

NOTICE

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

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

By the courtesy of some friend unknown to us, we have received a copy of a paper containing an address before the Winnebago County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society by Hon. James R. Doolittle, in the course of which the honorable gentleman attempts to "do much" to establish the justice and expediency of household suffrage. This he defines as a "plan to give householders and heads of families who have lived with and supported their families during a period of one, two, or three years, two votes, one to represent their manhood in common with all other men, and one to represent the household, including women and children."

Truly, the assumption of superiority which men frequently display is only less ridiculous than astounding. When we take into consideration the fact that men do not and cannot represent women nearly so well as one man can represent another, the proposition is unjust. When we view the fact that women are endowed with minds capable of understanding political and social questions equally as well as men, the proposition is presumption itself. When we contemplate the transparent fraud by which advocates of this peculiar branch of suffrage expect to gain two votes while they continue to deprive women of one, the proposition is amusing.

The very first count in the plan admits what Woman Suffragists have always claimed, i. e., that man by his vote only represents himself. This is admitted when another vote is asked for him so that he can by double use of the franchise represent his wife. Of course his second vote would be a duplicate of the first. Suppose now that the wife should wish to control the vote that is to represent her? This would surely be fair, and, indeed, to represent her, it must be cast in accordance with her views and opinions. Now, if these views led her to desire the election of the other man, would not she have a sorry time in a majority of instances in getting that ballot deposited? It seems that it is about time that men had learned that women are not the plastic creatures they would have them, but instead, responsible individuals, endowed by the Creator with reasoning powers similar to their own.

What woman in this State, whose husband in the last Legislature voted against Woman Suffrage, would have cared to have had his narrowness of mind further cramped and her own humiliation intensified by a double vote, one-half of which misrepresented her grossly, while the other half as grossly insulted her? The shallow reasoner above quoted weakens while he attempts to establish his absurd proposition, by sophistry like the following:

The man without family by his vote gives the consent of only one—his own consent; whereas, the head of a family consents not only for himself, but for the household which he governs. Therefore, unless the head of the family have a greater voice than the man without family, the consent of the household—the consent of all the women and children of the country—goes for nothing at all in making up the consent of the governed.

This is too shallow to talk about. Classing the women with the children, and allowing men by special dispensation to give "their consent" to certain measures! Surely one would think that a man could seriously make such a proposition believed all women to be deaf and dumb, as well as idiotic. Should such a humiliating condition of things as this ever take place—an idea, however, too visionary and absurd to fear—the future historian of woman, though "divine, might weep."

Bad enough, in all conscience, to be taxed without representation, governed without consent, denied trial by jury of her peers, catalogued with idiots and criminals, and treated in every way as minors and imbeciles, except for violation of law, without going through a farce of representation which is so pitiful a farce as scarcely to provoke contempt. No, thank you. No "Household Suffrage" for us.

FIGS OF THISTLES.

A communication under the above head, published in the Woman's Journal of recent date, gives some truths that cannot be ignored regarding the prevalence and nurture of crime in the prison regulations of New York City. Referring to the annual report of the New York Prison Association concerning the increase of crime, it is declared that destitution and hard times will not alone account for it, inasmuch as there is abundant evidence that a criminal population born in and brought up to crime forms a permanent feature in our large cities. The report shows that, in several different ways, the prison system is itself among the agencies which nurture and increase crime. This Association has just completed its thirty-first year, and has not yet learned the first principles toward the prevention of immorality, being forced to confess year after year that "our prisons are hot-beds of vice."

Among the strongest advocates of the odious recommendation to license prostitution before the New York Legislature recently, are men prominent on the list of officers in this Prison Association. This measure is suggestive of their policy, which is, fight not sin, but its consequences. As well expect to gather "grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles," as to expect children, begotten, born, and nurtured in vice, to be possessed of moral stamina sufficient to overcome tendencies to commit crime. An ounce of prevention is always worth a pound of cure.

POLITICAL.

The turbulent billows upon the great political ocean, which, lashed by fury by the conflicting opinions, prejudices, and preferences of men, have been seething and surging as in a tempest during the past few months, have become comparatively quiet since the action of the Cincinnati Convention has determined what hand shall be placed upon the helm of the Ship of State with the prospect or hope of taking the gallant old bark safely into port.

