

TILTON, THE TIMOROUS.

Theodore Tilton, who, notwithstanding his desertion of the woman cause in the Cincinnati case...

While the women of Massachusetts and New York have been talking about it, their sisters in Oregon have gone and done it.

Now, therefore, we women are tickled wonderfully when you do thus put us on the pate and brag about us...

Before this reaches the eye of the reader we shall have heard of the action of Congress in the matter...

MRS. NEYMAN'S ADDRESS.

We ask Horace Greeley and all other political dough-faces who, from dabbling in the man-made pool of party politics, have become so beslimed with partisan corruption...

MRS. WOODHULL'S CANDIDACY.

For humorous reading now we commend our readers to the columns of "the Woodhull" paper since the nomination of that celebrity for the Presidency...

GOOD FOR UTAH.

A woman's newspaper, to be called the Woman's Exponent, is soon to be started at Salt Lake City.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

This veteran journalist has gone to his rest. His career has been one of the most wonderful.

COMING HOME.

Dr. Mary P. Sawtelle, the brave and energetic little woman who has been battling so nobly to get a woman's homestead bill through Congress...

NOT MEANT.

The Vancouver Register man is excessively worried because Mrs. Dunway made some reference to Mrs. Woodhull's "going the whole hog."

BRIEF EDITORIALS.

Mrs. Dunway will probably be home about the first of next month.

"Faith's" suggestion in reference to sending delegates to the Pacific Slope Convention is very good and should be acted upon.

The Republicans had a Temperance plank in their State platform in the election campaign just closed.

The last Monmouth Messenger gives space to a long-winded essay from some other paper terminating against woman's right to preach.

The "funny fellow" of the Herald talks how, in order to save the weak candidates of his party from attack during the late campaign...

The Philadelphia Convention throws out this bait to Woman Suffrage: "The Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom."

The Olympia Courier objects to woman's taking the "short cut to liberty," as Mrs. Stanton calls it, and wants a Sixteenth Amendment.

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DISREPUTABLE.

Of all the disreputable transactions of the late election none was quite so low as the publication, on the morning of voting day, by the Bulletin of this city, for electioneering effect...

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MY VOTING EXPERIENCE.

BY MRS. P. C. SULLIVAN.

Last Monday was one of Oregon's lovely days.

After my usual round of morning duties, feeling very patriotic, I concluded that I would throw on my hat and shawl and step over to the Court House and vote for the candidates of my choice...

What a scene! In the hall, with some of our fellow citizens, we were receiving congratulations from friends who stood near.

The husband's money and his ability to make money—took his self-respect—took his affections—took his time—took his manhood...

"Who made him a drunkard? Who permitted men, too indolent to work, to toss out the glittering, sugared bait that lured the weak-minded man to his destruction?"

WHAT THE WOMEN WANT.

BY MRS. CARRIE F. YOUNG.

"Sister, bring her in here. I will tell her what I think of her."

A sister Good Templar had invited me to sit an hour with her before lecture time. The next A. M. my host said he heard the above conversation.

"What do you strong-minded women want?" was the oft-repeated question.

"We want justice, not flattery; we want knowledge, not novels or sweet little smirking talk; we want fair pay for a fair day's work; we want, if we make a logical, argumentative, telling speech, the 'well done' accorded because it is deserved—not the milk-and-water approval, 'Oh, very well for a woman!'"

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Almost the first words after introduction were an attack upon the character of women—scholarly, pure women, mothers and wives—whose children rise up and call them blessed; women who have given the world intellectual sons and daughters, and yet are so vigorous in intellect and pure in character as to win the praise of their enemies and the respect of the world.

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THE PACIFIC SLOPE CONVENTION.

LAFAYETTE, Oreg., June 6, 1872.

In looking over the columns of the last "People's Paper" I see a "Call for a Pacific Slope Woman Suffrage Convention."

Now I do not know that you will think it amiss if I give you a few of my thoughts on this momentous question. In the first place any candid person who is not biased by prejudice will admit that Woman Suffrage Conventions are productive of good results.

