement, on the ground that it will cause disunion in families, be productive of free divorce, or most horrid bug-bear "free love." Assertions are numerous enough, but unfortunately for those who oppose us upon this ground, assertion, however positive and dogmatical, is not argument. The simple fact is that Woman Suffrage is not more closely allied to social irregularities than is manhood suffrage. That neither in point of fact, have any relation to the odious doctrines of free love. Social irregularities have existed ever since the world was, and that they exist in greater proportion when woman are oppressed than when independent, is reasonable to suppose. As well attempt to tack theft, murder or any other crime in the calendar, to the issue of impartial suffrage. All these things had an existence long before the Suffrage Movement was ever inaugurated, and they will continue to exist to a greater or less degree while time endures; although when the equality of the sexes is an established fact, the probabilities are that crime of every variety will gradually diminish. Let us then have done with the declaration that Woman Suffrage is allied to the great social abominations that have recently been unearthed, and detailed with such disgusting minuteness; recognizing the fact so potent to common sense, that these things have, as we said before, no more bearing upon Woman Suffrage than they have upon manhood suffrage, and no more bearing upon either than either have upon the existence of an open Polar Sea.

A new paper, the Republic, designed to be the organ of the Republican party, has recently been established in New York City. Thurlow Weed, Senator Conkling, ex-Governor Morgan and McArthur, Collector of the port of New York, are mentioned among its backers. The paper opened with a circulation of over thirty thousand, and advertising worth \$9,000. These, together with a capital of half a million, entitles it to the expectations entertained of making it the leading Republican organ of the Empire City and State. From its prospectus we quote the following:

The paper will be complete in all its editorial and news departments, and will devote special attention to financial and commercial reports and comments. In politics the "Republic" will aim to be strictly Republican in principle, and give the party an intelligent and conscientious support.

We always welcome with gladness the monthly appearance of the Homestead, Dora Darmore's sprightly and interesting little paper. It is devoted to the interests of women, and is conducted with marked ability and originality. Women, paraded the journals devoted to your interests, and after having subscribed and paid for the NEW NORTHWEST, send \$1.25 to Dora Darmore, Oakland, Cal., and receive in return twelve visits from the charming little Homestead.

SOMETHING TO PONDER.

With this week will close the law-making labors of our Legislative solons. Since the infamous record made by the House upon the Woman Question the Suffragists have determined to bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the same issue. Consequently, on Monday, Hon. Joseph Engle introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution of the State, allowing citizens to vote without regard to sex. The vote stood: Ayes—Bristow (Ind.), Cornellius (Rep.), Dolph (R.), Engle (R.), Hanna (R.), Lee (R.), Owens (L.), Richardson (R.), Smith (R.), Van Cleave (L.), Watson (R.), Webster (R.)—12; Nays, Barnes (L.), Brady (Dem.), Clark (L.), Crystal (L.), Goodman (L.), Haley (L.), Herren (D.), Hirsch (R.), Jewell (L.), Munkers (L.), Myers (D.), Offield (D.), Savage (D.), Tolin (D.), Mr. President (D.)—17.

It will be seen that of those honorable members who voted *aye* all were Republicans except three. Of these exceptions two were Independents before they came to the Senate but one—Mr. Van Cleave—who was elected as an Independent, but now declares himself a Democrat. It may be that this one righteous vote is what the Democratic party must have to save it from future oblivion. But we wish especially to call our Woman Suffrage friends, who have been led off by the spurious "reform" movement, falsely styled Independent, to the fact that this movement is the sole cause of the defeat of the Human Rights bill in the present Legislature.

Everything, however, is pointing to the fact—foretold by us a thousand times within the past two years—that the Republican party is being forced to complete the work it so gloriously began when compelled by its political necessities to enfranchise the negro. Evidently the women have nothing to hope for from the Democratic party. Grand, individual Democrats there are in goodly numbers, who long to see their party advance to the front, but they are in a hopeless minority, and we pity them because their company is bad. And as to the Independents—bah! All they can do, as a party, is to be the willing cats' paws of the old fogey rulers in the Democratic organization. Can you not see it, gentlemen? A. J. D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

The other day we were busy loitering about the State Fair grounds, and wondering what upon earth we were there for, when a puff of wind wafted the Daily Oregonian to our feet, bearing date—the paper, not the first—October 8th, and containing some correspondence of the most conclusive proofs that man—or boy—cannot be depended upon to protect woman that we have ever seen anywhere.