The feeling of disappointment which was universal over the defeat of Blaine amongst his legion of friends, has given place already to confidence and satisfaction in the choice of the Convention. Of the public ability and personal worth of Governor Hayes, even his political enemies are assured, while his friends point with pride to his unblemished record as a soldier, citizen, and servant of the Republic. We make the following extract from the speech of Governor Noyes upon presenting the name of Governor Hayes to the consideration of the Convention:

Gentlemen—On behalf of the delegates from Ohio, representing the entire Republican party of Ohio, I have the honor to present to this Convention the name of a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the country, and held in high regard and much beloved by the people of Ohio—a man who, during the dark and stormy days of the nation, put himself in the front of battle and followed his leaders and his flag until the authority of our government was re-established from the lakes to the Gulf, and from the rivers around to the sea—a man who has had the rare fortune since the war to be twice elected to Congress from the district where he resided, and subsequently the rare fortune of being successfully elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, and Wm. Allen. He is a gentleman who has somehow fallen into the habit of defeating the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, and we in Ohio all have a notion that, from long experience, he will be able to do it again. General Hayes is honest; he is unpretending; he is a wise, sagacious scholar and gentleman. Enjoying an income of \$100,000 a year, he has never had a cent of fortune, the simplicity of his private life and his modesty of bearing are a standing rebuke to the extravagance—the reckless extravagance—which leads to corruption in public and private places. He has no personal enemies. His private life is so pure that no man has ever dared to assail him in Ohio as will ensure the Republican success at home, which will be so far-reaching and wide-spread as to make success almost certain from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Now that the action of the Cincinnati Convention has become a matter of certainty, all eyes are being turned toward the body shortly to convene at St. Louis to select the standard-bearers of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign. The name of Governor Tilden, of New York, is, in this connection, being brought prominently before the people, and, although the history of the unlooked-for action of conventions warns us not to prophesy concerning their possible or probable decisions, we feel almost like nominating him in advance.

He is a man of progressive ideas, and, of course, a Woman Suffragist. After the St. Louis Convention shall have decided the question as to the nominee, politics will perhaps take a recess until the dog days are over, when the armor will be buckled on for the final contest.

TWO-BIT PROVISIONS.

One of the most humiliating reminders of woman's impecuniosity, which amounts, in hundreds of cases, to absolute pauperism, is witnessed in the society regulations of every organization that admits women as members, concerning the diminished fees and dues of women as compared with those of men. The only organizations that place men and women on an equal footing financially so far as we know, is the Order of the Champions of the Red Cross, and the Woman Suffrage Associations. Women members are generally put down as worth two bits per quarter to an institution wherein they do equal work with men, while the men are taxed one dollar for the same time. We know that this difference is made with good intentions on the part of our brethren, and is one of the many instances in which men show women favor instead of justice. Now we should like to know, when a husband and wife join any society—the Pioneer Association, or Good Templars' Lodge, for instance—why he is any better able to pay one dollar than she is? Yet, he will be charged that fee or a greater one, while she is required to pay fifty cents or less.

We contend that, if there is any money in the firm, she is as much entitled to the use of it, and the dignity and self-respect that it brings, as he is. We are glad to note that the women members of the Pioneer Association desire to be placed on an equality with their brethren in this respect. From the Secretary's report we quote the following:

By request of several who are interested, the subject of striking out the words, "Provided that no admission fees or yearly dues be exacted from female members of the Association," in Article IX of the constitution, is brought to your attention, and they argue that they wish to be placed upon an equal footing with male members. I will only say that there are now on the roll almost female names, which, if they paid one dollar a year, might have some weight on the subject.

We cannot let this pass without uttering our protest against the use of the words, "female members," "male members," and "female names." This vulgar habit of thus designating men and women has crept into our literature, and, to some extent, into conversation, and causes a genuine shudder of disgust to all persons of refinement. We have never heard a man make use of the expression, "female suffrage," without feeling a desire to send him out to talk to the cows and hens. Don't do it, brethren. Make use of the good old word—WOMAN. Then we will not be in doubt as to what animal you refer.

Bristow has openly denounced Blaine's candidacy since the nomination.

THE WOMAN'S PLANK.

