

"IN FAVOR OF OUR CAUSE."

A "friend of Woman Suffrage" writes to us requesting that we be very careful how we say anything in disparagement of the Oregonian's political course...

We once knew a man who had seven sons. The father was an inveterate tobacco user, but he always spoke favorably—when induced to speak at all upon the subject—of the grand virtue of abstaining from the weed...

"Peter," said he, "haven't I always told you that smoking was a bad, filthy habit, and that total abstinence was the proper thing?"

"Yes," replied the logical son, "but Jim and John and Ike and Reub and I have been holding a conference, and we've decided that your example is stronger than your precept, and so we've agreed to be governed by the stronger party."

Just so with the Oregonian's example. The editor, assuming a virtue that his conduct will not sustain, says occasionally a word in favor of Woman Suffrage; but he knows that the Democratic vetoing power in the State, which he alone is responsible for foisting upon the people for another term of four years...

Actions speak louder than words, and we charge that the Oregonian editor is the worst foe to political reform, and the meanest enemy to Woman Suffrage that the State possesses to-day.

Mr. Hill well knew that by disintegrating the Republican party through a sham "reform" cry, he could elect the enemies of Woman Suffrage. Purposely to throw dust in the eyes of the editor of the NEW NORTHWEST, a friend of Woman Suffrage was induced, against his better judgment, to become his cat's-paw to take chestnuts away from Mr. Williams, and thus elect a Law, an open enemy to Human Rights.

Men in the Oregonian or "Independent" interest set up a hybrid temperance ticket for the same purpose. Every device which might decry the votes of solid men, whose thinking had been done for them by the Oregonian before it fell among thieves, and to whom the name of that once sterling paper had become a talisman, was resorted to for the sole purpose of defeating the only man through which the Woman Suffragists had any hope to secure equal rights in the State.

We are not partial to the Republican party or its conduct. That party has not acted in good faith through many of its representatives; but we know from patient watching of the political necessities of that party, that through it must Woman Suffrage come to the people in the winter of '76 by act of Congress.

The Democratic party, being in a minority in the Congress, could not enfranchise woman if it would. The same party being in a majority in the State of Oregon, cannot, if it will, because of the determination of Governor Grover to veto any suffrage bill which the Legislature might pass during his administration.

Mr. Hill is a man of remarkably acute intuition. He calculated well upon the stolid honesty of many of his readers, whom he knew could not be led away from Republicanism to join Democracy; and these he used, our good friend Daverport included, to further the schemes of the Groverites, by crying out lustily from day to day and week to week, urging the people to vote for his deceits.

WORK IN EARNEST.

The ladies of Grass Valley, California, are making every preparation to carry local option, in worthy imitation of Santa Cruz and Oakland. A late number of the Grass Valley Union comes to hand with an excellent three column address, delivered in that city, May 28th, by Mrs. W. K. Spencer.

Mrs. A. B. Dibble, President, and Mrs. W. K. Spencer, Secretary of the Temperance Union, desire all Temperance Unions having anything similar to forward it to their society.

The women of Hannibal, Mo., have won a great victory. On election day, they stood by the polls all day long. License or no license was the question. The presence of the ladies decided the question. No license was carried, two to one. The fact deserves notice, and the example ought not to be lost.

A GROWL FROM THE DEFEATED.

Mrs. A. J. DUNSTON.—During the late canvass I did not see the NEW NORTHWEST sufficiently to know its course as to the parties in politics, but I understood that it advocated the election of the Republican nominees. Of course, I was not disappointed in this, as I knew, in company with thousands, that such would be the case. Of course, also, I do not complain of its doing according to its own opinion of right and duty, but I do not think it had any right to misrepresent me by publishing that I am shaky on temperance or equal rights. I do not believe that you have any evidence of that avowal and consequently I will tell you frankly that I have lost my faith in your candor and truthfulness. Your relations to the powers that be are such that I never expect to see you extricated from their debauching influences, and therefore I shall be obliged to part company with you.

