

The New Northwest.

A Journal for the People, Independent in Politics and Religion. Alleviate all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Opinion and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

"WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS."

Inasmuch as there can be found newspaper editors in Oregon who have no knowledge of the details in the Legislature on the resolution for a Woman Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, it is more than probable that thousands of people are ignorant of the adoption of such a resolution; and the friends of the measure must prepare for an active and instructive campaign next year.

The Fort Orford Post, for instance, evidently with the idea that it has made a discovery that will prove a death blow to the proposed amendment, calls attention to the well-known section of the Constitution regarding two or more amendments, and thinks a majority of the members of the Legislature "were grossly ignorant of the provisions of the State Constitution, or were trifling with the advocates of Woman Suffrage, when they proposed the amendment." Now, it is really distressing that the light which shines so clear in the Post sanctum was not visible to the benighted members of the last Legislature. Perhaps, if its bright rays had been diffused through the legislative halls, the groping lawmakers would have been spared the humiliation which will overwhelm them when they learn, through its special grace and considerate kindness, of Section 2 of Article XVII. of the Constitution of the commonwealth of Oregon. Perhaps, if a gleam of its bright intelligence had shone in the State House during last Fall, the legislators would have escaped sanctioning a measure that is to subject them to the supercilious and contemptuous smiles of all statesmen and jurists who, in their depth of understanding, read and comprehend our wonderful Constitution. Perhaps, if they had stood in the glare of its noonday brilliancy, they would not have presumed to think, as provided in the very first section of the first article (or bill of rights) of the Constitution, that the people "have at all times a right to alter, reform or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper." Perhaps, if the lawgivers had had a tittle of its wisdom, they would not have presumed to declare that, when two provisions of an organic law conflict, the frictional parts must be given such a construction, if possible, as will make both operative. Perhaps, if they had been endowed with a fraction of its perceptive faculties, they would not have stupidly proceeded in accordance with the principles laid down in the bill of rights rather than blunder along under the ambiguous section of Article XVII. Go to, O Post! In your ignorance of the matter you attempt to sedately discuss, you provoke laughter only.

THE CAUSE IN INDIANA.

The women of Indiana are progressive, and exhibit some of the life that characterizes their sisters in the Far West. They have just made a gallant fight before the Legislature to secure the suffrage in Presidential elections, and were defeated by but three votes. The women of the Christian Temperance Union of the State are also energetic, and are working earnestly for the ballot on the liquor question. Though unsuccessful in the attempt to get the Presidential ballot, the suffragists were not discouraged, and their cause did not languish, but arose in greater strength and grandeur, as the following dispatch, dated Indianapolis, April 8th, abundantly testifies: "The House this morning passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 62 to 24, amending the Constitution, giving women the right to vote at all State elections."

President Garfield is pursuing a novel course to break the dead-lock in the Senate. There are now one hundred and fifty appointments awaiting confirmation, and he proposes to keep sending in others. He reasons that each appointee will turn himself into a lobbyist in favor of a speedy change of programme in the Senate, and hopes that in time the effect of this pressure will be seen in some sort of compromise by which some attention may be paid to public business.

In the New Northwest last week, it was erroneously said that Judge Boise dissented from the opinion of Kelly and Peim, of the late so-called Supreme Court, in the Greenwood will case. The matter was rightly stated in this journal about a year ago; that Judge B. refused to sit in the case, he having been an attorney in the suit before he was appointed to the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Geo. J. Ryan has started a new paper, the Washington Democrat, at Colfax, W. T. It is a week and every local sheet.

SLOW, BUT SURE.

One of the NEW NORTHWEST's Silverton subscribers, who is a staunch Woman Suffragist, says, in a private note to the editor:

The opposition element in Silverton retreats very slowly, fighting every inch of ground, but the dawn is gradually breaking.

The fact that a bitter and stubborn opposition can be driven back, slowly even, is cause for congratulation. The steady advancement of the friends of the woman movement, their constant prosecution of work in its interest, and their lofty devotion to the cause, must eventually force the bigoted and fighting opposition to come to an understanding of the broad underlying principles of justice and equity on which is reared the gigantic superstructure commonly designated as the "woman's rights movement." Any friend of the Woman Suffrage cause who may feel discouraged by reflecting over the lapse of years since the movement was first inaugurated, should remember that no great and vital reform has had a rapid spread. Hurdled work is imperfect. Too speedy development carries with it the seeds of decay. Hot-house plants are not lasting. Forced growths are not vigorous. The natural development of everything is gradual, but sure. Hardy and lasting growths are slow. The fruits of a long and earnest struggle are not ephemeral.

