

NOTICE.

Agents will please take notice that it is a great tax upon us to pay express charges upon small sums, and they will confer a great favor by remitting to us through money orders or registered letters.

HELP THE HELPLESS.

Several weeks since a number of women in this city banded themselves together, under the name of "Helpers," to rescue from a life of shame such young girls or women as were willing to turn their wayward footsteps again into paths of virtue, and thereafter live lives of usefulness.

It was easy to discover in the outset that fearful odds must be encountered, for women are without money to build or rent houses and furnish them as places of refuge for these unfortunates, and, as to woman's influence—that boasted tower of strength concerning which men so delight to speak—ask of some of these "Helpers" if it has not, in every instance yet tried, proved a "broken reed at best, but of a spear," with which their womanly instincts and feelings have been cruelly pierced.

Labored under the greatest discouragements, these humanitarians yet refuse to be discouraged, and, though compelled by poverty to say to these erring, remorseful creatures: "House or home have I none to offer you," they have supplemented the sorrowful declaration by saying: "Such as I have I give unto you," and, in many instances, have the words of sympathy and exhortation which have followed fallen seemingly at least upon good ground, and will in due time return an abundant harvest of useful deeds.

Working without money, without political power, and of course without influence which only one or both of these bring, for a class socially ostracized and created by the unbridled passions of men, who have both power and money, is a task so herculean in its nature, so humiliating in its requirements, that naught but the loving kindness and tender mercy that exists in woman's soul would dare to brave.

Whether attempting to rescue a young girl from the wiles of a married libertine, asking the purse-holders of the race for money to pay rent upon a tenement which shall serve the holy purpose of a house of refuge, or soliciting so-called followers of the lowly Nazarene to give work and shelter and aid to victims of misfortune, women have encountered a staring, grinning ghoul upon every corner, a phantom, intangible yet real, that will not down, and, as if in very mockery of the name they have assumed, its name stands out in staring letters which these noble "Helpers" cannot misunderstand, and it is "Helplessness."

The press in this city and in various other localities has, however, lightened the discouragements under which the "Helpers" work by encouraging words, a sample of which we quote as follows. The Daily Olympian of recent date says:

"The force of circumstances leads to a false step, and the victim is as effectually excluded from the world as though the clouds of the valley marked her last resting-place. To admit that such a ban is necessary to keep womanhood pure, is to place but little trust in human nature. It is a cruel mandate, unworthy the age. Thousands would reform if but reasonable opportunity could be afforded whereby a virtuous life could atone for the errors of the past. The efforts of the women of Portland should meet with the cordial endorsement of everybody who expects salvation on the other shore."

From a charitable and well-considered article in the last issue of the Advocate, we clip the subjoined:

"A noble 'Band of Helpers' has already been organized, and are ready to help in the reformation of all those who would return to the walks of virtuous life. But these 'Helpers' need help themselves in furnishing the means necessary to erect a home and to fully prepared to take care of all fallen women who repent of their ways and turn to the Lord Jesus Christ."

"We met one of this 'Band' upon the street a few days since, and, upon inquiry relative to the success that they were meeting with, she replied: 'We have no home to offer these women, no money with which to supply their pressing needs, so we can only say to them, if you will turn from the error of your ways, we will do our best toward procuring you work, and will stand by you in your honest endeavors to reform. Men stand up for men, and we pledge ourselves to stand up for women who will show a desire to quit a life of sin.' This is well—indeed essential—but it is neither promise of food nor clothes. These demands must be met, and the poor creature, young, perhaps, with life all before her, and a loathing in her heart for the vile traffic in dishonor in which she is engaged, turns again to the only refuge left her—the brothel."

"We trust that this subject may be agitated until it reaches the hearts and pockets of the men of wealth in our city, who, while they believe in 'Saving their souls and winter's pork' with the least possible outlay of salt and sanctity,"

yet, where all the congregation can see, drop liberal contributions in the missionary box, and forget the objects of charity calling loudly for their assistance in the highways and by-ways of the city."

There is a paper published at Chase City, Virginia, called Young America's Advocate, which advocates the right of suffrage at eighteen. Its motto is, "Give the young man a chance." In our opinion it will be time enough to consider the rights of minors after their mothers are enfranchised.

