The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

THE "STATESMAN" WINCETH.

Our amiable and incorruptible friend of the Salem *Statesman* hath lost his temper. Last week we were fortunate enough to get a peep at a certain note and mortgage, which the State has possessed itself in order to secure (?) its interests against the loss of $1,500 loaned by the State Department to this sharp contemporary. And we showed clearly that Samuel had the best of it, inasmuch as the note given by his wife alone could not be *sued upon*. We thought it a capital dodge of the insolvent Samuel, and, after we had taken the pains to puff him for his shrewdness, expecting he would immediately nominate us for some great office out of gratitude—alas! for the uncertainty of human expectations!—"he didn't see it in that light;" so he turns upon us in the following soul harrowing style:

We republish the above from the NEW NORTHWEST, edited—ostensibly—by a female reformer (?) named Duniway, but we believe the foregoing was furnished her by a small clique of office seeking intriguers of this place who are bitter against this paper because it is purely and only a Republican newspaper that works for no faction and devotes itself to the interest of its party and in earnest advocacy of true principle. Hereafter we shall deviate from our habit somewhat for the purpose of paying our respects to this Ring and we propose to make plain work of it. It is satisfactory to learn that this woman's paper is their organ, but any persons who desire to criticize or condemn the *Statesman* are offered a reasonable amount of room in its columns. As for this meddlesome, mischief-making, notoriety-seeking female who shows her disregard of decency by making vicious use of her columns to misrepresent other people's affairs, we hold her up to the people of this State as an example of what may afflict society should such as she ever have a voice in politics. There would be more show for the success of the Woman's Rights movement if the will and wish of the true women of this country could be expressed as to what rights they desire, but they cannot make themselves heard in the noise and clamor kept up by these self-elected champions of the sex where every utterance betrays avaricious greed for office and for spoils. They should stand aside and let their betters come in view occasionally and it would be as well, if only for appearance sake, to let the meek-mannered creatures that barely save such from being husbandless, also have a hearing.

The insinuation against the editor of this paper is a contemptible attempt at slander. The meddling with his private business is what we should expect from her and the brilliant minds who furnished the article. They understand that a woman's tongue has unwarrantable license and they have shown more tact than we gave them credit for in selecting their organ.

Now gentlemen of the Salem Ring No. 2, when we get ready for it you shall have some plain talk, that may—or may not—assist your political aspirations.

O Samuel! Samuel! Who would have thought it? How often would we have persuaded you to save yourself from your own unrighteous anger, and ye would not? Woe unto you, poor, scolding Samuel, for the people can see a full head and shoulders above the dirt you throw; and though your bellowings be mighty, the voice of reason is clear and convincing, and your ravings, though terrible, are as futile as other men's efforts to defraud the State.

Now Samuel, incline your ear unto wisdom, and hearken to the voice of understanding, for we have that to say to you which should cause your rotten teeth to chatter and your sunken, sallow jaws to pale.

The editor of this paper is *really* and not "ostensibly" its head. No "clique of office seekers" of Salem or anywhere else compiled our exposition of the Salem Ring—which we thank you for copying that your readers may all see it, to the end that knowledge may be further disseminated among the people. We compiled that expose *ourself* from the county *records*, and any man or woman, or set of men and women, may go and do likewise. Honest men and women all over the State are learning just how much the *Statesman* devotes itself to the Republican party; and they are learning, too, that the NEW NORTHWEST, being owned, edited and controlled by *one woman*, dares to speak the truth, no matter *who* gets hit.

Now, sir, this matter may be settled between us and yourself to the satisfaction of the public in this way: Instead of standing off yonder on the fence in a menacing attitude, shouting "meddlesome, mischief-making, notoriety-seeking female," and so forth, thereby making of yourself a laughing stock for the public, come right down to solid facts and hard arguments. Was our accusation true or false? Did you get State money, as we said, or did you not?

