The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

REMOVAL.

The office of the NEW NORTHWEST has been removed from the corner of Third and Washington streets to the *Oregonian* building on Stark street. The editorial room will be at our residence on Sixth and E streets. Subscriptions or orders for advertisements will be received at the business office of the *Oregonian* or at the editorial office.

NO PAPER FAIR WEEK.

The NEW NORTHWEST will not be issued next week, on account of the State Fair. We have labored hard and earnestly to make a readable paper, and now we intend to rest a week—and certainly one week in fifty-two is nothing more than right. Our children have worked hard to get out the paper, and they shall have the benefit of the Fair. After the Fair we shall be somewhat recuperated and better qualified to fill our position, and shall hope to make a better paper than heretofore. We will send fifty-two papers for the year, so our subscribers will not lose anything.

THE SUFFRAGE PETITION.

At the urgent request of numerous gentlemen and ladies, we this week insert the Woman Suffrage Petition so amended that both sexes can sign it:

TO THE OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE:

As many women desire to cast their votes with their country's friends at the forthcoming November election, and thereby lend their influence to promote good Government and encourage wise and appropriate legislation, we would respectfully pray your Honorable Body to pass an act during your present Session instructing judges of election to receive and count the votes of women in their various precincts throughout the State.

HARRIET M. SHANAHAN,
President W. S. Association.
W. W. WILLIAMS,
Vice President.
A. J. DUNIWAY,
Acting Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS AHEAD.

Below we present our readers with the eighth plank of the Massachusetts Republican Platform. We call the special attention of our Legislators to its strong significance:

8. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recognition of the rights of woman contained in the fourteenth clause of the National Republican Platform; that the Republican party of Massachusetts, as the representative of Liberty and Progress, is in favor of extending Suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlighted conscience of woman will find expression at the ballot-box.

Three cheers for Massachusetts! She "hails the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman will find direct expression at the ballot-box."

Now let Oregon go still further in the right direction. Let her as a State, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, pass an act instructing her judges of election to receive our votes, and then three times three for Oregon throughout the world!

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY BILL.

We call the special attention of our many readers to the Bill for an act relating to the rights of married women, which appears elsewhere. While we look upon this Bill as a step in the right direction, it does not by any means meet the difficulties of the case. The old idea that *man* must specially legislate for *woman* breathes through every section, and while the women are grateful to their friend, Mr. Webster, for his well-meant endeavors in their behalf, they beg leave respectfully to say to him and all other law-givers that what they want is the absence of all special legislation in business affairs in regard to sex. They want the marriage contract recognized as a full co-partnership in which neither party can claim "marital rights" (see sec. 7th) above the other; that each shall in all respects have perfect freedom to do whatever he or she or both may deem most conclusive to the family welfare; that each may have full and untrammeled privilege to hold the other to all bargains in which both are equally concerned in precisely the same sense as other partners conduct their pecuniary affairs. In brief, let special or sexual legislation be consigned to the other relics of barbarism, and let no wife or husband be compelled to comply with any special provisions of any Legislative Act, to receive such powers as are theirs under the great principle of inalienable rights and equal and exact justice to all parties.

DIVORCES.

Mr. Cranor, from Linn, has introduced a Bill, the principal provision of which provides that in all applications for dissolution of the marriage contract the testimony shall be heard orally in open court, the trial also to be by jury. It is thought that this act will lessen the number of divorces, as neither party will desire to make their private troubles publicly known. We sincerely hope this Bill will be considered in the light of human reason and be set aside. The idea that unfortunate victims of their own folly shall be compelled, like victims of some heinous crime enduring the lash of law and vengeance, to remain under a galling yoke of hymeneal bondage, begetting children in disgust and bringing them up in hate, while the very brutes refuse such thrall, is too absurd to be tolerated for a moment by sentient beings.

And now, while men and women of brains and culture are everywhere decrying the jury system as one far behind the present age of reading and general information, for one Legislator to prove himself such an inveterate fogy as to try to fasten the penalty of jury trial upon the already too numerous horrors of divorce, is but another evidence of legislation run mad, which sexual law imposes upon its victims.

We do not by any means advocate divorces, but we should prevent them by proper education and regulation in regard to marriage rather than by brutal chains which cause the hymeneal yoke to gall and fret its dissatisfied victim till very often suicide or murder accrues as a *dernier resort* of some desperate creature, who sees in this crime the only escape from a bondage which is worse than death unless fraught with affection and congeniality.