Be pleased to consider this note strictly private, and forward to my address at Silverton the statement of my account with the NEW NORTHWEST, which I will settle immediately.

Yours etc., T. W. DAVENPORT. Home Hill, June 2, 1874.

HON. T. W. DAVENPORT.—Dear Sir:—As I have no "private" political business with anybody, you will please consider me too "good" to allow your note to go down with you into oblivion. Therefore to answer the closing clause of your communication first, I will state that you are not in arrears for the NEW NORTHWEST, but that you have yet to receive ten numbers before my part of our mutual obligation shall be cancelled.

What I said about finding you shaky about coming out on temperance and Woman Suffrage, I am compelled, my dear Sir, in sorrow to repeat.

I went to hear you speak in Portland on purpose to get an opportunity to hoist your banner, and do what I could to help you to Congress. I listened patiently, in the hope that you would come out boldly for the great issues of the age, but alas! you were "as shaky as any of 'em," and not a morsel of aid or comfort did you give us. Then I invited you to call at my home, that I might hear from your own lips a favorable word which I was pining to wait to my readers upon the NORTHWEST breeze. You appointed a certain hour to visit me, but alas! you neither came nor sent excuse, and consequently, I will tell you frankly, that I have lost my faith in your candor and truthfulness. Your relations to the powers that be are such that I never expect to see you extricated from their debauching influences, and I shall, therefore, be obliged to part company with you.

How do you like to take your own medicine, good Timothy? You know that that is the most effective remedy that I ever give for these spells of masculine rambles.

I think, however, that upon due reflection, when you have gotten over the disappointment of a defeat, which I knew was inevitable, and from which I would gladly have saved you, that you will admit that I had "sufficient evidence of that avowal" and that your "faith in my candor and truthfulness" will be so greatly strengthened that you will be ready and willing to continue your patronage to the only paper in the city which is owned and controlled by one person, and that too a person that has no "relations" in any way "to the powers that be" or would like "to be," except such as its editor and proprietor can honestly and conscientiously use to advance the great principle of Human Rights, to which she has devoted her life, her fortune and her sacred honor.

Jealousy of any man who holds an humble position in any of the departments of Government is beneath an aspirant for Congressional honors, friend Timothy; but your idea that I am entangled in "debauching influences," because my husband conscientiously performs a Government service for a very reasonable compensation, could be born of no other motive; and I really pity the man whose ideas of integrity are so badly warped that he imagines that a woman could be bought for a paltry sum of a few hundred dollars, which her husband receives as a salary, and which she never handles or meddles with and is in no way responsible for. Such insinuations, I repeat, are beneath you, friend Timothy and do no credit to your head or heart.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, judging you from my standpoint, I have not "lost all faith in your candor or truthfulness." I believe, as you know, that you have been used by crafty men, who are full of political guile, and who deceived you by the "stop-thief" cry, into taking votes enough from a Congressional candidate who favors Woman Suffrage, to elect another who is its avowed enemy.

I am charitable enough to hope that you forgot to call upon me according to promise and give me an assurance from your own mouth, as Mr. Williams did, that you would, if elected, stand by our cause. And in hope that you may speedily extricate yourself from the "debauching influences" to which you are at present allied, and become your own man once more, I am, my dear Sir, as ever, your sincere friend.

A. J. DUNSTON. P. S.—As a woman's letter is not I wish this letter to be intensely "womanly," I will merely add as an after thought, that if you really believe that my husband's place in the Governmental employ, which brings him a few annual hundreds, has entangled me "hopelessly" with "debauching influences," you may thank God and the angels and your humble servant that your wife has, through your defeat, escaped the condemnation of Congressional thousands.

A. J. D. Portland, Oregon, June 8, 1874.

TEMPERANCE.

The evening temperance meetings at the Methodist Church are gradually increasing in interest. The attendance is not always as large as it was during the first fever of public excitement, but the meetings are conducted on a much more rational plan than at first.

It was for some time feared by many that any attempt to interfere in any way with legislation would cause the women to be seized with a mortal panic, and thus thwart the designs of God, who had chosen them as His special agents to accomplish this work.

