

The New Northwest.

A Journal for the People.
Independent in Politics and Religion.
Alive to all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Op-
posing and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

TRIUMPHANT.

A resolution in favor of a constitutional amend-
ment granting the right of suffrage to women has
been passed by both Houses of the Oregon Leg-
islature. On our first page will be found the com-
plete proceedings of the Senate and a condensed
report of the action of the House in the matter.
The three-fourths vote the resolution received in
the Senate is very satisfactory to those who have
for years labored to accomplish the result; but the
women of Oregon are no less gratified at having
such able friends in the House, where the fight
against it was made. A majority of all the
members of the House must be obtained to secure
its passage beyond dispute, and the chances for
its ultimate triumph are exceedingly good, as the
cause of right will generally enlist more than half
of a number of representative men, and the friends
of woman are confident that three of the seven
absentees will rise above sex in considering a
principle of justice and equity.

LATER—12 M., Thursday.—Our forms are taken
from the press to insert this dispatch from Mrs.
Dunway: "10:30 A. M.—Reconsideration of resolu-
tion not yet in order; it will pass."

GOOD FOR MISSISSIPPI.

While the orators and the newspapers of the
North are depleting the ignorance and bewailing
the unprogressiveness of the Southern people, it
would be well for them to examine the statutes of
Mississippi, which is regarded as one of the most
vicious and illiberal of the late Confederate States
of America. The Mississippians may or may not
have "progressed" until they are able to practi-
cally disfranchise the negro and artistically stuff
the ballot-box, but they certainly show an en-
lightenment in regard to the property rights of
women which will dazzle the eyes of most of their
Northern traducers. Their legislation is the most
radical yet had upon the subject, as it places all
men and all women on an equality. For the in-
formation of the Oregon Legislature and the pub-
lic generally, we subjoin four sections, to which
subsequent sections make the general laws con-
form:

Section 1167. The common law, as to the disability of
married women, and its effect on the rights of property of
the wife, is totally abrogated, and marriage shall not be
held to impose any disability or incapacity on a woman as
to the ownership, acquisition or disposition of property of
any sort, or as to her capacity to make contracts and do
all acts in reference to property which she could lawfully
do if she was not married; but every woman now married,
or hereafter to be married, shall have the same capacity
to acquire, hold, manage, control, use, enjoy and dispose of
all property, real and personal, in possession or expectancy,
and to make any contract in reference to it, and to bind
herself personally, and to sue, and be sued, with all the
rights and liabilities incident thereto, as if she was not
married.

Section 1168. Husband and wife may sue each other.
Section 1169. A married woman may dispose of her
estate, real and personal, by last will and testament, in the
same manner as if she was not married.

Section 1170. Dower and courtesy, as heretofore known,
are abolished.

These laws speak loudly in praise of the intelli-
gence of the people of Mississippi, and we recom-
mend them to the Democracy with which to meet
all criticisms on the "ignorance" of Senator
Lamar's constituency.

We do not wish to alarm the physicians of
Oregon into lobbying a bill through the Legisla-
ture to protect their business by prohibiting women
from practicing medicine in this State, but we
will mention the fact that a large number of
ladies, encouraged by the success of the pioneer
women in the field, are studying in the medical
colleges of the country. A recent issue of the
New York Graphic gives this list of pioneers who
are filling prominent positions: Dr. Alice Ben-
nett, Superintendent of the woman's department in
the Eastern Pennsylvania Hospital; Dr. Mary
Cleaves, Superintendent of the woman's depart-
ment of the Harrisburg Asylum; Dr. Jennie Mc-
Cowan, Assistant Physician in the Mount Pleasant
(Ia.) Hospital; Dr. Julia Carey, Assistant
Physician in the Danvers (Mass.) Hospital; Dr.
Eliza Phelps, at the new Iowa Asylum; Dr. Helen
Biswell, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Dr. Emma Ran-
dall, at Pontiac, Mich. The journal mentioned
says that "these ladies are all well fitted for the
work in which they are engaged," and acknowl-
edges "the wisdom of employing competent
women as physicians for women, especially in
hospitals for the insane."