THE BALL IS ROLLING.

Susan B. Anthony, the ubiquitous and irrepressible champion of Human Rights, was summoned last month by telegraph from her home in Rochester to Washington City before the Congressional Republican Committee, in council assembled, to confer with her, as President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, as to the best method to adopt in the present political campaign for the further recognition of their inalienable rights. The Committee have said amen to everything that the Suffrage Party could desire. They have appointed Mrs. M. H. Barnard, No. 1104 L street, Washington, D. C., to publish a woman's campaign paper to send off every week or oftener. They have also given Miss Anthony a big check to carry on campaign meetings; and the Rochester Mayor and Committee paid all expenses of the woman's opening campaign meeting in that city on the 20th. Of course our friend Susan is in ecstacies, and well she may be, for her twenty years' battle for the political recognition of woman is well nigh its great fruition.

But Oregon is ahead of New York, dear Susan. She will be the first State in the Union to enfranchise her women. The Republican party not only meets the expenses of woman's campaign meetings, but the Legislature, now in Session, gives us reason to hope for the passage of a Suffrage Bill, so that we can all *vote* according to the dictates of our understanding at the coming November election.

If the self-conceited, self-complacent Sage-hen of Chappaqua could have foreseen the present political power of woman, he would have piped a different tune when the editor of this paper visited him last May. But it's too late, Auntie Horace. *We don't like men to be so much worse than women.* We like to see them stand by *principle* for the love of it, and when we see public aspirants like yourself engaged in repudiating the work of a life-time to further their own selfish interests, we know enough to accomplish by *power* that which we cannot effect by persuasion. Greeley, Tilton and Sumner, the Triumvirate to whom true reformers looked as guides to lead the people through the wilderness of one-sexed politics, have proved recreant to their duty and gone over to our enemies. Let them abide the consequences.

$50 FINE.

Such items as this we often clip, but seldom comment upon:

At the Liverpool police court a young woman was fined $50, or, in default, one month's imprisonment, for offering herself as a domestic servant with a counterfeit certificate of character.

Does anybody believe that that woman would have been fined for plying the trade of a prostitute with a "counterfeit certificate of character?"

It seems that the whole masculine idea of legislation tends to dragging women down to dependence upon the sale of their persons as the only legitimate way to keep the wolf from the door. This rule applies alike to the wife of the wealthy citizen and the mistress of the poor mechanic. Both sell themselves for bread.

How long shall these things be?

JURIES.

Mr. Corwin has introduced a Bill to abolish the Grand Jury system. This is a much-needed reform and will, we hope, receive the attention it merits. Under this system of secret espionage it is a great wonder that we do not have more cases of false indictment than we do. We should be glad to see the whole jury system overthrown. The people have out-grown it. The age is in advance of it, and under the stupid understanding of the ignorant dozen who can be detailed to try a case only because of their ignorance, justice too often becomes a mockery and equity a sham.

FASHION.

The fall styles of millinery are now displayed in all the first-class stores.

One very beautiful hat is of the New Jubilee style, covered with black velvet, the trimming of gros grain silk being laid on in plaits around the crown and made to stand up high in the front. Bows and ends of no. 9 gros grain ribbon fall down the back and mingle with a veil of French net, which is finished by a simple hem. Flowers and berries nestle at the top and trail carelessly down the left side. This hat was seen in the window of Mrs. Kingsbury, corner of Third and Alder streets. We also noticed an elegant bonnet, the "Princess of Alexandria," made of black, uncut velvet, and trimmed with full pleatings of gros grain silk, finished with a black and white willow feather and French net veil. The little sailor hats with a standing plume are piquant and jaunty, very becoming for youthful faces.

Miss McNamara also displays some beautiful designs for fall wear. One hat with a velvet brim, slightly rolled, and a crown of white linen, is trimmed with rolls of black and white Velours, the crown being almost covered with a plaiting of broad, black lace, from which depends a bow and streamers of gros grain ribbon. White ostrich tip and spray of fall roses complete the trimming.

In dresses we notice the usual amount of puffing, ruffling, folding and plaiting. The long polonaise is looped very high at the back and falls near the bottom of the dress behind, but is comparatively short in front, reaching but little below the knee.