Many persons sat evening after evening, in the crowded room, feeling, whenever they arose to speak, that they had gags in their mouths and mental manacles upon their consciences. Rather than throw cold water upon the faith of the weak or misguided, they endured the bondage, until now, those who were most fearful at first are among the most forward in promulgating the very doctrines which we advocated in the beginning, and which they frowned upon as "side issues."

We are glad our friends are learning that there are no such things as side issues in this great battle of Armageddon. We rejoice that they are being prepared, as the days roll on, to put on the whole armor of God, and thus meet the giant evils of the land as becometh valiant soldiers for the right.

THE WINE GOES ON.

John Pinnell, of Seattle, is preparing to close out his entire liquor business and "connections." Also to keep a first class house of entertainment. Now, let the temperance people sustain him in his new life and thus encourage other brothel-keepers to follow his example. We remember how badly shocked the conservatives of Seattle were when we spoke in the Brown Church once, over two years ago, upon the subject of liquor and prostitution, but we are rejoiced to see that the ball that was set in motion by that humble effort has kept on rolling, and that the good seed sown is bearing fruit a thousand fold.

It is not pleasant to be a martyr to public opinion for righteousness sake, but such a sacrifice always brings its reward, after all.

Dr. Mary O. Brown and another lady who went after this same John Pinnell to much more vigorously than we had done, after we had left the city, were much greater martyrs than we, but, like the crusaders, their work opened the way for the more conservative people who, but for them, would never have had the courage to act at all.

Success to Seattle and temperance.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

An extended notice of the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of Decoration Day was inadvertently omitted last week. And now we have only room to say that there is something inexpressibly touching in this National holiday. The blue and the gray sleep side by side in almost every cemetery in the Union, and Death, the great healer, hand in hand with Time, the just avenger, has cured the animosities of a terrible period, when Freedom, in the fearful struggle between Right and Wrong, conquered a foul species of oppression and lifted humanity to a higher plane, where yet other great phases of the same great conflict are to-day going on.

It is fit that our people should lay aside their business for one day in every year to scatter flowers over the victims of a mighty conflict. "All honor to a Nation that honors its dead."

A HOT DEBATE.

The Chicago Tribune of May 27th gives the particulars of an exciting time in the recent Presbyterian Assembly in that city. Several speeches were made upon the "woman question," pro and con, and demonstrations of fervent applause and disapproval were frequent and hearty. Dr. Crosby said a long debate upon this question would impair the usefulness of the meeting, and asked members to let it alone. Let the leaders state off this matter of Human Rights in the Churches as they may, they can not prevent the coming of an issue which they must meet. The freedom spirit of woman is awakened and will not down at the bidding of priest or rum-seller.

The march of destiny is onward, and woman will be free.

RIDICULOUS.

For a little squad of ganged political wire-pullers to meet together in secret caucuses and put up a job in the shape of nominations for State and county officers, and then parade the sham before the public as "The People's Ticket." That the "people" fail to endorse such impudence at the polls is gratifying evidence that everybody can't be duped.

The leading Woman Suffragists of San Francisco are circulating a petition, which is being numerously signed, requesting the Mayor not to permit Mrs. Woodruff to make any more indecent speeches in the city. Now we expect to hear from Mr. Luce. Of course he'll publish this item.

The Bulletin has whined like a whipped puppy ever since it found itself beaten by the late election returns. Its fawning attempts at "conciliation" with the soreheads are laughably amusing to spectators, and vastly please the leaders of the confusionists, who count upon it as a "convert."

The Independent undertook, last week, to give an account of the San Francisco Woman Suffrage Convention. It got just about as near the truth as it once did in attempting to report one of our temperance lectures in Forest Grove.

LETTER FROM SALEM.

The political papers and speakers have shown up the knavery of public officials pretty fully; and, as each party has proved the other to be dishonest in official conduct, who can doubt but their accusations against each other are but too true? Yet the overdose they have given us in regard to their own excellence forcibly reminds me of a certain patent medicine hawker, who annually disgusts us all with crying out the peculiar excellence of his own nostrums.

