

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held at Olympia Hall, Olympia, W. T., Nov. 8, 1871, at 10 A. M.

- MRS. MARY O. BROWN, MRS. A. E. BIGELOW, MRS. SARAH E. CHAPMAN, MRS. MERTHABEL H. ELDER, MRS. JANE WYLLIE, MRS. J. B. ALLEN, MRS. C. A. SANDS, MRS. P. D. MOORE, MRS. MARY A. BARNES, MRS. SUSAN DOPPELMEYER, MRS. OLIVE B. MANNING, MRS. CLARA M. LITTLEJOHN, MRS. JANE PATTERSON, MRS. M. M. RUDOLPH, MRS. A. R. ELLIOTT.

HAVE THE "PEOPLE" VOTED?

The dispatches every few days come to us announcing the triumph of this or that party in some portion of our country. Speeches of jubilation are made, feasts of rejoicing are sung, cannon are fired, bonfires are lit and cannon-pieces resorted to to celebrate the victory.

Come with us, reader, and take a survey of the voters around the polls at election. You see the professional politician, the wily attorney, the wealthy merchant, the devout clergyman, and last but by no means least, the sturdy workman.

Having suggested these thoughts in reference to the workingman, let us now turn to the workingwoman. But you will look in vain for her here to-day. Tolling for half pay day after day, there is for her no grand court of appeal.

Now, why has not this working-woman voted to-day as well as the workingman? Has she no rights to protect, no wrongs to redress, no kindnesses to remember, as well as he? Does she not need the protection of laws in the making of which she has some voice, as well as that the workingman should be enabled to insert in our statutes provisions favorable to his interest? But perhaps you say this working-woman is an exceptional case.

We understand that Miss Anthony forwarded the gross proceeds of her lecture at Salem, Oregon, before an audience of more than two thousand people, to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Will the Bulletin explain? We shall see. THE NATIONAL W. S. COMMITTEE. We print to-day a letter from Mrs. Griffing, Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Committee, announcing the proposal of our name as a member of the Committee.

Bro. Campbell, of the Christian Messenger, was disappointed with Miss Anthony's lecture at Mounmouth. He thinks her style is "prosy." Whether that be true or not, she doesn't put audiences to sleep nearly so easily as some preachers we hear of.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Washington Territory giving women the right to vote. It provides that the question shall be submitted to the women of that Territory, the men not voting upon the question at all, and if a majority of them are willing to exercise their right to the elective franchise, that they shall have the opportunity of so doing.

This bill, however, is a great stride in the right direction. The opponents of Woman Suffrage may well say that it has become "too formidable to be laughed at," as Beriah Brown expresses it. But a few years ago it was looked upon as an absurdity which would never rally even a respectable number of adherents to its support.

With our heart in our throat over the idea of addressing a legislative body of wise-looking and critical men, we followed with a short history of the rise and progress of the movement in our land of Welfoot, which was well received. We are certain that our brethren of Washington Territory do not feel that the enfranchisement of woman will be at all unpleasant. They were as cheerful and happy as the day, and many of them are now at work to pass a bill to secure the law that Miss Anthony recommends.

A motion to amend Mr. Bigelow's bill by declaring women already voters was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 16 for and 11 against. The names of the immortal eleven will be heralded throughout the great Northwest. We hope to get the bill through in proper shape before the close of the session, as we hear every day of some new convert in one house or the other.

Will the "BULLETIN" explain? The editor of the Bulletin professes to be very ready to correct or retract any false information he may have unwittingly conveyed to the public through the medium of the newspaper over the editorial columns of which he presides.

Miss Susan B. Anthony feels very sorry over the Chicago calamity. She cares in cash just one-third as much for the sufferers as she does for Miss Susan R. Anthony. The strong-minded lady was announced to lecture in Olympia last night, and magnanimously proposed to charge no more than one dollar admission fee—two-thirds of the proceeds not gross receipts—to be devoted to the Chicago sufferers! If with strong-mindedness and Woman Suffrage, converts to her faith are thus to demonstrate their benevolence, it will hereafter be rough on any who are proscribed by misfortune, if they depend on the Anthony crowd.

