

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.

TEXTS THAT ARE DISREGARDED.

Of course all women who have been privileged (?) to listen to sermons from texts culled carefully from the epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, concerning wifely and womanly duty and submission, have wondered why these texts were more binding upon women than divers and sundry others should be upon both men and women. Harkening to the oft-quoted texts so widely dilated upon to prove the subjugation of women, we have often desired to ask the question contained in the first verse of the third chapter of second Corinthians, "Do we begin again to commend ourselves, or need we as some others, epistles of commendation to you, or letters of commendation from you?"

Now, if the teachings of Paul to the local church at Corinth are to be disregarded in all respects as a criterion for people or churches throughout the world for all time, it is plain that one text must apply equally with another. Is not this injunction concerning Phoebe as strong as any other? "Receive her in whatsoever business she hath need of you."

And when we add to this the words of the Master himself, "Whoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," we have the logic and wisdom of the New Testament on the side of woman, and arrogant members of a Presbyterian Assembly, and self-styled preachers of the gospel which forbids partiality, may as well retire from the contest.

Brethren of the churches of to-day are scarcely to be called literal examples of the Corinthian type, although in some respects the similitude is apparent. The apostolic injunction, "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth," is by many conscientiously regarded, while upon the question of dealing impartially with all members may deserve the apostolic censure, "For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep."

Finally, if we are to judge from the position many take upon the rights of women in the church, the women members are held in least esteem, and we think that every church that denies to woman the position of ruler and guide, disobeys a command of the great Apostle as binding as any, and this command is, "If then ye have judgment to judge, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church."

THINGS NOT UNCERTAIN.

The Oregonian's whining exception to the Standard's remark that the former paper is "a little uncertain in politics, and on that account fails to receive the support of either party," is decidedly funny. We should say that our brother of the Standard drew it very mild, indeed, when he contented himself with saying the Oregonian was a little uncertain. Those who know the editor can readily assure those who are strangers to his motives and character, that the one thing certain about him is his enthusiastic admiration of Wm. Lair Hill, and his certainty to clutch at anything, however disreputable to the party he assumes at times to champion, that promises big pay, whether it comes to him through the law firm of Thompson, Durban & Hill, or by a more direct route. Another certain thing is, that it took just a partnership share in a \$3,000 fee to muzzle the paper over entirely he presides. So this world is not entirely made up of uncertainties after all.

THE STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Before we again go to press this body will have convened at Albany. The officers of the Association have spared no pains to widely advertise the meeting and have made every preparation in their power to ensure its interest and success. It will be the first suffrage meeting of any magnitude that has convened in Albany, and the friends in that city and throughout the State are anxious that it should be well attended and well conducted. That it will be both is well assured. A large number of letters have been addressed to persons abroad, many of whom have responded with assurances of sympathy in the great work. We again urge the friends everywhere to rally to the aid of the few brave champions of right and justice who have borne the burden and the heat of the day for so long. Do not let trivial matters keep you away from this meeting.

Subscribers will please bear in mind that we do not discontinue papers until arrears are paid. We are inexorable upon this point, and advise them to bottle their wrath, and save their stationery and stamps for persons more impressive than we are, and, above all, to pay up. This last will insure from us prompt and courteous acknowledgment, and no pepper.

Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer appeared before the Congressional committee on appropriations a few weeks since, asking an appropriation for a girl's reform school. She was accompanied by a number of ladies. Mrs. Olivia Briggs opposed the bill, and in her printed memorial made some statements which, if true, are damaging to Congressional morals.

D. D. Gray is authorized to collect and receipt bills for the NEW NORTHWEST in Albany. We hope our subscribers will be prepared to settle when he presents the bills, which he is liable to do any day.

RESULTS OF INHARMONY.

Albany exchanges dilate at considerable length upon a scene which took place in one of the churches in that city on Sunday of last week, said scene being caused by a mother taking her child from the custody of its grandparents, where her husband had placed it. It seems that the young couple, over whom but a very few years of married life had passed, had determined to separate; the only difficulty in the way of their return to single blessedness being a child, scarcely more than a baby. This the husband had taken from the care of the mother, and placed in the custody of his parents. These last took the little one to church on the day named, and the mother visiting the same sanctuary, took her baby upon her knees, held it for a while, and then started with it for the door, followed closely by the congregation. A fierce scuffle ensued in the street, but the young mother came off, for the time, at least, victorious, and at last accounts still had possession of the child.