The political peddlers have lately been keeping up a lively competition with each other in this line; but if any of them have promulgated any new or wholesome doctrines, for the cure of the diseased body politic, they have been so shy about them that their prescriptions have failed to reach the persons afflicted, or even catch the ear of the attentive listener, who watches the battle from the outside of the partisan camp.

I found, lately, in a single issue of the Daily and Weekly Mercury, and the Portland Weekly Bulletin and supplement, the words signifying "thief and liar" occurring over one hundred times. These epithets were sandwiched between such choice expletives as "scoundrel," "villain," "rogue," "white-livered coward," etc., etc. And the same elegant expressions abound in about the same proportion in all of the political papers.

Now, how does all this look to honorable mothers who wish to see their sons and daughters imbued with honest principles? What mother is so silly as to hope that she can bring up her sons in the way they should go when this infection of dishonesty taints the whole political atmosphere? And what hope have they that men will ever purify the "filthy pool" without the aid of women, when every effort that they put forth only makes the bad grow worse?

May it never be our lot to witness another campaign of such ignoble type. Yours, with earnest prayer for better times. Mrs. J. A. JOHNS. Salem, June 10th, 1874.

THE WINE QUESTION.

I noticed in your issue of May 23rd an article from the pen of Chas. Louis Kuhn, which I think ought to be met and answered by the temperance element in the State. I have not now the time to give this matter the attention its importance demands, but I wish to call his attention to a stirring article in a recent number of the Herald of Health, from which I copy the following extracts:

"Is the free and common use of alcoholic wine calculated to lessen the amount of temperance? And this question may be considered in the light of reason alone, or in that of experience. First, then, it is reasonable to suppose that the use of intoxicating wine will check temperance? How can it, when the tempering principle is in it as really as in rum, gin, brandy, or whiskey, and produces the same effect? The man who drinks of wine is led on to that of more fiery potations. The combination in which it is found in wine does not change its nature or operation in the least. A given quantity of alcohol in wine produces exactly the same effects as if it were in brandy or whiskey. The man who drinks of wine takes alcohol into his system, and he drinks it for the sake of the effects the alcohol produces. It creates the same habit and appetite that the use of it does in any kind of ardent spirits; and all experience proves that great quantities of wine are drunk, and that wine is led on to that of more fiery potations. The drunkard's appetite is as readily formed and cultivated by wine as by ardent spirits of any kind. Reason, then, teaches the fallacy of the argument that the free and common use of wine will check temperance."

"If we turn to the consideration of facts, and look at the question in the light of experience, we shall arrive at the same conclusion. In the first place, then, we know that temperance never will diminish in wine-producing countries, and who know nothing of our modern ardent spirits, as distillation was not then practiced. The Greeks especially were famous for their drunkenness, and Plato distinctly requires a little more to be taken in the form of wine than the former. The fact of having, there could not be found a sober man or woman in all Attica, a district celebrated for its wines."

"Now, is there less evidence that temperance never will diminish in wine-producing countries? It did in ancient days."

Rev. T. R. Dennen also writes from Cairo, Egypt, to the Congregationalist as follows:

"The people are poor and wretched, and without an education. The new life, which seems to have stirred western Italy and the cities about the Mediterranean shores, has not touched this valley or the shores of the Adriatic. Why is this? Does the cause lie in the everating climate, the fertility of the soil and the ease with which it is tilled? It may be some extent. It is the cause to be sought in the product of the soil? Possibly. Who ever knew a land that produces wine to grow men and women? Does not a wine-drinking people, who are the people of the vine, produce the energetic of the soil to the production of that which destroys manhood and womanhood? The whole extent of country, from Savoy in France to Brindisi on the Adriatic, is a grape land. The people there are poor and degraded. The Egyptian and Arab are their superiors. A wine-producing and a wine-drinking people, although in a good measure free from drunkenness, are so weak and steeped in the juice of the grape as to become almost vegetable. The Tribune's theory is reversed. Give a man wine enough, let him grow the grape and drink freely of the juice; if he does not become into a monkey or a mink, he will yet become the poorest specimen of the brute home."