Now mark the following, taken from the Olympia Echo of the 19th inst.: "We have received from Miss Anthony the following note, which speaks for itself:

OLYMPIA, October 18, 1871. Received of J. H. Munson, [Mr. Munson is the proprietor of the Echo] thirty dollars, to be paid as directed by a committee, to be appointed by the people of Olympia, to apply on funds of the Chicago sufferers.

We respectfully suggest to our friend of the Bulletin that when he expects a lecturer traveling from point to point, with more or less expense necessarily incurred thereby, to devote the gross receipts of the various lectures given for an object of charity to its benefit, he is asking the performance of a labor of love which few are able or willing to perform.

We have waited from day to day to have the unfair statement corrected. Now that attention has been called to it there can be no excuse for a failure to set the matter before the public in its true light except the desire to willfully misrepresent Miss Anthony and poison the minds of the people against her.

We will be very glad to see the Bulletin's explanation. THE NATIONAL W. S. COMMITTEE. We print to-day a letter from Mrs. Griffing, Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Committee, announcing the proposal of our name as a member of the Committee.

We welcome to our exchange list the above excellent journal, started a few months ago at Portland, Oregon, by Mrs. A. J. Duniway. It is an able and earnest auxiliary in the great reform. Mrs. Duniway has proved herself mistress of her art and calling, as her paper is very neatly printed and most ably edited. The Mercury is one of our best exchanges, being a good, readable, reliable newspaper, alive to the exigencies of the times, and of course, as all such papers are, in favor of Woman's political and civil equality. Success to you, Bro. Owen.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., October 23d, 1871.

We have had a delightful journey. What with steamboat rides, stage coaches and corduroy roads to aid digestion and controversy, and fun to keep our tongues employed, we reached Olympia in perfect health, but with fagged-out bodies and wearied brains. A change was made in the time of our meetings, so the first evening after our ride of 90 miles in the stage coach found us in the rostrum with Miss Anthony, on hand with her invincible array of facts about the Power of the Ballot. One hour and forty minutes did this invincible veteran talk, and all who listened were converted except an obtuse Johny Bull, whom we'll gather into our fold at the Woman Suffrage Convention on the 8th of November.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., we had the honor of addressing the Territorial Legislature, by the special invitation of that honorable body. Miss Anthony led off in the argument, as by right she should, and her plea for the recognition of our rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as well as her plain showing that we possess the right, converted hundreds of people to a knowledge of the truth as it is in the Constitution. Her argument was calm, courteous, convincing, dignified. She dwelt particularly upon the fact that women already possess the right to vote under the Territorial Law of Washington, and urged the Legislature to pass a declaratory or instruction Act, by which obdurate judges of elections may be compelled to recognize the law.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY LAWS.

The Legislature of Washington Territory is now in session, and we respectfully call the attention of that honorable body to a communication on the first page of to-day's issue, which suggests some needed reforms in the laws relating to woman holding property. As in Washington Territory, so it is in every State and Territory throughout the Union, to a greater or less extent, where women are denied participation in framing the statutes. We have no idea that this unfair discrimination will ever be done away until woman is armed with that most efficacious of all reformatory weapons, the ballot. The attention of masculine legislators has been called to this rank injustice time and time again, yet but very little action has been taken to remedy it, and that in an extremely tardy and sparing way.

The letter we print, as it announces, was not intended for publication by the writer, but we have thought best to waive his objections to its appearing in print and let the article speak for itself. Legislators of Washington Territory, will you longer permit such odious laws to disgrace your statute books?

THE OLYMPIA PRESS.

The press of Olympia is unanimously in favor of our most righteous cause. The Echo and Standard were known to be our friends, and whatever doubts the Tribune and Transcript may have had have been dispelled by Miss Anthony's visit. All hail to the gallant press of the capitol of Washington, say we. We assure you, brethren, one and all, that your noble stand in favor of political and civil equality will be remembered in the swift-moving era of the triumph of Woman Suffrage.

