The New Northwest.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1879.

A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Several gentlemen have taken exceptions to our statements of last week under head of "Truth, however Unpalatable," one characterizing them as "severe," another as "sour as buttermilk," another as "sweeping," and another roundly declaring, with the mystic air assumed by men when speaking to women concerning secret orders, that we "know nothing about Masonry." Now, we had some trouble in heading the article referred to to our satisfaction, and the strictures above named have convinced us that an inspiration must have guided our pencil when, after some minutes of deliberation, an imperative call for "copy" forced a sudden transcribing of the words above quoted. To the first class of objectors, or, to coin a necessary word, "wincers," we reply: If what we have said is not true, refute it; if it is true, in your own individual cases even, correct the gross abuse and share equally and fairly life's vicissitudes with the women who

"Cheer your meager hearths, who bless as warm
Your poverty and meet in harsh demands
With unvarying patience, and perform
Its menial tasks with stained and battered hands."

How many evenings would you spend in homes devoid of luxury, and in many instances bare of even the comforts of life, the children your only company, while your wives were passing pleasant hours in luxuriously furnished halls in the companionship of other women, a *per capita* tax securing that, however small, could not be spared without a pitiful sacrifice of family comforts? But you will tell us, perhaps, that there is another side to this. That the brotherhood watch in sickness, bury the dead and render aid when necessary to the survivors. We reply that common humanity causes the first duty to be performed in any neighborhood that we ever lived in; that in the case of utter impecuniosity a pitying commonwealth will defray the expenses of the second, and as to the last, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and it must certainly be as gratifying to have the necessities of life from day to day as to have their possible supply in case of possible future stress guaranteed. As to Masonry in the abstract, its mystic rites and ceremonies we of course "know nothing," as our friend has charged, and without desiring to be rude, we will add, we care less. But the things we have stated relative to the injustice done women in the middle and lower walks of life especially, the contributions of money needed for family expenses toward building up and sustaining secret orders in which they have neither lot nor part have no veil of secrecy drawn between them and the outer world. They speak not in symbols, and need no interpretation, and their plain statement is "truth, however unpalatable."

A PLAIN FACT.

The terrible prevalence of the crime of infanticide and its cowardly and revolting confederate, ante-natal murder, in our large cities, has been proclaimed, lamented over, and its causes discussed for years and yet it grows and thrives. Statistics are given and comments made upon this subject by our New York correspondent, whose letter appears on the fourth page of this issue. Every woman, and it seems to us every humanitarian who reads this will see how far short the remedies proposed for this crime fall of touching the cause or of even hinting at a cure. Why any one cannot see that the bodily subjugation of women as wives, as mendicants upon the financial bounty of men, is the cause of nine-tenths of this most abhorrent murder, is a mystery. It is outraged nature turned against herself that prompts and executes this disnatured crime, and nothing but enlightened and perfect compliance with nature's laws will eradicate it. To talk of controlling such a thing by special and stringent legislation while women are possessed of strong wills to resist by violence if necessary, the tyranny which says to them, "maternity shall be yours whether you wish it or not," is like "children babbling nonsense in their sport." The wisdom of all the law-makers, coupled with the vigilance of all the doctors of medicine of the universe, cannot mitigate, certainly cannot abrogate this crime while its prime cause, the subjugation of mothers as mothers, continues. Those who, willfully blind are determined not to see this may expect in the final summing up of human things to hear the dread pronunciamento, "ye knew your duty but ye did it not."

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Col. T. H. Cann publishes the following statement and declaration: "As a matter of justice to myself, I desire to state that on the 8th day of October the books and papers of the land department were taken charge of by the legislative investigating committee, and on that day I deposited with Mr. E. Hirsch, State Treasurer, all the money on hand belonging to the land department, for safe keeping, until the report of the committee should be made. The money is still in his safe, and as soon as the board of land commissioners can examine the report the money will be applied where it belongs, and an honorable settlement will be made, so far as I am concerned. I have to say that each legislature since 1870 has examined my accounts and made appropriations for my pay, and I have worked for all the State has paid me, and have earned every dollar of it, and neither State or private citizens have lost a cent by me."