We are told that the writer of the correspondence was Master George Strong, a boy who penny-a-line-it's on the Oregonian and imagines that it's a glorious achievement to be "a free white male." Had it not been for this information, we should certainly have thought the "Unpurchasable Woman" or his satellite, Bradshaw, had written it, for did not the boy decide adversely to the claims of woman before the Legislature for equal rights, and ought he not to be properly spanked for his impudence?

In speaking of the fact that Mrs. Ballou and Mrs. Dunlaway were each allowed ten minutes in which to reply to the Legislative solons who had proved themselves unworthy to be relied upon to protect women, says the boy George: "Here commenced a scene which might have been a ludicrous in the extreme had one been able to forget that the address was made before one branch of the Oregon Legislature. After Mrs. B. came the deluge. The House extended a similar courtesy to Mrs. Dunlaway. Both of these advocates seemed to lose sight of the fact that they appeared by courtesy, or by sufferance; and then follows a base tissue of malignant falsehoods, quite equal in potency to the windy quibbles intended for argument always used by the opponents of Human Freedom before the slave was emancipated—"Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?"

The summing up of the boy's narrative amounts to this: "This is a man's government, made by man and for man. It is perfectly right and proper for man, in the exercise of his lordly freedom, to assault, abuse, malign and slander woman, but it is intensely *unfitting* to the 'dignity' of 'members,' like Bradshaw and Johnson, or children like George Strong, for women to forget that it is only by *sufferance* that the 'free white males' permit them to cry out against injustices when they are lashed by licentious legislative tongues, or misrepresented by voting upstarts who are barely out of pinnacles."

Mrs. Ballou and Mrs. Dunlaway did not stoop to "personalities" in presenting their rightful claims to self-protection before the dignified (?) dames who unblushingly assailed all womanhood in the Legislature. Those honorable "members who did not forget the dignities and proprieties of the occasion," were, like every other man of sense who listened to the remarks of the ladies, highly delighted with their exhibition of womanly dignity and the force of their arguments, presented with due deference to the good feelings of all gentlemen in the House of Representatives as well as all decent and reliable visitors.

The boy's attack upon the ladies, accompanied by his approving account of the worst that has been said of Bradshaw upon Mrs. Dunlaway, marks an era in his history which he will live to be heartily ashamed of. Ladies of Oregon, remember that before the negro became a voter he was compelled to endure just such attacks, misrepresentations and self-conceited exhibitions of voting *smartness*. Remember that dissertations upon "miscegenation" and "ignorance" burdened the newspapers, and that colored men were compelled to hear themselves abused because of their "kinky heads, thick skulls and long heels." But the negro is a voter now, and even Master George Strong can see that he has "rights" which Legislatures are bound to respect.

We are surprised to see such a mess of falsehood from the pen of George. It is not at all like his usual vein, and we surmise that it must have been inspired by the same spirit of "independence" which caused the election of such a monstrosity as Bradshaw to the Oregon Legislature. A. J. D.

THE LINN COUNTY FAIR.

Circumstances prevented our attending the ninth annual Fair of Linn county. So from personal observation we cannot speak concerning it. The reports that have reached us give anything but a glowing account of the great annual display; in fact, it is spoken of as a complete failure as an agricultural exhibition. We quote from the correspondent of the Oregonian the following summing up of the exhibition: "No cattle of any kind were exhibited, only 35 sheep, five hogs, a few chickens, one sample of potatoes, two of tomatoes, and three of green fruit. Not a single sample of wheat, oats, barley, seeds or cereals of any kind were on exhibition. Had it not been for the ladies' display of needle and other handwork, and their exhibition of flowers, canned and dried fruits, and even they were limited, to what they ought to have been, the Pavilion would have been as great a failure as was the stock department. The truth is, the Fair has degenerated into a mere race-track, and was it not for the few honest and honorable men connected with the management of the Fair, and that they take an active part in the races, that department would be disreputable."

Linn county has done better than this in the past, and we sincerely hope that the success of her tenth annual Fair may obliterate, or at least atone for the failure of the ninth.

The Astorian declares that Governor Grover shall never go to the United States Senate if he sanctions the "hog law" recently passed. It behooves his Excellency to look to his interests in this direction.