THE ETHICS OF DRESS.

The first intimation about a new fashion is the true one. Don't wait till your eye has lost its acuity and your judgment its edge. Subject the thing at once to the general rule, and bow to the decision.

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As will be seen by copious extracts from the Washington Territory papers, Miss Anthony is carrying everything before her here, her success being fully equal to that in Oregon. Besides the lectures of which accounts are given elsewhere, she spoke at Tum Water on Friday evening, Oct. 20th; at Olympia on Saturday evening, Oct. 21st; at Victoria on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th, and probably the two evenings following. This (Friday) evening she is announced to speak at Port Townsend, and also at the same place again to-morrow night.

SPEAKING OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

We welcome to our exchange list the above excellent journal, started a few months ago at Portland, Oregon, by Mrs. A. J. Duniway. It is an able and earnest auxiliary in the great reform. Mrs. Duniway has proved herself mistress of her art and calling, as her paper is very neatly printed and most ably edited. The Mercury is one of our best exchanges, being a good, readable, reliable newspaper, alive to the exigencies of the times, and of course, as all such papers are, in favor of Woman's political and civil equality. Success to you, Bro. Owen.

GOING TO THE POLLS.

BY ROSE GREENLEAF.

"You wouldn't go to the polls, would you?" inquired a horror-stricken young man.

"Yes; why not?" "Well, a sister of mine should not go to such a place if I could help it. It is enough that I must mingle with the brawling crowd on election day," and the speaker indignantly signified his desire to dismiss the discussion of such a subject, leaving me to meditate in silence upon all the positions the ballot might compel me to occupy.

To many a mind that most insignificant part of the question, "going to the polls," is a most serious objection to the whole suffrage movement, for what woman, it is asked, would be willing to mix with the drunken, fighting, excited throng that gathers around the ballot box? And from many a lip the reply comes confidently, "None but the coarse and low." It is true that few sensitive women would possess sufficient courage to cast a ballot if it were necessary, in entering the political arena, to participate in the general melee, for it must be acknowledged that election days are anything but days of peace and quietness, but are prolific of drunken brawls and pugilistic combats. This can hardly be said to be a disgrace to the masculine half of creation, though it is much to be regretted, and shows clearly that man cannot walk alone without stumbling, but needs the presence of woman even in politics to keep him within the bounds of good order and decency. During a political campaign the streets of our cities are filled with public demonstrations of every kind, and it is not considered unlaughable to mingle with the crowd, not only as spectators but as participants. On all days except one woman help to increase the magnificence of party display, and the excitement incident to such occasions sometimes leads them to attract greater attention than casting a ballot could possibly do under any circumstances, while they lend their aid to crown the victors after the result is made known. If meddling with politics is out of a woman's sphere all this is certainly treading close upon the boundary lines, yet it is never intimated that it is in any way improper; but as soon as we ask to take part in the exercises of that one day a dismayed cry comes from every quarter. Overlooking a public parade I saw decorated wagons filled with women, from the gray-haired to those of childish years, yet could I have asked them in their sober moments the question, "Would you like to vote?" the indignant reply from the majority would have been, "Do you think we would unsex ourselves?" never dreaming of the inconsistency of gracing a party demonstration and affecting disgust with the idea of giving their political convictions expression and force by the ballot.

That men have possessed the ballot box entirely to themselves is all the reason that anyone ever deemed it improper for women to go to the polls, while all that renders our fairs, picnics and Fourth of July other than general displays of rowdism is due to the presence of women. And why, dear brothers, ask us to participate in the celebration of the national anniversary if we should have nothing to do with politics? Women always exhibit party spirit, do not hesitate to attend political meetings, talk politics and help to make public displays; remove the interdict and they will go to the polls en masse.

A motion to amend Mr. Bigelow's bill by declaring women already voters was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 16 for and 11 against. The names of the immortal eleven will be heralded throughout the great Northwest. We hope to get the bill through in proper shape before the close of the session, as we hear every day of some new convert in one house or the other.