The funeral of Caleb Cushing was as plain as that of any common citizen in a rural town.

A ROUSING BENEFIT.

We have often had occasion to refer to the despicable conduct of certain men who assume the responsibility of deciding what their wives may and may not subscribe for and read. We have, since we began the publication of this journal, by this unwarrantable jurisdiction which pompous men assume, and their wives for the sake of peace permit, lost not only many subscribers, but dues to the amount of several hundred dollars, the husband in many instances not appearing in the role of dictator until in arrears for one or more year's subscription. In view of this, we resolved a while ago to give the next petty tyrant who thus defrauded us financially and his wife mentally, a rousing benefit. There can be no more auspicious time for the inauguration of a good work than the first of the year, and the occasion is not wanting, so we will now call upon Mr. —— (we suppress names this time for the wife's sake) to "come into court." Of course he will plead "not guilty," but let facts be submitted to a candid public. For a number of years past, the name of Miss —— has been enrolled upon our list of subscribers, now at one town and now at another, the energetic, amiable and accomplished schoolma'am who answered to it taking, reading and promptly paying for the NEW NORTHWEST when the yearly bill was presented. This lady took it into her head a few months since to marry, and the husband we now arraign was the lucky man. We had known something of the *animus* of this man upon the equal rights question, he being the same who, when superintendent of county schools in a certain county a few years ago, insulted the intelligence and underrated the services of the lady teachers within his jurisdiction so grossly. Thinking of this, we made out Miss ——'s bill (which had through oversight been allowed to run a year and a half) and sent it with others some weeks ago to our agent to collect. The agent in due time remitted one year's subscription to be placed to her credit, and with it came the expected order from *Mr.* —— to discontinue. We replied by postal card, stating that the order would be complied with when the half year's subscription still due was paid. This elicited the following letter from the wife:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:—Please do not discontinue the paper sent to my address until the present subscription year expires.

The paper was accordingly sent as usual, and the week following an official notice from the postmaster announced that it was "refused." Not proposing to recognize *Mr.* —— in the transaction so entirely out of "his sphere," we addressed the following letter to his wife, enclosing the aforesaid official notice:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Some ten days ago we received a note from you, requesting that the NORTHWEST be not discontinued till the close of another, or the current subscription year. This was quite satisfactory, as we all know that while you were unmarried your credit was perfectly good; and we are willing yet to trust your honor about anything. But your order conflicts with your husband's flat, as you will see by the enclosed, which you will please ask him to explain. He is not the first man who has married one of our sensible subscribers and then refused to let her have the NEW NORTHWEST. But he will learn by and by that brains are not to be owned even by man's rights notaries who are ever ready to attempt it if conscious of a little weakness in their own upper story. I am exceedingly anxious to believe that you have married well, as you certainly deserve a good husband, and I know you would make a capital wife for a man with a big enough heart to appreciate you. But, till Mr. —— explains his reasons for thus attempting to cut off your postal matter, I must, at least for a season, reserve my judgment. What would he think of you were to thus attempt to rule his newspaper affairs? If he really will not let you have your paper, I suppose you must submit; but he must in that case remit balance due ($2.00), or get a little gratuitous advertising in a way that will not suit him. A. J. DUNIWAY.

Portland, January 2, 1879.

