

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

We have frequently and earnestly urged girls not to be content or to think themselves qualified to enter upon the great duties of life as women, until they make themselves familiar with some occupation by which they may earn an honest and ample living. This idea never came to us in its full and complete sense until we found ourselves compelled to face the world as bread-winner for a family, or see the children consigned to the protection of others; and it was an experience that came with a weight that has caused us to earnestly entreat young women while they have a father's table to sit at and a father's roof to shelter them, to qualify themselves for some business. Do not think that in the event of being provided with a sheltered home, the time spent in learning a trade or profession will be lost. Nothing is lost that develops the spirit of self-dependence, that completes you as an individual able to make terms with the world, and so look serenely on calamities that may overtake any one, that surely will overtake some.

The despairing wail of "What shall I do?" so often answered after weeks and months of vain endeavor by the demon of licentiousness that regards woman's pecuniary necessity as his vile opportunity, and presses his dire advantage until he reveals and riots in woman's fall, should cause every woman to work for some object, however lowly, that will fit her in the future about the barest possibility of holding parley with the vices of men for her bread. Not a day passes but we see these things exemplified before our eyes. True, they are the daughters and sisters of others. This case may not come near our own threshold, but what assurance have we that that case may not? And exalted, self-sufficient womanhood is priceless wherever found. How many cases can each of us recall that has fallen under our own observation where women, but yesterday sheltered by home and support, to-day are bereft of both and obliged to maintain the one and supply the other, or starve, or worse? See them with health broken and spirit bowed with grief, without preparation of any sort, open small millinery stores, essay and fail at dress-making, take in washing, advertise for plain sewing, and, holding out against gaunt families as long as possible at these, look helplessly this way and that for succor, finding none. There can be no more pitiful sight, and if beauty and comparative youth is their portion, what wonder is it, with but one path open that leads to all outward appearance to a support, they, constantly urged, find their footsteps tending toward the forbidden labyrinth of sin to which it tends? Contemplating this every-day picture, can any one doubt that a sure preventive for much of what is denominated the "social evil," might be found in placing women in situations of pecuniary independence? To do this, each must be carefully and thoroughly instructed in some business that, faithfully followed, will yield not a mere pittance, but a comfortable living. Make your choice, girls. Not of husbands, until this other choice of avocation is made, and the probability, not to say the certainty, is that you will be able to make a matrimonial choice of far greater wisdom by being possessed of the comfortable assurance within yourselves that marriage is not to you a pecuniary necessity.

SENSELESS MOUTHINGS.

The mouthings of demagogues who never risked their lives to save their country, are, as last year, led loose upon General Howard and his course of action. He is talking at the front, undergoing privation, anxiety, and fatigue, while his critics never think of sacrificing their spare time in vilifying and misrepresenting him. Such people really seem to think that General Howard should by his strategy and generalship annihilate space, compel these hostiles to draw up in military precision before his columns, and quietly and unostentatiously die in the last ditch. A few such exhausting matches over a mountainous country in the heat of summer as General Howard and his troops have made would take the conceit out of men who lounge on the shady side of the street all day, talking loudly of what the General should or should not do. Sensible people, however, know that "There is more honor in his armless sleeve" Than in all their conceited mouthings.

CHANGE OF DATE.

The NEW NORTHWEST will hereafter be published on Thursday of each week instead of on Friday, as heretofore. Communications of any length must be in the office on Tuesday to secure insertion in the issue of that week. Advertisements and special notices, unless extremely brief, must be in by noon on Wednesday. We hope all those interested will bear this in mind, and be on time, and thereby save themselves disappointment, and as the necessity of making further explanation.

Penny-a-liners throughout the nation seem to think it extremely clever to say "smart" things relative to Mrs. Tilton, and low-minded readers rub their hands in ghoulish glee as they repeat them to others of their class. One of them, imagining himself very witty indeed, casts a slur upon all womanhood by announcing that this most pitiable and suffering woman proposes to lecture on "Woman's Fall." True manliness must forever blush at such shameless exhibition of low wit and vile innuendo.

"FIDELITY."

Under this head we frequently see women lauded as noble, when they should, if spoken of at all, be denounced as silly and contemptible. The following is a fair specimen:

Thousands of cases have been recorded of women who have refused to expose their brutal husbands, who have maltreated them. Information has just reached us of an enraged husband biting off his wife's nose. On being arrested and brought into court, the noble woman testified that she had bit it off herself.