We know nothing of the matter between the twain who were erewhile one flesh, or the causes which led to the separation, therefore cannot give an opinion as to who is best entitled to the custody of this joint property, though nature would prompt us to say that a mother who feels as deep an affection for her offspring as this one's action indicates, is better calculated than any other person to have charge of her own baby. True, we are told that circumstances alter cases, but circumstances that justify force a child in arms to forego the care and tenderness that genuine mother love ever prompts are certainly very rare.

It were easy in this connection to point a moral upon the sorrows that ill-considered marriage so frequently entail, but it would be a work of supererogation, for young people, despite the sad warnings all around them, will continue, when thoughtful elders venture to advise or admonish them, to declare "that it is nobody's business but their own," and while persons who are sensible in all other matters continue to be stupid or foolish about making matrimonial contracts these troubles will continue, and as people are in these respects pretty much as they always have been, more so, the prospect for speedily abatement of such miseries does not seem very flattering. We presume, moreover, that it is much easier and more satisfactory to philosophize and opine over these matters for others than it would for one's self.

REPUBLICAN ROYALTY.

Correspondents from the national Capital detail with exactness, and dilate with evident pride upon the elegant costumes of the present "royal family" of the Republic at the first Presidential reception of the season. It is plain that persons clad in a little brief authority as rulers of a republic, and fed and clothed at the expense of the "dear people," are as sorely afflicted with snobishness as those who are maintained as a hereditary right, as rulers of kingdoms. The costumes of the principal members of the royal household are described by one of the correspondents referred to: "The receiving party were tastefully dressed, Mrs. Grant in black grenadine over pearl-colored silk sleeves unlined; Mrs. Sartoris in a combination dress of black and white and prune velvet, silk and lace; Mrs. Fred. Grant in a most delicate robin's-egg-blue silk with white lace trimmings; Mrs. General Sheridan, now a guest at the White House with her husband, in white silk; and Miss Julia Grant in a robe of white lace over ecrus silk, gold bracelets, neck chain and solitaire diamond ring. This little lady, Fred. Grant's daughter, aged six months, received the lion's share of attention, but not with the best of graces, for she was tired and "fussy," as any baby would be rigged up in such an unbecoming costume."

To think of attempting to set off baby-dimples and enhance baby-graces in such a barbarous manner! It makes one sigh to clasp the plump darlings in fresh pink calico who crow and smile in the arms of sensible country mothers.

OREGON STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The sixth annual session of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance will be held in the city of Albany, commencing Wednesday, February 21, 1877.

Delegates will be carried at half fare over the following lines: O. S. N. Co., O. C. R. R., and O. & C. R. R. Those traveling over the last two routes will show their credentials to the ticket agent, who will furnish them tickets for the round trip, from February 20 to 24 inclusive, charging one fare. Those using the O. S. N. Co.'s route will pay full fare to Albany and will be returned free on presentation of certificates from the Secretary of the Alliance.

The "Independent" and "Opposition" lines of steamboats have also agreed to carry delegates at reduced fare.

A delegation from every organization and society working for the triumph of our cause is earnestly requested to be in attendance. C. H. WHITNEY, Recording Secretary.

O. S. W. S. A.

The Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will meet in fifth annual convention on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, at Albany. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of equal rights throughout the State to meet with the Association at the time and place designated. Co-operation from abroad, especially from the Pacific States and Territories, is earnestly solicited. H. A. LOUGHARY, Pres't.

When we last heard from Mrs. Dunaway, she was bewailing the rigors of the Illinois winters, interspersing the same with sighs for the land of Webfoot.

A MISNOMER.