The twelfth plank in the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention reads as follows:

The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures in the laws which confer the personal and property rights of wives, mothers, and widows; by the appointment and election of women to the superintendent of education, charities, and other trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Whether this was wrung from the platform makers by political necessity, or cheerfully conceded because of its justice, matters not. It is as strong, perhaps, as we could expect; for, although "respectful consideration" is not political privilege, it will, if carried out, lead certainly to that desired goal. Indeed, when we remember that upon a former occasion a memorial from the same body which drew the attention of this convention to the subject of woman's enfranchisement, the National Woman Suffrage Association was presented to a national convention, that it was "received with shouts of derision, and tabled," we feel that our progress has been considerable. This time, when Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial, it was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and, as it had to go before the Committee on Platform, Mrs. Sara J. Spencer was allowed to occupy the time of the august assemblage for ten minutes in stating woman's claims to the ballot.

After due deliberation, the Committee on Platform decide that the "Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance made toward the establishment of equal rights for women." This, though stronger than "milk," is not yet quite "meat"; but, as we know that only strong men thrive upon strong diet, we content ourselves for the present with seeing them feast on, and really enjoy a medium between strength and weakness. To those who had expected a pronounced demand for the enfranchisement of woman by the Republican party of the nation, the twelfth plank in the platform will scarcely seem more than the usual "splinter." But to those who have, by patient toil and endeavor, learned to wait for the slow and cautious tread of reform measures, this seems a long step, and a secure one. We wait now to see what the Democracy will do in the way of "twelfth planks." The strongest plank is the safest one to go to sea upon.

WOMEN AT WORK.

Notwithstanding the humiliating fact that the one-hundredth birthday of the Republic is likely to dawn upon 20,000,000 of people, disfranchised solely because of their sex, the women workers in the great woman movement, attended by Justice and her handmaidens Truth and Liberty, are valiantly laboring to secure equal rights for all who dwell beneath the starry emblem of freedom. Realizing the mockery conveyed in the very tones that syllable the word liberty, while half the citizens of a great nation are held in political serfdom, brave hearts and true leave no measure untaken that will help to sound the tocsin of war upon the tyranny of custom, and the injustice of an aristocracy founded upon—what? Not intelligence, ability, or wealth, but on sex alone. Proclaiming their belief that "individual rights, individual conscience, judgment, and responsibility are our great American ideas," they utter a protest, too well grounded upon truth to be undetermined, that, spoken upon the eastern verge of the nation, shall echo and re-echo across the continent until the mountains and valleys of its western borders shall repeat them, against the injustice that denies to women a voice in framing the laws and selecting the rulers who shall govern them.

Faith to the theory upon which this government rests, has the nation for a century remained. During a quarter of this period have leading spirits belonging to the disfranchised sex sought by argument, protest, and entreaty, to convince men that to women also was freedom an inalienable right, an inestimable blessing.

With zeal that is not only unflagging, but increasing, they still argue and work and entreat and protest. Sometimes with faint hearts, but always with determined purpose, they struggle, catching now obscure glimpses of the goal of their ambition, and again doomed to see it shrouded in the farther beyond. We publish elsewhere a protest sent out over the land by that indefatigable band of workers, the great "National Woman Suffrage Association." To this thousands of names of both men and women have already been appended, and yet other thousands are waiting only for solicitation to attach their signatures to it. All honor to the valiant champions of us just a cause as ever here, prophet, king, philanthropist, priest, or woman waged ceaseless warfare to sustain. All honor to whom all honor is due, and may speedy triumph crown their tireless efforts.

The essay of Mrs. Jennie E. Dawne, read before the Pioneer Association at the annual re-union held at Salem on the 15th inst., is said to have been couched in elegant language and read in a superior manner. A large audience gave respectful attention to the reading.

The following is the political status of the next Legislature: Republicans have 26 Representatives and 3 Senators; Democrats have 30 Representatives and 21 Senators; Independents have 1 Senator and 4 Representatives.

Senator Morton is mentioned as the probable Secretary of the Treasury.

ITEMS AND COGITATIONS.

We had the pleasure of a flying trip to Yamhill county a few days since, and were agreeably surprised at the prospect of abundant harvest that the luxuriant grain fields promise. Owing to the fact of the early fall and late spring rains, it was feared that the acreage sown this year would be extremely light, compared with that of former years. Such, however, is not the case, as the industry and perseverance of the farmers have overcome all obstacles, and as usual the crops will be good.