I hope, Mrs. Editor, that you will publish these facts for the benefit of Chas. Louis Kuhn and all others who may be led by his article to consider wine-growing or wine-drinking either elevating or necessary.

Mrs. W. H. McKENZIE. Sheridan, Oregon, June 4, 1874.

A notable feature of the temperance meetings was the speech of Dr. Watts of Lafayette at the Church on evening this week. The Doctor compared the present fight between the women and whisky to the contest between David and Goliath. Women are the weaker vessels, but, like David before the camp of the Philistines, they are appointed by the Lord to overthrow the giant Intemperance, whom the hosts of men have opposed in vain. The Doctor's remarks were entirely original, both in matter and manner, and were listened to with much interest.

National Woman Suffrage Association.

The crowded state of our columns precludes the possibility of publishing a full synopsis of the many excellent speeches made in the late National Suffrage Convention, and reported in the New York Times. The following selection is from Rev. O. B. Frothingham's oration:

There was no more reason why a person should not vote because she was a woman, than that she should not vote because she was not six feet high. It was not a question of color, but of humanity. He did not believe that women on the average were better than men, and to a large extent they were responsible for Intemperance and the foolishness of men and of society.

The women were thoroughly educated in earnest, they could do much to promote that great cause. Intemperance, however, could not be suppressed in the present generation by all the good men and women in the world; it was an ingrained vice which could only be worked out of humanity in the course of ages. He believed that the admission of woman to the right of suffrage would be a great help toward reform. The education of both sexes together showed that there was no danger of the evils which many said would entail from it. Strong as were the impulses and passions of life, under a proper moral and scientific education, they could be repressed, and men and women were better for association. Women had forever been in a condition of inferiority, and now, coming from the depths of disfranchisement and partial degradation, they grasped at the right to vote, and they had drawn attention to the arguments against the admission of negroes to the ballot; but their enfranchisement would fit them for their position. So with women, they would rise from their condition of inferiority to be the equal of men. He had no doubt that before a great while the administration of the American Government will undergo very essential improvements. (Applause.) He had no doubt that compulsory education would be one of them; he had no doubt that a more stringent administration of the Naturalization law would be enforced; he believed that the right of franchise would be required, and he had very little doubt of the admission of women to the franchise. (Applause.)

But the saloon is a delight only in the absence of other enjoyments. How quickly it is abandoned for a dance or any party which throws men into female society. How much more attractive would be a recreation, if it were favored by the presence of ladies than a saloon where no lady can go.

The women of Santa Cruz who have so nobly and triumphantly conducted the late campaign are now at work editing means to carry into immediate operation the programme laid down in this article. They call upon the fathers and the young men of this community to come forward and enter into the work with a spirit of noble emulation. The fullest success. What are a few dollars per month to those able to maintain such beneficial institutions in our midst compared with the results to follow? We know that the success will meet this success because their presence and influence is the pre-requisite and that is guaranteed.

Santa Cruz has it now in its power to build up a reputation for sobriety and morality unsurpassed by any community on this coast, and if doing so she will offer such favorable inducements to settlement that hundreds of families will come hither to settle and build up a city as respectable in numbers as it is correct in morals and example.—Santa Cruz Enterprise.

Woman Suffrage.

I desire to state, once for all, that the *Honestead* is too well convinced of the justice of woman's right to perfect, full, complete equality, both morally and legally, to deny the principle as one incorporated in the fundamental idea of republican government, and shall never, by word, thought or deed, oppose the political enfranchisement of woman. The doctrine of right and just as it should be advanced and urged only by those whose intelligence and influence command respect and power, and address not to the rabble in America, who are slow to comprehend the principles of the question, but to those mature, cultivated and educated minds, who are not only capable of appreciating these great principles, but who know how to apply them to the world in such a way as to command respect and secure proper legislation in their favor. More can, therefore, be done by addressing the masses with arguments relative to woman's suffrage, which most directly concerns her bread and butter; and most prominent amongst those, I regard that of woman's wages and her introduction into more extended avenues of labor.