Among the laws of Mississippi is one which
provides that no liquor can be legally sold unless
a majority of the adult inhabitants of the county
(men and women) consent to the license.

"A GROUNDLESS ALARM."

Under the above caption, the Salem Statesman
contains a lengthy and apparently studied article
as a criticism upon "A Mutilated Bible," an edi-
torial in the NEW NORTHWEST of September 30th,
which protested against the proposed elimination
from the book of St. John, by the theologians who
have the revision of the Bible in charge, of the
beautiful story of the kindness and charity of
Jesus to a woman taken in adultery. The writer
represents this journal fairly in his quotations,
and is evidently disposed to look favorably upon
the woman question, for he exhorts women to
"relax not one jot or tittle of their efforts in main-
tenance of their rights;" but he proceeds to excuse
the action of the clerical gentlemen in their agree-
ment to taboo the narrative under consideration,
by saying:

The eleven verses named are not to be found in either of
the three oldest manuscripts of the New Testament in ex-
istence, to-wit: the Codex Sinaiticus, the Codex Vaticanus,
and the Codex Alexandrinus. The first of these was made
about the year 350, and was probably one of the fifty copies
which the Emperor Constantine caused to be made for By-
zantium. The Vatican Codex is about the same age, and
the Alexandrine Codex was probably written a hundred
years later than the others, say about 450 A. D. Now, in
these ancient manuscripts, the hoary memorial of the ages
immediately succeeding the apostolic era, the verses in
question do not appear, and the plain inference is that
they were not in any preceding copies, as; in the early
times, there was no pretext for interpolating a favorite idea
or doctrine in the sacred writings. That was a practice
which had its origin after the church had separated from
the principles and practices of the primitive Christians. It
is due to truth, however, to say that in the Alexandrine
Codex there is an hiatus in the gospel of John from vi. 50 to
viii. 52; but as it is the younger in point of time, the lost
passage would avail nothing if it were restored. In addition
to the venerable manuscripts above mentioned, the
Peshito, the best manuscripts of the Philoxenian version,
the best and oldest Armenian and Memphitic manuscripts,
and the Gothic and Sahidic versions, take no notice of the
passage disputed; neither do Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem,
Chrysostom, the golden-mouthed, Origen, Nonnus, and
Theophylact, among the early Fathers of the Christian
Church. This cumulative array of facts presents an in-
refragable argument against the position that the passage
in St. John is genuine, and, if not genuine, it should have
no place in the inspired writings, whether a code of morals
or a creed of religion be established or overthrown by the
excision. The morality inculcated in the Bible is perfect
without that story, how beautiful soever it may be in il-
lustrating the sweet and simple character of Christ. Nor will
the omission, in the least degree, tend to invalidate the au-
thority of the inspired author of that gospel, the venerable
exile of Patmos, "the pillar of the Church catholic," as
Saint Chrysostom calls him.

It now comes our turn to ask, as did the writer
of the above, "Should we not all go slow?" Is
there not good reason for doubting the immacu-
late honesty of the original translators, who are
shown to have been guilty of foisting fictitious gos-
pels upon the people? How can the people—who,
by clerical confession, have been humbugged by
spurious scriptures for the past two hundred years,
while "scholars" were aware of it all the time—
know that they are not being victimized by fur-
ther deception now? If "the morality inculcated
in the Bible is perfect without that story" (the
very best in the book), why would it not be well
to eliminate a thousand real immoralities—the
love song of Solomon, for instance—and make the
work clean while about it? Is not the author of
"a groundless alarm" aware that the common
people of to-day will reason and think for them-
selves in spite of "old manuscripts"? And does
he not know that the long array of evidence he
cites to prove spurious one important portion of
our hitherto declared infallible Bible, is only so
much fuel with which to fire the skepticism of the
churches, which is to-day anything but "a ground-
less alarm" if the testimony of preachers as to the
plan of salvation by faith is to be taken as irrefu-
table? If the old Bible is to be ripped up and
cut over and pressed out and re-patched and re-
scriptured from the "ancient manuscripts" into
a new version, is there not danger that millions of
honest thinkers will conclude that a new Bible
out-and-out would be a better thing? Or, worse
still, may they not conclude that the men who
left the original manuscripts on record might
have been as "tricky" as the King James trans-
lators and been guilty of some interpolations on
their own account?