These words are not designed to convey the idea that the Silverton suffragists are discouraged. They have not lost heart in the work. They are alive to the duty of the hour and determined to make as good a showing for their section of Marion county as the Salem ladies will have for the capital city. They desire to form a club as soon as the Vice-President-at-Large of the State Woman Suffrage Association can visit them, and will be in position to drive back still further the fighting opposition. It would be well if every town in the State possessed women with the pluck and energy of the leading suffragists of Silverton.

"A STOLEN PLEASURE."

The story in last week's paper under the above caption is one which we cordially commend to the consideration of young men. While it is very reprehensible and exceedingly foolish in any girl to risk everything, even disgrace, for the love of any man, as did "Dotha Nevill" of the story, it is certain that girls in love are often led into lasting disgrace and misery by this same foolishness. It is also equally certain that few men, except in novels, are known to wed the girls who are thus indiscreet and silly. Yet, why shouldn't they wed them? What's to hinder any man from being an "Eliot Vane"? Isn't the girl who trusts him, even to disgrace, as good as he? How many men will keep the promise made at such a time? Ah, the wrecked lives of hundreds annually attest the fact that the "Eliot Vane" of fact are few and hard to find. Let all girls be admonished. There is but one safe road, and that one is the road of honor. Love is always sweet, but when unlawful it is unwholesome and dangerous. The "Dotha Nevills" of real life are too often left stranded on the beach of desolation and anguish. Let all such remember only the reprehensible foolishness of the girl of the story. But all men should emulate the example of "Eliot Vane." They should proudly say to the girl who loves them better than life: "I want you to be my wife. You fill my ideal of the woman I began to search for years ago. You love me and you trust me." If men were the protectors of women in fact that they are in theory, no man would betray a woman's trust.

Davies, the Walla Walla founder of a "kingdom of heaven on earth," is beset by troubles similar to those which annoy frauds and swindlers of this sublunary globe. There is serious discussion in his spiritual realm. It probably had its start in the death of "Jesus Christ," one of his sons, remarkable for nothing except the glowing emanation of his hair. The demise of the youthful Exemplar raised doubts in the minds of the colonists as to the power of "Jehovah" and his heaven-appointed assistants to perform miracles and defy dissolution. These doubts developed into rank infidelity, and the kingdom will doubtless ere long peacefully disappear. Several members of the flock have tired of a heavenly life, and have brought suit in the courts of this mundane sphere to obtain an equitable division of the Elysian Paradise, and for a restoration of terrestrial commodities absorbed by their "Jehovah," and for compensation for years of toil in their celestial asylum. They will accept the coarse and vulgar coin of either of the bi-metallic standards of this earthly government in settlement of their claims.

The Nihilists always put women in charge of their mines, because they know how successful the average woman is at blowing up men. - Standard. More likely they are actuated by motives similar to that which prompted Adam to lay the blame on Eve when he munched the apple.

The Pataha City (W. T.) Spirit has a bright and interesting department called, "Our Friends at Home," edited by Miss Amy Wentworth. In addition to her articles and selections, it contains timely and clearly communications from local writers on various topics.

Messrs. Palmer & Crow have, sold the Dayton (W. T.) Weekly News to Messrs. Crosby & Ostrander.

"A MISTAKE."

The Independence River Side, perhaps feeling in duty bound to come to the aid of a townsman in trouble, no matter how deeply he is in the wrong, rushes to the defense of Postmaster Hodgkin, who was guilty of dereliction of duty in not delivering the NEW NORTHWEST of the 17th ultimo to subscribers, and makes the following statement, headed "A Mistake," (italics ours):

In the last issue of the NEW NORTHWEST appears an editorial correspondence, in which, among many good things, appears a statement in regard to the receipt at this post office of a package of the NEW NORTHWEST, which were on the outside addressed to an individual, and on the inside were addressed to different parties. Upon receipt of this package at the office, the postmaster, as in duty bound, placed it in the post office box of the husband of the lady to whom they were addressed; and this gentleman returned the papers through the post office to the publishing house at Portland. A mistake was evidently made at the office of the NEW NORTHWEST in addressing the package. So much for the facts in the case.