Late frosts in some portions of the county proved detrimental to small fruits and early vegetables, but these are but temporary inconveniences. Lafayette, the county seat, has lost the listless, laggard look that characterized it for some years, and now looks bright and thriving as in its palmiest days. We noticed, among the substantial improvements, the fine residence recently erected by Hon. A. B. Burbank, which is suggestive alike of comfort, taste, and elegance. The grounds surrounding it are somewhat extensive, and remind one of the beauties "situate in hill and dale," as sung by Milton.

St. Joe, though aspiring and renowned as the terminus, has little to boast of except that empty honor, and a lovely location. The former will in a few years become emptier still, the latter neither envy nor stagnation in the future can take away.

No place in the State out ranks Yamhill county for hospitable, progressive, wide-awake people, though like all other localities, the race of old fogies is by no means extinct. The fact that "death loves a shining mark" is the only reason we can see for allowing old fossils an existence as prolonged as themselves, but we take consolation in the fact that notwithstanding his repugnance, the Great Reaper will be forced to harvest a large crop of ignorance at no distant day. Not that we are uncharitable nor particularly belligerent. Not a bit of it; but funerals are not always melancholy events, and it does seem a charity sometimes to spread dust over worthless dust, and "save the world a nuisance." But to return to Yamhill—of course we wish the hospitable and intelligent citizens thereof to understand that we left there to make the foregoing digression.

Local politics, we should judge, ran furiously high previous to and about election, but the calm that succeeds the tempest is upon the people now, albeit the women still feel indignant over the misrepresentation that they will have in the State Senate. The county went mostly Democratic, re-electing the sheriff and electing the clerk by large majorities, and getting the legislators by a scratch, or, rather, much scratching of tickets.

The Yamhill River being at a low ebb, the boats come no farther up than Dayton, and this, together with the fact that the terminus is two miles away, renders it quite inconvenient for travelers to and from the metropolis. If, however, they consider a brisk ride in the early morning an equivalent to a morning nap, they will find no difficulty in boarding boat or train in good time and fine spirits. Alighting at the depot, just as the sunrise is tipping with gold the emerald robes of the mountains and lighting with shimmering amber the softly-swaying wether of the grain fields, we think blessed are they who, having got their "start in Yamhill," have left there ties and associations that occasionally draw them thitherward.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

The speech of Senator Mitchell, delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States on the 10th of May, upon this question, which is now occupying the thoughts of all classes upon the Pacific Coast, is before us. Following up the line of argument employed by Senator Sargent, of California, in his great speech upon the question, Mr. Mitchell shows in forcible language the evils that have resulted and predicts the dire evils that must necessarily result from the immense influx of Chinese to this coast especially. The question itself he considers as one of the gravest that could be brought to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, and one which the nation cannot evade if it would, and cannot afford to ignore if it could.

He regards the sudden and alarming influx of the Mongolian race as a circumstance that menaces the stability and purity of our moral people, the integrity of our social and political structure, and jeopardizes the civilization of our age. After rehearsing at some length the evils arising, the Senator thus proceeds concerning the remedy: "But, sir, what is the remedy for this? Is there any remedy, I ask, that can be applied with complete effect to this great, this new evil, short of that of absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration? I believe that there is not, and until this is done, all the efforts that may be devised by the brains of the wisest statesmen intended to regulate this species of immigration will stand a dead letter on the statute-book. A law which cannot be enforced by reason of the peculiar circumstances surrounding its violation, is no law at all; and in the meantime the evil intended to be interdicted goes on with giant strides, boldly and defiantly. And such, let me say to the Senate, is the present condition of our congressional legislation on the subject of prohibiting the importation of coolies and of women for immoral practices. Why, sir, the whole of the present Chinese population of our country, with the exception of a mere fraction, is composed of these two classes; and, therefore, to this very large extent, is the present immigration from China in direct violation of law. But, notwithstanding this, on account of the unrestrained fraud, the black perjury, the subtle chicanery, the dark-eyed conspiracy peculiar to this class of people, and for which those who engage in this nefarious business are notorious, conviction is simply impossible. The remedy, therefore, in my judgment, that is, the complete remedy, is in a large limitation upon, or an absolute abrogation of, the right of the Chinese subject both to expatriation and immigration, in so far as our country is concerned.

The police of Troy, New York, have made an organized movement against the street-walkers of both sexes in that city. A large number of arrests have been made.