We cannot agree with our learned brother that
the omission he excuses "will not tend to invali-
date the authority of the inspired author of that
gospel." The time has gone by when it was pos-
sible by a persistent display of unpronounceable
names to mystify the people as to fill them with
awe-struck reverence or blind credulity about
"authorities." Human nature is the same in all
ages, and the translators and compilers of the days
of Constantine the Emperor were hardly more to
be trusted than the clerical convention of James
the King, or even the revising board of Victoria
the Queen. Universal education on the plane of
common sense is causing the whole people to
think and investigate for themselves as never be-
fore. "Thus saith the preacher," is no longer un-
questioned authority and this last confession of

modern clergymen will be vastly more potent
than the declarations of ranting skeptics in in-
spiring honest doubt among the masses as to the
validity of their pastors' claim of teaching the
only way to eternal salvation. Clergymen may
protest, but the women of to-day will think for
themselves, and the gospel must adapt itself to the
growth of thought among them or it must lose its
power, for women are almost the only supporters
left to it, except the clergymen. We do not know
how many "ancient manuscripts" may have been
forged, burned, lost, stolen or spirited out of their
true significance by sanhedrims or revising
boards, but we can assert with the certainty of
knowledge that the innate sense of right and
justice toward woman as taught in the beautiful
story in St. John has done more to restrain the
otherwise unchecked passions of men than any
other fact in the Christian's Bible.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE MORE
PROMINENT EXHIBITS.

The grand annual exhibition of the Portland
Mechanics' Fair opened on the 7th inst., and is
nightly attracting large companies of visitors, es-
tablishing the fact that the public spirit of Port-
land's citizens may be depended upon to sustain
any worthy enterprise. Conspicuous among the
glittering booths, ablaze with light and beauty,
and near the center of the immense building, is the
stand representing the well-known music store of
D. W. PRENTICE & CO.

Who exhibit a Weber grand piano, the finest
ever brought to Oregon. They also show an
elegant upright Weber and a fine collection of
Estey organs. A crowd is gathered at all times
around this fine display, where the sweetest music
is discoursed by accomplished performers. Prentice
& Co. also have in stock and keep constantly
on hand at their business house, No. 107 First
street, a fine assortment of elegant Haines
pianos, the excellent Nugent upright pianos,
and the well-known Pease pianos, celebrated
alike for cheapness and durability. Their pianos
range from \$200 to \$1000, and their organs from
\$90 to \$700. Their customers may always rely
upon their representations in relation to instru-
ments of all kinds, which they sell not only at
reasonable prices but on easy payments. They
also keep the largest stock of sheet music and
music books in the Northwest. Specimen copies
of their *Monthly Musical Journal*, which yearly
contains from \$15 to \$20 worth of new vocal and
instrumental music and much valuable reading
matter (subscription price only 75 cents per an-
num), can be had gratis at their stand in the
Pavilion. We are pleased to see so reliable and
enterprising a firm succeeding so well in their
business. Attention is called to their regular ad-
vertisement on the seventh page of the NEW
NORTHWEST. We cordially recommend their
house to any person in search of a piano or organ,
and assure our readers that orders from a distance
will be attended to with the same fidelity and dis-
patch as though they made their purchases in
person.