You will find it impossible to make the State tax-payers believe that it is your "private business," and yours only, as to how State funds shall be appropriated. And we assure you that when women shall get "a voice in politics" they'll show you whose "business" they are meddling with. The "true women of this country" are not to be intimidated by such as you from the fearless discharge of important duties, and the fact that not one of the man's rights organs in the State is in a position where it *dares* expose such frauds as that which the State department and your wonderfully incorruptible self have perpetrated, makes potent to the minds of *all* the urgent necessity of sustaining the *one* newspaper that is able to afford to tell the truth.

Samuel! Samuel! get you back upon your good behavior speedily! Whom the gods destroy they first make mad!

A misunderstanding exists between England and the United States in regard to the Alabama Treaty. England will recede from the Treaty if the construction placed upon the treaty by the United States is insisted on. There is prospect of trouble ahead.

OLIVE LOGAN.

A letter from Olive Logan (now Mrs. Wirt Sykes) has been going the rounds of the press, from which we clip the following extract:

"The subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so loaded with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair protest against tyranny, taxation without representation, is now becoming a nuisance to audiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me, and I have resolved to confine myself in future to a line of remarks which has done more toward winning me such fame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclean hands have been laid upon it; let it go."

Considering that Olive Logan has made a very handsome thing from lecturing on Woman Suffrage—not to mention the notoriety she has achieved—the above looks very much like she never had other than a mercenary motive in advocating woman's freedom. It suited her purpose very well to use Woman Suffrage as a lever to rise into public notoriety, thereby enabling her to make a "good match;" but no sooner is this done than she turns around, and with lugubrious face and hands upstretched in holy horror, exclaims, "Unclean hands have been laid upon it; let it go." But, Olive, the toiling, care-oppressed and bread-winning women of this country will not heed these cowardly words. They do not propose to become deserters because there are some Mary Magdalenes in the army of reform. They will rather heed your noble words, so often and eloquently uttered, when you were recognized as being one of the van guard of progression.

HUSBANDS OF STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.

Some sharp and witty writer is out in the *Golden Age* with an article bearing the above title, which we publish, and to which we call the reader's attention. There is certainly much truth in her assertion that the husbands of strong-minded women have made but little impress upon the age of progression. But this is not because they are the husbands of strong-minded women, but because they are, by nature, weak-minded men. They would in all human probability have never been heard of in the world at all if it had not been for their wives, just as there are many women who have gained a feeble notoriety through the influence of intellectual husband, who would otherwise have lived and died in total obscurity. The law of nature is that brains shall triumph, and if the woman has the stronger intellect and equal opportunities, she will as surely win in the race for fame as man will win in like circumstances.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

That is to say. When you get to be Assistant Governor, the books won't have "honesty on the face of them," or how else would they be different?—*Salem Statesman.*

As our friend and brother has evidently asked for honest information, a disposition which we are rejoiced to find in him, and which we therefore desire to encourage, we say to him that we aspire to no such infinitessimal office as that of Governor; but, as there be women who look no higher than this office, and as it is fair to presume that in the good time coming many will aspire to it, we look forward to the not far distant day when different State departments shall act as checks each upon the other. For instance, thus: When Sam Clarke wants State money, one set of officials will not dare to let him have it without an equivalent, because another set will act as a check upon their proceedings, and *vice versa*. Does our brother comprehend?

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, whom we should very much like to see elected President, recently defined his position to the laboring *men* in the following terse, logical and unmistakable language:

"We submit that an aristocracy founded on sex is quite as pernicious as an aristocracy founded on color or race. Its principle is as morally vicious as it is logicilly false; and if the party which boasts of its enfranchisement of our African fellow citizens should shrink from its plain duty to save twenty millions of American citizens, and chiefly of our race, I believe it will not be very long before a national party will be organized that will resolutely face the duty."

Will the Republican party heed the admonition?

PROGRESSING.