LETTER FROM DAYTON, OHIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

I find myself in my Centennial wanderings addressing you from a lovely city in the "buckeye State." The country through which we passed in making a journey of sixty miles from our last stopping place to the present, is lovely in the extreme, and shows every appearance of the thrift and affluence that always attends well-to-do farmers who understand and apply themselves to their business. Most of the farmers along our line of travel have commodious dwelling-houses built of brick, and many have out-houses of the same material.

Soon after our arrival in this city, I made my way to the office of the Telescope and found the editor, an old acquaintance, by the way, and told him more things concerning Oregon, its climate, fertility of soil, healthfulness, commercial advantages, natural resources, etc., etc., than I presume he ever heard before in like space of time, for it is a notable fact that persons in this part of the nation know but little of its far western borders. They consider that they live "out west," and have vague ideas of the magnitude, beauty, and fertility of the Pacific States and Territories. The friend in question, Milton Wright, however, was not one of these, he having been fortunate enough at one time to be for a while a resident of Oregon. Of course, this circumstance made us feel quite at home, and having passed Sunday pleasantly at his house, we went on Monday to visit the "Soldier's Home," two miles west of the city. A guide being procured, we proceeded to look about us and ask questions. Among the buildings visited belonging to the institution was a fine stone church, the bell of which weighs 2,500 pounds, and was made out of rebel cannon captured during the war. The buildings are principally of brick, and contain a fine library, reading-room, music hall, and theater. The dining hall is 129 feet in length by 90 in breadth. They use at each meal 10 barrels of flour, 300 pounds of meat, and 400 gallons of coffee. It costs \$800 per day to run the "Home." In the cemetery hard by rest 480 soldiers who will never again respond to the call of the drum. They report an average of three deaths per week. There are enclosed in connection with the "Home" 600 acres of beautiful land, parts of which are adorned in the most lovely manner with shrubbery and flowers, which at this season lend all their beauties to the scene. Artificial lakes, on which ducks and swans sport, together with two fine springs—one mineral—add to the beauty and utility of the place. Among the relics of the war here preserved, I saw two rebel flags and the saddle in which General Grant sat during many a campaign.

Returning to the hospitable abode of our friend, we rested and dined, and then went to visit an old cemetery where, during thirty years, the city's dead have been placed to await the resurrection. Stately piles of marble mound guard over many mouldering heaps of earth and recite to the passer-by the records of many lives. I noticed some that were of fine Egyptian marble forty feet in height, and are said to have cost \$20,000. Among the graves, I found those of Vallandigham and his wife. The circumstances of the death of this distinguished son of Ohio are doubtless well remembered. His wife, driven to insanity by his premature and tragical death, survived him but two months. From the careless handling of a pistol he shot himself, and the soldiers, who could not look with toleration upon Northern traitors, declared that he grew patriotic and "shot a rebel."

Two miles further on we went, and came to the State Asylum for the insane. We here found some 600 unfortunate creatures, far more to be sorrowed over than the inhabitants of the silent city we had just quitted. About half of these were women; some whose eyes were filled with the wild light of insanity, some whose appearance betokened morose submission, some who shouted in joy or raved in fury, and all pitiable to behold. The statistics of this institution disclose many remarkable facts relative to "the mind-diseased" and the methods of ministering to it. It is said that it costs the State \$100,000 per year to care for the unfortunate creatures that are from time to time provided with a shelter within the walls of this asylum.

On the afternoon of the 30th we went again to the "Soldier's Home" to witness the ceremonies of Decoration Day. I can only say of this that there were thousands in attendance to pay this tribute of gratitude and respect to the memory of fallen heroes.

We saw on this day a company on their way to the Centennial from Cincinnati, who are going to accomplish the journey on foot. They were dressed in fine and gorgeous uniform, and carried tents and camp equipage, soldier-fashion, having teams for the purpose of bearing their luggage only.

A widow lady, Mrs. Mary Putnam, has donated twelve thousand dollars' worth of books to the soldier's library at this place. As a matter of course, the soldiers regard her very highly. If men had ever been as willing to give of their money for the intellectual advancement of women as women have of theirs for the advancement of men, the last would not now monopolize so much of the learning of the world.

But I must conclude this lengthy letter. We start for Columbus in the morning. G. W. BETTERS. Dayton, Ohio, May 31, 1876.