If falsehood is any test of nobility of spirit; if weak submission to inhuman treatment and lying to screen the perpetrator from just punishment, is to be commended and held up as an example, then should such weak and erring creatures as above referred to bear off the palm. We're magnanimous. We're not only willing, but anxious for those who appreciate that sort of thing to monopolize that kind of glory and nobility. To be called strong-minded and deserve the appellation in its most radical sense is, to our way of thinking, vastly preferable. Nay, we would willingly suffer the word "fidelity" to be expunged totally from our vocabulary, if weak submission was its only definition. We never could see how a woman of sense, of dignity, of self-respect, of nobility of character, could continue to love, cling to, be abused by, and lie for a man after he had foresworn every marriage vow and violated every element of commonest humanity in his treatment of her. "The bestest spaniel's fondness" is not so strange, and to speak of such women as "spaniels," unreasoning, cringing, fawning, would be in much better taste and much more in keeping with truth, than to dignify them as "noble women." Out upon a nobility that sinks self, forgets justice, defies truth, binds a human soul in abject bondage, and subjects the human body to mutilation. No Nancy Sykes' "fidelity" for us.

"HE HATH DONE WHAT HE COULD."

It is usual to see only upon grave-stones the just commendation, "He hath done what he could," and these words or their import gleam coldly white over the resting-place of many a person who never in all his life heard his most untiring efforts spoken of with appreciation.

One of the maxims said to have been adopted by Washington is this: "When a man does all he can, do not blame him, though he succeeds not well." Whether Washington or not, humanity and justice speak through it, and should be heard. One of the commonest forms of injustice perhaps is that of expecting of our fellows more than, with their mental organization and capacity, they are able to perform, and then blaming them for failure. To expect something from nothing is manifest absurdity, yet few of us there are but are guilty of it almost every day as we comment upon the life failures of others, losing sight of the efforts they have put forth, in weakness it may be, or it may be in mistaken zeal, to compass different results.

Honest effort, if only conspicuous for the disheartening failure that follows it, deserves to be crowned each day with an acknowledgment. When dreamless sleep comes to the discouraged soul, it may stifle the remorse of surviving friends to place tardy acknowledgment upon the tombstone, but cheerful present encouragement, while yet the thorns of life pressed into the weary spirit, would have precluded remorse and brightened a clouded pathway strewn ever instead with hopes abortive.

SEEKING TO EVADE THE CURSE.

The idea that the army of traps that is sweeping over the West are poor fellows solidifying work which soulless monopolies and heartless capitalists steadily refuse them should certainly be dispelled by the fact that farmers in Iowa, where these pests have recently been so troublesome, cannot get men to help through harvest for wages varying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day and board. This fact should cause even sentimental philanthropists to bottle their tears and uncork their indignation against a thriftless, vagrant class that seeks to evade all responsibility and live off the bounty of others, not because they are unable to work, but because they are unwilling. They seem to have convinced themselves that the world owes them a living, and in pursuance of this idea they demand free rides, free lodgings, and free food at the hands of industrious individuals or enterprising corporations. The truth is, they are constitutionally opposed to seek in every way to evade the primal curse, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." This is, in our opinion, about the true state of the case.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.

It is hoped that suffragists who assemble at Astoria next week will carefully elaborate plans for work so that the legislature soon to assemble may see that the women are in earnest about their just demands, and know how to present them. We understand that Hon. F. O. McCown, of Oregon City, is engaged upon the review of the laws of Oregon as affecting the interests of women, and it is to be hoped the same will be completed in time to be made effective by the executive committee before the legislature meets. Generalities count for nothing when brought to the test. Positive, truthful detail is what we want, and, losing sight of personal preference and personal strife, endeavor to systemize our work so that it may be effective. "Sound and fury signifying nothing," signifies even less than nothing in an unpopular cause. Let us have careful, earnest work.

"Playing State," as the Walla Walla Statesman observes, is an expensive luxury. The session of the Constitutional Convention will cost the Territory about \$6,000.

AN HOUR WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

A friend asks: "Would it not be well to announce through the columns of the NEW NORTHWEST the time the upriver boats and cars connect with the Astoria boats, so that those going to the convention could make their calculations accordingly?" We answer that the daily Astoria packet leaves this city every morning, Sunday excepted, at 5 o'clock; returning, leaves Astoria at the same hour.

An active co-worker writes: "I have been sick ever since the meeting of the association last winter until about three weeks ago; hence have been unable to make money to meet the expenses of the Astoria trip, and, though it is a great disappointment to me, I fear I shall have to forego it entirely." Men, and indifferent women as well, often secure the movement because its advocates and friends do not attend its conventions in larger numbers. The above reason, lack of means to defray expenses, and not indifference, keeps the earnest workers at home, and the fact that they do stay at home after their hearts is to be with and work with the advocates of human liberty, is a complete refutation of the popular dogma that women who believe in suffrage neglect home duties.

Our Seattle correspondent, whose article on finance was published last week, says: "Sherman may not be a gay deceiver, but he certainly is a public deceiver on a grand scale. I find by comparison that the public debt since 1865 has actually increased over \$800,000,000, and yet he would have the public believe that our national debt is on the decrease." In view of the events and developments of the past year, as well as those foreshadowed by them, it is not likely that those in whose hands the nation's financial interests are entrusted can much longer hoodwink the people, even by the vast array of figures that make such formidable show at the close of each fiscal year. It seems to be natural for persons to have a sort of blind veneration for things which they cannot understand, yet which make imposing show; so when the Secretary of the Treasury sends out his annual exhibit, the people look helplessly at the footings of the immense columns, and, understanding only the vastness of the amount, console themselves with the official statement of the "decrease of the public debt," and attempt to pay their next installment of taxes with a little more of cheerfulness and hope.

Mrs. Foltz writes from San Jose: "Our Constitutional Convention meets in September. We hope to have embodied in our constitution a clause or section that will untie the hands of woman, and allow her equal political liberty with the men of our commonwealth. We need workers at this juncture, and bitterly regret that Mrs. Dunway was compelled to return home so suddenly." Mrs. Dunway would have been glad indeed to have remained and labored in California for the next month, but the need of work in the home field was too pressing to render her absence expedient.

"Sybil" writes from Salem, expressing her own views upon the Indian war, or, rather, upon employing the Umattilas to fight against the hostile tribes, as follows: "When will men learn to set a civilized principle for barbarians to pattern from? Surely there are men enough tramping and loading to subdue the hostile Indians without arraying other tribes of their own race against them! It seems to me that there can be no greater shame than in arraying one barbarous horde against another in battle." One peculiarity of an Indian war is that there is such an amount of easy fighting done on paper, far from the rough edge of battle. For our own part, we care very little what engine of destruction is turned against these merciless savages, so that they are compelled to a quick result that will enable the farmers and ranchers of Eastern Oregon and Washington to return to their homes. It is not nearly so repulsive to our feelings to see Indians fighting Indians, as to see Indians employing their savage arts of war against the whites as they do delight in doing. "Tramps and loafers" would not, we imagine, make first-class soldiers any more than they make first-class laborers, and unless sent to the front as targets for Indian sharpshooters, they would probably serve an indifferent purpose in the field. However, we admit that turning different tribes against each other in deadly combat has a sort of civil war element in it that is shocking.

A gentleman who left this city suddenly for the scene of hostilities some days since, says: "I pursued the Indians until I came within about twenty miles of them; then, not knowing but their guns might have uncomfortably long range, I turned and made my way back toward the settlements. The country up this way is in a forlorn condition, but the probability now is that the worst of the scare and its small attendant evils is over." It is indeed to be hoped that the latter supposition is correct, as enough might yet be garnered from devastated fields to provide for the most pressing needs of the people. The fear joyfully expressed concerning the possible "long range" of the savages' guns, is one that more likely had an accelerating effect upon the movements of many who fled before such a ghastly probability.

The most remarkable birth ever known occurred near Salem, Ohio, recently. Mrs. McCormick gave birth to five healthy children, four of whom were boys and one girl. The medical works give but few instances of such wonderful births, and when they do occur children have scarcely been known to live. In this case the mother and children are, in common language on such occasions, "doing well."

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

We are not in the habit of noticing any effusion which is not endorsed by a responsible name; but the following epistle seems to require special mention at our hands, hence this departure from our general practice:

Mrs. A. J. Dunway—Madam:—In reading your last paper, I was much impressed with the high moral tone of your sentiments. But why is it that while you were in Walla Walla your most intimate associate was the former Mrs. —, now mistress of Judge —, a member of the Constitutional Convention? She goes for her meals with him openly, and remains with him in his room. Now, are you a champion and advocate of such practices? Your action here would seem to indicate that you were. If so, myself and a large number of ladies in this town feel ashamed and scandalized by your conduct, as you do not represent our ideas or sentiments.

AN OUTRAGED WOMAN.

Walla Walla, July 24, 1878.
Mr. Outraged Woman—Sir:—The above would receive a private answer but for the fact that you get behind an imaginary woman, and so cover up your identity that it is impossible to address you with absolute certainty. But the fact that you are not a woman is as patent as that hoops failed on a certain occasion to conceal the boots of "President" Davis. We shall lay the original of your letter away, in company with another to which is added the signature of a certain deputy sheriff of your county. They bear the same chirographical imprint, and will look well together some day.

I omit the names of the persons you mention, because I have no proof that you have not slandered them. When I travel on the public highway and stop at the public hotels, I never think of keeping my nose to the ground or my ear to the keyhole, on the search after social iniquity, and consequently I never find it, unless in the foul imagination of some evil-minded man, who writes anonymous letters over the signature of a woman, that he may thereby taint womankind with the stigma of "gossip."

I remember meeting the lady you name at the Stine House, and conversing with her several times on interesting topics; but she merely impressed me as a modest, unassuming, and well-behaved lady, who had the good sense and good manners to mind her own business and slander nobody. In common with others, I frequently ate at the public table with her and the gentleman whose name you give; but as to the disreputable matters you mention I have no knowledge, and, so far as I know, no cause for suspicion. I have purposely kept myself ignorant, and consequently innocent, of the supposed evil practices of men and women in all my public and private life, and if you are wiser than I in these things, you are welcome to your manner of obtaining superior knowledge, and the evident satisfaction which such knowledge affords you.

Now to your question. I am a champion and advocate of everything that is pure and ennobling. I detest libertines, courtesans, and the writers of anonymous letters. I despise everything that gives even the appearance of evil, and so steadily have I held myself aloof from it that I do not even suspect its presence unless it is thrust under my nose, as you have thrust it by some body whose very imagination is stained with foulness. The couple you name may or may not be guilty as you charge. I do not know, and certainly it is the better part of our common duty to consider them innocent until they are known to be guilty. Should I meet one or both of them again, I should not mistreat them on the strength of a thousand anonymous letters; but should I detect them or you engaged in advocating immoral social practices, either by precept or example, I should not hesitate to denounce you openly, over my own signature. In my seven years of public life, I am proud to say that I have been uniformly so courteously treated by gentlemen that never, except by anonymous letter-writers (and they are few and far between), has any one dared to assail me.

Now, let me give you a little advice. If you consider the persons you name guilty, as charged in your indictment, why do you not attack them, instead of me? If you have seen practices in them which in my unsophisticated innocence I have failed to discover, why do you not turn reformer, and oust such a man from your Constitutional Convention? Are you a champion of such practices? Your actions would certainly seem to indicate it. In conclusion, let me exhort you to repair at once to the nearest apothecary "and get an ounce of civet to sweeten your imagination."

EDUCATIONAL.

From a circular sent out by Professor L. L. Rowland, superintendent of public instruction, we learn that district teachers' institutes will be held during the month of August, as follows: At Empire City, the 21 and 24; Jacksonville, 8th, 9th, and 10th; Lake View, 16th and 17th. In September, at Oregon City, the 24, 25, and 26; Eugene City, the 5th, 6th, and 7th. The State Teachers' Institute will be held in Legislative Hall, Salem, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of August. There will be an adjourned meeting of the State Board of Examiners during the session of this last, for the accommodation of applicants for State diplomas and certificates. The total number of school children enrolled in the different counties, as returned by county superintendents, is 53,484. Our educators appear to be working in a thorough and systematic manner, and as a result, our public schools are a growing honor to the State.

Rumor has it that Captain Wilkinson has been ordered to join his regiment in Montana.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Our last halloo from the Bay City, where we were making a flying visit—too short by half for our purpose. And now, when we are at home again, preparing hurriedly for our next brief journey, and we undertake to recall events of the past fortnight, the whole seems as an unalloyed dream.

We, however, well remember spending the last evening of our brief sojourn in San Francisco in the charmed society of our intelligent and hospitable friends, Colonel Collins and wife, who, with a circle of literary acquaintances, beguiled the time to a late hour with the choicest conversation and most ennobling thoughts. There came an hour or two with our own loved ones ere we sought a little needed sleep preparatory to the morning's journey.

In our wanderings we chanced upon a precious little orphaned waif, to which the parental hearts of our liege and self so spontaneously warmed that we decided to adopt and bring it home and rear it as our own. To resolve was to act. There was no time for reflection, and almost before we knew it we found ourselves aboard the "Great Republic," and aloft upon the bosom of the ocean, bearing in our arms the treasure, who was henceforth to have no earthly home but ours.

The voyage proved a long and trying one. A heavy wind and rain storm lashed the ocean to a fury, and the crowded ship was disagreeably cold. We took the best possible care of the tiny waif, and reached home with him in safety; but alas, the change of food and the hardships of the journey proved too much for him, and after a week's waiting at our fireside, during which brief time the entire household had learned to love him more dearly than words can express, the precious little life flickered and went out, and the first funeral in a home that for a quarter of a century has been crowded with life took place on the 26th inst., Rev. Mr. Anthony officiating, and a genial circle of warm-hearted friends assisting with their love and care. Then the casket was closed over the beautiful gem, the west-side train halted by previous arrangement in front of the house, and our sorrowing liege and self bore away the jewel to the dear paternal cemetery near Forest Grove, and our sweet, short dream was over. We are too sad to dwell upon this theme. A little while ago and death seemed a long way off. Now he is so very near that we can almost feel the edge of his sickle.

But we must not linger over thoughts like these. There is a mighty work before us yet, and we resume our public duties after a fortnight's change, our heart comforted by the knowledge that "Not as a child shall we again behold him; For when, with raptures wild, In our embraces we again entold him, He will not be a child."

Why we should have desired to add the care of an infant to our other duties is a mystery; but why we should have lost him is a greater one, to be solved only in the great Hereafter, whither we are all drifting.

At this writing, July 26th, we are hurriedly preparing for a flying trip to Dayton and Lafayette, intending to return in time to be on hand in Astoria at the coming convention. A. J. D.

O. S. W. S. A.

THE CALL OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: The call of the President for a meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association at Astoria so nearly covers every point to be spoken about that it is hardly worth while for me to add anything more; but I cannot forbear urging every friend of the cause of woman's enfranchisement to be present at the approaching meeting, either in person, by letter, or essay, and see how much we can accomplish to advance the cause which ought to be dear to every lover of humanity and liberty.

I regret to say that I think it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting myself, but will be there in thought and great hopes for the success of the meeting. Women of Oregon, this Association is yours, this cause is yours, and being yours, it is the cause of humanity. It is your duty to make it a success. Will you do it? ANN M. MARTIN, Cor. Sec'y O. S. W. S. A. Lafayette, July 23, 1878.

A Nebraska Girl.

We find the following in an Eastern exchange: In Secretary Schurz' private room in the patent office building, writing quietly at a table, the visitor will see a graceful, pretty young lady. This is Miss Anna E. Irish, the secretary who answers Mr. Schurz' French, German, Italian, and other letters in foreign tongues. She is a Nebraska girl, with elegant manners, a musical voice, and gentle, lady-like ways, which are wholly winning. At an age when most young ladies, especially in Washington, spend nearly all day with their hair in curl-papers, and spend the night dancing, or traveling from one reception to another, Miss Irish quietly turns her back on the world, and studies. As a linguist she is probably not excelled by any one of her age in this country, having a knowledge of ancient languages as well as modern. Besides her linguist studies, she is also learning phonography. She is not more than twenty-one or twenty-two years old, yet this graceful, gifted American girl has the engagement for translating all of Auerbach's works. She met Auerbach himself in Germany while her father was consul there, and pleased him infinitely, as indeed she does everybody. The German novelist's latest work is "Landolin," and Miss Irish's translation of it, gratified him so much that he wrote her a letter, warmly expressing his pleasure. Undoubtedly the young lady has a fine career before her. She does her studying evenings, after she has spent her eight hours in the department.

Washington Territory papers announce that all attempts to strike out the word "male" when specifying the qualifications of voters have failed in the Constitutional Convention. The members seem to have been dazed with so-called "expediency" to the exclusion of justice on this point. A disfranchised class have not, and never have had, any rights which their political sovereigns were bound to respect, as is again clearly shown by the action above referred to.

RECENT EVENTS.

Yellow fever rages in some of the Southern cities. Wheat crop short in Iowa. Other cereals yield well. Galveston is quarantined both by land and sea on account of yellow fever.

Cities and towns in Southern Mississippi have established quarantine against New Orleans. The yield of wheat in the southern counties of Minnesota will not exceed twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. S. Myra Hall addressed the National Convention at Syracuse last week in favor of Woman Suffrage, favoring Butler for president.

The session of the Woman's Rights Congress opened in Paris on the 21st. M. Martin, municipal counselor of Paris, and Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were chosen presidents.

Twenty-two tons of fine silver bars, valued at \$750,000, were shipped from the assay office at New York on the 25th for the Philadelphia mint for coinage into standard silver dollars.

A great corner in wheat is being run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission merchants. The price has steadily advanced for two weeks, and intense interest is manifested in the result.

Senator Schurz' decision that the Union Pacific lands not yet sold can be pre-empted by settlers for \$1.25 per acre, will throw open to the public a large amount of valuable land in Nebraska.

A cloud burst about forty miles from Yankton is reported as occurring on Monday last week, by which a large tract of country was submerged, seven persons drowned, and much property destroyed.

At Washington a mob interfered with laborers working for sixty cents a day, overturned carts, plows, etc., and compelled them to desist. The police prevented further violence, but the laborers did not resume work.

General Sheridan, accompanied by three of his staff officers, reached Deadwood on the 26th from the military camp on the Little Missouri. The General, after a careful examination of the ground, expresses the opinion that the permanent Black Hills military post will be located at some point between the Spearfish and Rapid Creek Valleys.

A riotous demonstration was made in Washington on Saturday against the laborers who were excavating for the foundation of the bureau of engraving building. About two hundred men made the demand. The men were at work at seventy-five cents per day. Pickets were posted near the building warning men not to work at such wages, and threatening those who did so with summary punishment. The demand was for \$1.50 per day.

The train of the Olympia-Tenino railroad was completed on Saturday from Warren's Point to Tenino, thus complying with the terms of the contract and having six days to spare. It is hoped that the treaty work in this way may be completed within that time.

Walla Walla county has 46,580 acres in wheat which will yield 1,367,400 bushels this year. Besides this she has of barley 7,507 acres; oats, 2,919 acres; corn, 2,200 acres; orchard, 747 acres; timothy, 1,299 acres; sheep, 29,925; hogs, 4,984; cattle, 12,117; mules, 255; horses, 6,332. For a total population of 5,700 this is pretty good. All of 50,000 tons of this will be for export.

The eclipse of the sun on Monday cast a gloomy semi-darkness over this region for several hours. Sitting in our sanctum in the ghostly light of the darkened midday, we could scarcely wonder at the superstitious terrors that accompanied such an event in olden times, ere science had made plain the mysteries of the movements of the heavenly bodies. Milton, in describing the obscured glories of Satan after his fall, makes the following reference to an eclipse and the terror it occasioned: "As when the sun, now risen, Looked through the horizontal misty air, Shorn of his beams, or from behind the moon, In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds On half the nations, and with fear of change Perplexes monarchs."

A woman, Mary Leonard by name, is being tried for her life at the Dalles for the supposed murder of her husband. It remains to be seen whether a jury of men will decide in this case that to be hanged is one of woman's special rights. The murdered man was, from all accounts, a brutal wretch, of whom the world should be only too happy to be rid. The evidence fastening the guilt upon the long-outraged wife is purely circumstantial. If the half told of him be true, he for years cheated the hangman by holding out to a life the tender mercies of which were extreme cruelty.

We begin this week a series of sketches of the Indian war of 1855-6, written by an eye witness and participant therein. The intention of the narrator is to make these correct in historical fact without tediousness of detail, and we are quite sure that they will be found intensely interesting at this time. They will be continued from week to week, and all the main points touched upon.

To understand the world is wiser than to condemn it; to study the world is better than to slum it; to use the world is nobler than to abuse it; to make the world better and happier is the noblest work of man or woman.

The Duke of Connaught has been voted a marriage settlement of \$50,000 per annum, and in the event of his death \$30,000 to his widow. He will marry the Princess Marie Louise, of Prussia.

DR. MANASSE. Of Baltimore, the most skillful optician ever visited Portland, can assist the most difficult cases, on the imposition of the eyes, with his improved Parabolic Spectacles. Near, Paris, and Cataract eyes can be placed in immediate relief by consulting the Doctor at the Occidental Hotel, room 15, this week. Dr. Manasse can produce the best of recommendations in the country. Dr. N. E. Smith, W. T. Thompson, M. D., Dr. S. B. Smith, W. T. Thompson, M. D., Silas Gardner, governor of Nebraska, Wm. H. Palfrey, Geo. Harrod, R. C. Dunway, A. J. Marshall, of Portland, and others.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All business letters pertaining to the NEW NORTHWEST, and all money due to this office on subscription or otherwise, must be directed to MRS. A. J. DUNWAY.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Hinton for the best Photographic in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.