We often wonder why a woman is called "good" for the possession of qualities that would render a man simply contemptible. Speaking of the meek and long-suffering wife of a heartless libertine, not long since a friend remarked, "She is a good woman—a great deal better than I am, or she would never submit to his conduct." Is it then evidence that a woman is "good" (broad and much abused adjective) who believes in and practices virtue herself, but pampers vice in others by making no discrimination between vice and virtue? Can a "good woman" devote herself with the same graceful sweetness to a libertine that she would bestow upon an honorable and upright man? Is it right, or proper, or womanly, or "good" for her to do so, even if the scapegrace chance to be her husband? Yet, women who uncomplainingly submit to every wrong against their wifely and womanly feelings are, by common consent, voted "good women" by their neighbors. Men declare it with extreme unction, looking askance at their conscious spouses the while. Women who have no desire to be like them repeat the phrase mechanically, while in their hearts they despise a coward who, for the sake of harmony, neither strongly disapproves vice, nor strongly approves virtue.

The woman who meets a brutal husband always with a placid smile, whether he staggers in intoxicated swaggers, in with an oath, or comes in with tolerable behavior, is happily of tenderer sun than seen, but such negatively amiable creatures do occasionally exist, and are always known as "good women." Goodness, whether in man or woman, is of deserving the name should never submit to be the obedient tool of wickedness. To truly deserve the name of a good woman, one must possess those sterling qualities that are everywhere admired among men, independence, intelligence, integrity, that opposes wrong wherever it is found, and fears not to condemn vice or approve virtue. A slave is not commended for implicit obedience to unreasonable decrees, but rather for preserving his individuality and self-hood where might conflicts with right. All who have gone down to the martyr's death with "Uncle Tom" can testify to the admiration such qualities as these excite even in a slave, yet people continue to land the absence or annihilation of principle in women, and dub them "good," for such lack of everything ennobling.

OAKS AND IVIES.

"If all men were oaks and all women were ivies," exclaimed a sprightly and sensible young lady as she closed the door after the retreating form of a rapid and irresolute beau who had been wasting her time with small talk for an hour. "What then?" said we, inquiringly. "Why, things would adjust themselves to custom and society's demands," was the reply. "Now, tell me in all conscience what is there about that man to support the weight of a maudlin opinion of himself even? And what a vain reaching out of tendrils his ivy must encounter. Why, I see her bedraggled, helpless look now, if she is an ivy, and her scornful, contemptuous glance if she prove to be the oaken timber that holds the matrimonial ship together."

We were thinking of these truths so petulantly expressed when, glancing listlessly over an exchange, we found reference made to this "clinging vine" type of womanhood in this vein: "He is good to her, and seldom refuses her pin money when she asks for it, and takes all the responsibility of everything, and 'helters helter' from the rough winds of the world." She elings; she is utterly dependent on him. He is lord and master, and his will is law. They have their little quarrels once in a while, of course, but they never quarrel about "wifely" or "woman's" rights, and when he, once in a while, is detained down town on an evening "on business," darling pet thinks it is all right to do business by gaslight, and asks no questions.

She has children by and by; daughters, who will grow up helpless as herself; sons, whom she can never teach to be self-reliant. Then come financial troubles. His lace grows worn and troubled; finally he fails. He is an honest man, and so he is poor and not rich. He goes to a doctor for relief. She cries and clings. Unaided he takes up his burden and starts on again. The thought of his helpless wife and children spur him on to work beyond his strength, and then, suddenly, he dies. What becomes of darling pet then? Will the rough winds blow more gently around her, now her protector is no more, and can no longer shield her? What can she do—she and her children? Go to her relatives to live, eating the bread of charity? But if she has any, they don't want her. Relations are not apt to desire such additions to their families. Helpless, alone, with no one to cling to now, and with her equally helpless children, alas for darling pet!

MEETING OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The State Temperance Union will meet in the city of Albany on Wednesday, February 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Delegates will be carried at half fare over the following lines: Oregon Steam Navigation Company, O. C. R. R., and O. & C. R. R. Those traveling over the last two routes will show their credentials to the ticket agent, who will furnish them tickets for the round trip, from February 20th to 24th inclusive, charging one fare. Those using the O. S. N. Co.'s route will pay full fare to Albany, and will be returned free on presentation of certificate from the Secretary of the Union.

The "Independent" and "Opposition" lines of steamboats have also agreed to carry delegates at reduced fare.

It is earnestly hoped that organizations entitled to representation in the Union will not fail to elect delegates, and insist on their attendance at the same. G. W. DIMICK, President S. T. U.