I had with delight the fact, that the subject of Woman Suffrage, has at last attracted the attention of the United States Senate, in which body of combined wisdom the question of the admission of suffrage for women in the constitution of the new proposed Territory of Pembina was seriously considered, and only lost by a close vote. And it affords the *Honestead* no little pride to know that California's illustrious Senator, Sargent, is the able leader of the suffragists in the Senate of the United States. The women of California will sometime have an opportunity to show their appreciation of their great representative, by electing Long live Senator Sargent.—Oakland Honestead.

Labor Reformers—Farmers and Grangers—What is Our Duty To-day?

New York, April 2, 1874.

What are our enemies doing through Congress on finance? And what is the prospect for us? To the first question the answer is simple and short, and just this: Congress has taken four months to show how to do nothing to meet the difficulty. The Senate proposes, and so far as it has the power, has given to bankers more millions to aid them in perpetuating their system of robbing the people. All that has been done or is proposed to be done, will fail to restore confidence or reinstate our lost industries. The additional money will be hoarded, and be just so much more in the pockets of the monopolists.

The system which by this action of Congress is extended, adds just so much more burden to the industrial classes, without affecting the price of money, or bringing it within the reach of the people. It is simply vicious legislation, and wholly in the interest of the money-lending class and Wall street speculators. There has been scarcely anything said thus far in the late discussion which directly concerns the laborer, the agriculturist or the manufacturer. These ask for and demand that a system shall be established which will give them the use of a medium of exchange as cheap as at low a rate of interest as their competitors in Europe have it. This has not yet been done or as yet even attempted. What the people, the masses want—what they ask for, is that the Govern-

The Ladies at Work.

We may congratulate ourselves on what has been accomplished. Another important step must now be taken. A substitute for the resorts which have brought sorrow to families and ruin upon young men, must be provided. Before the saloons closed this would have been a stroke of policy, now it becomes an act of positive necessity. The resort should benefit mentally, morally and physically; mentally by healthy and intellectual reading, morally by pure association, and physically by means of necessary gymnastic training. It is not enough to set in motion either of these forces, we should use them all.

All national appeals are to the mental and physical nature. The gratification of a false appetite has too frequently blunted the intellectual perceptions, dimmed the moral luster and paralyzed the physical power. But as long as none of these are destroyed, we may and should hope, that the influence and social intercourse which frequently home itself cannot exert. It is this unseen attraction which draws men to saloons. A social glass delights; but they have no desire to drink alone. It is with the appetite gets complete sway that the convivial feeling expires, it is then that the cravings of the social nature become weak. Surround other resorts with the attractions which saloons furnish, and they will be accepted as a substitute. Men would gladly accept them because the delights of the one are real and beneficial, of the other unsubstantial and dangerous.

It is not for those who have not been tempted to say there are no attractions in a saloon. There are allurements which the novice yields to, either unconscious of the fatal end or utterly reckless. A large number of young men are at the bar, and their parents live miles away from them. Their homes are where they board. They have no home influence to restrain them, no home association to improve them, and no one to convert again at their work, their hands busy, their tongues still and their minds in the groove of duty, how natural that they should desire relaxation. Where could they go? The question is, not where to go, but how to get them out of the saloon. Their natural desires did not urge them. It was the sheer desperation which accepts any relief. The mere congregation is a source of delight.

But the saloon is a delight only in the absence of other enjoyments. How quickly it is abandoned for a dance or any party which throws men into female society. How much more attractive would be a recreation, if it were favored by the presence of ladies than a saloon where no lady can go.

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ment will inaugurate a system which will make no premium to those whose business is to deal in money and usury, and continue to prey upon the industries of the people. I have already said, and the agents of foreign capital which run the Government, say that attempts were to be made to induce Congress to inaugurate measures looking to their relief. Straightway a hue-and-cry was raised in favor of a paper currency; this was directed to turn attention from the real demand of the people. The monopolists never for a moment expected or hoped for specie payment. They well knew that such a thing was impossible, and it never was seriously thought of; it was only sharp playing.