In the California Assembly the word "white" was recently stricken from the act which denies to negroes the right to practice law by a vote of 39 to 22, and the word "male" was subsequently removed by a vote of 47 to 14. It used to be that men always showed more preference to the negro in legislation than they did to woman. It rejoices us much to note a "change in the tide." It will not be long until legislators will bitterly repent ever having framed the one-sided and inharmonious laws which now oppress the women of America.

This bill was introduced by Senator Maclay, for the benefit of meritorious young men desirous of entering the State University.—*Cal. Ex.*

Why this invidious distinction? Do these California law-makers think that none but meritorious *young men* need an education in the higher branches, or are they afraid to give young women a fair show? It takes a great deal of class legislation to keep woman in her "proper sphere" now-a-days.

Sister Duniway lacerated the preachers unmercifully the other night—absolutely Butcher-ing one of them. She says she will make Shaw and Van Cleve to her side yet. However, we apprehend she will find it an up-Hill business before she gets through, and she may come out of the muss badly Sweeneyed.—*Albany Democrat.*

That item is done very *Brown*.

THE WOMEN IN WYOMING.

We call the attention of the man's rights press of Oregon to an article from *Harper's Weekly* of Jan. 13th. We have looked long and patiently for our brothers to come out and tell their readers that Woman Suffrage has not been abolished in Wyoming; but we find that although they were ready to seize upon a wholesale slander of womanhood from a fourth-rate Wyoming journal of Democratic proclivities, and give it as wide a circulation as their limited powers would allow, they are silent as the grave about the fact that the efforts to repeal the law over the Governor's veto failed in the Council, and the law is therefore in full force and will so remain.

STILL AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

A State debt of $5,000 has no better security than a few pots and pans and small truck and trash, not worth $500. This, the *Bulletin* says, is the condition of one of the "investments" made by the "State Ring" in a hotel at Salem.—*Oregonian.*

There's richness! Our thunder's stolen again. Oh, dear, what won't these dreadful men do? The *Herald* got the glory for our discovery of extravagance in county finances. The *Bulletin* now carries off the honor of our investigations at Salem. Who says men—especially men editors—are not in favor of giving women a fair show?

Ah, gentlemen, these old tricks of yours won't do. The people understand them thoroughly.

BRO. IKE'S DEFENSE.

"The misfortunes of Mrs. Duniway."—*Herald.*

Don't exactly "see the point" to that heading, Bro. Ike. Perhaps you mean the misfortune common to all citizens of this State of being taxed to support a Ring at the capital.

We rather think the editor of the *Herald*, from the lame defense he makes, could, were he so disposed, tell more about the transactions of the Salem Ring than has yet come to light.

Come, own up, Bro. Ike. Reform and be an honest man.

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest [guess that means you] sinner may return."

"TACTUS," AGAIN.

As we expected, "Tactus" has clearly defined his position this week, and we are glad to note the wholesome truths which pervade his article. His statement that there is no real marriage where love is wanting is most emphatically true. Would that scheming fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, guardians, and all other mercenary match-makers, could know the enormity of the crime they commit when they join two persons together with no love existing between them. As we now understand the writer's position we heartily agree with him.

HE IS SO HAPPY!

It does take *so* little to make *some* men happy. The editor of the *Dramatic Chronicle* is almost beside himself with joy because we have inspired him with a hope that he *may* possibly be a constable or J. P. But he's too happy to live long. He is breaking out all over with smiles. We had hoped to see the mantle of Justice (of the Peace) rest upon his shoulders, but we fear he will die of a joy-broken heart ere that time can possibly arrive.

Blessed are they whose aspirations are small.

IT'S WELL THAT WE'RE A WOMAN.

Our good-natured Salem contemporary thinks some "brilliant" Republican "friends" must have furnished our expose of the Salem Ring, and tries to dodge our strictures by saying that he "understands that woman's tongue has an unwarrantable license."