Unemployed workmen, in a mass meeting, called upon the New York Legislature to appropriate \$2,000,000 to give work to 55,000 idle men in New York City.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: The agreement of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress to submit questions arising relative to the election of the electoral vote to a commission to consist of five of the Judges of the Supreme Court, five Senators, and five members of Congress, is the general topic of conversation in political circles. There is much doubt expressed as to the probability of the agreement being adopted by the Senate. But it seems probable that the House will concur in the recommendation, and it is possible that the Senate may do the same, and thereby a means of settling the vexed question amicably be obtained. Time is passing, and something must be agreed upon soon, and those who hope to see a peaceful solution of the difficulty would be glad to see this plan adopted, if it will accomplish the desired end. Angry and acrimonious debate will, however, take place in both Houses upon it.

The attitude of affairs in Louisiana has caused no little debate here. Of course representatives of the two parties take opposite views and hold to them very tenaciously. The Democrats condemn President Grant for interfering, while the Republicans sustain his actions, and express themselves dissatisfied that he did not direct General Anger to disperse the Nichols government. Of course both sides look upon Louisiana affairs more earnestly than they otherwise would did they not see in their solution something which may bear upon the settlement of the Presidential question.

If the two Houses of Congress continue their investigations, they will need to provide themselves with a Bastille, in which to confine their political prisoners. The House has already confined Mr. Barnes and Mr. Orton, and is about to place Mr. Wm. E. Chandler in durance vile for declining to answer the question whether he sent or received telegrams while in Florida witnessing the counting of the electoral vote, relating to money and troops to be forwarded to secure the State to the Republicans. Ex-Governor Edson, D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, and others, directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are here in attendance upon the Senate committee, and if they refuse to surrender the political telegrams, there seems to be a prospect that they will also become prisoners.

The President has written to the Grand Duke Alexis, who is at Norfolk with the Russian fleet, asking when it will be convenient for him to be entertained at the White House. The Grand Duke was a general favorite in society while visiting here five years since, and without doubt the young ladies of the Capital will lose their heads and hearts as soon as he arrives. The presence of this fleet in our waters at this time is suggestive of what the Russian bear is thinking about. It is probable that the czar expects war to ensue in the East before the ice melts in the waters of the Russian Empire, and for this reason he has placed his fleet where he can avail himself of its services in such event.

The ice in the Potomac broke up last evening, doing much damage all along the wharves, and threatening the long bridge, which may yet give way if another gorge of ice comes down the river. The ice, near the chain bridge, is piled up thirty feet in height, and if the present temperature remains, it will probably come down the river before night. The funeral of Admiral Smith takes place from St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, to-day. The Admiral was about eighty-six years of age, and the oldest officer in the United States navy, having entered the service in 1809 and remained in it continually until his death, although for the past eight or nine years he had been on the retired list.

The advocates of the right of women to vote, hold office, etc., have been in convention here during the week. Apparently, nothing new has been developed. The usual petitions were again prepared for submission to Congress, where they will probably slumber, with others of similar import, until another year rolls round, and they are once more brought to light by another convention. These petitions, which will be presented to Congress to-day, bear about seven thousand signatures. The petition asks for the passage of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon women.

General MacDonnell having declined the appointment of Commissioner of Patents, the President has nominated Mr. Ellis Spear, who was for some years Deputy Commissioner. This appointment, it is believed, will give general satisfaction to persons having business with the office, for Mr. Spear brings to the position full knowledge of the affairs of the office.

The May-Bennett duel is attracting considerable attention. Mr. May, having formerly resided in Washington and being generally acquainted here, much interest has been manifested in relation to his affair with Mr. Bennett. All the rumors relating to Mr. May's being seriously wounded were set at rest yesterday by his appearance upon the street here, looking strong and well as ever. His friends indignantly deny the insinuation of cowardice made against him by the New York Tribune.

The inclement weather of the past week has considerably dampened the ardor of the pleasure-loving people at the Capital. Yet a sufficient number have ventured abroad to render the receptions far from poorly attended, and the many dinner parties, lunches, and German have had their full quota of guests. The presence of Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Fred. Grant in our midst adds not a little to the pleasure of society. The beauty of the one, and the youth and charming manners of the other, cause their society to be eagerly sought, and render them very great favorites. Mrs. Fred. Grant divides her honors with her young daughter, who bids fair,

in her turn, to become a great belle. Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, the marriage bell rings almost as frequently as ever. Many weddings have taken place already this winter, and many more are on the tapis. It is not well for man to live alone, and with a judicious helpmeet many men appear to think that hard times can be met and conquered better when married than single. FELIX. Washington, D. C., January 20, 1877.

