

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE O. S. W. S. A.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association, are requested to meet at the residence of Hon. O. B. Gibson, in this city, on Friday, August 14th, at 5 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting being to perfect arrangements for the special session of the State Association at Salem in September, it is particularly desirable that a full board be in attendance.

By order of the President. Portland, August 6, 1874.

WORK FOR TO-DAY.

It must be apparent to the friends of the Woman Suffrage cause, that if we expect to receive material aid from the coming session of the Legislature, we must work, and work now. The Woman Suffrage petitions which were prepared and sent to various portions of the State by direction of the State Association last spring, should now be vigorously circulated, and an array of signatures obtained that will compel the respectful and careful consideration of the Legislature. The work is ready; we only want workers to push it through to successful completion. Public sentiment has rapidly changed upon this topic in the last few years; many persons, both men and women, who, a short time since, could not treat the subject with respectful tolerance, are now numbered among its zealous advocates. It is noticeable that the more enlightened and intelligent the community, the more advocates of equal rights are to be found within its limits. Indeed, the truth and justice of our claims for woman need only to be properly presented and carefully digested by persons of average intelligence, and they at once yield the point.

It is true, as our Salem correspondent observed a few weeks since, that "there are too many benighted neighborhoods, where they have just heard that some woman have dared to ask for the ballot," and in these places we should have earnest workers, able, willing, and ready to dispense this great gospel of equal rights. When ignorance and prejudice go hand in hand, as they usually do, they can scarcely be recognized as twins; they are one in spirit at least, and to overcome the first speedily dispels the second. Come, friends, to the help of the cause for the next few weeks; work, each in your own way, in your own neighborhood—only work; and as a means for helping to carry forward this great cause, give your aid in helping to place the NEW NORTHWEST in as many families as possible.

WOMEN, HAVE A CARE!

Often while the harvest of this most beautiful year is being gathered into the granaries, we find our thoughts turning with sympathy towards the hundreds of women throughout the State, who, for lack of needed help, are daily overtasking their strength in a way that would be criminal, did they not consider it unavoidable. We have a vivid, but not a very pleasing remembrance of divers and sundry harvests now quietly sleeping in the bosom of the past, and from these recollections, and the depths of our own experience, we would warn women, especially women in the first years of their motherhood, to be careful of their strength and vitality, as by the abuse of either, they lay the foundation for a legion of miseries for themselves, puny constitutions for their offspring, and general discomfort for their households. The judicious expenditure of a few dollars for help during the weeks of harvest, will be repaid an hundred fold in the personal comfort that will accrue to the family from having the wife and mother healthful, fresh and good-natured.

Men are often not so much to blame as some suppose, in that their wives are left to bear the accumulated drudgery of kitchen work inseparable from harvest time without help. The neglect to provide help for the house, the same as for the field, is the result more frequently of thoughtlessness than of selfishness or stinginess, and women should themselves see to this matter, and if necessary, insist upon having a stout country lass, or, if this is impossible, a "heathen Chinee" to help prepare the food for the score of hungry harvesters, whose annual raids leave the farmers' wives almost universally worn out in body, and, per consequence, nervous and irritable. See to it, women, that you do not undertake this additional toil without necessary help to enable you to come through the harvest of this year, with as little permanent discomfort as do your husbands. And for this righteous saving of your life forces "your children shall rise up and call you blessed, your husbands also, and they shall praise you."

The City Attorney of East Portland has prepared an ordinance similar to the famous or infamous one passed by our City Council, prohibiting women from engaging in a business which is made honorable and easy for men to pursue. Everybody knows that this ordinance is a dead letter in this city; in fact, it is scarcely supposed that it was ever expected or intended to be enforced; it was merely given as a sort of sugar plum to the ladies of the Temperance Alliance. The East Portland effort was referred to the Committee on Health and Police.

Mrs. Dunway has been absent for the past three weeks on a canvassing and lecturing tour through the counties of Yamhill and Polk. She returned to this city on Wednesday, where she will probably remain a few days for needed rest. She reports hospitable people, splendid crops, and gratifying progress of the cause in the localities visited.

"SEX IN EDUCATION."