Don't threaten us, Samuel—don't! We'd be frightened if you should show a disposition to fight. We always were peaceably inclined, and your well known prowess as a pugilist makes us doubly dread your menaces. *Don't!*

GOV. WASHBURN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Elsewhere will be found an extract from Gov. Washburn's Message to the Massachusetts Legislature. The Governor at the time of his election was understood to be non-committal or opposed to the subject of Woman Suffrage, and the fact that even such conservative and slow-moving minds as he venture to give it a favorable recommendation, shows the popularity it is gaining before the country.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill allowing women to vote and hold office in the Territories of the United States. Woman's cause is "marching on."

GREELEY VERSUS GREELEY.—An amusing illustration of the inability of any individual, however eminent, to resist the logic of events or stay the tide of progress, was afforded a few days since at a municipal election in the town of Greeley, Colorado, founded by a colony of Horace Greeley's special admirers, and called by his name. There, of all places in the world, the women were allowed to vote in a municipal election, and actually voted. Not only so, but the Greeley *Tribune*, unlike its New York godfather, approves of the innovation, and says that, "It was quite amusing to see men who hitherto had been decided opponents to Woman Suffrage become remarkably active in getting them out to vote; indeed, some of those who worked hardest in bringing the ladies to the polls were men who had been in the habit of speaking of the act as improper and indelicate."

Strange that there should be such a difference between Greeley's *Tribune* and the *Tribune* of Greeley!—*Woman's Journal.*

A wedded couple should always study each others' dispositions, and mutually make all the allowance possible for the weak points in their respective characters.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR NEW NORTHWEST:

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 29th and 30th, we were greeted by large and apparently enthusiastic audiences in the well warmed and lighted Albany Court House. It was difficult for us to face so many familiar friends, whom we had not met for months, and start off on a "speech." We wanted rather to greet each friend separately and have a regular social reunion. But we conquered the inclination, and for an hour and a half of each evening held forth before the audience, and our remarks received that deep and earnest attention which is always so gratifying to a speaker who is also "dead in earnest."

A protracted meeting was in progress, which, as we drew the crowd, and consequently interfered with the meeting by lecturing, we concluded we would not further interrupt; so, at the end of the second lecture, we bade our many friends adieu.

Taking the Wednesday evening train for Eugene, we arrived here at 9½ P. M., rested at the hotel till morning, and then accepted the invitation of our friends, Hon. J. H. D. Henderson and wife, to take up our sojourn at their comfortable and well-ordered home.

Bills were posted and circulated, announcing lectures for Thursday and Friday evenings. And they were well attended, everybody here, as elsewhere, taking such interest in the movement as nobody could deem possible, were they to judge of the matter by most of the man's rights papers.

Our friend Brown, of the Albany *Democrat*, gave us a puff that made us almost aspire to the "President's Chair" or a "Federal Judgeship." We're very much obliged to him. He also criticised and so forth, for which we are equally grateful. He of the *Register* is ashamed of himself, we suspect, for he'd hardly a word to say. The Eugene *Guard* tried to ignore us, but didn't succeed at all to his liking. The *Journal* was respectful, truthful and courteous, but a little befogged in one paragraph about the "age to be golden." On the whole, we are well pleased with our reception by the press and deeply grateful for the cordial good-will of the people.

At Albany we were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. Merrill, all noble women, earnest believers in the emancipation of woman, and intelligent enough to guide the helm of State. We had a host of other proffers of hospitality, which our limited sojourn would not permit us to accept. Gentlemen as well as ladies are flocking to the support of Human Rights in large numbers in every town and village. They respond cheerfully to solicitations to subscribe to the NEW NORTHWEST, and in all our travels we have not met one man who forgets to act the perfect gentleman. Don't tell *us* that men will not be courteous to women when they become voters. We know better.

Albany is improving slowly but steadily and surely. Eugene is also growing in importance and wealth. The weather has been so unpropitious during our stay that we have ventured out but little. Snow covers the ground at this writing to the depth of several inches, but is not likely to remain long, as great black clouds are looming up from the south and west, and old Boreas blusters and threatens as though he means that rain shall not long be *mist*. (No pun intended.)