FACTS AND FANCIES OF FAIR WEEK.

The powers that be have decided that the employees in the office of the NEW NORTHWEST are justly entitled to a week's vacation annually. This gala week commenced on Monday the 12th inst., and we, determined to make the most of the time thus granted, proceeded to pack up our best dress, an unlimited supply of handkerchiefs, an extra pencil and a package of proof-paper, and taking the omnipresent umbrella (which by the way was not the traditional blue cotton affair that Woman Suffragists are supposed to carry on state occasions), we, in company with numerous denizens of our city, set our face Salemward. A rapid, safe and comfortable ride was soon terminated by the cry of "Fair grounds," and we stepped upon the platform with a feeling of thankfulness toward the "sootless monopoly" that had saved us from bumping for hours in a vehicle over the way that we had just so pleasantly traversed. It was quite dark when the train arrived at the grounds, but the ruddy glow of a thousand camp-fires lighted the irregular streets of the canvas city, which a few days had sufficed to build. Our observations on this evening were confined to the cheerful and busy scene outside the enclosure, preferring to watch the ever-shifting living pictures spread around about us, even to the unfolding of the wondrous beauties of Reed's Panorama, with its musical and oratorical accompaniments. We early retired to rest in the rude, but cozy little shanty, designated by its genial possessor as his "county seat," and from one of the many windows formed by the storms and sunshine of three years—watched the stars, endeavoring the while to recall some long-forgotten lessons in astronomy, until sentiment and science alike succumbed to slumber.

Wednesday morning dawned bright and balmy. Campers were early astir, meat was sizzling, coffee boiling, housewives bustling, babies crying and everybody chatting in the busy temporary little city. A stream of pleasure-seekers was soon pouring through the various entrances to the grounds. Places of amusement abounded on every hand. Here huge type in gorgeous colors informed us where "Reed's Panorama" might be seen; there the spreading wings of canvas surmounted at the entrance by highly wrought pictures of hideous looking individuals and horses standing spiritually on air, proclaimed the headquarters of the circus. Numerous side-shows, more or less hideously advertised, according to the depth of depravity into which the taste of the managers had fallen, were to be seen on every hand, while vendors of candy were rendering themselves hoarse in the attempt to convince the multitude that article "red hot" was just what was needed. The doors of the grand pavilion were early thrown open, and thither, after having paid our regards to the ham, eggs and sauer kraut of the Aurora Restaurant, we wended our way. The hours of the forenoon passed quickly away while we traversed the building—pausing now to wonder over the huge proportions of the mammoth squashes, potatoes, cabbages, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes—well our catalogue is lost; yours, dear reader, must supply the rest—now enjoying the floral beauties which rendered the center of the south wing redolent with sweetness again listening to the voluble tongues of the agents of the various sewing machines, while our eyes were busy with the cereals displayed hard by. Coming now into the department devoted to the display of ladies' handiwork, we pause almost bewildered at the endless ruffles and tucks, braiding and embroidery, tatting and crochet work, shell and bead work, slippers and watch pockets, worsted cats, dogs, squirrels and carriage robes, pillowcases elaborately trimmed and shirts daintily hemstitched, stockings neatly darned and good sensible wrappers devoid of nonsense, babies' petticoats, heavy with silk embroidery, and substantial socks for *pater familias*, quills intricate in design and tedious in execution, (no sarcasm intended), heavy rolls of rag carpet, brilliant door mats and gorgeous hearth rugs, together with innumerable nondescript nothings, which we were doubtless too obtuse or strong-minded to appreciate, were displayed in almost marvellous array. Much of the work in this department was beautifully and tastefully executed; some combined the useful and ornamental, while some merely served to show the dire effects of frivolity and hideous ingenuity let loose among worsteds, silks, beads, shells and cardboard. As we turned away with aching eyes, it did not require much of an effort of the imagination to behold these bright young women who here displayed with such pardonable pride, the work of their hands, sitting a few years hence, trying by the aid of unselfish eyesight of their youth.