To this letter the man responded, as before, by a peremptory order, unaccompanied by the cash for arrears, to discontinue the paper *immediately*, and we, seeing that he so sorely needed a public benefit, resolved to give him one. The motive that prompts this is by no means a personal one. For the lady we entertain the highest respect, and for the man, in common with other narrow-minded tyrants, the most supreme contempt; but it is the principle underlying such an act that we censure, and feel should be exposed and dealt with according to its just deserts. Such unwarrantable jurisdiction over the individual business of another bears not only the impress of tyranny, but the fruit of falsehood, for nine women out of ten will, to shield the tyrant from the obloquy which such conduct merits, smother their humiliation and stifle their conscientiousness and declare that "they did it," even when they know that we have in our possession their own written statement to the contrary. It is the bane of the race at the present day that they were born of mothers who were forced to petty lying in order to screen that which it would be open humiliation to acknowledge, and compelled to resort to petty larceny every day of their lives in order to keep their own and their children's wardrobes presentable. This state of things will continue until a woman's individuality ceases in man's estimation to be merged into his own by the marriage bond; and we will hereafter regard it not only a privilege, but our bounden duty to write down in the "Blank" list, the names of men who deserve to be so catalogued, and if occasion requires, give the same to the public, covered with the odium of their own acts.

Since the above was in type, we have received a second notice from the lady, ordering the paper continued, and assuming, as good wives always do, all the blame herself. As the matter now stands, we have two official notices to discontinue from the "head" of the family, one of them savagely imperative, and two contrary orders from the only person who has a moral right to decide the matter. Meanwhile, we shall obey the latter party, and await developments.

"PALLIATION, THOUGH EXCUSE BE IMPOSSIBLE."

The San Jose *Mercury*, always the friend of woman, the champion of the weak and the unsparing denouncer of wrong, in commenting upon the infamous transactions of the California State Board of Education in peddling, for a stipend, the questions proposed to test the qualifications of teachers, puts in the following sensible plea for the women teachers who were implicated in the dishonorable business: "It is quite apparent that the sale of questions and of positions has been going on for a considerable time, perhaps for many years. The applicants for certificates and schools suspected, if they did not know, that an influence was at work that gave to the few those advantages that should have belonged only to capacity and industry. They must have seen that applicants of limited attainments were enabled to secure substantial advantages, through means that they may have suspected but dared not expose, and could only know when they were themselves implicated with them. In most instances, poor and friendless, they could but know that there was a secret power potential for good or evil, that awarded prizes and positions upon considerations attainable only to the favored few. That this was accomplished through the connivance of men of authority, whose word was law, whose influence was all powerful, and whose actions were beyond either appeal or inquiry. All this they must have seen and known. Is it strange that these unknown and friendless girls shrank from attacking such a power? That they did not care to assail influences thus intrenched, that would have replied by attack, by insult and by ruin to themselves, is it to be wondered at that these helpless and dependent teachers, in sheer desperation, availed themselves of means thus tendered and shrank from a contest thus desperate for themselves? Before them was urgent necessity, want; around them the usage, the practice; beside them the tempter; and we question whether there be many men who, thus urged and thus tempted, would not have also thus fallen. For the wretches who create this necessity, who trafficked upon the urgent needs of these helpless women, we have not words to express our strong loathing; but for these victims, misguided as they were, we have much of commiseration."

A TIMELY SERMON.

Rev. Mr. Eliot preached at the Unitarian Church in this city recently a sermon on the "Death Penalty," which was most timely. No one could listen to or peruse it without deep interest, and cordial sympathy at least with the speaker's most humane and practical views. We would like to give place to the entire sermon, but space forbids. The following were the concluding words: "With this testimony, I conclude what you will bear me witness has been no sentimental argument, nor a question as to the right of the State, nor an attempt to interfere between the menace of death in particular cases and the fulfillment of that menace. I have simply shown in dry light the deductions of experience. I have simply tried to break the popular fallacy that hanging laws deter criminals or humanize society. I have endeavored to show that reform in the whole system of conviction and penalty is our best hope of security, and I express the belief that such reform will be followed by a sloughing off of the 'death penalty' as useless, and an encumbrance, a confusion of moral perceptions, rather than a vindicator of right."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND INTEMPERANCE.