The co-education of the sexes is just now being freely discussed, and many arguments pro and con are submitted to the consideration of the seeker after truth. The immediate cause of the present controversy may be traced to the appearance last spring of Dr. Clark's work, "Sex in Education," a book which treats of many things heretofore confined to medical works or discussed only by learned societies. This author argues against the higher education of women upon physical grounds; and his doctrines are assailed and his arguments logically answered by numerous women, whose reasonings clearly prove the immense value of intellectual culture, while their unimpaired physical conditions disprove the theory, that this culture was obtained at the expense of their vital forces, or to the detriment of their physical economy. Statistics of colleges are brought forward to show that hard study, even during the period of early womanhood, does not impair the health of graduates, but that on the contrary, their health is, as a rule, better than that of those women who have never attempted to cope intellectually with men. The deranged physical condition of so many women to-day is the direct result of premature marriages, from which nothing could be more detrimental to woman's physical economy. And the prime cause of these premature marriages, and the consequent physical wreck of the girls who enter into them, is that they were not provided with a systematized plan for education, but were embued with the idea that they were born to marry, and that to be wife, mother and housekeeper, a woman did not need mental culture.

The conditions of woman's physical nature which are brought into discussion by Dr. Clark, which he treats as a draw upon the strength, is a normal and healthy one, not a condition of disease, and as shown in Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob's essay in reply to that gentleman, is not necessarily exhausting, and that whether such conditions interfere at all with brain-work depends upon the general health.

A writer who sustains Dr. Clark's views upon the subject, says in his defense that "he does not argue against giving women as high an education as they can take, but simply points out the dangers of pursuing their studies without regard to their physical organization." This is surely a generous and liberal interpretation of the learned doctor's views, and embraces all that the most ardent worker for co-education could desire. The young women of our country only want the opportunity to "take" all the education that young men can, and as for the rest, it were folly indeed for the young of either sex to pursue any course of study, work or exercise in total disregard of their physical conditions. It is not at all necessary to sacrifice bodily health to intellectual culture. Sanitary rules should and may always be observed, whether the individual be pursuing a course of study at a university, working at a trade, or pursuing the ordinary routine of every-day life, as chore boy, or kitchen maid. It is a fact too well established to admit of successful contradiction, that young women display as much energy and ability in the pursuit of the sciences as do young men. And if given a sufficient time, as young men do, to pursue their studies without undue haste, graduating at 23 or 25, instead of 18 or 20, as is now the case, there is no reason to suppose that their health will suffer as their minds expand. Again, it is folly amounting almost to criminality, to suppose that the great and beneficent Creator would create beings capable of the highest mental culture, yet give them bodies totally unfitted to receive it. There can be no doubt that the aim of Dr. Clark was solely and purely to do good, by calling attention to what he thought to be fruitful causes of ill health. But it has accomplished more than this, having brought out in the discussion which has followed its publication a vast array of ideas, upon both sides, the candid consideration of which cannot fail to do much for the advancement of the great movement looking to the higher education of woman.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Friday evening meetings of the Prayer League still continue, and, though the attendance is not large, the members of the League do not seem to be discouraged. We are informed that they have now concluded to work as well as pray, and in pursuance of this resolution, have sent petitions for Local Option to various portions of the State, have made arrangements for their vigorous circulation, and ordered them to be in at headquarters by the 15th. It is hoped and believed that such a formidable array of names will be secured, as to entitle the petition to the earnest and careful consideration of the coming Legislature.

The meeting was held on Saturday of last week, instead of the usual evening, and the change, together with numerous attractions elsewhere, caused the audience to be quite small. The exercises were, however, interesting, the meeting being addressed by several strangers, among whom was Mrs. Adie L. Ballou, the popular lecturer. Several members of the League also made some well-timed and pleasing remarks. We wish for this League abundant success in all its practical endeavors to abrogate the evils resulting from intemperance. Meeting again next Friday evening. A general and cordial invitation is extended to all who take an interest in the cause to be present at these meetings.

The Waterer Clipper of Cedar Rapids, Mich., has for its motto, "Equal Laws, Equal Rights, Equal Suffrage, without distinction of Sex, Color, or Caste."

MASCULINE WOMEN.

