

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE):
One Year, by Mail.....\$3 00
Six Months, ".....1 50
Three Months, ".....1 00
Per Month to City, Postpaid (delivered).....25

Advertisements will be inserted at Reasonable Prices.
All Correspondence intended for publication should be ad-
dressed to the Editor, and all business letters to the
DUNWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

OREGON'S OPPORTUNITY.

We have taken considerable pains this week to ascertain the real progress of the cause of Woman Suffrage in different parts of the Union, and as a result are enabled to present the summary following.

In Colorado, the question was introduced in the Legislature at the last session and was lost by only one vote.

In Arizona, though not a single petition was offered, and there was no agitation of the subject, yet the Legislature enacted a law giving women the right to vote on school matters, including the election of Territorial Superintendent. The same law makes them eligible to all school offices.

A mammoth petition, asking for the ballot for women, was presented to the last Maine Legislature, the names in double column forming a roll sixty feet in length. Many hundred women of high character and social position in different localities in the State signed the petition. The constitutional amendment failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

The constitution of Rhode Island excludes women from all forms of suffrage, so that even to allow them to vote on school matters requires a change of the constitution by a popular masculine vote. The resolution failed to carry in the Legislature, but the suffragists congratulate themselves upon the increased popularity of the cause in all quarters.

Woman Suffrage is very popular in Kansas, but the resolution to so amend the constitution that women may exercise their right of suffrage failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority. Its advocates will try again.

The suffrage bill failed in Indiana by a vote of 43 to 46, one German, one Irishman and one colored man voting in the negative. Women's enemies are to be found everywhere among the vicious and ignorant, whether native or foreign born.

Woman Suffrage has prevailed in Wyoming Territory since 1869, and any attempt to reinstate the old order of things would receive scarcely any support.

In Wisconsin, a joint resolution providing equal suffrage for both sexes passed one House of the Legislature, but failed to pass the other, and the cause is delayed for two years longer.

In Vermont, the women are entitled by late legislative enactment to all the rights of men in school elections and school offices. Married women have now the same property rights in the Green Mountain State that they have in Oregon.

In Nebraska, the situation as regards Woman Suffrage is the same as in Oregon, as stated last week.

A late Texan law, which was explained in these columns recently, virtually gives women the right of suffrage, but the question awaits decision by the courts.

Oregon must look to her laurels. She is only a few months in advance of Nebraska in her recognition of Woman Suffrage. It is yet in her power to lead the van in the cause of liberty. But to succeed in this she must needs make haste. That women will be enfranchised, nobody doubts, and Oregon must not lose her opportunity. She will not lose it. Her sons are patriotic, chivalric and true, and they will not fail to place upon her brow the honor that can only accrue to the State which shall be able to live in history as the leader in the nation's greatest act in its second century of existence.

THE SUFFRAGISTS OF YAMHILL.

Mrs. Anna M. Martin, Corresponding Secretary of the Yamhill county Woman Suffrage Association, writes that the society will meet at Lafayette on Wednesday next, May 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M., and that two or more sessions will also be held on Thursday. The Secretary adds: "All the friends of human rights are respectfully invited to attend and make the several sessions interesting, profitable and successful."

To the above, we wish to add a few words. The Woman Suffrage Association of Yamhill embraces in its membership a number of women of rare intelligence, and there is no doubt that its several sessions will be "interesting and successful," and they will also prove "profitable" if opponents of the cause will attend and listen to the discussions and arguments.

Miss Hattie L. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., who has been engaged as art teacher in the Woman's College at Salem, comes with high recommendations. She was educated at Vassar, took the art course at Syracuse University, and then traveled extensively in Europe.

"RELIGION IN SCHOOLS."

Under this head appears an article in a late North American Review by Bishop McQuade, in which there is grave talk about "God's being driven out of our school-houses." The Bishop consoles himself by saying "the belief is growing day by day that the public schools as now constituted are failures." He regrets that "schools which won sympathy on the plea of providing a plain education for plain people have spread out into high schools, colleges and universities." He tells us that "educated rogues are shrewder, and escape with greater facility from the meshes of the law," and that "houses of correction are multiplying out of all proportion to increase of population."