We come now to the art department, and here, conscious of our inability to furnish an acceptable critique, we may would stay our pencil. Suffice it to say that this department exhibited a creditable display—chief among which we note a collection of fine oil paintings by Miss Nelly Mescham of Salem, a pencil sketch by Master Clyde Cooke of the same city, several delicate and beautiful wreaths in feather and hairwork, and an ingenious and handsome "agricultural" wreath. But if we daily around the pavilion to even attempt to do justice to the merits of its contents, we shall not get out this week. So leaving the patent churns and pianos—the mammoth fire and burglar proof safes and jewelry—the wooden ware, paper ware, brooms, stoves, washers, fluting irons, photographs and fossils, with a array of articles that want of space render nameless at this time, we by dint of elbowing, dodging and exertion succeeded in being crowded out.

The agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc., are well worthy of separate mention, but though we examined them with interest, we must confess that, being "nothing but a woman," we know very little about threshing machines, plows, reapers and like useful and substantial "farm furniture." The stock exhibited would do credit to a much older State than ours.

But the pages of scribbling at our side remind us that we must begin to sum up. The Oregon State Fair for 1874 was certainly a success numerically, there being present at the races on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, according to various estimates, between fifteen and twenty thousand people. It is said to have been a success financially, the Society having realized the sum of \$14,000 or thereabouts. If we judge from the universal testimony of those who attended, we should say that it was a success popularly. Socially it was a success—enabling friends who had not met in some instances for years to enjoy a pleasant reunion around the camp-fires or in the grove. As an agricultural display it was successful in proving the capabilities of the State in that line, and as a mechanical exhibition it succeeded in showing off to advantage the ingenuity and handiwork of her sons and daughters. In short, the skies were bright, the air balmy, pickpockets vigilant, cries of side-shows vociferous, restaurant-keepers obliging, lovers jubilant, old folks good and garrulous, young folks good-natured, and every body happy.

Having dutifully swallowed our allotted portion of mother earth, we proceeded to shake the dust of the Fair grounds from our skirts (and truth compels us to declare that a violent shaking was necessary), and taking passage in the crowded car, were in due time brought home again, where we now chronicle the doings of the fourteenth annual Fair as among the things that were.

RECENT EVENTS.

Nebraska has gone Republican by 1,000 majority, Ohio Democratic by 15,000, and Indiana by 15,000.

Reports continue to be received of the defeat of the Carlists and the arrival of insurgents in the Government camp.

A fire occurred in Montreal on the 19th, destroying Nun's Block, one of the finest in the city. Loss, \$250,000, covered by insurance.

Phelps, State Treasury official, convicted of embezzlement, larceny and forgery at Albany, N. Y., has been sentenced to 15 years in the State Prison.

The White Leaguers, assembled in convention at Franklin, La., on the 17th, adopted resolutions recognizing freely all political and civil rights of colored citizens.

The statue of Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, was unveiled on the 15th inst. A short address was delivered by President Grant. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The British ship Kingsbridge, from Sydney, came in collision in the English Channel with the ship Candahar on the 15th inst. and was sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Kingsbridge were drowned.

A party of persons were attacked, a short time since, while in camp at the mouth of the Little Platte river by a party of Sioux, who killed two and wounded three of the party, but were finally repulsed, with a loss of ten killed and wounded. The remnant of the party returned to Yankton.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 12th inst. state that the insurgents under Lopez Jordan are making progress in the province of Entre Rios. Dr. Avelaneda has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the support of all law-abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion. Public opinion runs very strongly against Avelaneda, and there is dissatisfaction in the army, the troops in some places shouting "Viva Mitre." General Rocca telegraphs to the Government from the North that he has defeated the insurgents, but was unable to follow them.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, show that the aggregate yield of the wheat crop west of the Mississippi is short of last year. Missouri increases 29 per cent., and Nebraska 1 per cent. Minnesota declines 15 per cent., Iowa 2 per cent., and Kansas 5 per cent. Grasshoppers have been destructive to spring wheat in these States. The quality is below last year's in all except Minnesota, which improves 25 per cent. On the Pacific Coast the crop is greatly increased, and fully 50 per cent. above the census last year. California has increased her yield 10 per cent., and Oregon 11 per cent. Oregon equals the quality of last year's crop. California improves her crop by 3 per cent. The total yield will nearly, if not quite equal the census year.

The first number of the second volume of the Baker City Herald reached our sanctum last week. Mr. W. S. James, formerly of the Portland Business College, has purchased and assumed editorial control of the paper, has discarded the "patent outside," and judging from the initial number, will make a journal at once readable and reliable. In politics it is Republican, and promises to be the leading journal of Eastern Oregon. We trust that it may prove a success, popularly and financially, and we extend the usual courtesies of the profession to the gentlemanly editor and proprietor.