It has become very common—indeed, universal with a certain class—to speak of women who refuse to remain nonentities, as masculine women. Whether this be a correct distinction or a misnomer, all must agree that it is the better elements of masculinity which these women adopt. Are they street loungers, tobacco consumers, idlers? Do they work for a living with great reluctance, taking care to constantly impress upon the minds of those dependent upon them a wholesome sense of their dependence? Do they compel others to do their cooking, washing, mending, economizing and other disagreeable jobs which the average masculine always shirks? Clearly, then, they do not ape the little peculiarities of the average masculine.

More than this, whatever deformity they have exhibited or may exhibit, they are not in the slightest danger of this type of masculinity. If to be capable, intelligent and independent were to be masculine, it would more nearly hit the mark, but unfortunately for their assumptions in the premises, these are not altogether masculine attributes, nor at all incompatible with femininity.

Men have for so long enjoyed a monopoly of these things that it is perhaps not strange that they should consider them as peculiarly belonging to their sex. Their claims in this direction are however no longer borne out by facts in the case, and so long as men cannot charge upon women any of the attributes of masculinity, except those that belong equally to the highest types of men and women—intelligence and independence, a correct estimate of their own capabilities, and an energy and ability to do that which they best can do—we shall not feel very deeply aggrieved at the charge. And we know full well that the men who speak derisively of those women who have discarded many of the follies of their sex, and developed and put to legitimate use the long dormant faculties of their womanhood, are men who need never be afraid that women, as a class, will so far depart from their natural instincts as to even wish to ape their boasted masculinity.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

Seldom indeed has a criminal received the public sympathy that has been bestowed upon Thomas Gerrand, the youthful prisoner now lying under sentence of death at Salem. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at the June term of the Circuit Court, and that hideous relic of barbarism, which the laws of our State still endorse, the death sentence, was passed upon him, the 14th of August being the day fixed for the execution of the same.

In the meantime, the friends of humanity have not been idle, and several petitions numerously signed have been presented to the Governor, setting forth the youth of the prisoner, and various circumstances connected with the commission of his dreadful crime, in consideration of which His Excellency is prayed to commute the terrible decree to a life imprisonment.

The Governor, after careful consideration of the matter, refuses thus to interpose his clemency in behalf of the doomed boy. His counsel, however, have not abated their efforts in his behalf, and upon a bill of exceptions signed by His Honor Judge Bonham, being filed, His Excellency granted a stay of execution until Oct. 2nd, to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court, which convenes in Salem in September.

It is hoped that the decision by the lower Court will be reversed, and a new trial ordered. We submit the following copy of the order of the Governor for stay of execution:

STATE OF OREGON, } EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }  
SALEM, AUGUST 1, 1874. }  
To His Honor H. F. Bonham, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the county of Marion:

Whereas, upon a bill of exceptions allowed at Chambers by His Honor, the Judge of said Court, in the case of the State of Oregon versus Thomas Gerrand, tried upon an indictment for murder in the first degree, at the June term of said Court, 1874, and of said charge convicted and sentenced to execution on the 14th day of August, 1874, and upon the petition of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon in said case, an application has been made by petition to suspend the execution of the sentence in said case, until said appeal may be heard before the Supreme Court aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, L. F. Grover, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby order and direct that the warrant of execution in said case be suspended from said fourteenth day of August, A. D., 1874, until Friday, the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1874, and that hereupon proceedings be had according to law. L. F. GROVER.

Public sentiment will soon demand that the law enforcing the death penalty be stricken from our statute books.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