The space assigned to the NEW NORTHWEST in the pavilion of the Centennial newspaper exhibition is designated by the number 3,262. It will also be on file at Pacific Coast Hall and No. 1,011 Vine street, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

Again the political cauldron is bubbling at a fearful rate. Again stump orators enjoy unlimited opportunity to air their eloquence at the expense of long-suffering auditors. Again the spread-eagle acclamation of candidates, anxious to immolate themselves for a peculiar consideration upon the altar of their country, is heralded by the smothered cry, intelligible only to the initiated, Ad captivum vulgus.

And, while the smoke ascends from the smouldering camp-fires of the politically embattled hosts who metaphorically slumber till election day within the wigwags of their fancies, and the constantly recurring convocations of the "ganders," make those whose wont it is to visit "hen conventions" glad for the nonce, because of their political nonentity, we, as a chronicler of passing events, and speaking from a disinterested stand-point, while taking the same philanthropic view of the case that the woman did whose husband and the bear were in a fight, look on in serenity, and rejoice that the encroachment of woman upon the borders of the political arena is already felt in the increased moral tendency of political aspirants.

Since women have become watchers upon the walls of the political Zion, men have been constrained to put on a semblance of courtesy and integrity to which, a dozen years ago, they were utter strangers. Sometimes, even now, by packing conventions, some scurrilous specimen of masculine scoundrelism becomes a nominee, and then the ladies are compelled to veil their faces till the political exercise passes by. But, as a whole, the candidates to-day in the field are men of average decency, and a few of them of more than ordinary ability. At least half of the nominees of each party are known to be Woman Suffragists, and, in case of the entire election of either ticket, the vote of the next Legislature against taxation without representation is assured.

In the event of a mixed election, a contingency almost unavoidable, we are not so certain of the vote, but we assure our brethren that we are watching them, nor shall we abate one jot or tittle of our vigilance till victory shall perch upon the banners of Freedom, and all the hosts of political oppression shall be brought low.

Lady readers of the NEW NORTHWEST, everywhere, a word in your ears. You all know the men who are up for office in your particular localities. Sound them on the suffrage question. Talk to your husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, and urge them, on the 5th day of June, 1876, to remember the spirit of freedom that nerved the men and women of the country a hundred years ago. We know that many of you are overburdened by cares and ailments, the natural consequences of the unnatural lives you lead, and we know how hard it is for you to rouse yourselves to make extra efforts when it seems to you that the struggle is almost hopeless. But we admonish you to be up and doing. The struggle is not hopeless. Lose no opportunity to attend the political meetings. Listen to the discussions. Weigh what you hear. Do not fear to express your opinions. Let men see how earnest you are. Do not depend so much upon the editors of the NEW NORTHWEST. Like you, we have our own domestic duties, and, like you, must not neglect them. The woman who is only a wife and mother, fails as signally in her whole duty as would the man who could be content to be only a husband and father.

Very soon, under the irrepressible logic of approaching events, you are to become enfranchised. The men who are to be elected next Monday are to act their part in the drama of your liberation. Whether the individuals so chosen shall be those who are to act wisely or ill, depends much upon your tact and sagacity. This is not a question of party, but of principle. God has endowed you with brains and tongues for a wise purpose. Use them judiciously by urging the election of Woman Suffragists to the next Oregon Legislature and the next Federal Congress. We depend upon you to do your political duty. Let us not be disappointed.

PLEASE EXCUSE US.

We are in receipt of a short communication to which is appended the somewhat familiar monosyllable "Kate," and which we very modestly asked to "allow space for" in our columns. Now, we would say to "Kate" that it would be a gross violation of a long-established rule of journalism for us to publish ever so meritorious an article without being first made acquainted with the author's name. But candidly, "Kate," after a careful consideration of your curious contribution, we are compelled to conclude that we could not, in justice to our patrons, cumber our columns with it even had the above prerequisite been complied with. You have attempted poetry, but you would probably have been better understood had you been content to follow the homely highway of prose. At any rate, we have ignominiously failed to understand what your subject is, or which side of the same you assume to champion, but that our readers may have an opportunity of seeing that there is an incipient Hemans or Sigourney even in isolated Oregon, we submit the following stanza from your manuscript:

"Not like the blessed master
Never taught such doctrines here
But called the poor and needy
And heeded them by his word."