The office of the Forest Grove Independent has been removed to Hillsboro, from which place it will be issued henceforth under the title of the Washington Independent. We hope the change may be pleasant socially, and profitable financially, and when brother Luce so far overcomes his prejudices as to be able to look live issues squarely in the face, and discuss the same with justice and propriety, we expect to see him make a readable paper.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

MRS. J. A. JOHNS.

Out of the oceans of literature that flood the world, quite enough may be selected to amuse and instruct the larger portion of the human family. Although much of the current literature of the day is in many respects very objectionable, there is yet a vast residue, that has a tendency to elevate as well as to instruct. It is claimed by some that men and women need a separate and distinct kind of literature. In this, however, I am not prepared to acquiesce. The sexes are so intimately connected with each other, that I fail to see wherein their needs differ. Their school books are and should be the same, and education is one of the things in which human rights are co-equal. This question of equal education has been and is still being discussed throughout the Nation, and it is plainly to be seen that what we need in literary matters is good, plain, practical common sense.

I confess myself unable to understand why fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives should not read and enjoy the same books, when all alike dwell in the same family. Sons may inherit the mother's disposition, daughters that of the father, while the tastes and needs of all are similar. This is known and would be acknowledged of all men, if they were honest enough to admit the equal mental need of the sexes to equal mental food. One would think sometimes, while listening to the disclaimers of woman's qualifications for the ballot, that all womanhood had been forever immured in garret or basement; and that history, political documents, and even newspapers had been forbidden them. Woman's need of instruction is doubtless great, nor does it require very close observation to convince one that man has yet much to learn. If, however, men really do know it all, they are certainly to blame for the ignorance of their sisters, for these last are not only capable and willing, but extremely anxious to learn. I for one would cheerfully peruse a lengthy dissertation upon the separate needs of men and women, if it promised any light upon the long mooted question of the separate spheres of the sexes. At present I am not able, for the life of me, to see why there may not be or in point of fact are not—as many spheres as there are individuals to fill them.

The ballot is the only weapon that can be brought to the aid of woman in the many, very many ways in which she now so sorely needs aids. It must become a recognized fact that what is wrong for woman is wrong for man. Their mutual offspring may inherit alike good or evil qualities from both parents, and for the moral status of their children both parents are alike responsible. As regards the qualifications of women for the ballot, there are various opinions, and an honest difference of opinion it becomes usual to respect. While I do not entertain a doubt that they are fully qualified to intelligently select their official servants as men, yet many claim that they are not so qualified, and it is but just that they give their reasons for their belief. How can any one believe that women are not fitted to vote with an eye to the temperance and moral worth of candidates? Again it is my opinion that many men are not so well-qualified to vote judiciously as they should be. Indeed this is not a mere matter of opinion—it is an acknowledged fact. But I do not therefore believe that men should be disfranchised.

I should much prefer to have the ignorant ones brought up to the proper standard of intelligent citizens. Nor would I have this done by a course of training which would be considered demoralizing to women. As I said in the beginning the sources of learning should be free to all and to all alike. That which is contaminating to women cannot elevate and make good citizens of men.

Let us have co-education; equality before the law; one standard of justice and one code of morals for all humanity; fit the ignorant, whether men or women, for the honorable discharge of the high duties and responsibilities for which they were created, and we shall have a government and a nation that will no longer wink at and harbor injustice and proscription.

Rev. A. H. Bradford's lecture, "A Jerseyman among the Webfeet," is being severely criticised by the Eastern Oregon journals. They contend that the reverend gentleman, by merely journeying along the banks of the Columbia, could form but a meagre estimate of the vast resources of the eastern portion of our State. In reply to his statements concerning the poverty of the country, the Baker City Herald declares that "there is gold enough in the hills of Baker county alone to buy the little State which the reverend gentleman should never have left." The lecturer, although doubtless intending to do just, evidently did injustice to the portion of our State to which reference is made, and the journals representing the interests of the people thereabouts are justly offended.

"Afrail of Woman Suffrage." Such is the "reason" affixed to an official document received at this office from a gentlemanly P. M. of Washington Territory, informing us that a subscriber desired the paper discontinued. Now we do most heartily sympathize with the fears of the timid—yet in view of the fact that Woman Suffrage principles are daily growing and spreading, and that their ultimate triumph is assured, we would advise our terrified subscriber to face the music and prepare for the inevitable. In the meantime the NEW NORTHWEST, unmindful of the fears excited, goes to press as usual.