We take the train to-morrow (Tuesday) for Harrisburg, where we are to speak in the evening. We trust that our dear readers will excuse this rambling, disjointed letter. What with giving lectures, writing editorials and "Ellen Dowd," receiving callers, canvassing for subscribers, reading the dailies (when we can come across them), attending church, Sunday schools, ceremonious dinners, etc., etc., we are well nigh tired out, and long for a seat at our snug office desk, where the click of the type is heard in the corners and the call for "copy" spurs our pen. A. J. D.

EUGENE CITY, Feb. 6th, 1872.

A SUBSCRIBER'S VIEWS.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

Your able expositions of the corruption existing in the political rings of the State have made an impression upon the majority of the voters which will tell with powerful effect in the future. While other papers have quietly slumbered, the NEW NORTHWEST with remarkable vigor has aroused the people to the enormity of the evil, which in consuming their substance gives no return.

The bold stand you have taken has produced consternation among the Rings, which foretells their speedy dissolution. As an evidence of the good effect of your efforts at the present time I will mention that politicians in selecting candidates for the various offices have this objection constantly raised among them: "Such or such a man will not do. He was connected with such a Ring or Clique. We must have a new man. The people are in earnest. To secure success we must go outside of rings of cliques."

This said that "office-holders sometimes die, but never resign." When once in office their tenacity for holding on—not only to the office, but to the majority of its receipts—is wonderful. That they *die hard* is illustrated in the rumor of the efforts now being made by the late Supt. of Indian Affairs, A. B. Meacham, to be re-appointed. The report is quite current that he or his friends have offered a *bribe* of $3,000 to his successor, T. B. Odeneal, not to qualify.

That you may continue in the good work, and have the appreciation of your efforts manifested by an increased circulation of your paper, is the sincere desire and earnest wish of

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WOMAN QUESTION—NO. 4.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