SUFFRAGE PETITIONS IN EASTERN OREGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: I received the petitions for circulation in due time, for which accept thanks. The time being very short for work, I mailed one to Mrs. E. S. McComas, Union, one to Mrs. H. J. Hendershott, of The Cove, and one to Mrs. M. A. Tartar, of North Powder, with a note requesting them to canvass their neighborhood thoroughly for signatures and forward to Washington immediately. I also left one in LaGrande with Mrs. Wallace.

She obtained fourteen names. I circulated one myself through the country between LaGrande and Summerville, and succeeded in getting forty-one signatures. I only traveled one day, the weather was so bad. If I could have had the petitions sooner, so that I could have taken advantage of a good day when it appeared and canvassed four or five days, I think I could have secured a hundred names. But there was no time to wait for good weather, so I mailed my petition for Washington December 23, 1876. Mrs. Hendershott wrote me as follows concerning the petition sent to her: "I am sorry to inform you that I have not been able to do anything in the cause that is of so much interest to myself and many others of both sexes in our neighborhood. I am quite sure I would have had good success, but my little girl was very sick for ten days, so I could not do anything in time to send the names to Washington by the time stated. I had business at the store yesterday morning, and concluded I would find out who would favor my petition. There were thirteen persons present, and I secured the signatures of ten out of that number."

So you will see we only received fifty-five names, rather a poor showing for a county with between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants. The only excuse is that the time was too short for a thorough canvass. Hereafter, when there are any petitions to circulate through the State, please send immediately without waiting for me to write, and I will pay the expense. The main drawback to the advancement of the cause is the lack of information on the subject, for although there are many friends of equal rights, still there are many more who are not friends, simply because they have not investigated the question and do not see the importance of it. What we need is more lectures, more papers like the NEW NORTHWEST, and Christian women to wake the people up.

LUCINDA F. PROESTEL. LaGrande, January 25, 1877.

LETTERS FROM JACKSONVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Your article on "Women and Lodge Feasts" strikes me as so exactly to the point that I cannot refrain from congratulating you on your happy faculty for saying the right thing in the right place. Your supposition that I, or any one else, could expect to influence such orders, or members thereof, to the extent of granting justice to women, is incorrect. They are like Ephraim of old—joined to their idols—let them alone. Even were they ever so thoroughly convinced of the injustice of their landmarks, they dare not acknowledge it.

The only good we can hope to accomplish by writing of these things, is to induce husbands who have not already taken a step they never can retrace, to look well before they leap. It would be well for every young husband who contemplates joining a society, from which his wife is excluded, to put himself in her place (in imagination) and think how he would like to be treated so. In that way he can decide whether he is acting according to the Golden Rule. To young women I would like to say a word. If you value your future happiness, find out before it is too late whether your intended considers you worthy to be "entrusted" with whatever he is, (that is, if you think so yourself), or if he considers it your "sphere" to sit at home alone while he enjoys delightful evenings in the lodge-room engaged in something you must never know anything about.

I should consider myself amply repaid for these admonitions, could I know that one couple is thereby spared the estrangement others have suffered from want of proper forethought. Ever thine, JUSTICE. Jacksonville, January 26, 1876.

The will of Commodore Vanderbilt contained no charitable bequests. His \$100,000,000 was divided amongst children and relatives, and rumors of quarrels concerning its division and disposal are already rife. This vast accumulation will without doubt obey the natural and inexorable law, and return in time to the masses from whom it was wrung. In these as in other matters the mills of the gods grind slowly, but their motion is sure and their work in time complete.

Dr. Alida C. Avery, President of the Colorado Woman Suffrage Association, is foremost among the active suffragists of the Centennial State. The key-note of liberty is sounded in that young State, and the friends there ask and should receive help in marshaling their hosts for the year's conflict, that it may be crowned by a glorious victory. The friends of Mrs. Rufus Mallory will be pleased to learn of her restoration to her usual health.