We have often read of malignant persons sending infernal machines through the mails carelessly packed, and directed to some one against whom they held a grudge, and since your package is a profane mystery to us, we dare not tamper with it, from fear of its being a moral infernal machine, designed to injure us or some of our unsuspecting patrons. Please excuse us.

A COWARDLY CRY.

Not all the subtleties of ethnologists nor the dogmas of doctrinaires could make the matter of man's descent, from the cowardly progenitor who hid his fault behind a scancier fig-leaf than the fig tree bears, when he declared, in the presence of his accuser, "The woman gave me and I did eat," more certain. Accuse the average man of any misdemeanor, with abundant proof to back the accusation, and he will never fail to shelter his misdeeds behind a woman. Such conduct reminds one forcibly of the history of an ancient army that went into battle with its gods and its children in front, presuming that upon them no gallant army would like to open fight.

It is related of a certain Spanish king that whenever any trouble arose he asked, "Who is she?" holding that it was impossible for any man to make a fool of himself unless there were a woman in the case, and he suggested by this question to all men in difficulties to get behind that screen, a suggestion they have been ever ready to accept. Does a man commit dishonor, or forfeit power for gold, or sell his fair fame for gain? Not a voice is heard to declare that he was tired of honest poverty with its self-sacrificing labors, its struggles, and its needs; that he preferred the comforts which wealth ensures, and took risks to get them, because he preferred them; that he loved his costly wives, his fast horses, his full bank account. No. But without dissent all will declare that his wife's luxurious tastes demanded the elegant appointments of house and dress, and to gratify these he fell. Always the vanity of the woman, never the sin of the man. Neither, amid all this gross injustice, do they stop to consider that if woman has inordinate vanity and love of display, that man is directly responsible for it. That if she is possessed of pettiness that it is because she is so heavily burdened by intolerant custom that largeness of mind is unattainable to her. The men who tell women that they were created for their especial admiration, and then proceed to bestow their time, their attention, their good behavior upon the well-dressed woman, and let the plainly-dressed and quiet woman, who is not so agreeable an object to the eye, nor so pleasant a stimulant to the senses, go to the wall, are directly responsible for the love of dress that they then have the hardihood to condemn.

If woman but had her equal place beside man in every department of life, we should hear no more of the cowardly cry, when beset by misfortune or overtaken by the legitimate results of wrong-doing, "The woman beguiled me and I did eat."

MAKING A CONTRACT UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

The following somewhat contradictory paragraph contains some things that we believe:

"The woman that is a happy wife need not long to be courted again. There is no need—she is won. Nor are many compliments necessary. Mutual devotion is an ever appreciated compliment. Yet, still, you who are married do not quite forget those old days which drew you to each other. He loves always. Many people are, and those who love are safe. The meeting and parting kiss, the kind look, the appreciative word—never forget these. Never let marriage degenerate into the common place. So surely as you do, worse will follow; for the husband and wife who have no tender sentiment toward each other will become foes."

An implicit belief in the first two or three sentences would insure the latter clause of the last. The idea that any woman could be the "happy wife" of a man who regards her as "won," and so sees no "need of compliments," is absurd. If compliments, appreciation, and expressions of tenderness from a man she loves are necessary to the happiness of a young girl, in her father's house, where care and responsibility are to her as strangers, and ill-health dim, distant, and unreal, surely they are doubly so to the wife and mother to whom life's cares and sufferings come so thickly as to "wet wrinkles in her brow of youth." If anything on earth will cause marriage to "degenerate into the common place," it is the lack of the courtesies that rendered the season of courtship pleasant. A man who wins a woman's heart with tender words and promises which he fails to repeat and ratify in the future, has obtained a wife under false pretenses, which no amount of sophistry can render honorable. Again, a woman who takes care before marriage to have always her hair smooth, her dress tidy, and her countenance wreathed in smiles, cannot expect to retain the esteem which these and kindred graces won, if, under cover of marriage, and the idea (as we have often heard it vulgarly expressed) that her "market is made," she degenerates into a slattern or a scold. She also has won a position by fraud, which she holds, if at all, by force of the marriage contract.

The whole story of many an unfortunate and most miserable marriage is told in the warning, "Never let marriage degenerate into the common place." And we add again, so surely as you do, you are living in a condition attained by false pretenses, which the law alone makes permanent, and all the courage of both parties renders barely endurable.

The Spirit of the West, which, by the way, will hereafter appear under the name of the Walla Walla Watchman, makes mention of a young wife, aged 18 years, who drowned herself in a fit of despondency. If, instead of grieving after a husband who "had peremptorily requested her, in a harsh note, not to write to him again," she had gone bravely to work and to make something of herself, she would not have left behind her the cowardly record of a suicide's death, nor by the ill-considered act have gone stained with crime into the land of souls. Any coward can die; it takes a brave man or woman to live when assailed by outrageous fortune.

A PROTEST.

A gentleman writing us from Port Blakely, states that the NEW NORTHWEST containing our strictures upon its inhabitants has been very freely circulated among the denizens of the place. While he takes us to task for publishing the truth, he gives some excuses for the conduct of the citizens toward us, which we are willing they should have the benefit of. He says they are compelled to live isolated as they do, because the mill company owns everything. The wages of the men are not sufficient to enable them to support themselves; hence, the "cook-house" must feed them. Two-thirds of the men have "clookmen," or Indian women, and the head proprietor of the mills compels every man in the company's employ to buy provisions and clothing for the "clookmen" at the company's store. The company have no use for the visits of reputable women—do not want them to visit Port Blakely. Old Captain Beuton and his wife make bargains for certain men to live with certain Indian women, and sell them outfits for house-keeping from the store at fifty per cent. premium. If a respectable lady were to be allowed to lecture before such men, they might reform, and then the mill company would not employ them. The legal wives (he scolds us roundly for saying "concubines") are as good women as the average. They only need to mingle with the outside world to get rid of the morbid suspicion of which they are guilty. They are shy of strange ladies because so unaccustomed to see company, etc.—all of which only the more assures us that our strictures were strictly true. If men will sell the birth-right of freedom for a mess of saw-mill pottage, they must not get over-angry when women find fault with their wives for becoming suspicious social monstrosities.

We find the following sentiment going the rounds, and credited to the Oregon Churchman, which is a fair sample of what an arrogant individual, who edits a Christian paper and fails to observe the golden rule, says of women: "It is the first duty of woman to be a lady. The woman who says that this is making much ado about nothing is the woman who will accept you by name when you enter a car in a tone that introduces you to every person in it, and makes you wish that the part she occupies had run off at the last switch. She is the woman who, under pretext of conversing with one or two friends, informs the whole company of her views on woman's rights and her relations with her husband. Good breeding is good sense. Ignorance of etiquette is often the result of circumstances; but bad manners are immorality. Self-possession, aggressive coarseness of demeanor merits that mild form of restraint called 'imprisonment for life.'"

Now, it is just that each individual shall be held responsible for his or her own actions, and no sensible or just person will for a moment consider these wholesale attacks upon the department of women as a class in any other light than that of a gross violation of the "good manners" with which the article, from which the above quotation is made, is ostentatiously headed.

Even ministers, however much they may deplore the short-comings of their ministerial brethren, do not seem to regard it as necessary to feel humiliated over the matter and mourn the same in sackcloth and ashes, and why it is that they must consider women in general as humiliated by the inconsiderate acts of their sisters, is, I confess, a foggy problem to me.

That there are women whose actions in stage-coach, passenger-car, or steamboat, are ill-considered, we all know; but a large majority of women behave themselves with becoming modesty and dignity in these places, and to single out the occasional one who does not as an example and publish a grave diatribe upon her actions, holding, by implication, at least, the entire sex responsible, and declaring them all humiliated thereby, is contrary to truth and honor. It is perfectly impossible for anything which is ennobling to one sex to be degrading to the other. Does Christ, the great exemplar, make any difference in the conduct of the sexes?

All teachings that tend to make or privilege boys to regard themselves as privileged lords, in whom immorality are tolerated, because of their sex, are pernicious; and to teach girls that because they are girls they must not do thus and so, is likewise pernicious, fostering in secret that which should be eradicated by proper and fair treatment.

MRS. J. A. JOHNS.
Salem, May 10, 1876.

FAR-FETCHED THEORIES.

In times past, when our brethren who held absolute control of the newspaper world saw fit to lecture women upon any subject which they chose, we were compelled to submit to their criticisms and aspersions in silence; but thanks to your energy and bravery, women have now a channel through which they can speak and obtain respectful listeners. That this immense advantage is seen and appreciated, is evidenced by the sharp replies that from time to time appear in your columns from women who are presumptuous enough to believe that they know a thing or two about their own business.

We find the following sentiment going the rounds, and credited to the Oregon Churchman, which is a fair sample of what an arrogant individual, who edits a Christian paper and fails to observe the golden rule, says of women: "It is the first duty of woman to be a lady. The woman who says that this is making much ado about nothing is the woman who will accept you by name when you enter a car in a tone that introduces you to every person in it, and makes you wish that the part she occupies had run off at the last switch. She is the woman who, under pretext of conversing with one or two friends, informs the whole company of her views on woman's rights and her relations with her husband. Good breeding is good sense. Ignorance of etiquette is often the result of circumstances; but bad manners are immorality. Self-possession, aggressive coarseness of demeanor merits that mild form of restraint called 'imprisonment for life.'"

Now, it is just that each individual shall be held responsible for his or her own actions, and no sensible or just person will for a moment consider these wholesale attacks upon the department of women as a class in any other light than that of a gross violation of the "good manners" with which the article, from which the above quotation is made, is ostentatiously headed.

Even ministers, however much they may deplore the short-comings of their ministerial brethren, do not seem to regard it as necessary to feel humiliated over the matter and mourn the same in sackcloth and ashes, and why it is that they must consider women in general as humiliated by the inconsiderate acts of their sisters, is, I confess, a foggy problem to me.

That there are women whose actions in stage-coach, passenger-car, or steamboat, are ill-considered, we all know; but a large majority of women behave themselves with becoming modesty and dignity in these places, and to single out the occasional one who does not as an example and publish a grave diatribe upon her actions, holding, by implication, at least, the entire sex responsible, and declaring them all humiliated thereby, is contrary to truth and honor. It is perfectly impossible for anything which is ennobling to one sex to be degrading to the other. Does Christ, the great exemplar, make any difference in the conduct of the sexes?

All teachings that tend to make or privilege boys to regard themselves as privileged lords, in whom immorality are tolerated, because of their sex, are pernicious; and to teach girls that because they are girls they must not do thus and so, is likewise pernicious, fostering in secret that which should be eradicated by proper and fair treatment.

MRS. J. A. JOHNS.
Salem, May 10, 1876.

THE TOWER OF OBSERVATION CONTINUED.

Sure enough! The week that I stayed to Miss Markes' the first wrong step was taken, just as I know'd 't would be. But I wasn't a-going to run to the neighbors with it—not I; fur I believed they was both good wimmen, and meant to do right, and I hoped they'd see their error afore it was too late; and even now I ain't a-going to tell their real names, so folks what don't know the circumstances won't know who I mean now.