Just what the Bishop expects us to believe concerning "religion in schools," is hardly made clear by these deductions, but the inference would seem to be that ignorance "among plain people" is society's only safeguard. The reverend father does not show us how it is possible to determine beforehand who are to be "rogues" among the "educated," nor does he seem to know that all humanity are children of Father God and Mother Nature, endowed by their Creator with an equal right to all the privileges of education within their power to grasp, subject not to the superior dictation of the priesthood, but to the modicum of common sense bestowed upon them by a power antedating and superseding priests and prelates. To read his paper, would lead one who does not know better to imagine that our public schools are hot-beds of immorality and infidelity, and that the only way to suppress the tendency of the times to wickedness is to suppress the schools entirely, leaving the education of the few to the Christian power of the land, which he evidently believes is centred in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

The Bishop says that "since the State has no religion, and cannot teach morals on the authority of Divine truth, its incapacity to educate is beyond doubt," and finishes up his remarkable display of bigotry by bewailing the "unwillingness of the majority to concede to the minority the rights that are heaven-born, and that guard and uphold the consciences of every class in the community."

It would be well for this member of the "minority," that claims the right, as such, to "guard and uphold the consciences of the majority," to investigate a little in the direction of truth itself, before he again speaks. He would possibly learn by such investigation that all truth is Divine. He is laboring under a mistake when he asserts that in our public schools "the State is allowed to come between the father and the child." He forgets himself when he charges "the breeding of communistic social heresies" upon our public schools. He displays his ignorance when he declares that "knowledge does not lessen vice." He is blind to the fundamental truths of humanitarian ethics when he fails to see that the "multiplication of our houses of correction" is an evidence of our broadening Christianity, and not an evil result of the public schools. He is right in one thing, for he says that "virtue and morality, to become a habit of life, need the teaching and disciplining of the school, as well as of the church and family."

It will now be in order for him to attend regularly upon our public schools for a few terms, and learn there, as he surely will if he will be honest with himself, that "virtue and morality," or the religion of doing good, is taught therein with a comprehensive faithfulness of discipline never attained or even aspired to by any sectarian or so-called religious school in all Christendom.

The good Bishop has furnished another example in proof of the assertion that "many persons talk most learnedly concerning that about which they know least."

THE CAUSE IN UNION.

Mrs. Minerva Eaton writes that the Woman Suffragists of Union are to have a meeting on the 25th of May for the purpose of reorganizing their Association. A supper will be given for the benefit of the society. The senior editor acknowledges an invitation to attend the meeting, and regrets her inability to be present.

The Union suffragists are going to work right. The cause needs social effort in all counties to make it popular and acceptable to timid people.

Mrs. Eaton further says: "Mrs. Packard has been among us, fanning the little spark of unbelief, but it is so nearly gone out that I don't think it will kindle into a blaze. Sorry she left before the NEW NORTHWEST came, with the lawyer's opinion concerning the little bill she boasts of getting through the last Legislature."

We also make this extract from the lady's letter: "A young wife has been on trial this week charged with poisoning her husband. She has been tried three times [by protectors of women] without a particle of evidence against her, and is at last acquitted and sent home."

The Wasco County Woman Suffrage Association hopes that Mrs. H. A. Loughery, of McMinnville, will be present at the next meeting, on the 23d instant, and deliver an address. The members of the Association extend a cordial invitation to both friends and enemies of woman's cause to be present and hear this eloquent speaker.