In your mention of my last letter you dissent from some of my conclusions and refer me to an article entitled "Marrying on Time," upon which I infer that you have misunderstood my observations in regard to marital relations and have classed me among free loveists. I was fearful of not having sufficient time nor space to make myself clear thereon, and am very desirous of being understood on that most delicate subject. There is no institution so beautiful, so fraught with golden happiness, and which seems more to be designed by Nature and stamped by the seal of divinity than marriage. All admit, however, that it is abused and corrupted, and all are devising and striving to lessen the evils connected with it. The painful question, therefore, hangs over it, How may it be purified? Many answer, improve the morals of the community; which is true, as I pointed out in letter No. 3. The best of people will imperceptibly fall into or be tainted by the average vices of society, by which is meant the whole community in its general commingling. But to improve morals in general has proved equally difficult. Anyhow, the institution has been given to that civil sovereignty which has the power to make or unmake it. By general consent this sacred institution has been made subject to the legislative enactment, so that it is in the paradoxical condition of being established by God as perfect, yet needing a legislative creation, which can at best be imperfect. It is considered a divine institution and at the same time a civil contract, and both as a divine and civil institution it is considered in theory as being based upon love. Now this paradox exists in every other civil, social and moral institution. The reason of it is this, that every true moral, political and social law is founded in the laws of nature, which, if properly availed and applied, would work complete harmony; but the ignorance of man makes it difficult for him to find out these laws, so that our laws are made according to an expediency philosophy. Without knowing the laws which counteract an evil, it becomes expedient to force it down without regard to how many more may spring up on account of that force; and we erect purely artificial systems and regulations, which appear to work good just before our eyes, but in their extensive ramifications, which we do not see, do much mischief. Expediency, however, is the wisdom of ignorance, and must be depended upon more or less while man is ignorant; but it should be our aim to be released from it as much as possible, and this is the tendency of the times. Every development of science is a step. It is now discovered that constitutions grow, and are not made; that political economy is a science—that is to say, founded on the laws of Nature, and so are the laws of trade, which are only violated by artificial regulation. It is the same with all social and moral phenomena, which most of the great writers of the age affirm, and rapidly is it being discovered that all laws and systems of man are founded upon natural laws, and that legislatures should seek to discover them. An English statesman has affirmed that every improvement and reform in England for the past century has been by the repeal of some statute, and that over-legislation is the greatest evil of the age. In relation to marriage it may be seen that it has not only been subject more to expediency interferences, such as force and artificial regulation, but the idea of divinity connected with it has clothed its legislative acts with a kind of divine infallibility, while these acts and their great number have frequently done much mischief. Now I affirm that, while there should be a well defined marriage system, with some legislative restraints and protections, the infallible power which legislatures have assumed, of property regulating it, should be given up as ignorant oppression; that for fear of error, there should be just as little legislation as possible, and when legislation seems absolutely necessary, they should seek the laws which Nature has established instead of attempting to dictate their own. The explosion of this infallibility notion is the first thing necessary, and the next which will follow is to recognize that natural tendency of *growth* into right, order and permanancy, which this institution has. As now, marriage is a conventionalism more than a natural union of hearts. In France the heart is allowed no liberty of choice, as matches are made by parents or guardians, and the consequent immoral licenses of married people there, and the general immorality of the community, are a shame to the civilized world. Neither our laws nor public opinion require love as indispensable to a complete marriage. A mere contract of union, which shall be continued all through life, is all they require. This may have all the outward forms of marriage, but not the elements, and there is of consequence many breaches of these forms or violations behind them. But if true marriage is based upon love, and perhaps most people will not deny that it is, then these are not marriages, and are just as immoral before Heaven as intercourse without the legal forms. Are they not more so than intercourse based upon love without any forms or ceremony of marriage? Now, as there cannot be any true and successful marriage without love, whatever legal forms may be followed, and as love will assure a union for life, moral and happy, the great point to be sought is to have a system by which unions of love will be made universal; and, as love is true and constant, what danger is there in giving it liberty? Is it worse than forcing a conventional union in its place?—of making marriages in form instead of in fact and in nature? If so, where may not legislatures stray? These false theories of our law are vitiating to virtue, obscuring to moral perceptions, and stifling to what is desired to be worked out. As long as man is imperfect and liable to err, will any system be imperfect and more or less violate the rights of love, but much will be accomplished by a more flexible system—one based upon natural rather than conventional morals, and where love will have a better chance;—In short, by allowing a regulation to *grow* up.

I am not acquainted with the doctrines of the free loveists, but if they mean the marrying for a time, or for experiment, or to sink love further in the depth of passion than now, I not only oppose, but abhor them. I think as you say, there is much truth in the article "Marrying on Time;" the following in particular: "What marriage wants to-day is not a loosening of the bond or a shortening of the period of its duration, but more love and duty, more consecration and self-sacrifice. * * * Let the mismated be released on the easiest terms consistent with the public good; but not by abridging, but by *cultivating* the estate of matrimony can it be made beautiful." Yes, let it be *cultivated;* let it grow. Do not force it. If I differ with the present day it is only in the manner which legislatures should attempt to cure the evils and society should view them. Woman Suffrage, by its influence of taking woman out of her fictitious condition and changing her from a thing of passion, and by its general moral influences upon society, will make a flexible marriage system more practicable, and with its general enlightenment as to her condition and relation between the sexes, it will develop better views of what powers legislatures should assume in the marriage relations. Yours, etc., TACTUS.

THE BEAVER MONEY LETTERS.

HILLSBORO, Oregon, Feb, 5th, 1871.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

I see in your last letter from Salem to the NEW NORTHWEST, that you ask for information in regard to the letters on the Beaver money of early days. I would refer you to Mrs. Victor's book, "The River of the West," page 485, which will give you the names of the gentlemen that the letters on the money represent.

The NEW NORTHWEST is always a welcome visitor here. Yours truly,

OLIVE L. MEEK.

The Intention.