"Twasent long afore the whole house was roused 'frum garret to cellar,' as the sayin' is, and all the old newspapers, magazines, journals, temperance tracts, etc., etc., that had been 'cumulated' for years was brought out and searched fur items bearin' on the temperance question. I verily believe there was a whole cart-load of 'em; and Miss Marks was tussly 'a most the whole time that she could be spared from her household, either readin' or writin'. I kept at the wool plekin', though she said I needent mind to, but, to tell the truth, if it hadent been fur encouragin' a woman in gettin' out of her proper spere, I should have been real glad to have her mind so taken off her troubles. She seemed real interested, and I do believe it done her great good. Miss Goodwill, she'd run over a while every day to see how the thing was progressin'. She didnt have fur to come, though we couldent see her house for the hills. There ain't no places in that country where you can see more'n one house at a time, which makes it seem mighty lonesome like till you get used to it. Well, as I was sayin', Miss Goodwill came over every day, and her and Miss Marks would take long walks together, and they'd always take what she'd wrote with them, so I knowed Miss Goodwill was a-practicin' on the lecture. I jest took it into my head to foller them one day, towards the last of the week, and see how they was a-gettin' along. I watched till I see which side of the spring branch they was a takin', then I went down the other side. There was plenty of brush and timber all along the branch, so I could keep hid and see what they was a-doin' at the same time. Pretty soon I herd Miss Goodwill's voice. Then I got a little closer, and sot down under a big birch tree with three trunks to it and listened. She was a lecturin', sure enough, Miss Goodwill was. She done splendid, too, and I can't deny that she told lots of truths that the men ought to know, 'specially the younger ones, and if I had boys at home they should go and hear her. I never heard a temperance lecturer afore that didnt try to scare the people into lettin' liquor alone by tellin' them what terrible things they'd do when they was a-drinkin', how low and degraded they'd get to be, about the snakes in their boots, etc., which boys never would believe they'd ever come to, and that would be about the amount of it. But she went right to the bottom of the thing, and showed 'em, (or would if they had been a listenin'), how a little liquor taken every day would inflame the stomach, and the information would go to the brain, and that was how they would lose the power to control their appetites fur stronger liquor and more of it, till, almost unbeknown to themselves, they would be led into all the terrible things they had ever heard of. That wasent all she told that I never heard of afore, but I can't begin to tell it as she did, and I thought to myself there's plenty of folks 'round here that ort to hear it. But fur a woman to get up before a whole house full of men to teach 'em looks awful presumptuous. Let them tell their husbands, and they can teach the men according to the Bible. I was jest a-thinkin' this over when an awful nip jess to the top of my stocking made me heller right out afore I had time to think. Then another nip, and laws-a-mercy! if I wasn't right in a bed of big black ants! I had jumped up at the first nip, and I never stopped runnin' and hollerin' till I got into the house and out of every rag of clothing I had on and into some of Miss Markes', and I did it mighty quick, I can tell you. The wimmen came a-runnin', scared most as bad as I was, and I verily believe we found twenty of the miserable varmits in my clothes."

Well, I was satisfied with what I had learned for the time bein'. Then the wool was all picked, so I went home again and waited fur somethin' more to turn up. I didnt have to wait long, either; but I havent time to tell you about it in this epistle.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

ACENT PATIENCE.

GOOD WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

We cannot afford to dispense with the weekly visits of your paper to our home, hence please find enclosed the amount that will insure the same for another year. Among the six weeklies and one daily that we take, we find none more spicy and better conducted than is the NEW NORTHWEST, and it ought to be placed in every family.

I have been an advocate of Woman Suffrage very many years, and I am ashamed to call a man brother who opposes woman in her just right to freedom through the ballot-box. Wishing you success in the cause of right, I am very truly
N. A. W. HOWE.
Creswell, May 28, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR is charged with having received through Harney, former door-keeper in the House of Representatives, the sum of \$4,500 for procuring an appointment to the army of A. P. Green in 1866. The accused denies utterly any knowledge or participation in the transaction, or an acquaintance with Harney.

Decorations Day was generally observed throughout the East.

Board of Trade.

SPECIAL MEETING, MAY 24, 1876.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, for the object of considering the commercial interests requiring State legislation, and the course to be pursued by the Board in urging these non-political measures upon the various candidates in the different counties of the State seeking election to the State Legislature, and for similar purposes.

The Board was called to order by Mr. Goldsmith, Vice President, who stated the object of the meeting.

Reading of minutes of last regular meeting was omitted.

RESOLUTIONS.
The following preamble and resolutions were read *seriatim*, and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Kapus, Green, Gross, Goldsmith, DeKam, and Prindle participated, were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board, independent of political views, recognize the urgent necessity of the various commercial matters of the State being attended to at the next Legislature, and have Resolved, And do hereby earnestly recommend to the various candidates in every county seeking election to the State Legislature, the following important subjects for their careful consideration, and request them to indicate to the Secretary of the Board whether or not they are in favor of the following resolutions:

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTION.