We notice in Mrs. Ach's a new goods for wraps and out-door winter suits, of double width and very good quality, with a fringe at the edge to use for trimming. This is a very sensible and desirable material for winter wear, and we hope to see it universally worn.

Jacob Mayer, Front street, has an excellent assortment of fall millinery and furnishing goods for the trade. We were shown through his salesroom a few days since, and we assure our lady friends who are in business for themselves that they can here procure excellent bargains.

The style of cloak has not yet been settled for the winter. At present the striped shawls, so fashionable last year, are in full favor.

Aprons to overskirts are much wider, and the side loopings are drawn very far back.

THE UNFINISHED LETTER.

As twilight with its somber hues was slowly settling into a deeper darkness, I hurried along the streets of a great city. I was a stranger and felt that painful loneliness the unknown traveler so often experiences in the solitudes of a nation's metropolis. It was not so much as the land of my forefathers. No loved one lived on or slept beneath its soil. To me it had no past—no loved experiences and fond memories. As I passed a beautiful stone mansion, I heard the voice of penitence. It chained me to the spot. Oh, I shall never forget the unearthly feeling that went all through my being as out upon the night breeze floated that prayer which had prevailed in the Temple ages agone, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." Instinctively I approached the door, which seemed to open by intuition, as a voice mournfully melancholy said:

"Come in; come as one sent by the all-loving Father to smooth with prayer my pathway to the tomb."

Beautiful creature, pale and trembling she stood upon the outer verge of this mundane sphere while the waves of death dashed high around her. One more wave and the frail bark must be swept far out from the shore. From under her pillow she drew a sheet of paper, and handing it to me, said:

"Please finish this. It is a letter to my mother, and she will be happier when she knows I am dead. Do this and when you are dying I will hover over you, and very near, that you may see what awaits you, and seeing, know no fear. Farewell until them."

For a moment she was calm, quiet as death, save only,

"Her eyes, they sometimes swam in light
And sometimes swam in tears."

How impressive the scene, and what holy, heavenly influences pervaded the room as she whispered, looking upward, "You have come," and reaching out her hands, added, "here, help me over the river." It was death, and she rested in the arms of Him who had said, "Thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven thee." Pale watcher of a marble corpse, I lingered for a moment to close the eyes and fold the hands over the breart; then hurried out to tell the story.

At sunrise she was carried to Potter's field and burried among the unfortunate. A few rude men, with laugh and jest, heaped the little mound above her and placed over her head a board bearing a single word, "Pauper." I had followed at a distance, and standing a few yards away, noticed the whole proceeding. Alone I now approached the spot with the thought, "This is some father's, some mother's child." Upon that grave I dropped a tear, and over that face, so beautiful in death, though blurred and blotted by sin, I planted a shrub and a flower, to bloom and shed their fragrance upon the air. Poor child of human frailty, she had drank to its bitterest dregs the wormwood of dependence. In an evil hour the floods went over her, and the great salt waves drenched the freshness and beauty of life all away. Men, and alas! women, pointed at her and said, "Fallen," and no one reached down the long arm of love to lift her up. No one asked after her wrongs. Many turned their faces from her dwelling who in the secrets of other chambers shrank not from dalliance and guilt. Elsewhere other judgment seateth her among the martyrs; for God seeth not as man seeth, nor judgeth as man judgeth. Man judgeth the motive of the act. God the act by the motive, while penitent determines all things in the chancery of Heaven.

Here is the unfinished letter:

L——, Sept. 10, 18—.

My Precious Mother:—I am dying now; already I am wet with the dew of death. When your eyes shall fall upon these lines, mine, upon which you used to gaze so fondly in years I would not now recall, will be sightless and in the tomb. I have been a great sinner. Under the dominion of the flesh and a thousand other evil influences, I have been hurried on, I know not how. God only knows how miserable I have been through these years of shame. All, all is inexpensible. Often I have said, I will go back to my mother. In this I have failed; but I ask your forgiveness, and surely you cannot be less merciful than my heavenly Father, who has taken me to his bosom. Farewell.

Your eering child, EDITH.

All I added to the letter was the "farewell, your erring child." I then posted the letter as directed with the following:

P. S. You can learn farther particulars by addressing L., Box 1004 L——.

In a few days I received a letter stating that the mother had died on the same day, wise, gracious providence, gathering her out of the coming storm. Maybe it was the mother's hands that helped her over the river, thus evincing as one has said, "God giveth double glory to the fallen."