FACTS PLAINLY STATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Your journal has been a welcome visitor at our home for several years, and though I do not endorse all it contains, I admire the spirit by which it is sustained and wish it abundant success. Wishing, however, is not always one's whole duty in the matter, and I am sure that the friends of woman and the cause of woman should interest themselves in the paper by aiding the editor in placing facts, which, however repugnant, do exist before the people. Prompted by a desire to do my share, I have written this. I fear I shall be unable to advance anything new, so I shall content myself with following in the track of others, commenting and criticizing, and perhaps adding a few words by way of exhortation.

Your correspondent, "J," of McCoy's Station, Ohio, gives some "plain facts" which ought to arouse the humane and philanthropic to a sense of the great wrongs endured by so many wives and mothers. The writer says, speaking of the condition of these among some foreign nations: "Many children are born sickly on account of the oppression endured by mothers," and I will add, the same is true with regard to thousands of children born in free and enlightened America. Take, for instance, a case, the counterpart of which may be found in any neighborhood—may, which is too often a fair sample of the whole: A wife and prospective mother is expected to go on with all the labors of the house as usual; to wash the clothing of the family, stooping painfully over the washboard; draw the water, keep up the fires, lift tubs and boiler, and intersperse these occupations by cooking dinner and washing dishes and the care of a creeping or toddling little one, or perhaps three or four ranging from one to six years of age, and supplement the whole by scrubbing. As a natural consequence, her blood becomes overheated, her nerves unstrung, her temper tried. These are still further taxed by unjust demands, a compliance with which is falsely deemed duty, and when at last the angel of slumber folds for a time his grateful pinions about her, both body and brain are utterly exhausted. She rises after a night disturbed by the children, unrefreshed, and goes once more through the dull routine of the day before, varied perhaps by ironing, baking, or running the sewing-machine at its greatest velocity.

Is it any wonder that children born under such a system of slavery should possess weak bodies, and warped and dwarfed minds? The wonder is that so many are preserved from a state of absolute idiocy or fendish wickedness, and that even such a meager proportion arrive at years of maturity. Thousands of human beings are yearly launched upon the great ocean of life with disorderly bodies and distorted minds who could have been born well, had their parents given the attention which common sense demands they should do, to their pre-natal conditions. Nor do the adverse influences that the slavery of mothers entails stop with the birth of their offspring, as any one can see who will watch a mother after a few brief weeks of partial recuperation go about with her youngest at her breast, as predecessors clinging to her skirts, while she performs the same drudgery, is borne down by the same cares, and is oppressed by the same mistaken submission to so-called duty. Who so lacking in intelligence as not to see that this course entails upon offspring, a course which grows with their growth and is in turn transmitted to posterity?

Whenever a mother takes upon herself the high and holy office of motherhood, she should be relieved from all drudgery and hard work, both for her own sake and for the sake of the offspring; only taking that kind and amount of exercise which she finds beneficial to health. If such provision could be made as to secure to prospective mothers freedom from excessive toil and anxiety, and opportunity for rest and recreation be given, and time allowed for the society of friends and pleasant associations and for intellectual pursuits, one generation would shame such a change in the moral status of society as would make our earth a comparative paradise. Nor is this impracticable; in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such arrangements can be made; and in the hundredth case the woman should be excused from taking upon herself or being compelled to submit to conditions of maturity.

Mrs. M. Yamhill Co., February 2, 1877.

The Astorian tells of a lady residing in Oregon City who has in the short space of two years become the mother of five children, viz.: In March, 1875, twins; in February, 1876, a boy, and in January, 1877, twins. And yet the country abounds in moralists and howlers who deplore the falling off of population from natural and regular increase. We scarcely see how even our revered and oft-quoted "grand mothers" could have eclipsed the above. Indeed, we think these ancient dames are for the nonce outdone.

The worst apprehensions are felt of a strike of the Durham (England) colliers in consequence of differences with the masters about the recent arbitration awards. The strike would affect directly from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and would involve a stoppage of the Cleveland iron industry.

We hope to receive full accounts of the proceedings of the suffrage meeting in Yamhill county in time for our next issue. The cause is gaining ground there, and the conventions are always full of interest.