It is claimed that the Fourteenth Amendment cannot fairly and justly be interpreted in favor of Woman Suffrage because Congress, that framed, and the people of the States, that ratified that Amendment to the Constitution, did not *intend* to affect the political status of woman any way, and it should be interpreted according to the *intention* of the people. While the ablest jurists of the world tell us that the *letter* of the law is supposed to reflect the *intention* of its framers, as they would not say one thing and mean another, and that the *letter* is only a recognized expression of the will and purpose of the law-makers, still we do not press this reasonable view now, but pass it, to call attention to the fact that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the Fourteenth Amendment *does* affect the political status of woman, and this removes the objection of Congressional *intention!* When the States ratified the Amendment so that it became a part of the Constitution, no matter what the people thought of woman, nor whether they *intended* to affect her or not, the Supreme Court of the District decides that women are affected by it. Not that Suffrage is conferred on women, but that they are *"advanced to full citizenship and clothed with the capacity to become voters."*

The exact language of Judge Carter, who spoke for the Court, is as follows:—

"All that has been accomplished by this Amendment to the Conststution, or its previous provisions, is to distinguish them (women) from aliens, and make them capable of becoming voters. In giving expression to my judgment, this clause *does advance* them to full citizenship, and clothes them with the capacity to become voters."

Admitting that so much has been accomplished for woman, by this Amendment, it goes beyond the *intention* of its framers, because it is claimed by the opponents of Woman Suffrage, that Congress and the States did not *intend* to touch woman at all. But the judges decide that the Amendment does affect woman to some extent. And if it advances her to full citizenship, and clothes her with the capacity to become a voter, as this Supreme Court decides, when this was not originally intended, as is claimed, may it not be as fairly interpreted in favor of her enfranchisement, even though such was not the intention of Congress? When the Court decides that women *are* affected by this Amendment, though such was not the original *intention*, the entire objection based on *intention* is swept to oblivion. It vanishes in a moment.

Neither judges nor jurors are expected to search into the motives and intentions of the members of Congress who framed the Amendment, and then into the *intentions* of the people of the States that ratified it. It cannot be done. The Supreme Court evidently did not go back of the letter of the law. It did not consider the objection of *intention* for a moment. It had no weight with the Court. It was not discussed, not even referred to. Whatever was the intention of the framers of the Amendment, the judges decide that it did affect the women of our country. It advanced them to full citizenship, and clothed them with the capacity to become voters, whether such was the intention or not.—*Woman's Journal.*

MRS. DUNIWAY'S LECTURE.—The lectures delivered by Mrs. Duniway of the Portland NEW NORTHWEST, upon the political issues of the day, in the M. E. church, in this place, on the 11th and 12th inst. were well attended notwithstanding the rain which poured down during (Friday) her first evening here. Her remarks were full of good sense, and to the point,—we are not advised whether she made any Woman Suffrage converts, but we are glad to note that our people treated her kindly and generously, (for which our citizens are characteristic,) as was her due, for we are of the opinion that she gave proof that among the suffrage movers there are exceptions to the Woodhull type, which is removing mountains of prejudice now existing in the public mind against the cause. She exhibits a commendable energy in her work, and we are pleased that her self-imposed "labors of love" are attended with profit, for those who work must live. We wish her paper a hearty support.—*Kalama Beacon.*

The skirts of time: old dresses.

Gov. Washburn on Woman Suffrage.