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WHAT "NIPPING FROST."

The Herald of this city calls the woman who is endeavoring to gain a little cheap notoriety by following in the wake of Miss Anthony's lectures, not daring to confront that distinguished advocate of Woman Suffrage, a "nipping Frost." Well, we agree. And so, we think, will the afflicted audiences who have been so mercilessly "nipped" by this "nipping Frost." They were indeed very badly "Frost-bitten."

The same paper says this "nipping Frost" is very anxious to have a discussion with Miss Anthony. How does this statement agree with the fact that she pre-emptorily refused to discuss with Miss Anthony at Albany?

Should she ever muster up courage sufficient to meet Miss Anthony on the rostrum, we predict this "nipping Frost" will be most effectually thawed.

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MISS ANTHONY'S SPEECH BEFORE THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY LEGISLATURE.

By the Washington Standard.

The House met at 2 p. m., and was called to order by the Speaker. A large number of ladies present were invited within the bar. The hall and lobby were crowded with ladies. The Committee appointed to wait upon Miss Anthony and Mrs. Duniway escorted those ladies to the rostrum, whereupon the Speaker introduced the ladies to the Assembly.

Miss Anthony, upon taking the stand, said for the first time in her life, she appeared as a speaker before a Legislature, and this was the first time in the history of our nation that a woman has been allowed the privilege of addressing the law-makers in session. She said they had done themselves honor in according her the privileges of the floor. She appeared as the advocate of woman suffrage in the name of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Governments, she held, were institutions not to establish rights but to secure them to their possessors. The theory of our Government is embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which declares that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that to secure these rights, Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." And it further declares that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles as shall secure their safety and happiness." How can this be done except by giving to them the right to vote? The idea of free government does not appertain to those not enfranchised. The tenor of the Constitution is the same. The preamble says, "We the people of the United States, do hereby establish justice," etc., "establish this Constitution." The preamble of the Constitution of the State of New York says, "We the people of the State of New York, do hereby establish justice," etc., "establish this Constitution." The preamble of the Constitution of the State of New York says, "We the people of the State of New York, do hereby establish justice," etc., "establish this Constitution."

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, the renowned advocate of universal suffrage and Temperance reform, lectured in Olympia Hall on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. Her subject was "The Right of Women to the Suffrage." She addressed the ladies and gentlemen of the town, and the result was a most successful one. Her remarks were so timely and so full of force, that she attracted the attention of the audience. Her illustrations were ample and well chosen, and the hearer is irresistibly drawn to the conclusions which she sets forth as a result of her disfranchisement, and illustrated by the history of the trades Unions, and the "strikes" which result when capital bears with too great a hand upon the laborer. Those inaugurated by men had generally been successful, for men with their votes were enabled to control the politicians, by the same means could control the capitalists. With women, however, the case was different. What they required an increase of the miserable pittance which constitutes "woman's wages," or a reduction of the number of hours constituting a day's labor, they were met with a prompt refusal, and experienced that the "iron rule" of men was too strong for them. The employers found but little opposition to their plan of starving the employees into a compliance with the old rates, or, probably, for further reduction, or still more onerous burdens were imposed to punish such presumption. In the higher branches of labor, requiring special knowledge or skill, the salaries paid to men were higher than those paid to women for the same services, performed with equal precision and fidelity. She cited an instance in which the authorities of one of our metropolitan cities, advised for a reduction of the common school teachers' salaries, wherein the salaries of a number of lady teachers were reduced, though already lower than those of the male teachers, to increase the salaries of the men, she likewise cited an instance in which the person authorized to pass upon the qualifications of teachers had to employ a lady school teacher to examine applicants, and signed his name with an X which he explained as written out by his assistant. But it excited no comment, for the authority was held by a man, even if he did avail himself of the use of woman's brains to extricate himself from a dilemma. He could vote, and exercise influence at ward meetings, and this covered all the defects of intellect or education. She referred to the condition of the negro before the Civil War, giving to him, as the most universal, contemned and despised of all races or conditions of men, and noted how pliant had become the hinges of the knee of the politicians now, whenever Sambo asserted his "rights." It is not that he has the right given to the women. While it might not be required by those surrounded by all the luxuries of wealth, or those who have never known want through the exertions and earnings of fathers, husbands or brothers, it was essential as the life blood to those who labor early and late for their daily bread.