Right here we think that every one conversant with the facts in the case should step to the front and let those facts be known. It can very easily be proven that the facts are as stated above. We hope that Postal Inspector Simpson will come here and personally investigate this affair, knowing that if he does the investigation will result in a complete vindication of Mr. Hodgkin so far as his connection with the affair is concerned.

The River Side is getting into deep water. Its statement that the package was "on the outside" "addressed to an individual" is wholly incorrect, and the editor has been imposed on. A very easy way for the derelict postmaster to clear himself, if his statement is true, is to produce the wrapper. However, he dare not produce it, for it will prove false his assertions. He would have saved it, had it been addressed as he says; but, knowing it would convict him of an untruth, he has either destroyed it or spirited it away. We again challenge and defy him to produce the cover. The writer personally addressed the package, and personally opened the box in which it was returned by express (not through the post office) to this city, and makes this definite and authentic statement in regard to the matter:

STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah, ss. I, W. S. Dunway, being first duly sworn, say that, on the 12th day of March, 1881, in the office of the NEW NORTHWEST, at the City of Portland, County and State aforesaid, I did put up and address to Independence, Polk county, Oregon, a package of NEW NORTHWESTS, and that on the wrapper of the package so put up and addressed by me there were no other words either written or printed, and that the said package was mailed in that condition, and that when the said package was afterwards returned by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to the said office, there were no other words thereon upon it. W. S. DUNWAY. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, A. D. 1881. O. P. MARSH, Notary Public for Oregon.

The following will substantiate the above: STATE OF OREGON, County of Multnomah, ss. We, R. C. Dunway and H. R. Dunway, being first duly sworn, say each for myself, that, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1881, in the office of the NEW NORTHWEST, at the City of Portland, County and State aforesaid, W. S. Dunway did, in our presence, put up and address to Independence, Polk county, Oregon, a package of NEW NORTHWESTS, and that we and each of us saw the said package so put up and addressed by him, and that there were no other words written or printed upon the wrapper of said package; and we further say that when the said package was afterwards returned to the said office, there were no other words thereon upon it. R. C. DUNWAY. H. R. DUNWAY. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, A. D. 1881. O. P. MARSH, Notary Public for Oregon.

The River Side can doubtless see now where the "mistake" occurred, and that the said "mistake" was a malicious blunder on the part of M. L. Hodgkin—proved malicious, because he refuses to acknowledge his error, and attempts to brazen it out and place the blame at this office; probably acting on the theory that "a falsehood well stuck to is as good as the truth."

If the River Side wants "the facts in the case," it can get them from this article. All of its statements above given are on a par with the remark that the papers were returned "through the post office." If it desires to be just to all concerned in this matter, it can easily do so. However, its assumption of "knowing" more about the package than does the person who put it up and directed it, indicates prejudice.

It is unfortunate that we are compelled to give so much space to this affair, which in itself is comparatively trivial; but, as Mrs. Dunway was publicly insulted about the matter, of which she was as ignorant as is the editor of the River Side, and as the postmaster and his friends created such a furor in Independence, over it and are still endeavoring to make their maliciousness appear as a "mistake" on our part, we shall not let the subject drop until a proper explanation is made.

The Jacksonville Times says that the senior editor of this paper, "ever on the alert for a little notoriety, has stirred up a tempest in a tea-pot because the postmaster of Independence, inadvertently or otherwise, forgot to deliver a bundle of her journals." Which is as false as the story of the postmaster in the River Side of the 8th instant. If the Times were not "ever on the alert" to misrepresent the NEW NORTHWEST, it would not willfully misstate the case, so plainly detailed in our issue of the 1st ultimo.

Olympia papers chronicle the fact that Governor Newell has appointed Mrs. Pamela C. Hale a member of the Washington Territory Board of Education, in place of Rev. Jno. B. Thompson, who expects to be absent several months from the Territory.

A new and thorough Woman Suffrage Association has been organized for the State of Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republicans have carried the Rhode Island State election.

Ex-Senator Bruce of Mississippi has declined the Brazilian mission.

The Readjusters of Virginia have again endorsed Mahone's actions and votes in the Senate.

Ex-U. S. Attorney-General Devens has been appointed to the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts.

Not only has frost ruined Delaware's peach crop for the season, but it has badly damaged the trees.