Years have passed away since I stood by that grave—years full of startling circumstances and bitter experiences—but down through all the wilderness of life I have have carried this memory as a "lamp to my feet, and a light to my pathway." I has made me better, more merciful, more like Him who said, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

EDWARD.

LETTER FROM ROSEBURG.

ROSEBURG, Oregon, Sept. 20, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

Since your lecture in this place, the subjects you discussed have been the general topics of conversation. Some burlesque and try to ridicule them; others, who did not listen to you, argue that free love and the woman question are the same, while the more sensible minds reflect over your words and see the plain truth clearly. The minds of the people are becoming more unprejudiced, and you now can speak of Woman Suffrage without being mocked and ridiculed. Indeed, I think you made many converts during your short sojourn in this place. People are becoming more enthusiastic for Grant, and they will help to cast the electoral vote of Oregon for him and thereby aid in *our* cause. Many admired your manner of supporting Grant, not contradicting or going back on what you have heretofore said about him, either in speech or through the columns of your paper, while at the same time justifying yourself.

READY.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Kalama is to have a Catholic church shortly.

Main street, Olympia, has been much improved of late.

A Congregational Church is being erected in Seattle.

The gardens on the Chehalis Reservation produces rutabagas weighing eighty pounds.

The Boise City postoffice issues postal orders weekly on an average of about $2,000 or $2,500.

During the first eight months of 1872 the receipts of Seattle coal at San Francisco aggregated 8,162 tons.

Hillory Butler, of Olympia, has the contract for building a telegraph line for the N. P. R. R., from Pumphrey's to Hodgden's.

Beriah Brown assumed the role of lecturer before the Teacher's Institute at Seattle last week. His subject, "Teaching as a Profession."

The *Beacon* says the Kalama merchants are determined no longer to look to Portland for supplies, but will import from San Francisco. This is the straw that breaks the camel's back.

The Revenue officers at Olympia, on Thursday of last week, seized 10,000 cigars on the premises of Wa Chung & Co., of that place, for a failure to comply with the law in regard to stamps.

The *Oregonian* learns from real estate speculators that a few acress anywhere within ten miles of Tacoma is a good thing. Land that thirty days ago was a drug in the market at $5 per acre is now in active demand at $25 and $30.

The following vessels have been chartered on Sound Ports to transport lumber to foreign ports: The bark Windward, to take lumber from Burrard Inlet to Shanghai; bark Sampson, for Callao, and schooner Legal Tender, for Iquique.

The *Tribune* says: "The celebrated Dolly Varden case, wherein the women of Steilacoom, after raising $300 by subscriptions, concerts, tea parties and dances, fell to quarrelling over its disposition, is still unsettled. Some of the members favored building a city hall with the money; others thought an Episcopalian Church more necessary; and a third party wanted a hearse. As $300 was not enough to secure all three measures, a lively law suit was the consequenc. The decision of Judge Jacobs is anxiously awaited."

The *Golden Age* has not yet found time to allude to the endorsement of Woman Suffrage by the Republicans of Massachusetts, but suddenly remembers that there *is* a class of citizens known as women, and utters the following pathetic whine:

"We exceedingly regret that Mr. Greeley has never seen his way clear to advocate the enfranchisement of woman, thus crowning a life which has been devoted to the reforms of social evils and the advancement of all human interests and rights, by the advocacy of the greatest reform of all time; but it becomes the friends of this cause to respect the sincerity of his conviction, and to recognize the splendid service he has rendered to woman in all other ways. They cannot afford to be guilty of an injustice."

We are almost sorry for the suffragists who went to Cincinnati to inaugurate political reform and *forgot to include Woman Suffrage.* If only some wise spirit could have whispered to them, "It is a good thing to have the women of America on your side." As it is, so far as Mr. Greeley's election the Liberal movement are concerned, *it is too late.* "The stone which the builder rejected will become the head of the political corner."—*Woman's Journal.*

A fine picture of Boston is given by Wendell Phillips, in one of his recent lectures on labor reform: "Boston is a city in which every tenth person is a criminal and every seventh a pauper. Three quarters of our farms mortgaged for drinks; two thirds of the pulpits are filled with drunkards and the bench of justice is nearly vacant because one-half of the judges have died drunkards."

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be pilot, and yet a cast-a-way.

Married Woman's Property Bill.