An article written for the benefit of the New York Infirmary for women and children, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in a paper published in 1862, gives these remarkable facts: "It must not be forgotten that a woman in the sixteenth century lectured ably on obstetrics to large classes of both sexes; that a woman discovered the cause of uterine hemorrhages; that a woman brought into notice the now indispensable Peruvian bark, having first tested its virtue; that a woman perfected a system of artificial nourishment for babes, which is still in use in France; that a woman first illustrated her lectures by a manikin of her own invention; that a woman made the first wax preparations for the use of students in anatomy; that a woman was the earliest performer of the Cæsarean operation; that a woman effected the introduction of inoculation for small-pox; that a woman brought to perfection a tube for the restoration of children born in a state of asphyxia; that a woman prepared the first illustrated medical botany, and that some very important treatises on different themes in medical science have been written by women."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Amity, from which place we last addressed you, is a quiet, pastoral town, containing two churches, several stores, two good boarding houses, or hotels, two physicians, two or three temperance societies, two blacksmith shops, a Grangers' headquarters and the average number of irresponsible hoodlums. These last sought upon one occasion to have a general "good time" at the lecture, frequently interrupting the speaking by monotonous mutterings and "snickering" laughter. We have a sort of apprehension that snickering is a provincialism, but it is good, any way, so let it go. You can't always have an "unbridled" hand in traveling. But a little quiet firmness, such as a good teacher will naturally use in quelling unruly boys, whose mothers, having "all the rights they want," remain at home in selfish ignorance, while their sons are learning dissipation in the saloons and practicing it in the hall or church, soon taught these embryo voters that we meant business, after which they either left the church for a more congenial "stamping ground," or sank back and conducted themselves with decency during the remainder of our visit.

We found here a goodly number of intelligent, clear-headed men and women, to whom the gospel of Human Rights was a welcome messenger, bringing glad tidings.

The attendance upon the meetings, though good from the beginning, was augmented throughout the course of four lectures, notwithstanding the harvest season is upon the people, and they are diligently attending to its demands. A fine array of new subscribers swelled our subscription list to gratifying proportions, and we went on our way rejoicing. But we must not neglect to chronicle one little episode.

A number of boarders were seated with the landlady and herself at the tea table of the Sherman House on the last evening of our sojourn, engaged in a quiet chat upon current topics, when a great, burly fellow, a stranger to us, but well known in the village, came in for his supper. The conversation happened to turn upon "Grangers," a very interesting theme in farming communities.

Said we, "I fear that when the Grangers become possessed of large accumulations of wealth as an organization, that politicians will put up a Credit Mobiler, or School Fund swindle upon them and decamp to Europe with the booty."

"No danger of that," said the newcomer, above alluded to; "we don't allow politicians to join the Grange."

We ventured gently to remind the stranger that several prominent politicians of Oregon are already members of the Order, naming them separately.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Simpleton.

"That's because you don't read the NEW NORTHWEST and keep yourself posted," we answered, good-naturedly.

"Of course I don't, nor my family, mother! If I read a newspaper, I want it to be of some account! I won't have no such trash in my house!"

"That's owing to your ignorance, my voting friend," we instantly replied, while I suppressed a laugh all around the table.

"It's owing to my smartness!" was the pert reply.

"Do you know the editor of the NEW NORTHWEST?" queried a gentleman, who, feeling ashamed of the bully, hoped to help him to extricate himself from his boorishness.

"Yes, I know her well enough. She's not very far removed from where I set," said he.

"He means to tell you," we instantly remarked, "that the editor isn't very far removed from a fool just now."

Everybody saw the force of the bit except the voting lord against whom it was aimed. It made no more impression upon the epidermis of his understanding than a volley of peanuts might against the hide of a rhinoceros.

After he left the table we quietly apologized to the company for having answered a fool according to his folly, but their verdict was that we served him right. When such men have power to make the laws that govern women it's little wonder that the women complain. Occasionally we become, for a short season, a convert to the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls. Some men partake largely of the frame of the elephant and the nature of the hog. A reasonable conclusion is that they were once elephants, and again hogs, under a second existence, and that is why, when they come to earth for the third time as men, they retain the characteristics of the animals from which the ages have evolved them. But progression is the law of nature, and all will yet be well with even these.

Amity has a host for the Suffrage cause in the person of Mrs. Laughary, a lady of middle age, who, with practice, will make a fine speaker. We long to see her in the field.

Leaving Amity for Dallas on Thursday morning, we reached the latter place about 11 o'clock. This is the shire town of the county of Polk, and is a beautifully situated, flourishing place, inhabited by people of intelligence, many of whom are quite wealthy.

As it was our first visit, there was, as usual, much opposition to overcome, but, as usual, the first lecture overcame it, and we remained for three days, speaking to large audiences and gathering many new subscribers.

Dallas has a respectable newspaper. You can always judge of the morals of a community by the paper it supports. Beg pardon! not always, for Forest Grove is a moral town, and it's newspaper—well—beg pardon again—the citizens don't support it—the Governor

is responsible for the excrement existing there.