The Temperance Union of Philadelphia sustains a home for inebriate women.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: I had fully intended to address you long ere this, but your own experiences in the chances of changes will, I am sure, incite you to a generous forbearance. The details of our traveling and settling were of course not in the ordinary line, as ours is not an ordinary work, especially in this city. There is here a large field to cultivate, and the peculiarly constituted public opinion must be carefully dealt with in order to ensure even partial or future success. It is, as you know, vitally necessary to the success of woman that no offense be given to sticklers for ancient customs and landmarks before a favorable impression of what virtuous, intelligent, executive women can do and yet retain the graces of true womanliness. I am inclined to think that those who have so unfavorably and falsely represented woman's work in this city (Victoria Woodhull and Dr. Mary Walker) will in the end prove a benefit by comparison. We have only to patiently bide our time.

New Orleans seems to me to be about twenty years behind the Northern cities in progress and development. Especially is this noticeable when compared to New York. There are no literary or organizations, Young Men's Christian Associations, or medical societies here; this I am informed is the result of the war. God grant that in the future gentle Peace may control and develop all our land. Certainly we have the natural resources of a mighty nation, and in this the fair domain that blooms beneath southern skies is not behind that which lies in more northern latitudes. It is sad to think that the passions and selfishness of men have laid waste and made desolate the broad fair fields, proud cities and thriving villages that dwell with eternal summer.

As I contemplate the condition of the whole country, it seems to me that if all the zeal of parties could be combined and tempered by honesty of purpose and ennobled by loyalty to humanity, we should soon cease to hear the rumbling sounds of dark discord and the wailing cry of famishing multitudes. Then would commerce and agriculture quicken into life, and the vast resources of the North, South, East, and West would be called forth, and in the peaceful interchange the desolation that has long encompassed portions of the nation would give place to prosperity. Woman's peaceful councils are needed to help in this much-desired issue. The "talent" given to her renders her by nature a great pacificator, but custom compels her to let it lie rusting in a napkin.

Personally I am quite disappointed in my experience of the "sunny South." In fact, the "sunny" portion has thus far proved a myth, as the present is the coldest winter that has visited these latitudes for years. We have been obliged to provide ourselves with heavy flannels and keep a fire in the grate in order to be comfortable in our rooms. The air seems to be penetrating, chilly, and depressing, entirely unlike the sharp, exhilarating cold of the North.

The political conditions of the city have also had a depressing influence, and have for some time caused a complete stagnation in business. Every one with whom I have conversed recognizes the need of women physicians, and patience and perseverance will no doubt secure for these in time lucrative practice, here as well as elsewhere.

I congratulate you on the success of your poem, and hope all your future efforts may be equally as fortunate. I will wait the results of the clearing away of present political derangements and will then hope to have the pleasure of enjoying your brain work. Hoping that the New Year may bring to yourself, your family, and your labors abundant prosperity, I am yours sincerely, MARY F. MANN, M. D. New Orleans, December 25, 1876.

RECENT EVENTS.

The Senate has confirmed Nicholas S. Owings Secretary of Washington Territory.

Grasshopper eggs are about to hatch in Nebraska under the effects of the continued warm weather.

The Yale University Boat Club has voted not to accept the challenge of the Cornell to row the winner of the eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale.

By the suspension of the Congressional work at the office of public printing, Saturday, about 600 persons were thrown out of employment. The public printer has no money, except an unexpended balance of appropriations to the departments and the Congressional library, and for printing the proceedings and records of Congress.

The following is a statement of the coinage at the United States mint at Washington during January: Gold, 46,650 pieces, worth \$933,000; trade dollars, 1,082,000, value, \$1,082,000; subsidiary silver, 5,222,000 pieces, value \$1,872,000; minor silver, 852,000 pieces, value \$8,523. Total, 7,503,150 pieces, value, \$3,895,523.

Piper offered amendments increasing the item for wages in the San Francisco mint from \$250,000 to \$375,000, and allowing \$100,000 instead of \$70,000 for materials; but Holman, on behalf of the committee, successfully resisted any increase. The committee's recommendations for the reductions of salaries of civil employes were all sustained by the House.

Mrs. Caroline Briggs, of Josephine county, was released from the penitentiary on Wednesday of last week by pardon of the Governor. She is sixty years of age and suffering from temporary insanity which longer confinement threatened to render permanent. Hon. S. F. Chadwick was formally inaugurated Governor of Oregon on the 1st inst. He will hold the office two years.