INTRODUCED BY MR. WEBSTER.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That the property, whether real or personal, acquired by any married woman by her own labor, shall not be liable for the debts, contracts, or liabilities of her husband, but shall, in all respects, be subject to the same exemptions and liabilities as property acquired before marriage.

SEC. 2. When any man shall absent himself from this State, abandoning his wife, and not making suitable provision for her support, the County Court of the county in which she resides may, on her petition, authorize her to sell, convey or lease her real estate or any part thereof, and also to sell and dispose of any personal estate which shall, at any time, have come to the husband, and which may remain in this State undisposed of.

SEC. 3. The County Court may also, upon such petition, authorize the wife to demand and receive any money or other personal estate which may be due or belonging to the husband; and any payment or delivery so made to the wife, shall be, in all respects, as valid as if made to the husband.

SEC. 4. All proceeds of such sales, and all money or other personal estate which shall come into the hands of the wife by virtue of the provisions of this Act, may be used and disposed of by the wife during the absence of her husband as her own property in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 5. The County Court may further authorize such married women to make any contract, under seal or otherwise, in her own name; and also to prosecute or defend any suit at law or in equity, to final judgment or decree, in like manner as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 6. Every woman so authorized may make and execute deeds or other instruments, in her own name, and do all other lawful acts that may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the powers granted to her.

SEC. 7. The powers granted to a married woman, by virtue of this Act, shall continue, and may be exercised by her until her husband shall return to this State and claim his marital rights.

SEC. 8. All contracts lawfully made by any married woman, by virtue of authority herein granted, shall be binding upon herself and husband; and she shall, during the absence of her husband from the State, be liable to be sued thereon as if she were single; she shall also be liable to be sued for all other acts done, or liabilities incurred, by her during the absence of her husband.

SEC. 9. No suit or action wherein a married woman shall be a party, under the provisions of this Act, shall be abated on the return of her husband into the State, but he may, on his application, be admitted to prosecute or defend such suit or action jointly with her.

SEC. 10. Every petition of a married woman for the powers granted by this Act, shall be verified by the oath of the petitioner, and notice of the time of presenting such petition shall be given by posting notices in three public places in the county in which the petitioner resides, at least twenty days before the time of presenting such petition.

SEC. 11. When any married man in this State shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary, his wife may, upon complying with the provisions of this Act, be vested with all the powers and liabilities provided in this Act for married women whose husbands have absconded from the State; and the powers so granted may continue and be exercised until the discharge of her husband from the Penitentiary.

THE AGE OF PAPER.—In Boston now, they advertise paper suits of clothes for sixty-two and a half cents a suit. This is cheap enough, though if a person wearing one of them should get caught in the rain we imagine he would feel still cheaper. They ought to be cool and comfortable, especially if they are made of wrapping paper, but they would hardly keep their shape with the thermoneter at thirty-five and one hundred. We are not informed what sort of paper they are made of, but they might be the means of disseminating a cheap literature; one could wear a small volume, so that he that runs could read. It would be economical to have the suits printed on both sides, so that they could be turned on the second day, and a person could in this way wear a serial through the week, "to be continued" being stamped on the coat-tail.

On Sunday, he could put on good clothes, with a sermon, or religious extracts from the secular papers, printed on them. There is no end to the variety in costume that can be attained in the use of paper, or to the good that can be done. Business men will come down town to their offices in the morning in a suit of morning daily, cool and fresh; and sure that they have the latest, because the telegraphic news will be on their backs. They will thus be the means of spreading information wherever they go to non-subscribers. Summer clothing will not hereafter get out of style, but it will get out of date, for a man's old suit will be at once recognized. Instead of being pointed at as having old clothes, he will be noted as having old news. We are evidently only in the beginning of our discoveries of the uses of paper.—*Christian Union.*

The *Golden Age* publishes the following very just criticism of itself, from its own correspondent:

Can you imagine with what disgust I sean its pages now that its light has gone down in the darkness of the Greeley campaign? You have left the field where your triumphs were achieved, the field of freedom in thought, religion, and government, to mingle in the turmoil of presidential politics. And for what a candidate? For a man whom you have repeatedly had occasion to oppose, sometimes for his wild extravagance in the cause of rationalism, sometimes for his bigoted opposition to it; whose last connection with you, before his nomination at Cincinnati, was in the character of a rabid and unreasonable opponent of woman suffrage—a man whom every sober and undeluded individual in the country forsees will bring in with him an era of vacillating, wrong-headed and rash government.