For instance, the late New York Convention—if it accomplished nothing else worthy of note—was the agency which brought about the "bolting" of "the Woodhull" and her infatuated followers, and nothing could have happened which would have been so productive of good to the "Woman Movement" as this one act of this avowed "free lover."

We are all aware that for the past year and a half her name has been a reproach to the cause. That she is a wonderful woman none can deny, and that she has done much towards bringing about the emancipation of her sex all must admit; yet her many vagaries have been detrimental to the cause she has so distractedly represented.

And, now that she and her many follies can no longer be harried at the "Stanton wing" of the Woman Movement, the same will be rid of an odium, a slur, which must result in great good for the cause of Human Rights.

Relative to the possibility of these conventions, and to the "Pacific Slope Woman Suffrage Convention" in particular, it would be desirable if Oregon could be represented in our sister State by delegates from each and every locality where persons reside who have been honored by receiving circulars inviting them to participate in the proceedings of said Convention, for by agitating and taking a lively interest in the same it will serve to keep the people of this coast wide awake on the subject, and will have a tendency to cause them to investigate the matter for themselves, thereby paving the way for the enfranchisement of one-half the people of our great, glorious and free(?) Republic.

We should ever bear in mind that we are not working solely for ourselves, but in part for the good of future generations. In "the good time coming" historians will marvel that here in America, in the nineteenth century, "equal rights for all" existed only in name.

The great goal of justice will soon be reached, is, however, the firm belief and prayer of— FAITH.

WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST.

In a former communication I endeavored to show the absolute and unconditioned equality of the sexes.

On this doctrine I predicate woman's right to a participation in all that pertains to her own interest and the interest of the community of which she is a member, and the republic, kingdom or country of which she is a citizen.

The fundamental principle, which has passed into an axiom, that all power emanates from the people, cannot be ignored with reference to woman. Woman's right to a voice in the election of rulers, in making and executing the laws by which she is governed and to which she is amenable, is just as complete and perfect, and just as necessary to her happiness and welfare as man's; and any system of legislation which contravenes these natural and inalienable rights to which God and nature entitle her is at war with the highest and best interests of humanity, and is subversive of the great principles of human liberty.

For if we may make laws for our fellow creatures without their consent in one case we may in another, and if the simple fact that a person happens to be a woman deprives her of liberty and makes her absolutely dependent upon the will of another in all matters pertaining to legislation and government, the highest principle of human liberty is contravened and set at naught, and woman becomes what for ages she has been regarded—the servant and the slave of man.

This Government will never extricate itself from the maelstrom of political corruption and moral perfidy and crime until woman obtains her rights in the field of the world's enterprises, and vindicates herself from the slanderous imputations that have been preferred against her in the declarations of selfish men that she is incapacitated and disqualified, by virtue of being a woman, from taking a part in the public affairs of the country.

And this she will do whenever the opportunity is afforded her by the removal of the political disabilities which now hold her in chains and compel her to be a silent spectator of the world's iniquities and the wrongs of selfish legislation.

And as surely as the sun shines in the heavens to-day and lights the earth with his beneficent beams, so surely, at no distant day, will woman rise in her greatness and power and demand that these chains and fetters which have for ages held her in thrall be broken in sunder in order that she may enjoy the glorious and sublime privilege of laboring side by side with her brother man in the great reforms that are to renovate the world and bring the long-expected day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, and the nations of this world shall learn war no more.

Nothing short of the recognition of woman's absolute equality with man before the law and the removal of all political disabilities that prevent her from the enjoyment and exercise of this equality will answer her demands and purposes and enable her to exercise that power and influence and enjoy that happiness of which her nature is capable. And that woman's right to this equality will soon be recognized by the powers that be is clearly evinced from the consideration that many of the most enlightened and noble men of the republic are its warm advocates and supporters, and the vote upon the question in several of the State Legislatures shows conclusively that woman's right to political equality cannot much longer be withheld.

And when this glorious event shall occur and when this nation a new era will dawn upon the Republic, Reforms that will refine and purify society will be introduced and carried forward to successful consummation, some of which we shall hereafter notice.

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