Aaron Payne, an old gentleman ninety years of age, who resides in Yamhill county, preaches the following temperance sermon in connection with discussions of plans for the abolishment of capital punishment: "I can, however, propose a plan that would avoid capital punishment in perhaps nine cases out of ten; and that plan is to stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. This would rescue from the poorhouse, the insane asylum, the penitentiary and the gibbet nearly all their victims. And the cities could dispense with most of their police; their sinks of iniquity would be dried up, taxation and crime would be greatly reduced, disease and death would be robbed of more than half its victims, and your police courts would be almost dispensed with, and the insurance on all property greatly reduced. And any city is capable of doing this by her incorporated power. Will you do it? Till then we cannot dispense with the death penalty. All of which is respectfully submitted to the public generally, and to the clergy especially."

THE LAST DEVICE.

The last device for laying the drunkenness of men at the door of women is given upon the authority of an eminent English physician who says that the "great temptation to take alcohol arises from bad cookery." If he would tell famished wives with empty larders just how under the circumstances to practice "good cookery," they would doubtless appreciate the results, equally at least with the men whose criminal yielding to the "great temptation to drink alcohol" has, by depriving their families of the barest necessities of life, caused "cookery" of any kind in their domicils to be almost numbered among the lost arts. We fail to see how a cookbook recommended in this connection as a proper study for women, could by any possibility place tempting viands upon the drunkard's table.

The New England Woman's Club gave a tea party in honor of Lucy Stone's sixtieth birth-day, on the 4th of November.

WOMEN AND CHURCHES.

A distinguished Methodist preacher once said: "But for the interest and devotion of the women of our churches, one-half of them would die the first year, and the other half the second."

If a woman had said as much, it would have been considered an exaggeration, yet all women who have labored in church interests know that there is much truth in the statement. Yet often the very ministers who are compelled to acknowledge to similar convictions, discourse eloquently from the text, "Let women keep silence in your churches," and commit the pious theft of taking to their own credit before the world what is due to the women of their congregation who zealously work in silence. From the time when Paul preached his first missionary sermon in Europe to a little company of Jewish women who met outside the city of Phillips, to the present, when two-thirds of every congregation assembled on Sabbath, and nine-tenths of those in attendance at the weekly prayer meetings are women, woman has composed the rank and file of church membership, officered and often clumsily maneuvered by men. Said Buckminister seventy-five years ago: "If the time should ever come when our churches shall be closed, the Sabbath no longer made a day of rest and worship, but of toil and pleasure, and Christianity itself cast off as a worthless superstition, the last congregation will be a group of children gathered about their mother, and the last altar a woman's heart." Let us hope, should such a time ever arrive, that no pompous minister who has faithlessly doffed his sacerdotal robes will intrude upon the little circle with a proposition to the woman to get up a fair and pay off an ancient church debt or back salary claimed by himself.

TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE.

It is no uncommon sight, as all who have attended our excellent Saturday evening temperance meetings know, to see an advocate of this cause take an enormous quid of tobacco from his mouth when he arises to exhort the audience to eschew the use of stimulants, and we have never heard but one man at those meetings declare tobacco what it is, the close ally of alcohol, urging its discontinuance as a necessary auxiliary measure in overcoming the appetite for strong drink. They have in Washington Territory a temperance advocate who does not shrink from the duty of making this classification, and this advocate is his Honor Judge Lewis, who is reported by the Port Townsend *Argus* as follows: "Judge J. R. Lewis recently delivered an address, showing by facts and figures that the evil of intemperance is much more enormous than is generally supposed. He favored temperance in the use of tobacco as well as liquor. The judge stated that about nine-tenths of all the cases which came up before the courts in this judicial district, where the people are taxed to pay the enormous cost bills, are brought about through the influence of liquor. Many complain at high taxes they are called upon to pay for school purposes; and yet, asked the judge, what tobacco user in this district does not annually pay more tobacco tax than school tax?"