The lecture on "Championship" recently delivered in Olympia by W. H. Roberts, Grand Secretary, is spoken of as eloquent and interesting, and will doubtless accomplish much good for the cause which that gentleman so ably "champions."

C. R. C.

To all Champions throughout the jurisdiction of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho—Companions:—The first day of the coming month will be the commencement of our new term, and it devolves upon each and every one of us, not only as Champions, but as honest temperance men and women, to put our shoulders to the wheel for the remainder of this Centennial year, and assist in placing our beloved Order on the plane to which it belongs.

We have never in any way interfered with the work of other temperance organizations, nor do we now intend to do so, but if we, as individuals, selfishly continue to hold back, in the hope that others will do the work for us, we are certainly not doing our duty by any means, but are simply drones around the hive, having no aim nor object in view other than what may be gained from the reputation of our friends.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the Order in this jurisdiction is slowly but surely working its way upward, and it is to be hoped that before our Grand Encampment again meets, our membership may be so far increased that all doubts as to the success of the Order may be entirely eradicated, and its permanency be fully established on a strong and firm foundation. The trials to which the Order in this jurisdiction has been subjected since the first organization have been many and severe, but to-day the institution is built of stronger and better material than ever before, and, no doubt, can resist every attempt made to overturn it in the future. So let us buckle on our armor like valiant knights of the olden time, and set to work in earnest in building up an Order which will be a credit to us for perhaps centuries to come; and by increasing our membership and organizing new Encampments, we shall be adding greater strength to the temperance army and materially advancing the great temperance reform, a reform which will soon become the most important, if not the only question in which the entire civilized world will be interested.

I would respectfully advise subordinate Encampments to be extremely particular in their selection of officers for the ensuing term, and more especially in their choice of a presiding officer, for reasons which will be given them in due time, and which I think will prove entirely satisfactory. I would also respectfully urge Deputy Grand Commanders to see that the semi-annual reports and taxes are forwarded to me as early as possible after installation, as considerable trouble and expense can thereby be saved.

As important communications in relation to the Order may frequently appear in the columns of the NEW NORTHWEST during the ensuing six months, it is to be hoped that Encampments will provide themselves with copies of that paper, otherwise important information may fail to reach them.

In conclusion, I would state that I have on hand a number of very handsome certificates of membership, which I can offer for sale on reasonable terms, and orders for these and other supplies shall always be promptly attended to.

Fraternally in C. H. P. P. W. H. ROBERTS, Grand Secretary. Olympia, June 17, 1876.

WHAT A WOMAN THINKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

The result of the election in this county will certainly prove to those who have before given the subject but little thought, that, if the men cannot do better than to send such a man as Bradshaw to the State Senate, it is high time the women had a voice in the matter. Woman's vote would have defeated him, and he is himself well aware of it. After his misrepresenting the women of this community as he did when in the Legislature, it is a gross insult to them, as well as a lasting disgrace to the good men of Yamhill county, to have him elected to a still higher position in that body. And mark this: If only the honest, capable man had voted he would have been easily defeated, but there is so much of the "hoodlum" element who were just old enough to vote, and, per consequence, regard themselves as vastly superior to all women, that the "iniquity" of his election was consummated. A number of impecunious voters had a personal spite against Mr. Burbank because he had refused them further credit in dry goods and groceries; and, to gratify this insult to their dignity, they voted against him. That this last-named gentleman is a man of honor and principle, willing, without political or personal bias, to investigate any measure that may be brought before the Legislature for the good of the people, weighed not a feather in his favor with the irresponsible rabble who voted for his opponent. Such things are, however, to be expected so long as sex instead of intelligence rules at the ballot-box. Talk about women being represented by men at the polls! Why, there is not a man in Yamhill county who voted for at least two base slanderers of woman—one on the Republican and the other on the Democratic ticket—who did not grossly misrepresent his wife or mother if she is possessed of a particle of self-respect. Upon this declaration, true as it is, your correspondent asks nothing but the "considerate judgment" of the citizens of the county, both men and women.

That in the good time coming the defamers of woman will not, by the votes of men, be given places of honor and trust, is the desire of Yours for freedom. TYMA.

Lafayette, June 12, 1876.

An immense ratification meeting, the largest that has occurred since the war, was held in Washington City Monday night.

National Woman Suffrage Parlor.