The following extract from Governor Washburn's message contains his suggestions to the Legislature on the subject of Woman Suffrage:

The tendency of the age seems to be toward an extension of the elective franchise. Until recently many men in this country, because of their color or condition, were denied the privilege of voting. Now, however, nearly every man citizen who has arrived at the years of manhood enjoys the right to the ballot. There were those who thought the proposed extension of suffrage dangerous to society, and therefore opposed it; while others yielded their assent reluctantly, believing the step a necessity to the prevention of a greater evil. The result has proved the wisdom of the measure. Ought suffrage to be still further extended? Would society be benefited by giving it to woman? In her present sphere she is doing a work which we may truly say is invaluable. Her influence upon the community in which she moves, gentle but far more powerful for good than man's, should never be weakened. If she takes the ballot and enters into our political strifes, will she necessarily be dragged down from the lofty station she now occupies as a moral and refining force in the Commonwealth? Numbers of those in whose judgment I have great confidence are of the opinion that she will not only be able to maintain her present position, but do much to purify the ballot-box, clear the political atmosphere, and soften the asperities of political strife. Certainly any change holding out reasonable promise of being able to effect these reforms is entitled to our candid consideration.

While I have my misgivings in reference to this subject, and am of the opinion that if the decision of the question were left to the women themselves, a large majority of those in this State would declare against the change, I am free to confess that there are some moral issues, vital to the well-being of the Commonwealth, and in the solution of which woman has a deeper interest than man, upon which I should like to have her views expressed in a more direct and effective manner than is possible under our laws as they now stand. Her special mission to mould the character of the young and prepare them for the conflicts of the world renders her peculiarly solicitous that snares and temptations may be removed from the path of life. Therefore, if the distinctive principles of the present liquor law are to be retained on our statute books, I would suggest the eminent propriety of so amending that act as to permit women to vote on the question of allowing ale or beer to be sold in the city or town within which they reside. In this way alone can we get a full expression of the public will on the matter of the highest concern to the State and its citizens. Such a course would give both the advocates and opponents of Woman Suffrage an opportunity to judge of its practical workings, and thereby the Commonwealth would be aided in its endeavor to reach the wisest possible adjustment of the pending issue.

"What would you do if mamma should die?" asked a lady with whom we have the honor of an intimate acquaintance, of a little three-year-old girl that we wouldn't take a hundred dollars for. "Well, mamma," was the melancholy response, "I 'spose I should have to spank myself!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, having been the recipients of the services of Mrs. M. C. White in teaching the science of Music on the Pianoforte, take pleasure in giving a hearty testimonial that we have employed her in our families as a teacher of her "New method of instruction," and that it has proven superior to any method we have ever known; and that although the first cost may be a trifle greater than some others, we believe it to be in the aggregate much cheaper, besides being a great economy in point of time. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of all who may be desirous of obtaining a musical education as a very superior instructor.

To those who desire to know more about it before incurring any expense, we give a cordial invitation to call at our houses and interview her pupils.

(Signed) F. DILLARD HOLMAN, N. W. cor. Seventh and College Sts., Portland.
GEO. W. HILLMAN, 205 Second St., Portland.
NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 3, 1871.

MRS. M. C. WHITE—Respected Madam:—Having heard of your System of teaching the Pianoforte, known as the Robin's American Method, and having been present a few days since at the exercise of one of your pupils, Miss Lane, of East Portland, I was much surprised and exceedingly gratified, at the perfect performance of the most difficult pieces, (such as Gottschalk Bango, etc.,) and this after the short term of six months tuition.

Allow me to express my approbation of your System of Instruction, and with my best wishes for your success allow me to subscribe myself, Yours Respectfully,

TH. PARROT, Prof. of Music, n36 and Leader of the East Portland Band.

Lectures in the Valley Towns.

DR. BOURNE, distinguished during nearly twenty years in San Francisco, for his great success in curing Chronic and Acute Diseases, WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINES, being on his return from a northern tour, will visit the towns in the Willamette valley within a few weeks, and will endeavor to increase the measure of useful knowledge among the people by lectures upon "Health—its preservation and restoration when impaired by disease, without the use of medicines;" and also upon Physiology, etc. His professional services may be obtained by those who have failed to secure desired relief through the ordinary modes, and who are "sick and tired" of medicines and medical quackery, and none others, as Dr. Bourne will have no time to waste upon those who think medicinal poisons necessary to the cure of disease.

If any desire to correspond, my address is DR. GEORGE M. BOURNE, n2tf Portland, Oregon

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