Sunday morning we concluded our course of lectures by a discourse upon temperance. There is but one saloon here, and its proprietor is its best customer. He thinks a lady is very much out of her sphere as a lecturer, and signs for the good old times when a man might get drunk without opposition. There are three temperance societies in Dallas, all well patronized by women.

Went by stage on Sunday afternoon to Lafayette, thirty miles distant, where, weary with constant toil, we rested until Monday evening, when we were met by a large and deeply attentive audience, who listened for an hour and a half to a discourse upon "Marriage."

It was a coincidence worth mentioning that just twenty-one years had passed away since we were married in that town, and now we appeared before them, after an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, in response to their invitation, to address them upon this vital question, concerning which such experience had, as we hoped, fitted us to speak with some degree of wisdom. It was a season never to be forgotten by us or any one of the large audience present. Strange that it should have happened so.

But this letter's length admonishes us to stop right here, lest we weary the reader. A. J. D.

Lafayette, August 4, 1874.

LETTER FROM SALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Yesterday evening three small boys might have been seen seated in a wagon in a back alley impatiently awaiting the arrival of two of their comrades with some cigars, for which they had been dispatched. These soon made their appearance carrying the precious "2" articles in a hat. Having mounted the wagon, the smallest of the five handed to each of the others some matches, and soon all were putting away in true imitation of their paternal protectors. This state of things continued for a few minutes, when the largest of the boys removed his cigar, and, after allowing the smoke to slowly escape through his nose, exclaimed, "Boys, these cigars ain't what we bargained for."

"That so," said another, "the Chinaman cheated us."

"Maybe you kept them in your hat too long, and that's what makes them damp," said a third.

And in like interesting discussion sat these five boys, between the ages of ten and twelve years, in the stolen indulgence of this disgusting habit, of which more than likely their parents know nothing.

But who knows but that the parents themselves, especially the fathers of these boys, may not be much more in fault than the lads? Perhaps they have attempted to govern the boys by precept, which their own example fails to enforce. Boys are brought up in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke at home, meeting the fumes of the same at every turn on the street, and imbued with an idea that it will render them manly to do that which they see men do, and it is not strange that they become possessed of a desire to follow in the wake of their elders.

"Let's go, boys, I'm sleepy," said one, and each stupidly climbed from his perch and started for home.

"What a debilitating, unwholesome stimulant for these boys to sleep off," thought I.

And this little evening scene, which is of all too frequent occurrence, caused my thoughts to turn to the why and wherefore, concerning the use of this filthy weed. It is generally acknowledged to be very injurious to the human system, and it remains a mystery why the plant should be cultivated at all. Why is it that we must muster up courage to submit to its almost universal use, as a necessary affliction? Many a woman, who proclaims herself possessed of "all the rights she wants," complains bitterly when she is forced into nauseating contact with the filth and fumes which it everywhere engenders. I recently heard one of these quiescent ladies remark, turning white about the mouth as she did so, "I can't bear the filthy stuff! My boarders leave their marks upon their rooms and about the porch, and I am daily compelled to wash them off, and my husband, although he does not use tobacco himself, yet spends his evenings in saloons or other places where men resort, and comes home with his clothing so saturated with it as often to sicken me."

I could not forbear remarking in my blunt way, "Well, Madam, if you are possessed of all the rights you want, you certainly have all you deserve."

Every tobacco consumer poisons his own blood, and in time that of his offspring, and thus is undermined the constitution of very many of the human family. The injurious effects of this poisonous weed are as great, perhaps, as those that result from the use of pure liquor. It is used by many who are mere children, and by far the larger part of the men of the world, and by very many women. We, as a nation, accept these two monstrous evils—liquor and tobacco—and make them a source of national revenue. And this in disregard of, or in total disregard to the startling facts and figures, which are daily, almost hourly, brought forward to show their blighting effects upon our race.

If now tobacco has a champion who will come out and defend its filthy fumes, he will confer a great favor upon Mrs. J. A. JOHNS.

Salem, August 5, 1874.

Anna Dickinson is said to be writing the story of her life, and it is added that hundreds of young fellows in various parts of the country are earnestly beseeching her to "say nothing about that astronomical proposition of mine."

MR. BRADFORD'S LECTURE.