Further on in the Pavilion, up stairs, is the
booth of

MR. & MRS. H. B. LITT.

Of the deservedly famous Third-street Suit House,
where they exhibit some handsome dresses, made
in the highest style of the dressmakers' art. A
black silk-and-velvet combination walking suit is
much admired by visitors, as is also an elaborately
trimmed ashes-of-roses Guinet silk, made en train,
tastefully draped with pale blue brocade, with
cords and tassels to match, and finished with ceru-
lase at the corsage and sleeves. An elegant black
silk evening or dinner dress, elaborately trimmed
with satin and jet passementerie, is also fault-
lessly made and tastefully draped. Ladies are in-
vited to call at their establishment on Third
street, second door south of Alder, where they
will find a complete assortment of the latest styles
of dresses, cloaks and dolmans. Mrs. Litt, the
well-known cutter and fitter, is an artist in her
business, as any lady will testify who has had the
good fortune to be fitted by her skillful hands.
This house makes a specialty of \$15 suits, which
will be sent "C. O. D." to any address.

J. B. GARRISON & CO.

Of the famous Ladies' Emporium and Lace
House and sewing machine agency, No. 149
Front street, display a fine array of sewing
machines, which are having a ready sale;
and no wonder, for the work Mr. Garrison ex-
hibits as the result of skillfully running his ma-
chines is enough to set any lover of fine sewing to
longing for a New Wilson or a Royal St. John.
Mr. Garrison's booth is ornamented by an elegant
upright oval show-case, in which is displayed an
elaborate and complete bridal suit of white
nainsook, trimmed with tucks and Torchon lace,
and consisting of wrapper, skirt, adjustable train,
sacque and night-dress. A hand-embroidered
flannel suit of underwear accompanies the other
articles mentioned. This booth is further made
attractive by some fine oil paintings. One by
Thomas Hill, of San Francisco, gives a fine view
of the Bridal Veil Fall in Yosemite Valley. An-
other, by Ransance, the French artist, entitled
"Sunny Hours," is very fine, as is also a sunset
scene by Parrott, our home artist. This painting,
like all of Parrott's work, is distinguished for the
softness and perfection of its coloring as well as
the conception of the landscape and its admirable
perspective. A few years under the inspiration of
the old masters would bring Mr. Parrott to the
front rank of living artists. Mr. Garrison also
displays a show-case containing valuable speci-
mens of real lace. It is his intention to keep a
better stock of all such goods than has hitherto
been displayed in Portland; and, judging by the
samples before us, as well as his known enterprise
and integrity in fulfilling his promises, there is
no doubt that he will succeed. Ladies who desire
ready-made clothing of any description can be ac-
commodated at his store, as he carries such an ex-
cellent and varied stock that there is no occasion
for anyone's sending to the East for what they
wish.

In Machinery Hall there is a large gathering of
men continually to be seen in the vicinity of

THE OREGON TREE SAWYER.

An invention for felling trees, exhibited by W.
Hampton Smith, Esq., who has applied for a patent.

It consists of an ordinary cross-cut saw, sustained
by a simple frame work, and mounted at one side
upon a roller, regulated by a spring, and so ar-
ranged by a mechanical device that one man can
do more work at felling trees in one day than two
men can ordinarily do in three. The saw guides
and gauges its own way as it cuts through the
wood; and the invention is certainly destined to
work a revolution in felling forest trees. Mr.
Smith says the entire outfit can be furnished for
\$10 or \$12, and we confidently recommend it to the
notice of lumbermen and woodmen generally. Mr.
Smith can be consulted during business hours at
his store, No. 239 Front street, where he will be
pleased to explain to everybody the workings of
his invention and prove its complete adaptability
to the work for which it was designed.

THE GRANDEST DISPLAY IN THE GREAT PAVILION.