There is no denying this sound logic of these arguments, they appeal to a sense of right and justice which cannot be longer denied. In expressing this opinion—and it is no new position for us—we are aware we invite criticism, but we have resolved to meet and answer all argument against us as honestly as we may honestly differ. We do not depart in the least from the principles we cherish and have so long advocated, nor do we intend to do so. It is simply a question of right, upon which we wish to be sustained by the public voice. —Washington Standard, Oct. 21.

MISS ANTHONY'S SPEECH.

The far famed Miss Susan B. Anthony, on the invitation of the ladies of Olympia, and a large assemblage of our citizens, both men and women, on Thursday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, at the Legislative Hall. The speaker confined herself to the Constitutional argument touching the right of women to vote. To make these points clear and demonstrate them beyond the possibility of contradiction, she quoted extensively from judicial decisions, brought to bear the Declaration of Independence, and the early opinions of the founders of the government, in order to sustain her position as to who are meant by the term citizen, and their rights are such. She clearly demonstrated that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, that the right of women to vote and participate as citizens in the benefits of the government exists by Constitution, law, and the territorial Legislature are had no right to abridge these privileges, and to give effect to her views on the subject, simply requiring the judges, at the next annual election, to receive the votes of woman and count them as those of other citizen qualified to vote. The speaker held this to be the fair interpretation of our election law, as well as the Constitutional view of the case. Miss Anthony is a woman of more than ordinary abilities, and she handled her subject before the Legislature, was ample warning to the members of that body who oppose woman suffrage to be silent. Mrs. Anthony, the able addresser of the Legislature, was present and made a few remarks. The speeches were listened to with marked attention, and if they do not accomplish the purpose intended, it will not be for the want of sound logic. —Olympia Transcript, Oct. 21st.

From the Yamhill paper: A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was lately taken out of the ground at Tillamook Head. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and when 25 feet below the surface they there exhumed a copper bowie knife, over 22 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide by 3/4 of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Root, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is another mystery for the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper, and the work is done in a superior style.

A new preacher at a Georgia camp-meeting told his hearers they could never enter heaven with whisky bottles in their pockets, and urged them to "bring 'em right up to de pulpit," and that would "offer 'em a sacrifice to de Lord." It was done; for the preacher was found in heaven when the hour for evening service arrived.

Two sisters, a Mrs. Eldred and a Mrs. Barton, aged 61 and 65, who had always been together as much as possible, recently died, within two hours of each other, at Baldwinville, in New York, and were buried in one grave.

The day to pick your wife is Chooseday. Weddins-day is the day to be married on, of course.

Mary Wager says she knows a man who prayed night and morning, preached on Sundays, and was right down besides. His wife milked the cows in all sorts of weather, cut most of the wood, built the fires, churned, economized, and did of consumption. He put a weed on his hat, tried to resign, and was told the "dispensation of Providence" when he ought to have been tried for woman-slaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to chop wood and milk cows for the rest of his life. She wants debating clubs to discuss whether it will go harder with him or Jim Bludso in the day of judgement.

A New Britain (Conn.) pastor was rather careless the other day in his selections of the "to be omitted" portions of the good old hymn in which occur these lines: "Oh! Trich, a worthless worm as I, Be found at thy right hand." The next stanza was omitted, and the choir continued singing: "Oh! Lord, prevent it by thy grace!" A full-bearded young grandfather recently had his hairste appendage shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his three-year-old granddaughter noticing it, "Gazed long with wondering eye," and finally ejaculated: "Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

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