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

One of the most satisfactory Christmas offerings of which we have heard, gratifying alike to donors and recipient, was made at Forest Grove on Christmas day. This was an elegant and luxurious easy chair, a joint gift from friends at Forest Grove, McMinnville and Oregon City to Elder Chandler, whom paralysis about four years ago rendered dumb and helpless. The appropriateness of the present will be seen when it is understood that Mr. Chandler sits day after day scarcely changing his position for hours, and the friends whose thoughtful kindness prompted the gift realized, perhaps as never before, the truth of the declaration, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," as the venerable and stricken man accepted, with every demonstration of mute thankfulness, their beautiful present. Mr. Chandler in the years now gone has labored in church and educational interests in the places above named, with a zeal and energy unsurpassed, and this token was tendered as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best, and would fain render as pleasant as may be his patient waiting upon

"The silent, solemn shore
Of that vast ocean he must sail so soon."

SUBLIMATED SELFISHNESS.

What a world of fanaticism, blind to subjugation to creed, cant which seeks to obliterate the holiest sentiments of a womanly soul and exhortation to struggle against a natural feeling upon which rests the purity of the marriage relation, is contained in the following brief paragraph, clipped from a Salt Lake paper that advocates the revolting doctrine of plural marriages. If the feeling that causes the true woman instinctively to rebel against the invasion of her sacred domain of wifehood is *selfishness*, then certainly it is a sublimated selfishness that should be accorded all honor: "The great cause of trouble in plurality is the selfishness of women. It is natural not to like to see another loved by the object of our devotion. We are selfish and narrow-minded in this, and think of ourselves alone, but if we open our hearts to the Spirit of God we will overcome this spirit of evil, and if true love exists in our hearts for our husbands the burden will be easy, and we shall be desirous that our husbands should obey this command of God, and reap a rich reward."

Rev. T. F. Campbell has again assumed editorial charge of the *Christian Messenger*, D. T. Stanley retiring. Miss Mary Stump labors quite acceptably upon that journal also.

RECENT EVENTS.

There is skating at Atlanta Ga., for the first time in twenty years.

Caleb Cushing died at Newburyport, Mass., on the night of the 2d inst.

A storm raged at East Buffalo on the 3d with such fury as to cause all suspension of business.

A bill providing for the taking of the tenth census has been introduced. Three million dollars is fixed as the maximum cost of the work.

A train of the New York Central arrived in Buffalo from Albany on the 4th, due on the 2d, drawn by thirteen engines with snow plows.

The mercury stood at 22° below zero at Chicago on the 3d. Extremely cold weather is reported in Central and Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

The second Baptist Church at St. Louis, an imposing edifice of rough hewn stone, which cost $175,000, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d, the walls alone remaining.

Resumption continues to work smoothly. The amount of gold paid out at the sub-treasury on Saturday was $80,000, and the amount taken in exchange for legal tender notes, $200,000.

Secretary Schurz has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office in the case of Orson R. Willard vs. the State of Oregon, involving title to land in Roseburg, Oregon. The decision as affirmed rejects the claim of the State.

The requisition on the post office department on Saturday, for postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards amounted to $515,589, included in which were 4,795,500 postal cards. The requisition was more than double that of any single day in the history of the department.

A large number of petitions were presented to Congress on the 6th, many from women, asking that effect be given the anti-polygamy law of 1862; and others protesting against the so-called patent law bill and against the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

The Vice-President, on the 7th, laid before the Senate a memorial from the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, praying for modification of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China, so as to stop and prohibit the the importation or immigration of Chinese or other Asiatic laborers to the Pacific coast; referred.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A diplomatic rupture between Germany and Denmark is feared.

Great destitution and distress prevail throughout Alsace and Loraine.

Guan Moneasi, the attempted assassin of the King of Spain, was executed by garrote at Madrid on the 4th inst.

A plague has appeared among the Cossacks of Astrichan, which is terribly fatal. Out of 195 attacked, 143 have died.