Is to be seen at the stand of Mr. J. Van Beurden,
of No. 107 First street, the popular watchmaker
and jeweler and importer and dealer in diamonds,
watches, jewelry, solid silver and plated ware.
His stand is erected after the model of Tiffany's at
the Centennial and also at the Paris Exposition,
where the great jeweler of New York displayed a
collection excelling Mr. Van Beurden's in quan-
tity only. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of dia-
monds of the purest water flash from the elegant
show cases and attract crowds of wondering ad-
mirers. Watches of every desirable make and
finish, ranging in price from \$50 to \$500; chains,
charms, lockets, bracelets, rings, and flagree of
exquisite workmanship, gaze in attractive bril-
liancy from their places in the near proximity of
frosted, chased and fretted silver and plated ware.
A fruit stand of the finest porcelain, mounted
upon a bronze pedestal in flagree, graces one cor-
ner of the booth, while diagonally opposite the
visitor admires a magnificent silver card receiver
in three branches. Vases of rare and costly work-
manship, sugar bowls and creamers of solid silver
in satin-lined cases, solid napkin rings of the
same precious and glittering material, and other
needs and notions, too numerous to mention here,
hold the visitor spellbound. And when he turns
from these to gaze again at the blazing diamonds
with their surrounding of gold and other precious
stones, it takes but a little play of the fancy to
bring the fabled lamp of Aladdin into his mind as
a tangible reality. Mr. Van Beurden's business
has always been conducted upon the principles of
strict integrity and honorable dealing, and with
pleasure we note that he has met with that suc-
cess which enables him to carry a stock from
which can be chosen such articles as grace his
booth in the Pavilion. He should be, and doubt-
less is, proud of his magnificent exhibit. All ad-
mirers of the beautiful need not be told that at his
First-street store may be found a much larger dis-
play than can be crowded into the space allowed
him in the Pavilion, and any lady or gentleman
should not make purchases of gems or jewelry
without carefully inspecting his stock.

E. F. HEROY.

The well-known agent of the Domestic sewing
machine, has a neat stand in the western portion
of the gallery, directly across the passage-way
from Litt's booth. He shows the Domestic ma-
chines in various grades and finished in different
styles, ranging in price from \$45 to \$65. Several
are kept running, and visitors cannot fail to note
the excellence of their work and the ease with
which they are operated. That the machines are
good, is shown by the large number regularly
sold. We have personally inquired of ladies who
have used them as to their merits, and have not
yet heard a word derogatory to them; on the con-
trary, the warmest praise is accorded them. Sev-
eral ladies said they had used other styles, but
after having tried the Domestic machines were
not satisfied until they possessed one. They are
simply constructed, do not easily get out of repair,
make an exceedingly firm lock-stitch, and run
with little friction or noise. The agency is at No.
225 Second street, between Salmon and Main, and
Mr. Heroy or his assistants will cheerfully point
out to interested persons the points of excellence
in the Domestic machines. The lower-priced
ones are models of good workmanship, while the
higher-priced are both durable and elegant. They
may be bought on the installment plan, by per-
sons not wishing to pay cash down, for \$5 per
month until paid for.

Want of space compels us to defer notices of
other exhibits until next week.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana on last Tues-
day resulted in a triumph for the Republicans,
who claim a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000
Buckeyes and several thousand Hoosiers. The
count is not completed in either State, but the re-
turns so far have been sufficient to completely dis-
courage the Democrats, who concede the election
of Porter as Governor of Indiana. The Republi-
cans claim nine of thirteen Congressmen in Indi-
ana, and assert that the Democrats will elect but
five in Ohio. The press throughout the country
think these elections practically foreshadow the
election of General Garfield.

The parade of the Boys in Blue and other Re-
publican associations, in New York City on Mon-
day night, in honor of General Grant, was "the
greatest political demonstration that ever took
place in America." There were more than 50,000
men with torches in line.

John Garvey, who used money to secure the
passage of the Tweed charter for New York City
by the Legislature, died in London recently.