A portion of the Democracy is just now supporting Mr. Greeley because he was an "original Abolitionist." Yet Wendell Phillips says of Horace: "I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We abolitionists knew him only two well in the weary years of our struggle. He had enough clear moral vision to see the justice of our course, but never courage to confess his faith. If events had never given him courage he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for the idea."

They claim that Geo. F. Train is insane. What a pity that his type of insanity is not contagious. It must have been a remarkable lucid moment with him when he got off the following, to-wit: "The Cincinnati Convention was a double barreled shot-gun. One barrel killed Judge Davis, and the other mortally wounded Greeley; the kick knocked out what little brains there was in the Democratic party."

The Martyrs of Liberty.

Hon. J. W. Forney, in his address at the great Republican reunion at San Francisco, paid the following tribute to Lincoln, Broderick and Baker, which for beauty and eloquence is like the action of the great Baker himself:

There is a grave at Lone Mountain cemetery which is an altar at which every patriot may worship as he studies the marvelous progress of Republican ideas. The stately shaft that points heavenward over the remains of David Colbert Broderick is at once a warning and an example. [Deafening applause, which continued uninterrupted for several minutes.] It warns us never to yield what has been so bravely and so bloodily won. It is an example that no sacrifice is too great to maintain the Republic in Republican keeping. He died that our faith might live. But for him and his brave followers, this great commonwealth, and the gorgeous riches of its sister communities, would have been swept into the Rebellion. Like the Democrats who now support Grant, he broke the chains of party, resisted the usurpations of a corrupt Administration, and by the force of his example, organized a band of men in California who stood like a wall of fire around the old flag in the days of peril and of death. As I stood on the granite that covers his sacred dust, a few days since, and looked abroad upon the glorious scene, and recalled the magical growth of the State he loved so well, and the fact that, I have heard nothing but praise and honor of his name in all this border, I felt that, like that other martyr, Abraham Lincoln, [applause that continued until the building trembled], my cherished friend had not died in vain, and that

They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to the city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to Freedom.

How strange the divinity that shapes our ends! There is another grave in Lone Mountain Cemetery, where sleeps another martyr of Liberty—Edward D. Baker, of Oregon. [The audience again paid the tribute of prolonged applause.] All of you recollect his magnificent tribute to Broderick, in your plaza in September, 1859; and how wonderfully exact his grand picture of the "Mechanic Senator" applied to himself, when he was laid by the side of his friend.

Inspired by these cherished names, my friends, let us gather new confidence in our cause. By the holy triumvirate, Lincoln, Broderick and Baker, let us swear a warmer allegiance to our beloved country and stand close and closer by her institutions and her laws. Since the loss of these three men, the progress of our country has made us the wonder of the world. I stand here in this, the last, the most modern, the most unique of the revelation—a city as beautiful as any on the earth, a State at once a garden of flowers and a casket of jewels, a people bold, enterprising and refined, and I look abroad over this fair land and ask myself why we should change a President who has done so much to help this matchless prosperity? [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.—We have always advocated the right of women to vote from *principle*, although we have had serious doubts as to the *policy* of it being adopted. The abstract right or theory of this much debated question is undoubtedly on the side of the Woman Suffragists, but the great bug-a-boo is, "How will it work in practice?" "How would you like to have your sister vote alongside of a drunken rowdy?" The falacy of this species of argument has been thoroughly exposed by Jeremy Benthem, Sidney Smith and other logical writers. Yet is now used against the freedom of women as it was against the freedom of the negro, only in a different light. In both instances it was a slur upon our sisters. In one case it was supposed they would marry the African as soon as the law would permit, and in the other it is taken for granted they would linger in the company of the depraved. It is only a wonder that omnibuses, railway coaches and street cars have been allowed to exist. Why is it that these fastidious gentlemen do not cry out against the heterogeneous commingling of races, sexes and colors brought about by legalizing such methods of travel. The lady who puts her vote in the ballot-box does not come in any closer contact with Tom, Dick and Harry, than she would in stepping into the average street car.