Bradshaw's "breaking out" has left his nose and attacked his mouth.

GENERALITIES.

Forgiveness is the order of sweet flowers when trampled upon.

In California and Iowa all educational offices are open to women.

There are over forty women preachers in the country, most of whom are Methodists and Quakers.

A prosperous merchant has for his motto: "Early to bed and early to rise, never get tight and advertise."

W. B. Astor is over eighty, and old age is telling on him pretty rapidly. He will leave a little matter of \$70,000,000.

There is an orchard fifty years old in Sonoma county, California, and some of the trees are still producing good crops.

It is said that Miss Emily Faithful is about to issue a weekly paper to be devoted to women and women's work in England.

Never send off to man, woman or child a letter which you would not like to read in a newspaper some morning at breakfast.

Ann Eliza, who made her debut as a lecturer in Denver, is working her way Pacific coastward, telling of Brigham's infamies as she goes.

Henry W. Dodge, executive officer of the Hayes Arctic expedition, died suddenly of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on the 21st of September, aged forty-five.

A party comprising some 300 Icelandic emigrants is about to start for Alaska, with a view to peopling that Territory with Icelandic and Norwegian people.

Say no more about Europe. She is taking care of Joaquin Miller, Josie Mansfield, Genet and two American base-ball clubs; and if that isn't kindness what is?

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

The Chicago Public Library, founded just after the great fire, has now 40,000 volumes. It is supported by a tax of one-fifth of a mill, which already gives an income of \$65,000 a year.

The Little Rock Republic has kept standing for two years an offer of \$1,000 reward for evidence of a single instance where a southern white man has been punished for killing a negro.

In New York City during the past year diphtheria has prevailed to quite an alarming extent. Since July, 1873, the Times says, about one child in every twenty in the city has been attacked by the disease.

The canvass for Woman Suffrage in Michigan has developed the fact that 16,000 women of that State pay taxes and have no representation. This argument, rightly enough, is operating upon the voters with no little effect.

The total number of schools in California is 2,600; the total receipts for school purposes, \$3,000,000. The average monthly wages paid to male teachers is \$85; to female teachers, \$65. Number of persons between five and fifteen years, 140,000.

Susan B. Anthony has a course of engagements for Western Michigan, commencing at Grand Rapids next Saturday evening. Michigan would do well to retain Miss Anthony in the State, if possible, from now until after the election.

A woman writes to the Traverse Bay Eagle in favor of suffrage, and thus concludes: "One word more and I have done. By the Judge of all earth, woman has been declared a 'help meet'—the very term implies equality—and who shall gainsay the authority?"

The Kansas Legislature met to devise means for the relief of the sections of the State which have been devastated by grasshoppers. The magnitude of the injury those insects have inflicted can be measured by the fact that fifteen thousand persons are said to be destitute, and one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat are needed to furnish seed for the next crop.

The Young Men's Woman Suffrage League, established a few months since in New York City, is in a flourishing condition, and wields an immense power for the good of the cause. The eleventh regular public meeting of the League was held on the evening of September 23d, when addresses were delivered by George L. and Mrs. Kilmer. Admission to these meetings is free, and opponents are at the conclusion of the regular addresses invited to discussion. The world woe.

Mrs. Dunlaway addressed the convicts in the State Penitentiary on Friday evening of last week and also upon the following Sabbath, when Professor Prentice and wife, assisted by Miss Barker, favored the inmates of the prison with excellent vocal and instrumental music.

The Commercial Reporter has doubled its former size, and otherwise gives evidence of improvement. A sign of prosperity which we are pleased to note.

Salem will soon be rid of the moral leper who slanders its lady citizens through its daily press.

Mrs. Ballou addressed a good audience at Reed's Opera House on Sunday evening of this week.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.—We learn, from Common Sense, that the London Times says, that in the only hospital in London where women can be attended by female physicians, the influx of patients is so great, that, to prevent the work from becoming overwhelming to the resources of the hospital, it has been necessary to enlarge the buildings. This is a practical refutation of the charge, made by the opponents to the admission of women to the professions, that their own sex would not employ them.—In-der.