The Cornish bank, established 110 years ago, has suspended. Terrible distress among the traders of West Cornwall will result.

One hundred and twenty Bulgarian villages have been burned, and 6,000 persons massacred during the suppression of the insurrection. Foreign embassadors are petitioned for deliverance from Turkish rule.

All the societies in England, connected with the engineering trade, unite to resist any prolongation of the hours of labor. Demonstrations have been made at the principal cities, and strikes among freight-train guards are reported.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The mails of the United States have been burdened to the extent of tons in weight by passing the mail matter of men free through the use of the franking privilege. It is a matter of history, however, that women have always paid for transporting their mail-matter, there being but one exception on record, that of Martha Washington, who, after her husband's death, was allowed the free use of the mails for the rest of her life. This was ordered by act of Congress, April 3d, 1800. Of course this was not intended to be a recompense for any privation and toil which she endured or a just reward for services she rendered to the country during the dark days of its sore distress, when in many a bleak winter's camp

"The homestek soldier knew her cheer
And blessed her from his couch of pain."

But because of the faithful service her husband had given to the country. There is not the slightest doubt that many a Congressman has had free use of the United States mails for the transmission of any amount of buncome speeches to an admiring constituency, whose wives in the far rural district have not been able to raise a postage stamp to let their lords know that the children were down with the measles.

A LOVELY SIGHT.

Workers in the woman movement have cause to think with pride and pleasure of Lucretia Mott, brilliant, vivacious, lovely though the frosts of eighty-seven winters have left their rime upon her hair, and the toils of an active life of four-score years have left their impress upon her features. As an illustrious example of the impress a woman may make upon her posterity, is mentioned the fact that her daughter, Mrs. Davis, her grand-daughter, Mrs. Hallowell, and her great-grand-daughter, May Hallowell, now eighteen years of age, are each and all women of remarkable beauty and mental endowment. These four women in a group make a lovely and inspiring sight.

The *Weekly Standard* has entered upon its fourth year.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

Wheat is quoted at 84 cents at Independence.

The "Blue Ribbon Club" at Seattle numbers 525 members.

The Coos Bay coal mines are increasing their working forces.

A stern-wheel steamer for the Stickeen River will shortly be built at Seattle.

A telegraph office will soon be opened at Phenix, with Miss L. Sargent as operator.

The colored citizens of Salem celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation in an enthusiastic manner.

A Teachers' Institute, to begin on the 16th and continue several days, is announced to be held at Roseburg by Prof. L. J. Powell.

General Howard's new residence at Vancouver is said to be the finest north of the Columbia. It is completed, and will soon be occupied.

T. L. Beck, of Willow Springs, while recently cleaning up the bed rock on his mining claim, picked up a nugget of gold weighing $18 75.

The iron for the first ten miles of the Yaquina Bay Railroad has been bought in New York, and will be shipped about the 20th of this month.

The Catholic fair recently held at Walla Walla netted the sum of $1,500, which will be used to pay off the debt on St. Patrick's church.

The delightful custom of making New Year's calls was very generally observed in Eugene City. It has been mentioned as a noticeable fact that very few ladies offered wine to their guests on this occasion.

Over fifty teachers were in attendance at the recent session of the Teachers' Institute at Oregon City. Excellent work was done by some of the leading educators of the State. The friends of education are much encouraged at the result.

The nuptials of Captain O. C. Applegate, formerly of the Ashland *Tidings*, and Miss Eliza Anderson were celebrated with great *eclat* at Ashland at Christmas time. The happy couple departed for their home at Klamath Agency on the 28th ult. Our best wishes attend them.

The upper part of Nehalem Valley is reported as the best body of vacant land in Western Oregon. There is ample opportunity for settlers seeking homes to find them here, where the soil is fertile, the country well timbered, the climate healthful, and no fear of molestation from Indians, as in Eastern Oregon and Washington.