To accomplish which the State ought legislatively, for the general good of all its citizens and without exhibiting partiality or preference for either one of the three proposed railroads, to grant, East, unite upon a general bill giving to whichever railroad company or capitalists as shall guarantee to commence construction within one year and complete railroad connection within six years, whatever amount of freight or passenger power and ability of the people as a State to grant, subject always to no discrimination of fares and freights in any locality in Oregon over another, and under the farther condition that no greater through or local freight rates shall be charged in Oregon than is in operation in California or elsewhere.

IMMIGRATION.

That it is the duty of the State for the development of its various resources in Eastern, Southern, and Western Oregon, to undertake, like all other Western States, the immigration interests of the country by appointing a non-political board of immigration with sufficient powers and a small annual appropriation from the Legislature to disseminate information, induce immigrants to come to Oregon, and while here to settle them in the various portions of the State.

PILOTAGE AND TOWAGE.

That in view of the fact that the increase of value of our agricultural products depends almost entirely upon the number of foreign vessels which yearly enter the Columbia River seeking freights, it is of the utmost primary importance to our farming classes for the Legislature to pass such a bill for regulating the piloting and towing charges over the Columbia River bar as will encourage competition in shipping and induce vessels to come to Oregon in larger numbers than at present.

SALMON INTERESTS.

That considering the large annual exports of Oregon salmon and the increase in the foreign demand, it is to be regretted that the run of salmon is not now so plentiful as in former years; that it is therefore the duty of the State to pass such laws as will regulate the season, time, and mode of conducting this enterprise, so as to increase, instead of decreasing, (as at the present), the flow of salmon into the various rivers and tributaries of Oregon.

MERCHANT TRAVELERS FROM OTHER STATES SOLICITING TRADE IN OREGON.

Nearly all foreign countries and sister States on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts pass license and other laws to protect and develop their internal trade and commerce, believing that it is essential for every State to foster and build up within itself manufacturing and commercial enterprises. In Oregon, where travelers come from California, British Columbia, and elsewhere, selling their goods all over the State without contributing directly or indirectly one dollar of taxes or revenue to the State treasury, while merchants and other residents of Oregon, are compelled by law to pay upon their property or goods so offered for sale, all State, county, and other taxes, as well as high rents and other incidental expenses. It is, therefore, the duty of the State to equalize taxation so that such travelers soliciting trade in Oregon shall pay equally as the resident merchants their proportion or share of taxes, and thus encourage the internal commerce of Oregon. This is best attained by the mode adopted in other States, which this Board of Trade recommends, of making such travelers procure an annual license from this State.

AMENDMENT OF INCORPORATION LAWS.

That in the judgment of this Board section 20 of the General Incorporation laws should be abolished, and section 22 be so amended as to allow a majority of the stockholders of an incorporation to file supplemental articles, thereby offering greater inducements for the investment of capital.

OFFICIAL WEIGHT OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

That the State Legislative assembly appoint, as is done by the States of Illinois, Michigan, and other Eastern States, an official weight of wheat, whose duties shall consist of weighing, at the request of one or more of the parties concerned, all wheat and other grain sold, or to be sold, or to be delivered free on board ship, or otherwise, and whose certificate of weights shall be held in law as evidence of the facts therein stated between parties. That the said official weight shall reside in Portland, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the State at so much per ton, payable from the grain weighed.

Resolved further, That the Board solicit the various newspapers of Oregon to print these resolutions, and that the Secretary be and hereby is instructed to forward copies to every candidate in Oregon seeking election to the next State Legislature.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The Liberals and Free Thinkers of Oregon and Washington Territory are requested to meet in Convention at Portland, Oregon, July 5, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Liberal Association, for the purpose of perfecting a general organization of the Liberals and Free Thinkers throughout the country, and for such other business as may properly come before such Convention. It is hoped every community will strive to be represented.

By order of the Liberal Association of Portland, Oregon, J. B. GARRISON,
H. B. NICHOLS, President,
Secretary.