An outline of the sermon preached on temperance, by the Rev. Mr. Bradford, in the Congregational Church, in this city, on Sunday evening, is given in the Bulletin, of Wednesday, and from this we make the following extract: "In this temperance work we must be willing to see the differences that exist—we cannot all think alike; and so in regard to motives: we must work as we can work best. Have laws failed? So have they failed in regard to everything else. Where is the State in which all the murderers are hanged and all the robbers imprisoned? There are some persons who escape from the action of other laws just as there are men who escape from the action of temperance laws. He asked a gentleman how much was spent in Portland for fines and police purposes, and he was told two hundred thousand dollars. In Vineland, in the State of New Jersey, where there was a population of at least 10,000, how much did they think was spent in this direction—just \$75. There were three towns in the State of New Jersey with the privilege of local option—Vineland, Chatham, and Montclair—and the result proportionately was just as favorable. He did not believe the temperance element in Portland was anywhere near strong enough to carry a political issue. Go on working—keep quietly at work—wait until something could be done, but do not stop working. Work wisely. They were not the best workers who always worked most publicly and made the greatest noise. The time would come when a distinct issue on this question could be made. First let a man be sure that he is right himself—then that the family is right—then that the church is right, and then go out into community and fight and work unto the death. There should be no limit in regard to methods. Beware of thinking that what works at one place or at one time will therefore necessarily be efficacious at another time and place. Circumstances and men would have to be studied. Be wise as serpents and constantly adapt new methods to every phase of the disease. In such a city as this there should not be one, but two or three places in the very best corner locations, where the young men, laboring men and men who came up from the sea could go for innocent refreshment and enjoyment. These places should be made attractive by means of games, music and literature. There would be no permanent good done in Portland until something was put in the place of the drinking houses. Let him be misunderstood, he begged to say with all courtesy, kindness and perfect charity and love that he did not approve of the general following out of the woman's praying crusade. If they could do any good in that way, do it—he wished them God speed—but he must work differently. He revered and honored these women. If they would only manifest the same earnestness, zeal and patience and martyr spirit in carrying on this work by other methods, the work would not in any way be halting, but go grandly forward. He would ask men to see that the laws they had at present were executed. There was no need for other laws until it was seen whether those already in existence could be put in force. If there was not public opinion enough in Portland to execute the good laws we have we did not deserve any better. Execute the present laws and it would be comparatively easy to rise to higher justice and truer laws. After all the question came back to this, how much do we love? How much are we willing to sacrifice?"

"HUMBLE PIE."

Our friend and practical co-worker, Mrs. J. A. Johns, of Salem, thus discourses upon her experience in soliciting signatures to the Woman Suffrage petition which it is intended to present to the Legislature at the coming session of the same:

"I circulated at the Grove Meeting one of those petitions that we are to present to our law-makers this fall, but owing to the limited time allowed for intermission, I had very little time to work in this humble way for liberty; and I really must say that all the 'humble pie' that I have ever attempted to swallow, this contains the greatest amount of unsavory ingredients. The utter humiliation of being, by the accident of my sex, placed in a position wherein I must supplicate as a favor, from men, that which, equally with themselves, is my God-given right, is, I confess, a species of 'humble pie,' which the vigorous digestion of my native independence instinctively rejects. For the coarse and ungentlemanly comments which the solicitation for a voter's signature sometimes calls out, I am compelled to console myself by a mental reflection upon the words of the philosophical Paddy upon receiving a certain kick. One thing is certain—this class of voters and would-be lords of creation, though they may excite disgust and contempt, can never succeed in intimidating or turning from their course those who are strong in the consciousness of the right and eternal justice of their cause.

"I go to Roseburg to-morrow to remain perhaps a month, and wish you to forward to me at that place a half-dozen of the petitions, and I promise to do my best for the cause of our liberties in Douglas county."

The petitions asked for we have not on hand at present, but will forward some as soon as possible. We only wish that we had a thousand such workers as our indefatigable friend, each making as heroic efforts as she to worry down the "humble pie," which may after all furnish some necessary elements of strength for the conflict.

It may be well to ponder over the fact that one out of every four hundred men in Massachusetts is in the State Prison.

HISTORY OF THE CRUSADE.