A Gutenberg Bible, printed in 1450, the first book printed with movable types, brought \$8000 at auction in New York on last Friday.

Senator Carpenter's remains were buried near Milwaukee on Sunday. The funeral pageant was the most impressive ever seen in Wisconsin.

The bulls and bears of Wall street are at war, Jim Keene is said to be largely short on St. Paul stock, and an effort is being made to cinch him heavily.

Governor Jackson of West Virginia has pardoned Elihu Gregg, 78 years of age, who was eight years ago sentenced for life for burning the Court House at Preston.

The street car companies of Chicago have acceded to the demands of the striking conductors and drivers. Public sentiment was very strong in favor of the employes.

The case of Villard vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to obtain a permanent injunction restraining officials of the road from distributing \$18,000,000 of stock, is on trial in New York.

The Chicago Labor Union, an extensive organization, calls on tenants to refuse to give up their holdings or pay advanced rents. It will raise money and employ counsel to defend tenants so doing.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has instituted suit at St. Paul, Minn., against Jas. B. Power, Chas. E. Kindrey, and others of its agents, to recover lands alleged to have been fraudulently acquired.

The present promises to be the greatest immigration year ever known. The arrivals for the first quarter exceed those of any previous year. The arrivals from Germany, in particular, are numerous.

Rev. W. G. Veal, a Methodist minister at Waxahachie, Texas, has been fined \$1000 and costs for a carnal and lustful assault on a lady. His church and the Masonic fraternity have expelled him.

Postmaster-General James' pet notion is to administer the postal department on business principles, and he has appointed a commission to assist him. Yet he hardly hopes to make the department self-sustaining.

The New York Episcopal Conference has adopted resolutions endorsing the President's views on the Mormon question, and also declaring in favor of military force if other methods fail to suppress polygamy.

A Belleville (N. J.) laundryman has engaged white help to replace his Chinese hands, saying the latter were treacherous and careless and full of nameless vices. Though professing Christianity, they spent Sunday evenings in gambling.

President Garfield's pretensions of civil service reform are not entirely empty. Acting on his advice, Secretary Kirkwood has rescinded last week's pension office appointments and required the 720 applicants to submit to competitive examination.

The floods in the Missouri have done immense damage at Council Bluffs, Omaha and other points on the river. Bridges are washed away and trains delayed. Country people driven from their homes are entertained at the public expense in Council Bluffs.

New York's streets are in such a filthy condition that the public health is endangered; but the Legislature is indispensed to pass any bills to allow the city to change the methods of cleaning the nasty thoroughfares, at which there is much indignation in the city.

Secretary Windom has issued a call for six-per cent coupon and registered bonds of July 17th and August 5th, 1881, and of March 3, 1883, to the amount of \$195,000,400, but notifies holders that they can have the same continued at 3 1/2 per cent interest. Full instructions and blanks can be obtained of the Secretary.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has issued a circular saying that it will not for the time being receive freight for shipment to the Pacific Coast. This grows out of a row with Chicago lines, and, in some manner, is intended to be detrimental to the Southern Pacific and beneficial to the Atchison company.

Coleman, the Fenian who attempted to blow up with giant powder the Mansion House in London, and who was thought to be on board the steamer Australia for New York, has escaped. He either did not leave London or was secretly landed at New York. A man named Coleman was aboard the vessel, but he was shown to be a farmer of Cayuga county, New York.

The captain of the steamer Nebo, just arrived at New York, reports that he met at sea the German bark Tiger, entirely out of water and provisions and the crew famished and half-crazed. They had eaten nothing for nine days but the captain's dog and leather soaked in lamp oil. Cannibalism must have resulted had they not encountered a helping vessel. They were amply provided for by the Nebo.

The Governor of Dakota Territory, appealed for Government aid for sufferers by floods, and Secretary Lincoln telegraphed to General Terry at St. Paul to use his discretion in issuing and distributing supplies and clothing from government stores to people along the Missouri River from Yankton to Vermillion, where the greatest destitution prevails. It is hoped that this measure of relief will be sufficient.

The "Oregon war debt bonds, with accrued interest thereon, will be paid at the Treasury Department on July 1st, 1881, and interest on the same will cease that day"—so says Secretary Windom in a circular. All bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, loan division, Washington, D. C., and should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. When parties desire checks in payment for bonds drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of the person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable.