

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The time is very near at hand when many hundred subscriptions to the NEW NORTHWEST will expire. The prompt renewal of maturing dues, always desirable, is rendered especially necessary this year by the great expense of enlarging the paper and fitting up the press with a new dress. To the many patrons who for nine years have never failed to renew with promptness, we return thanks, and look confidently for a continuation of past favors. To those whose arrears for some considerable time have been a source of great inconvenience, expense and annoyance to the publishers, we look anxiously for a response to this call. And, to the many new friends, whose first year of subscription is about expiring, we turn with a heart-felt assurance that, having learned the worth of this journal, you will put shoulder to the wheel for another year, and help us to roll along the great ball of Human Rights. How many who read this call will respond now? We need the money.

IN RESPONSE TO L. D. BLAKE.

In this issue of the NEW NORTHWEST appears a lengthy and interesting letter from the President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Society, Lillie Devereux Blake, in which she gives the reasons that prompt the suffragists of the Empire State to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and denies certain allegations against his character and conduct.

We have carefully read this letter, and must say that, while prone to accept the refutation of the charges preferred by the Chicago correspondent against General Hancock, we are none the less firmly convinced that he is not a fit man for the Chief Executive of the Nation. His attempt to lead women to believe that they are included in "the people" is rather unsatisfactory—in fact, quite "too thin." We do not find "ALL" before "the people" in his letter of acceptance, and think his effort to make the phrase quoted cover the Woman Suffrage question is a specimen of cunning similar to that displayed in not mentioning several of the prominent issues of the day. His letter is a mass of generalities, and does not give his views clearly on any question before voters, except that he considers "inviolable" the amendments and laws to secure "the fruits of the war." (The persons who threaten the "war legislation" are his supporters.) He is a candidate for the highest position in the gift of the Nation, and it is dishonorable in him to refuse to allow "the people" to know his opinions on any question before them. Every campaign blusterer wastes more or less breath about this "government of the people," yet women know they are not included. The platforms of the parties always grate about the rights of "the people," yet women know they are not comprehended. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Nation's Constitution says all persons born or naturalized in the United States are "citizens," and the Fifteenth Amendment says no "citizen" shall be deprived of the right to vote, except for crime, yet women know that they are not included as "citizens," and therefore are not part of "the people" in the minds of men. Only last week we heard the declaration that the Democratic party favors "equal rights to all" from the lips of an orator who, we personally know, is a bitter, unreasoning, unlistening opponent of equal rights to women. In this day of fraud and deception, we want an open assertion by a nominee that he endorses Woman Suffrage, or we wish him to say that he opposes it.

We hold certain principles sacred, and they are antagonistic to those held by General Hancock. We are working for woman's enfranchisement, but we are not ready to pay any price for it. We want it as a right, not as a purchase. We cannot throw away all other principles and support General Hancock because he craftily insinuates that he endorses one question of great interest to us. We hold that the action of the Woman Suffragists of the United States in offering to support any party pledged to Woman Suffrage is wrong in theory and would be damnable in practice. It is a bid to induce the parties to do right, and is on a par with an offer of votes for money. We hope that the Woman Suffragists of the Nation will adopt a platform of principles in 1884. If this platform is satisfactory to either party (and it must meet the endorsement of one), women can then hope to have the help of that party. But we do not think women deserve the ballot if their principles are so unsettled that they can support one party as readily as another. In local politics, where issues are scarce, it is well to drop partisanship; but, when principles are involved, women should hold to their views.

If any woman's opinions lead her to endorse General Hancock, well and good. She should labor for his success. If he is a Woman Suffragist, she is not doing her duty if she does not use her influence in his behalf; but something stronger than a reference to "the people" in his letter of acceptance is needed to convince us of his favor. If he is an advocate of Woman Suffrage, let him admit it; if he is opposed, let him say so. We have great respect for Garfield's action on this question, if not for his views. We know how he stands. He voted while in Congress to allow a woman to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States. He might point to his record when asked if he is a Woman Suffragist, and it would make him appear better than Hancock: but he has had the candor to boldly say that he did not so vote because he favored the suffrage for women. His open avowal is better than Hancock's reference to "the people." We prefer an honest statement over a very doubtful friend.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, READ.

One week from next Monday, the Legislature will convene in the State House at Salem. It undoubtedly will comprise as fine a body of men as has ever assembled in Oregon's legislative halls. A good percentage of the members of both Houses are known to be favorable to woman's equality before the law, while some have never expressed an opinion either for or against the measure. It is important that the non-committed members be interviewed by the Vice-Presidents of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association for the various counties, and, if found undecided as to the position they will take, be informed of the wishes of the unrepresented half of the community. If of sound and reasoning mind, they cannot fail to see that the claims of women to political freedom are founded in justice. If they are opposed to our cause, lay before them the arguments with which our demands are backed, and trust in their sense of right to comprehend the present condition of woman and her needs for the future. If they will not listen, or listen without hearing and understanding, nothing is lost. Also, it is well to interview the foes of Woman Suffrage among the hold-over Senators, for two years may have wrought a change in their views. If all the members of both Houses are carefully instructed as to the wishes of women, we may confidently hope for some assistance at their hands, if we do not get the great boon for which we all are striving.

"THE LIQUOR BALLOT."

The Iwaco correspondent of the Sunday Welcome says that Mrs. A. E. Torrey, a Portland lady who has been residing at the seaside, circulated for signatures two petitions "to the Legislature of the State of Oregon," and secured some seventy-five names among the citizens of this State. The first one reads:

The undersigned, citizens of Oregon, do earnestly petition your honorable body to enact a law similar to the laws in force in several States of the Union, commonly designated Civil Damage Laws, whereby the liquor-sellers and the owner of the premises on which the liquor is sold may be held jointly responsible for the injury caused by the use of intoxicating drinks.

The second reads: We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Oregon, do hereby petition your honorable body to enact a law whereby the licensing of retail dealers in spirituous liquors shall be left to the will of the majority of the citizens of each precinct, and that all citizens, men and women, of legal age, may be allowed to vote on the question.

If these petitions are properly circulated throughout the State and numerously signed, it will probably not require much effort to induce the Legislature to pass laws in harmony with them. The number of Woman Suffragist and temperance members in both Houses is sufficiently great to warrant this confidence.

BAR-KEEPERS VS. BAR-MAIDS.

A correspondent of the Greenback Labor Chronicle, published at Auburn, Maine, asserts that prohibition is a failure in Portland, the home of General Neal Dow, the prohibition candidate for the Presidency. The correspondent then proceeds to relate that drinks are sold in certain places by both men and women; that the upper classes get their bottles filled at the liquor agency by saying the magic words, "Medical purposes;" and that the only persons ever arrested for the illegal traffic are "poor, helpless women, who, with their other work, are selling a little to keep starvation from the door." This is another case which illustrates very plainly the advantage the suffrage gives man over woman. As the "poor women" have no votes, they cannot revenge themselves on the officials on election day, and must suffer, while their fellow-offenders of the masculine sex can help retain in power the men who will never see a bar-keeper, but who are ever on the alert for bar-maids. We pity women who by inclination or of necessity become liquor-sellers, but it is a matter of justice that they be not prosecuted while men escape.

James L. McGinness, of West Killbuck, W. T., declines to pay for the NEW NORTHWEST because it does not "sute" him. After receiving a letter from him, we do not marvel that he disapproved the sentiments of this journal, and so we wish to "fourne" him to "talk" it. The ignorant always oppose Woman Suffrage. The "indulgence of a generous Public" may have caused the "Senior and Junior Editors" to "cultivate the Brass of a Beggar," but they have not yet developed sufficient "Brass" to refuse to pay their bills.

The Legislature of Oregon will not do its duty to tax-payers unless it repeals the laws allowing Sheriffs and County Clerks fees for their work. The great incomes of these officers under the present system cause much corruption among men seeking them. Women tax-payers are interested in this matter, and they desire that the salaries shall only be high enough to fairly remunerate the officers. They are taxed without representation, but they want the extortion to be as small as possible.

The latest enterprise at Oregon City is a sewing school for girls and boys between the ages of six and fourteen years. The citizens of the City by the Falls, with characteristic good sense, have decided that boys should know how to mend their clothing and sew on their buttons. The heaven of equality is working.

Democrats of Walla Walla are very angry with their own, Mrs. "Colonel" Parker Newell's, statement for praising Republican nominees for office, and assert that the United Individualists sold the paper's opinions to the candidates for \$10 each.

TO FORM A WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

The National Citizen contains some excellent remarks on the subject of forming Woman Suffrage Associations, and some valuable instructions as to the manner of proceeding. Any woman may and should consider the words addressed to her.

First, speak with your neighbors. If they are already women of thought upon this subject, the way is clear. If they are not, a few words will arouse their interest and show you they are not indifferent. Every woman wishes as good a chance for her daughter's education as for her son's. Every woman desires equal pay for equal work for herself and her daughter. Every woman desires the same laws to govern herself as govern her husband, father and brothers. When once you have induced thought, speak of forming a society. Issue invitations for some convenient afternoon or evening. If but half a dozen women respond, you have enough for a beginning. Hold your first meetings with women alone. Women are brought up from childhood to have their opinions criticized, laughed at and treated with contempt, and will speak much more freely if no man is present. Select an energetic, go-ahead woman as President. Have one or two or three Vice-Presidents. Elect an Executive Committee. See that its chairman is a worker. It does not matter so much in regard to the rest. Elect a Corresponding Secretary; also a Recording Secretary. Let the minutes of each meeting be read at the next one. Elect a Treasurer. Let there be a small membership fee. Money will be needed for stationery, tracts, etc. Hold your meetings frequently at first; say once a week. After women have become somewhat acquainted with the routine of business, invite gentlemen to become members. But let women control the society, hold the offices, and decide what is to be done. Women need this responsibility as an educator, and besides, they are more interested in their own enfranchisement than men can be.

The following is a good form of Constitution:

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be called the (insert name of place) Woman Suffrage Society.

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to secure protection for women citizens in the exercise of their right to vote.

ART. 3. All citizens (insert name of place) subscribing to this Constitution, and paying its weekly or monthly dues, shall be considered members of this Society, with right to participate in its deliberations.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of not less than five.

ART. 5. The officers of this Society shall be women, elected at each annual meeting.

ART. 6. The annual meeting shall be held on the — of — in each year.

An excellent way to make the Society's sessions interesting and instructive is to study the laws affecting women. Law books can easily be borrowed. The Session Laws of each year will be found at the town or county clerk's office. Look in the index for the words "woman," "wife," "widow," "mother," "parent," "child," "will," "inheritance," "divorce," "separation," etc., etc.; then read up and see whether the laws relating to these things are the same for man and woman. Ascertain whether in your State the mother has equal right with the father to her own child. Study the law which gives the right of property control to the husband, allowing him to use as he pleases all that the wife earns in the family, and to will it as he pleases (to great extent) at his death. Appoint some one to write a short essay for each meeting upon some phase of the laws relating to women. Afterward discuss the law and its bearings. Study the National Constitution. Take a Woman Suffrage paper, reading its editorials aloud at each meeting of your society. Do these things, and you will have a live, energetic society that will benefit yourselves and the world.

The long nights of Winter are approaching, and the women in the cities and towns of Oregon and Washington will enjoy a portion of their evenings in gaining definite knowledge as to their political standing and importance.

New creations are opened to women daily. The dentist's profession is now invaded. Woman seems particularly adapted to fine, delicate work, such as is required in dental operations. We can call to mind but a few ladies who have chosen dentistry as a profession—one in Ohio and a few in the far East—but they are said to be very successful. The profession is not over-crowded like medicine and the law, and women who have the determination to thoroughly master its various branches will in a few years be remunerated for the time spent in properly learning it. But the profession is like the others in one respect—it will not prove very profitable unless the operator is expert. A poor dentist is an abomination. Let those who have dentistry in view choose "Excelsior" as their motto.

Miss M. L. Clough, a native of Bethel, Maine, has been appointed by the trustees of the Maine Hospital at Augusta as a trained nurse, who shall devote her entire time to the women's wards of the hospital. She is a graduate of the New England Hospital Training School, was superintendent of the training school for three months after graduating, and has been for several months past head nurse in the City Hospital of Boston, where she went to become thoroughly acquainted with hospital management.

The communication from "A Christian without Hate," commenting on the letters of "Fitzner" and "Mental Freedom" and Mrs. Dunway's reply to the latter, will appear in our next issue. We have given up as much space to correspondents as we can spare this week, though we do not wish them to think that we dislike to get their letters.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH YAMHILL, August 30, 1880.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: The post tonight seems like a dream. So many events have crowded themselves into that space of time that, as we sit here, in the village of North Yamhill, and send our busy thoughts back to Astoria, whence our last letter dated, we pause and almost wonder who and what and where we are.

Our loved and honored sire, who for many years has lived in the secluded enjoyment of his suburban home with in the classic shades of Forest Grove, is stricken low with the infirmities of age, and the busy world has well-nigh been forgotten since we have been at his bedside, counting the hours as they glide away, leaving him at every clock-stroke visibly nearer the Evergreen Shore. But the great world cares little for individual afflictions or family bereavements, and we try to realize this fact as we turn our thoughts from the sick chamber, which we have left at temporary intervals through the week in the pursuit of our well-known and necessary work. [A dispatch from the Grove announces that Mr. J. T. Scott died at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, September 1st.—J. C. E.]

We found Forest Grove enjoying its regular Summer vacation of pupils and inflation of city borders. Several new and tasteful residences have recently been erected, and others have been enlarged and beautified. The bay-window mania has reached the town and attacked many of the houses, thereby improving them much in roominess, light and general appearance. Business has a thrifty air. The kindly faces of old friends greet us at the stores and shops, and we know by the look of content that beams from their eyes, as well as the alacrity with which they settle their yearly dues, that they are all prospering. There is no pleasanter, prettier rural retreat than this; and Summer borders need go no farther to find the recreation they seek. There are mountain streams near by for fishing, and the canyons, plains and forests abound in quails, grouse and pheasants. The orchards are loaded with fruit, and the carriage drives are lovely. Mrs. Sloan, who keeps the popular hotel, and is known far and wide as a woman who understands her business, has had her grounds cleared and fitted up in a pleasing style, in good keeping with the rest of the premises. Her low price for board, \$5 per week, is quite an item for rest-seeking mothers with little ones seeking country air.

But the crowning feature of Forest Grove just now is its Indian school, which we visited by invitation of Mrs. Huff, the efficient matron, who has a mother's charge over some forty or more children of the forest, and who takes a pride in them that is at once justifiable and praiseworthy. The buildings consist of two large two-story frame structures, in advanced stages of completion—one for the schools and the dormitories and play-rooms of the boys, and the other for the dining-room, kitchen, laundry, sewing-room, matron's rooms, and the dormitories of the girls. Professor Boynton, who has had much experience in Indian schools, is the teacher in charge. Indian children, like negroes, excel in singing. Some of them are from the Warm Springs Reservation, and were formerly under the excellent training of Mr. Cyrus Walker. These singers naturally lead the rest, and the music is a pleasing feature at all their exercises. Mrs. Huff, who is evidently the right woman in the right place, informs us that the girls under her care are quite as orderly and obedient as so many white children. There is no quarreling among them, and apparently no disposition to shirk their duties. Like the negro or the Chinaman, they are easily impressed with the Christian faith, and many of the older boys and girls can "speak in meeting" and "tell their experience" as well as untutored white folks.

We had spent an hour or two in the afternoon in examining the premises from every quarter, and were then invited back to attend the evening exercises. We went, accompanied by friends, and expecting to be entertained, but to our surprise the Professor arose and introduced us to his dusky constituency and announced that the "well-known advocate of woman's rights and man's rights would now address them." The dilemma was a little embarrassing at first, but we soon got over it, and for about forty-five minutes we talked and talked to the children's evident edification and the amusement of Rev. Mr. Huff, the matron, a few other friends, and the urbane Professor. Surely there never was another speech like it. We retired at last, enjoying the vague consciousness that one political missionary had succeeded in making a laughing target of herself for the detection of her hearers, after having supplemented her success by accepting the unanimous invitation of pupils, teacher, pastor and matron to "call again."

Everybody who doubts the wisdom of Captain Wilkinson's latest Indian exploit should visit this school. While it is well known that we have never been sanguine of the success of engraving the Christian religion upon Indians, yet we do believe it possible to engrave the young of any tribe upon our civilization whenever, as in this case, the top roots are cut that formerly connected them with the associations of their kind. We have great faith in this experiment, especially since we have seen it in its primary form. But we could not but wish, as we gazed about us, that the Government and the missionaries would act as wisely and humanely with Mr. Nobody's white children as with the half-breeds here, of whom some are red-haired, blue-eyed and freckled, and all are passably well looking.

If only the "Gallagher boy" were a half-breed Indian now! But he's only a half-Irish lad, and consequently he would the pale of Christian reformation. We were told by a worthy lady of the Grove that the above-named boy's mother sent word that she would give five hundred dollars to know the Professor's name who refused her boy a place in the college. Without fee or reward we are ready to give the first letter of the surname, which, in connection with its fellows, spells *Moroh*. Several prominent subscribers to the NEW NORTHWEST informed us in substance that they had thought for a while of discontinuing the People's Paper this year for economy's sake, but its independent charm in exposing that parasitical sham to the public gaze, and its dignified rebuke of the loose and slippery tool of the erring party—the stalling editor of the faculty's "organ," who had evidently been hired by somebody to throw mud at us—had changed their minds. So, as in Hillsboro, we did not lose an old subscriber, and gained a goodly array of new ones.

But we were speaking of the Indian school when the above paragraph intruded itself, and will now return to the text. We had heard much while in Tacoma and Stellacoom about the kidnapping of these young Indians by Captain Wilkinson, under an order from General Milroy, and took occasion to ask the children, while all together, to state the facts from their own standpoint. All who were pleased with their present quarters were asked to raise their hands. Forty hands went up. All who wanted to return were asked to signify it. Not a hand was raised. Peter Stannup, a young Indian, and evidently the spokesman of the school, arose at the close of our address and stated that all the Puyallup Indians were ready to send such of their children as the Captain wanted, until by some mistake among the white folks it was proclaimed that General Milroy had sent an order to take them by force, at which, very naturally, the parents rebelled. But, he said, none of the children were taken without the parents' consent, and several that the Captain wanted he did not bring, because their fathers were not willing. The Indian woman who was sent to jail had broken the law by stealing a child from the Puyallup school. That child was not in this school, and had not been. The principal fact, he said, had been made by the white folks who had not believed in the Captain's experiment, and so had opposed it. So far as he knew, there was no dissatisfaction now.

The girls of the school are taught to cook, wash, iron, sew, wash dishes, do chamber work, and all other duties which the supported sex are expected to perform, and the boys are to be taught farming, horticulture and trades. We personally know some thousands of white children whom we'd be glad to see as well provided for and as practically taught in the ways of honest work as these wards of the Nation.

Dilley is a little way station on the West-side road, about three miles from Forest Grove, and here we spent the last Sabbath of August, a guest of our excellent friends, the McLods, to whom we were indebted for two brief return visits to the dear paternal bedside; also for an audience in the Dilley school-house in the afternoon of the day of rest. A copious Summer rain poured its revivifying waters over the bosom of the earth, washing all the verdure on the face of Nature spotlessly clean. But the rain did not hinder the lecture-goers, nor spoil the interest of the occasion. One leading family, like the McLods, in any community, can prepare the way of the woman movement and make its path straight. Mr. McL. is the one merchant, freight-and-ticket agent and postmaster of Dilley, and his good wife the one hotel-keeper. The village boasts a dozen or so of neat frame dwellings, a large ware-house for storing grain, and a good district school.

A half hour's ride on Monday's train brought us to North Yamhill, and the quiet home of Mother Higgins, where we've scribbled till this letter is full, and now must go and post it. Particulars concerning this place next week.

A. S. D.

"PETTICOAT" RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: A lady in San Francisco, upon reading a copy of the NEW NORTHWEST, writes as follows:

I think the proper place for a woman is at home with her family. Let the men go out to struggle and battle against this cold-hearted world. It is not meant to be ruled by anything but man's petticoat. It is not meant to be ruled by man's shoes. (Once as a time is sufficient.)

The above is an erroneous but common idea among many people. I want to know how a woman can have her "home and family" when she has neither. It is only the homeless that have to struggle with this "cold-hearted world." The ballot will not compel any woman to leave her home, while it will open to those who have none many vocations that are now denied them, which could not be otherwise than beneficial to the "protected sex." Even the Presidential chair should not be beyond the aspirations of women, although such a presumption would greatly astonish some of our fat officer-holders. That women will be ruled by "petticoats" when they get the ballot, is very true; but it will be an agreeable change from the breeches rule that has so long kept women in submission.

GENERAL HANCOCK DEFENDED.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1880.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: I have just read the editorial in your issue of August 5th on the action of the New York suffragists in endorsing the nomination of General Hancock. Now, first, I wish, as they say in Congress, "to rise to a personal explanation." If you had been "interviewed" as often as I have by New York reporters, you would know that one of the most trying things about such an experience is the extraordinary language you are described as using; and so, in the interview with me in the New York Herald of July 3d, from which you quote, I was made to talk an amount of "gush" utterly unlike me. Especially is the word "gentility" entirely foreign to my vocabulary, and one which I particularly dislike. As any well-bred person knows, it is a word which suggests want of culture when used as I was represented as using it. I never hear it without thinking of the lady and her black mitts, which were "so very genteel."

Now, to the more important part of the letter. General Garfield has avowed himself opposed to Woman Suffrage. General Hancock has expressed his sympathy for it. I went with a party of ladies to Governor's Island, and asked the General to give us some guarantee of his views. After expressing much sympathy with our cause, he said that it would not be proper for him to go outside of his letter of acceptance, but we might say to everyone that he took his stand on this phrase of that letter, "It is only by a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count that ALL the people (women as well as men) can rule as required by the theory of our government." His manner to us was most cordial. As we were leaving, he shook hands with a girl of thirteen who was of our party, and expressed the hope that she would be a voter by the time she was old enough to vote.

Now, do you blame us for using our utmost efforts to secure the election of the first Presidential candidate who ever declared himself to be in our favor? We should be recreant to every principle we have professed if we should do anything to secure the election of General Garfield, who would probably veto any bill looking toward our enfranchisement, and I entreat you to use all your influence in behalf of General Hancock, whose sympathy will be an invaluable aid to our cause. There is no need of our coming out as Democrats in order to do this. There are Republican Hancock clubs all over the country. Why not Woman Suffrage Hancock clubs? For us, enfranchisement is the one vital issue, and any candidate who will aid us in our struggle should have our support.

As for the other attacks on General Hancock, which you quote from the correspondent of a Chicago paper, they are absurdly untrue. I send you an admirable likeness of the General, which I hope you will place in a conspicuous position in your office, and which will entirely disprove the allegations as to his appearance. He is straight, soldierly, compact, and his mental abilities are of an order to impress any one with his force and acuteness. As for the ridiculous statement that he is inaccessible, we saw that disproved, as there were plain farmers going up to see him, who were freely admitted on the day when we called. Of course there is a sentinel on duty day and night, because Governor's Island is a military post of the United States, and by army regulations there must be such service at every such post.

I hope that you and all the earnest women of Oregon will show that you are tired of Republican false promises, will exert yourselves heartily for the candidate who favors you, and show that the women of the land are a power. In this State we are pushing a very active campaign; first, to bring out a large vote of women at the school election on October 12th, then to secure the election of members of the Assembly favorable to our cause without distinction of party, and lastly for the election of General Hancock.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Georgia, brings the sad intelligence of the suicide of a young girl who had some time since wedded a young man, only to learn that the marriage was mock. The knowledge that she had been ruined by one whom she loved drove her to despair and death. The telegraph, with the characteristic meanness of men in shelling one another in their greatest crimes against women, did not furnish the name of him who deceived the girl, but unhesitatingly and unblushingly spread before the gaze of the world her name and tribulations. The ruin of a girl by a false marriage is a crime far greater than seduction. The mockery is evidence that the victim is naturally chaste and honorable. She is deprived of the opportunity to indignantly spurn the advances of a libertine.

The Chilean Consul at San Francisco, in a lengthy letter to the Chronicle, denies the reports that the victorious Chilean armies have been guilty of the murder of Peruvian prisoners and the violation of women.

The officers of the Union County Woman Suffrage Association are: Mrs. J. B. Eaton, President; Mrs. Morris, Vice-President; Mrs. M. P. Ames, Secretary; Mrs. E. S. McComas, Treasurer. General Grant announced in a speech at Galena, Ohio, on the 25th inst., that he would cast a Republican ballot for President and Vice-President in next November. It will be his first Republican Presidential vote.

REPLY TO CLARA S. FOLTZ.

SALISBURY, W. T., Aug. 26, 1880.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: Your paper has been a welcome visitor in the family for many years, and I seek through its columns to communicate with your intelligent readers by a brief review of the above lady's article in your issue of the 19th inst. She says:

The intelligent woman who make up the rank and file of Woman Suffragists of the United States must know that to the Republican party we are indebted for the preparation of the Union amble that makes us a great and prosperous people. If she will assume a position from which she can take an unprejudiced view of the true state of affairs, she will find that the Rebellion was put down by the bayonet; that President Lincoln called upon the loyal people (not the Republican party) to come to the rescue of the Union, and all party names were merged into one, the Union party; and that there were more of the followers of Bell and Douglas that responded to the call than of the Republican party. Hence the declaration that the Republican party saved the Union is a mistake. And it may be truly said that we were a great and prosperous people before the Republican party had any appreciable existence; and I beg leave to urge that we are a great and prosperous people now, despite the Republican party.

The lady further says: The Democrats are today, from every outward appearance, as deeply imbued with the spirit of hatred to the Federal Government as they were at any time from the time of Fort Sumner to the Appomattox capitulation.

This is certainly a bold assumption for one versed in legal lore, and should be sustained by some direct evidence. The writer evidently intends to convey the idea that the Democratic party was in spirit, in rebellion, and makes the Republican party the Government. But the lady's reason becomes so blinded by prejudice and sectionalism as thus to transcend the bounds of reason and propriety, in the face of the stark facts that Douglas stated unequivocally that Lincoln's election was no ground for secession, and that when 75,000 troops were called for it ought to have been 100,000? Can she find in any National Democratic platform accession obtained as a constitutional right under any circumstances? That the Democratic party split at Charleston and the Southern wing went into rebellion is no more proof that the Douglas Democrats were or that the party of to-day is in any sense and spirit hostile to the Federal Government, than the split in the M. E. Church in 1844 proves the whole should be nullified.

The "outward appearance" referred to are certainly not within the scope of vision of an intelligent people. Is not the present platform upon which General Hancock stands and the doctrine from his hand loyal to the Constitution and the Union?

The lady charges Hancock with having "a rebel home at his back." Was the lady from home from 1861-65? She must know that the Rebellion was put down by loyal arms, reconstruction was effected under a Republican administration, was accepted and ratified by those who had been in rebellion, and that every State and Territory in the Union was constitutionally represented in Congress. Is there really any "rebel horde" anywhere in the geographical limits of this Government? Would the writer have the doctrine that there is no repentance beyond the grave supplemented by the one that there is no repentance on this side of the grave? As a statement of no reconciliation possible? None with the Republican party. It was conceived and brought forth in hatred toward the South and toward all who would not join them in that hatred; and it stems "from every outward appearance" that that hatred still constitutes its vitality.

Your humble correspondent mentioned everything in Missouri for the Union, but nothing for the perpetuation of the Republic or any other party.

I have received from the National Committee of the "Union Veterans' Union," in New York, the requisite papers for the organization of Veteran Clubs. These papers reveal the fact that there is an immense secret military organization in the Republican party of the United States, with U. S. Grant as commander-in-chief. Each State and Territory has its division commander, to whom monthly reports are to be made. Military commissions are to be issued by the commander-in-chief, tactics of the United States army are to be used, and the organization may be called out at any time, and with the avowed purpose of making a Republican President. In the monthly reports, the slightest disaffection of its members is to be reported to headquarters. General Grant's letter of acceptance as commander-in-chief (a printed copy) with the names of division commanders accompanies said papers—Gen. J. A. Garfield for Ohio, Gen. J. F. Miller for California, etc. A more thorough military organization of a party could not be devised. Think of it! The military organization of a party in a civil government to make a President! Why scrutinize so closely any disaffection as to the grand purpose? The lady is loyal to this movement. Both claim that "the Democratic party is now seeking to gain by the ballot the ends which it failed to attain by arms."

I leave the reader to determine the loyalty or disloyalty of this movement, and urge that its legal status be fully considered by every voter before casting the ballot. Fearing that the length of my reply may stand in the way of its being read, I close by saying that if the woman who expect to get the ballot, they must look to some other source than the Republican party. Yours for the Union, A. S. HARRIS, M. D.

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in session at Detroit, has elected Thos. McK. Patton, of Iowa, Oregon, to the first office, & G. A. C.