Mrs. Garfield speaks German and French fluently, and is the first President's wife able to talk with foreign diplomats in the court language of Europe.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

By far the greatest expense connected with modern daily journalism is that accruing from the use of telegraphic dispatches. It is a gratifying convenience to the conscience of a progressive people to be able to read the morning papers, containing news in advance of the sun. We seem to have better appetites when we have murders, floods, suicides, wife-beatings, Mahone combinations and Democratic reform for a regular breakfast relish with our eggs and coffee. The Associated Press has humored the American propensity to feast upon these horrible compounds of indigestible pabulum until we have become a race of mental dyspeptics. The avidity with which the average reader devours the latest Nihilistic outrage, the latest case of wife-beating, child slaughter or husband murder, or the latest bit of Conkling scandal, or other evidence of human depravity continually occurring in the old country or the East, would challenge the admiration of the average buzzard. We are not going to be behind the times if we can help ourselves. And the Associated Press dispatches we need and must have, or we shall not be able to help ourselves in gaining knowledge.

Sharp financiers are always on the look-out for corners. The wheat merchant who can command the necessary credit will corner the wheat market; the railroad king who can water the most stock can best corner the transportation business, and the newspaper combination which can command the most cash can corner the Associated Press dispatches. We must have wheat, we cannot get on without railroads, and we are obliged to have the news. Hence these corners. But the merchants who supply us with these commodities often get elephants on their hands. They hate to waste anything. Unprofitable railroads, musty wheat and bad dispatches cost money, and must be used—or sold. The average publisher cannot think of wasting a dispatch, any more than other average men can think of letting their unprofitable investments lie idle. An item cabled or telegraphed, or both, relating the fact that somebody's "favorite horse died last night," is of far more value to the publisher—owing to its cost—than the same news would be if a like incident occurred across the way, the news of which he could get for nothing. A telegram informing us that somebody in the East, of whom we never heard before, is the happy father of triplets, is far more interesting to the reader than a like occurrence next door. Hence these telegrams.

But, seriously, it does seem absurd that no sensible person is ever employed to compile Associated Press dispatches. Why, in the name of sound morals and healthy mental pabulum, cannot somebody be found for this business who will systematically compile acceptable news that will heal the moral dyspepsia that is now fed, stimulated and aggravated by the horrors with which the Associated Press have fed the American people until the seeds of crime are sown in every household, to be warmed into action by the mental power of every child that can read? You may supply the stomach with chalk, slate pencils and soapstone till the victim will turn from healthy food at sight of them; and you may fill the mind with crimes, starvation and scandal till it will turn from proper knowledge to revel in the unclean. Will not some philanthropist arise in the land who will supervise the Associated Press dispatches and cure the American people of its morbid mental appetite?

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOK.

"A Complete History of the Christian Religion to A. D. 200," by Charles B. Waite, A. M., of Chicago, has been received at this office. It is, as its title indicates, a history of the Christian religion for the first 200 years after the birth of Christ, and is asserted by its author to be the most complete review of its subject during that time ever published. As he says, "In the preparation and publication of this work the author has proceeded upon the assumption that the ascertainment of truth is all important, and that its promulgation cannot fail to result in the permanent benefit of the human race." It is a work that should be studied, especially by clergymen and teachers, as it places before them in convenient form for reference many historic facts which are not to be found elsewhere outside of an entire library. The author has gathered together the early Christian literature in a way that brings it within the reach of every student, and nothing is left unsupported by testimony. Whether or not Christian theologians will ignore it, remains to be seen. It is not written to oppose the Christian religion, but only to arrive at historic truth. The book forms a volume of nearly five hundred pages, and is sold at \$2 50 per copy. Those wishing agencies should address C. V. Waite & Co., 33 Major block, 143 La Salle street, Chicago.

The Independence River Side still allows itself to be made the vehicle by which the Amity insect circulates its foul slanders about the NEW NORTHWEST. The following pungent remarks from The Dalles Mountaineer are applicable to the River Side and its defaming sneak: "A newspaper that will publish an anonymous article abusing others is lost to all sense of journalistic courtesy, and a man who writes such an article over a fictitious signature is a coward, striking from behind a shield which allows no return. It's a poor cause that hates to have the sunlight thrown upon it."

FUTURE HISTORY.