With a foreign debt aggregating two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and only about one hundred millions of gold to reduce it with, they put this measure forward as a kind of "counter-fritter"; their real object was to defeat us, and, so far as the United States Senate is able, they have done it. The present fraudulent system, under the name of a paper currency, has done more than all the people could earn, and they determined (even in the face of starving millions and general ruin) to have it continued, and it is continued and increased to enable them to keep up their same infamous system, through the so-called national banks; the proper name of which should be the monopolists' newly invented fiscal agency for robbing the people of the United States, under the name of a paper currency, and these promises are better to-day than gold—really worth more. The people ask that these bonds—these so much slandered paper obligations, which rest only upon the faith of a government converted again to the people in their financial system of a 3 65 convertible bond. The people mean to have the currency of this country based just as the dollar of the United States Bonds are to-day, viz: "upon the faith and resources of the nation," but interconvertible with certificates of value, actual paper money which does not bear the will of the holder in bonds shall bear such a rate of interest that it is no longer an object to hoard and monopolize them as is the case under the present fraudulent system which has already bankrupted the country upon the holders of annuities.

England owes \$3,700,000,000, represented by consols corresponding to our bonds. These are in substance a circulating medium, and this large debt bears three per cent., and the holders of these paper obligations of England have to pay on them an income tax. Why should the producers real wealth than which the holders of real wealth than England, pay ten to twenty per cent. for the use of money, while the industries of England and other European States pay but three?

From what we have seen for the past four months, and from what we see at this dark hour, the monopolists will keep up this war upon the industries of the country. A change will come when it does come, in anger and vengeance, the people will and a way to compel the monopolists to disgorge; and the issue is now, thank God, fairly made and understood. The question has been ventilated and its effects illustrated, and the people know now just where they stand and what they have to do.

The present hope for the people—the producing masses—is in the House. To this body the holdings of our property point in the morning to the morning of this body the rings are now assembling themselves in full confidence. And what hope have we here? Butler, Field, and a few others, with the half-way plan of the National robbery system for the industries and producing classes of the country; but with nearly, if not half of this House known to be directly, personally interested in the bank monopolies, and the people know now just where they stand and what they have to do.

The farmers of the West and the South are thoroughly organized and out on the correct Republican and Democratic parties, both of which are used by the monopolists. The other industrial classes are organizing on substantially the same as the Grangers' plan.

The *Honestead* understands the secret of power. The working people of America have discovered that an organization not political, but which holds the people to a superior allegiance than to political parties, is the secret of their power, and the way will go on, until we are more than ever vigilant and see to it that our enemies do not get into control by persuading us to make a political party. Under no consideration must the working masses be drawn into a political party. There is only one way; let us keep on that way. The Knights of the Golden Circle were not a political party, but experience demonstrated their power. The Church is not a political party, but experience has demonstrated the measure of power due to its wisdom in this respect. The Revolution is upon us; let us move as one man, and make no mistake, not be disturbed by the artificial plumes of a political party, and let us move as one man, and make no mistake, not be disturbed by the artificial plumes of a political party, and let us move as one man, and make no mistake, not be disturbed by the artificial plumes of a political party.

HERSCHEL H. DAY.

The woman's temperance movement, which has swept the West, has broken out in Brooklyn, and threatens to sweep over the whole country. It seems a little ridiculous at a distance to read of respectable women gathering in taverns and saloons, and praying and singing their way into the stony hearts of the proprietors. But those who are subjected to it at close quarters evidently consider it no joke, and many of them are women of this novel form of moral suasion, whether temporarily or permanently remains to be seen.

A Clergyman in Clarinda, Ohio, was away from home when the crusade broke out. He returned in the evening, and saw his wife standing at the bar of a saloon singing as loud as she could yell. He supposed she was drunk, and, entering the saloon, the tears rolling down his face, he said: "Come home, wife, you have ruined me. Drunk—drunk—drunk!"