We commend to those who have distorted ideas of the cause, rise and progress of the great crusade, T. S. Arthur's new book, "Woman to the Rescue." We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the work from the canvasser in this city, Mrs. Rosa Martin, who is prepared to take orders for the same from any one who may wish to purchase and read the history of this most remarkable movement. It truthfully represents the leaders and prime movers in the crusade to have been women whose lives had for years been bereft of all that makes life even tolerable, by the dire course of intemperance—women who, while suffering all imaginable horrors from the traffic in liquor, yet found themselves legally powerless to oppose it, and who, despairing of long-promised human aid, poured with a fervor born of desperation their supplications into the ears of the Most High.

Purchase and read this book before you impugn the motives of those who, desperately, though vainly, hoped to disarm the cohorts of intemperance by the voice of prayer.

The Vice Presidents of the State Association in the several counties should see to it that our petitions to the Legislature are vigorously circulated, and also that they are returned by the first of September to the Corresponding Secretary, Miss V. Olds, at McMinnville. It is necessary to act with promptness in this matter, not trusting too much to others, each acting as if only in his own exertions lay the victory.

Brother Gale's "little sister" comes to his aid in the last issue of the Echo, and after the manner of little children, discourses very nonsensically upon "Temperance and Woman Suffrage." There is a rule for the government of children which, if duly enforced, would prevent these little ones from striving so hard to be heard.

GENERALITIES.

California wheat this year covers 2,000,000 acres.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

The estimated amount of beer drunk in New York city is two barrels every minute, day and night, and the cost is about \$15,000,000 per annum.

A couple recently married at Taunton had been courting thirty years, having been affianced before the birth of the clergyman who united them.

Philadelphia contributed twenty-three thousand dollars to the Louisiana sufferers from the overflow, and five thousand dollars to submerged Mississippi.

It costs the American people five millions a year to keep their teeth in order; not overmuch, considering the hard words and bad cooking that pass between them.

Westminster Abbey is a great rendezvous on Sunday afternoon for Americans in London. During service they employ their time by copying inscriptions from gravestones.

Galveston, Texas, is now but three days and nine hours by rail from Philadelphia. Thus, one by one, we draw to ourselves the chief cities of the country. This is the real Union.

Mrs. C. F. Corbin, of Evanston, Ill., recently read a paper on "Enlightened Motherhood." Of all the children born in Christendom, only one-half, she said, reach the age of six years.

The use of tobacco seems to be falling off in England. The declared value of the importations for the first quarter of the year was only \$222,301, against \$243,875 for the same period of last year.

Countess of Cathness, a devoted English Spiritualist, who visited this country a year or two ago with her son and husband, has given £1,000 to assist the production of an English translation of the works of Allan-Kardec, a French Spiritualist writer.

A Springfield letter, of the 30th ult., says: "The tomb of Abraham Lincoln was opened to-day, and several prominent gentlemen from the East took a look at the remains of the great martyr. The body is as natural apparently as the day it was laid in the state-house, with the exception that the upper lip is somewhat swollen."

One of the women employed as a counter in the national bank redemption division of the Treasury Department has discovered among the notes sent for redemption one of the counterfeit \$50 bills originally discovered at the Treasury Department about a year ago. It was so perfect that several of the most expert clerks in the Treasury Office thought it genuine, but upon reference to the engraving and printing division it was, after examination, pronounced a counterfeit. The note will be branded and returned to the national bank from which it was received.

PROGRESS.

From the following paragraph, clipped from the Buffalo, N. Y., Commercial, of July 2nd, 1874, you will see, and your numerous readers may learn, how fast and how far Woman Suffrage is spreading. Both hemispheres have caught the contagion.

The list of the names of eighteen thousand women, which were attached to the memorial for Woman Suffrage, that was lately presented to Mr. Distrael, was headed by Florence Nightingale, followed by Florence Merriman, Mary Carpenter, Lady Ann Gore Langton, Miss Francis Power Cible, Miss Thekenay, and Miss Anna Swanwick.

Then go on, good lady, in your labor of love. The morning sun will soon arise and shine on that delightful day, when the entire sisterhood of humanity will be clothed with their God-given rights, and enjoy them freely and fully.

O. S. PHILIPS.

Portland, August 3d, 1874.