When the history of the world shall be written from the standpoint of superior wisdom, the loss of the world has sustained through the repression of woman will be clearly set forth in its real significance. Physiology demonstrates that girls inherit physical strength from the father, boys bodily strength from the mother. If this were not so, then, under our social system, men would grow out of all proportion to women. On the other hand, girls inherit mentality from fathers and boys from mothers. No man of distinguished ability has had a frivolous-minded mother. There is but one known instance of inherited statesmanship in America. This one occurs in the Adams family, and can be accounted for by the fact that Abigail Adams, the renowned wife of the elder Adams, was a woman of uncommonly superior mind.

It is not woman alone, but the entire race, that has suffered by woman's repression. "Like mother, like son," is a self-evident truth. Let woman be emancipated from the thralldom of the servitude without wages which exhausts her time and energy and health and strength and patience; let her begin with her girlhood to develop the best and grandest possibilities of her nature, and the men of the future will reap the reward of our justice to their mothers in a better development for themselves, mentally, morally and physically, than can be hoped for among the sons of a race of servile and sick and degenerate mothers. Man's mistake in imagining himself the arbiter of woman's destiny, the lord and master of her time and energy and actions, has been the primal sin, and is the abiding curse of the centuries. The men of the future will be just to the motherhood of the race, and from this reign of justice will be developed a higher manhood, a nobler womanhood, a better civilization, than the wisest philanthropist has yet conceived.

The San Francisco Argonaut, now in its seventh volume, is undoubtedly the most readable journal on the Pacific Coast. As much as we condemn some of the ideas put forth during past years in its editorial columns, yet we must say that there is a bluntness and force in the way of stating them that renders them attractive; an independence and straightforwardness in defining its position on all subjects that makes patrons read its opinions. As a literary journal, it is not excelled by any publication. It is wholly free from gush and sentimentalism, and is withering in its satire on the shoddy aristocracy that has risen with mushroom rapidity in the Golden City. The publication office is No. 522 California street, and the terms are \$4 00 per annum.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Labor Reform League is in session this week at Science Hall, New York. Among the resolutions adopted, is one which asserts that "tendencies toward equality of the sexes herald the rise of civil power, whereby woman shall be free from man's arbitrary control over her person and property, she acting her natural part in public as well as private affairs."

Mrs. A. H. Tracy, of Peru, Indiana, speaks thus of disfranchisement and enforced collection of taxes: "If taxation without representation was tyranny in 1776, it is equally so in 1881. I have been taxed to the half of my income to support municipal laws alone, and not allowed a voice against having a screen placed before almost every other door on our principal street."

Geo. C. Gorham is receiving unfavorable criticisms from all sides, and it is very probable that he cannot be elected Secretary of the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In Spain, the Cuban anti-slavery agitation is very spirited.

Peace has been concluded between the British and the Basutos of South Africa.

Correspondents stationed at St. Petersburg say unequivocally that the women of Russia are much superior in intelligence to the men.

President Grévy, of France, has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the Yorktown celebration.

The Earl of Salisbury will succeed to the leadership of the British Conservatives, made vacant by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Russian executioner, Froloff, has received a hundred lashes for mismanagement in hanging the Nihilist, Mikhailoff, whose rope broke twice.

The complicity of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the plots of the Nihilists having been made clear, he has been sentenced, by decree of the Czar, to imprisonment for life.

Beaconsfield's great ambition was to found a family bearing the name of Disraeli, and to that end he devoted all his money, leaving his entire estate to his only male relative, his brother Ralph's son, Coningsby Disraeli, a lad of fourteen.

Methodist Church circles in Victoria, B. C., are considerably stirred by the withdrawal of a prominent minister, Rev. R. H. Smith, who disclaims any longer a belief in the doctrine of eternal punishment. He will probably found an independent society.

England's representative in the Monetary Conference attends merely as a looker-on, taking notes for a report to his Government. He does not wish to say anything that might be taken to apply acquiescence in the principles of the convokers of the Conference.

A Constantinople cablegram says four former domestics in the imperial palace have admitted the assassination of the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz. They suffocated him, and then opened veins in his arms to make it appear that he committed suicide. Prominent officials are also implicated.