Sex in Industry.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, recently preached a powerful sermon upon this topic, from which we obtain the following statistics:

In 1875, the Massachusetts Labor Bureau received statements of personal earnings and expenses from 15,825 women depending for support upon daily wages.

Many more than 15,000 returns were received, but the board struck out of the account all the statements that were in any way imperfect. Over 15,000 good ones remained, complete in every essential particular. I undertake to say the world never saw as many budgets of poor working girls opened as were examined officially in this commonwealth in 1875.

The average number of days these working women were employed in a year was 258.

The average earnings were eighty-two cents a day. They worked on the average more than ten hours a day; that is, more than sixty hours a week.

Only one in a hundred owned a house.

These women were paying on an average $86 a year rent.

The cost of living of the working women was reduced on the average to $182 85 a year.

You are not interested in these figures? No, but they may be family statistics for your descendants?

These propositions represent the condition of workingmen in Massachusetts.

In the year 1875 the same bureau received returns from 55,516 men engaged in the industries of this commonwealth, and depending for their support upon daily wages.

The average number of days they were employed in the year was 241.

Their average earnings $2 01 a day, against 82 cents for women.

Only one in a hundred, however, owned a house.

These men were paying on an average $109 a year as rent.

The cost of living of workingmen was reduced on the average to $488 96 a year.

The following sonnet, from Longfellow's new volume, will find appreciation among literary workers:

"Once upon Iceland's solitary strand
A poet wandered with his book and pen,
Seeking some final word, some sweet Amen,
Wherewith to close the volume in his hand.
The billows rolled and plunged upon the sand,
The circling seagulls swept beyond his ken,
And from the parting clouds there came
then
Flashed the red sunset over sea and land.
Then by the billows at his feet was tossed
A broken oar; and carved thereon he read,
"Oft was I weary when I toiled at thee;"
And like a man who findeth what was lost
He wrote the words, then lifted up his head
And flung his useless pen into the sea."

A royal ukase proclaimed that ladies attending the first reception of Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, at Ottawa, must wear low-necked dresses unless they present a doctor's certificate of ill health. Such ridiculous assumption of authority may be well enough in Old England, but it excites supreme contempt in America. Think of a woman braving the rigors of a Canadian winter, her only permit to cover her shoulders and chest in the presence of royalty being a physician's certificate of ill health. Faugh!

INDIAN POLICE.—By the last Congress provision was made for the organization of a native police force on each of the Indian reservations, for the purpose of preserving order, encouraging agriculture, etc. The number of the force is prescribed by law, and they are to receive a small salary each. The design of the organization is not only to assist the civil and military authorities in quelling disturbances, etc., but also to encourage the Indians in their efforts to acquire a knowledge of the useful arts of civilization, and to aid their advancement in every way. With a proper selection of men from the different tribes, it is thought that much good can be effected by the force. Captain O. C. Applegate is about to organize a company at Klamath agency.—*Ashland Tidings.*

Letters from China state that during the recent famine, 7,000,000 people died, 5,000,000 in the single province of Shansti.

The Woman's Home.

The following account of, and appeal in behalf of this worthy institution, which has for several years been maintained by the exertions of a few courageous women, appears in a recent issue of the *Oregonian*:

Our first object is to furnish a home for homeless women. During the last ten months, we have received over fifty boarders, their time ranging from a single day to several months. We have a comfortable house plainly furnished; comfortable beds, and plain, wholesome food for $3 per week.

We have one sewing machine, and good conveniences for washing and ironing. Our aim is, moreover, to help such working women as are willing to help themselves. No encouragement is given any to remain in idleness. If any are sick, they are properly cared for, and when able to work, we assist them in finding places as soon as possible. Since the middle of last February, we have had two hundred applications for situations. We have had the poor, the feeble, the old, the young, the lame, the blind, the partially insane or imbecile, and one deaf and dumb; and in nearly every instance have been able to find homes and suitable employment.