It is to the credit of the press of Wyoming that it has almost uniformly favored the enfranchisement of women, and in doing so it has been sustained by an enlightened popular sentiment. Today if the question was submitted to either sex they would not favor its repeal. Or let either party adopt a resolution to that effect in the next Territorial convention, and defeat would surely come to the one opposed to the newly acquired right of the women of Wyoming.—*Laramie Independent.*

WHAT TO DO.—A writer in a household weekly gives some excellent advice to women who want work and its wages. In describing the vain and weary search of the traveler for cleanly, simple, and palatable meals along railroad lines, he suggests that good housekeepers who need employment should keep neat eating houses where such meals could be found. We wish that somebody would accept this suggestion, and make something of it. A pleasant, airy room, free from flies, where a plain dinner of good materials, nicely cooked, could be got, would be a very haven of delight to the public, and a golden nest-egg to its proprietor. Let there be no attempt to serve diabolical pastries and horrid messes with French names; no human being in his right senses ever eats such things. Such a dining-room anywhere, would make more money in a month than a poor governess or mill-worker sees in a year. To women who know how to cook and who are sensible enough to do it, if they want to, we commend this idea.—*Exchange.*

The Lincoln, Neb., *Herald* gives the following reminiscence of O'Baldwin, the prize fighter: "About a year ago O'Baldwin was in Lincoln for a few days—the wonder of the metropolis. He returned east by way of Nebraska City, and while on the railroad made a most pitiful exhibition of himself as a low, unmannered blackguard. While in the car, he noticed a lady seated a few seats behind, and deliberately got up and walked to her seat and stared fixedly at her for two or three minutes, and then advancing nearer, coolly asked her to sew a button on his shirt. The lady, in mortal terror, excused herself on the ground that she had no needle with her, and the great lout and bully went back cursing to his seat. The lady had no friend on the train, and the passengers, fearing to have an encounter with him, sat passively in their seats and let the insult pass unnoticed."

A Paris shopkeeper lately posted over his door a notice that as his daughter had "made a splendid match," he would sell goods at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. for a week.

National Republican Platform.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President,

HENRY WILSON.

Presidential Electors,

A. B. Meacham, of Umatilla County.
W. D. Hare, of Washington County.
Jas. F. Gazley, of Douglas County.

The Republican Party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During the eleven years of its ascendancy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time; has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses and has warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It initiated a new policy toward the Indians; the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted to completion; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration has been protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. In the form of National currency, it has provided for the National credit, and sustained it under the most extraordinary burdens. It has negotiated new bonds at lower rates of interest. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during U. S. Grant's Presidency at the rate of $100,000,000 per year. A great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably comprised, and the honor and power of the Nation kept in a high position throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe that the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men, composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyments of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

4. The National Government seeks to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system, by a law which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolists, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free settlement by the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal public debt, and exceed so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on importations, which should be adjusted to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers, and to promote the industries and growth and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for the country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, once a subject always a subject, having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of an individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge a continued and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary emigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way proposed for reductions in the rates of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of shaping legislation so as to secure a full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor which creates capital; the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the ballot, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of that debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption to specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction; and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party proposes to respect all rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of asserting constitutional law for the purpose of removing evils by the interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of U. S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

GEN. GRANT'S PRINCIPLES.

"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same, and a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or honor.

U. S. GRANT."

Platform of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Pacific Slope.

WHEREAS, We, the representative women of the Pacific Coast, in Convention assembled in San Francisco, this 21st day of June, 1872, believing the time has come to form a new political party, do organize under the name of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Pacific Coast, and declare the following platform of principles:

1st. All men and women are created free and equal, and are endowed alike with certain inalienable rights, among which are the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2d. We hold that under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States women are already enfranchised and entitled to the right to vote, and are debarred of the privilege only through prejudice and misinterpretation of the law.

3d. Pending a decision of the Supreme Court as to the full import of these Amendments, and in view of the possibility of an adverse decision, we will labor with our utmost zeal and energy for an additional amendment to the Constitution to secure these rights. We will also work with determination for the revision and modification of the Constitution and laws of our respective States.

4th. All persons alike, both men and women, are entitled to equal rights before the law.

5th. All persons and parties who oppose these principles shall be treated as our political enemies, from whom we will withhold our influence in politics and our patronage in business.

6th. We will work for the election of any worthy candidate of whatever party who will work with us, and we will vigorously oppose any candidate of any party who is opposed to these principles.

7th. As a political party we unite upon this common platform, regardless of nationality, sex, religion or condition.