The National Woman Suffrage Association have established their Centennial headquarters in Philadelphia at 1,432 Chestnut street—first floor—with appropriate flags and banners. The parlors, in charge of the officers of the Association, are devoted to the special work of the year, pertaining to the Centennial celebration, and the political party conventions also to calls, receptions, conversations, etc. On the table, a large and elegant Centennial autograph book receives the names of visitors. Friends at a distance, both men and women, who cannot call, are invited to send their names, with date and residence, accompanied by a short expressive sentiment and a contribution toward expenses. In the rooms are books, papers, reports and decisions, speeches, tracts, and photographs of distinguished women; also maps and pictures expressive of woman's condition. In addition to the parlor gatherings, meetings and conventions will be held during the season in various halls and churches throughout the city.

On July 4th, while the men of this nation and the world are rejoicing that "all men are free and equal" in the United States, a Declaration of Rights for woman will be issued from these headquarters, and a grand protest against calling this Centennial a celebration of the independence of the people, while one-half of the people are still subjects—still political slaves.

Let the women of the whole land, on that day, in meetings, in parlors, in kitchens, wherever they may be, unite with us in this declaration and protest. And, immediately thereafter, send to these headquarters full reports in manuscript or print of their resolutions, speeches, and action, for record in our Centennial book. This work, when completed, will be sent to every person contributing \$5 or more, with name to the autograph book.

The first Woman Suffrage Convention would ever know, called by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, met at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19th and 20th, 1848. In commemoration of the 28th anniversary of that event, the National Woman Suffrage Association will hold in Philadelphia, July 19th and 20th of the present year, a grand mass convention, in which eminent reformers from the new and old world will take part. Friends are especially invited to be present on this historic occasion.

Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Gage, and Miss Anthony are preparing a history of the Woman Suffrage movement in this country, extending to the close of this Centennial year. It will also contain short biographical sketches, and pictures of the women most prominent in this reform. This work, when completed, will be sent to every person contributing \$5 or more, with name to the autograph book.

All letters, documents, and contributions of cash, pictures, mottoes, etc., should be promptly addressed to the National Woman Suffrage Parlor, 1432 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, Chairman Ex. Com. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Corresponding Secretary. Philadelphia, June 1, 1876.

LETTER FROM ALBANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

I send herewith a copy of resolutions passed by the Linn County Woman Suffrage Association in this city on the 6th inst. They were furnished to both papers published here, but neither gave them place in their columns. I know they come close to one of the papers referred to, for it calls attention daily to places where beer and other liquors can be found. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we regret that publishers of family newspapers will give place to advertisements of intoxicating drinks, thereby calling the attention of our youth to that which destroys both soul and body.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance should refuse their patronage to papers which publish such objectionable advertisements.

We still keep up our suffrage meetings here, although owing to the absence of a number of our active members, the society is not flourishing as we would be glad to see it. However, we are not disposed to feel discouraged, but intend to persevere, assured of final if not immediate triumph.

DAVID D. GRAY. Albany, June 19, 1876.

Speaking of the recent attempt to license and protect prostitution by certain members of the New York Assembly, a lady resident of the District of Columbia says: "We would not have the path of sin made easy. It is just and right that the way of the transgressor should be hard. Upon this question of licensing crime let no woman hold her peace. Through the whole length and breadth of the country let the full force of woman's influence be brought to bear against it. We cannot vote it down, but let us do our best to write and talk it down."

We have had the pleasure of interviewing recently several members elect to the coming session of the Legislature, and find them mostly sound upon the question of woman's enfranchisement. We trust the workers throughout the State will circulate busily the petitions that will go up to the Legislature this fall. Let them be industriously circulated at Centennial gatherings on the "glorious Fourth," and hundreds of names can be secured. They should be signed only by men and women of legal age.

We have received the first number of the Ashland Tidings, a bright little journal, which announces itself as "devoted to the interests of Southern Oregon." The proprietor, A. M. Sutton, has had literary and journalistic experience, and will doubtless render the paper a popular and financial success.

The revolting confession of Piper, the murderer of Mabel Young, has been very properly suppressed. The sickening details of crime and depravity can only blunt the moral sense, and should be kept as far as may be out of sight.

A pamphlet of nearly 300 pages, descriptive of Rowell's great American Newspaper Exhibition, is at hand. The energy and care displayed in the compilation of valuable statistics is truly wonderful and deserving of all praise.