Furthermore, we try to help the strangers who are flocking to our town from all parts of the world; to keep our girls out of hotels where they are subject to such fearful temptations, and out of the ways of "her whose steps take hold on hell."

We also help the working woman who may be temporarily disabled, or who requires a season of rest, or who is out of work, to a home; to girls learning trades, to seamstresses, teachers, or any who may be in need, a cheap boarding place which shall be quiet and comfortable; such a home as may be found in many of our eastern cities, and which for obvious reasons is especially needed here. As yet, the enterprise is in its infancy, but we hope by persevering efforts that it may grow with the growth of our city, and finally become an enduring monument to the Christian philanthropy of all who have heretofore, and all of who may in the future contribute to its success.

We are struggling along with inadequate means, and with little help. We need more money and more furniture. Above all, we need the assistance of good women; we need their sympathy and help in various ways, which can only be fully understood by those in the work. We most earnestly implore the co-operation of all the benevolent men and women in Portland. Shall we not have it?

The *Times'* Scranton correspondent says these are dark days in cabins of the Pennsylvania coal mines. The wolf gnaches at every door, and if the combination companies outlast this month, the miners can see nothing before them but starvation. Their words furnish Christmas tide reading for the country whose barns and grain elevators are bursting with the greatest harvest ever seen even in this teeming new world.

A man writing from Kittitas Valley, W. T., of the probable Indian disturbances in Eastern Oregon and Washington next spring, says: "A great many settlers are building forts of their own for protection, as in case of an outbreak the Indians are so close to them that they would not have time to remove their families to places of safety."

GOOD INDIAN.—Aps, the Indian murderer, on being asked by Judge McArthur, before sentence of death was pronounced, if he had anything to say, replied: "You talk to me only as dirt; my body is as dirt to you now; but you should talk to the spirit that goes from my body. That's all."

The little daughter of a leading physician in a certain country town presented the following as her first essay: "There was a little girl and she was very sick; and they sent for my papa, and she died very quick."

Now is the time to make up clubs.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have given way to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Hartley and Jenner have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up by physicians and friends to die. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars, see Pierce's Compendium, a book, given away by all druggists.

Wonders of Magnetism.

Dr. C. M. Wood, the celebrated healer, will heal the sick of chronic diseases at the corner of Washington and Front streets, Portland. All curable diseases successfully treated when every other method fails. Dr. Wood cures by animal magnetism, and can point to the most wonderful cures ever performed by this method. No medicine, no surgical instruments, no pain whatever.

ANOTHER OF DR. WOOD'S MARVELOUS CURES.

To the citizens of Portland I make the subjoining statement for publication: On the 23d of February, 1878, my little boy William, then 4 years and 8 months old, was stricken with total paralysis at 12 o'clock at night, for which I could assign no reason whatever. He remained totally helpless from the body down for two days. He had a high fever, limbs badly swollen, ate nothing, and so great was his pain that his night clothes could not be removed from him, as the least movement caused the most excruciating pain. In this hopeless condition I took him to Dr. C. M. Wood, Magnetic Physician, of Portland, who perfectly restored our boy in six treatments (consecutively), and at this writing he remains perfectly well and hearty, and has never had a symptom of the disease since. SARAH A. SAMMONS,
SPENCER SAMMONS,

Portland, April 22, 1878.

This is to certify that my little boy is well at this time, and has been well since you treated him, and is growing fast.
SPENCER SAMMONS.

East Portland, December 2, 1878.

Dr. Wood cures the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Liver Complaints, Disease of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaints, Pains in Side, Back, Shoulders, Hips, and Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Diseases, Rheumatism, Chronic and Acute Female Diseases and Irregularities, Sore and Weak Eyes, Deafness, Ringing in the Head, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Catarrh, and General Debility, caused by any of the above afflictions, at his rooms, southeast corner of Washington and Front streets, over O'Connor's store, upstairs.