

The New Northwest.

A Journal for the People.
Independent in Politics and Religion.
Alive to all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Op-
posing and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE):
One Year, by Mail.....\$3 00
Six Months, ".....1 50
Three Months, ".....1 00
Per Month to City Patrons (delivered).....25

Advertisements will be inserted at Reasonable Prices.
All Correspondence intended for publication should be ad-
dressed to the Editor, and all business letters to the
DUNWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

A RESUMÉ OF THE CONVENTION.

The tenth annual Convention of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association has come and gone, leaving many important lessons in its track which may serve as guide-boards for progress in the action of the future.

The first lesson was not a very satisfactory one, as it demonstrated that the time of the Mechanics' Fair is not the appropriate season for holding a Woman Suffrage Convention. The delegations from the various counties were as complete as in former years, Multnomah, Clackamas, Clatsop, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Marion, Linn, Wasco, Coos and Curry, Lane and Douglas being represented, and the meetings were as spirited and harmonious as at any former Convention, but most of the workers and sympathizers in the city were necessarily so engrossed with the fair and its attendant rush of company in almost every home that multitudes were compelled to absent themselves entirely from its deliberations. Changing the time of holding the annual Convention from February to October for the purpose of giving the counties east of the mountainous opportunity to send delegates did not prove a success, as the auxiliary societies in whose interest and at whose request the change was made failed to respond to the call.

Aside from these drawbacks, resulting from the reasons stated, the Convention was a triumph. The afternoon sessions were generally well attended, and the evening audiences always large. The deliberations at every session were apt, spirited and satisfying. The speeches, essays and music were of a high order, and the press reports full and gratifying.

Hon. W. F. Benjamin, of Roseburg, made the opening evening speech, after the address of welcome by the Vice-President-at-Large. The gentleman's address was calm, logical and convincing, and full of ripe suggestions for future work. Mrs. Loughary, the ever-faithful leader from Yamhill, and Mrs. Martin, her efficient co-laborer from the classic shades, bore off the remaining honors on the first evening.

Mr. C. J. Curtis won new laurels as a speaker on the second evening. This gentleman is especially happy and convincing in his arguments for equal rights, and should be kept in the field from now till the vote is taken. The address by Dr. C. H. Hall, of Salem, was a scholarly, eloquent and every way profitable production; revealing the all too seldom considered status of at least one woman of the centuries gone—Aspasia, at whose feet Socrates and Pericles were proud to sit, while all the world paid homage to her beauty, wisdom, and learning. The arrival of William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Boston, was most opportune, and the fame of his illustrious father lent a double interest to the excellent discourse with which he favored the Convention, of which the full text will appear in these columns soon. He was introduced by Rev. T. L. Elliot, to whom the Association feels deeply grateful for the courtesy. J. L. Collins, Esq., of Dallas, made an argument in advocacy of the pending Woman Suffrage amendment, which completely covers the ground, and should silence all opposition from the legal fraternity on that score. This argument will be published.

Mr. J. F. D'Arcy made the opening speech on the third evening. This address was a candid presentation of facts, from which the speaker drew many logical conclusions. Rev. H. K. Hines, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, made a brief and earnest speech, full of fervor, enthusiasm and power. Rev. J. A. Gray followed in a masterly and logical address of great point, beauty and eloquence. This gentleman is rarely gifted in oratorical power, and it is a matter of much congratulation to the friends of equal rights to have his influence in his church in behalf of the cause. Rabbi May also spoke in advocacy of the movement. He linked the works of Schiller and Goethe into words of thrilling meaning and happily applied them to the spirit of liberty as exemplified in the suffrage movement.

The day sessions demonstrated the readiness of women in debate; and their power to match men's logic with mother wit was constantly demonstrated. Mrs. B. A. Owens, M. D., read an essay upon "Women as Physicians," full of practical thoughts and exquisite metaphors. It will be printed in these columns soon.

But the crowning success of the Convention was in its newspaper reports, which daily appeared in full in the *Oregonian* and *Telegram* and awakened universal comment, even among those who could not attend the meetings.

Steadily and surely the work goes on, continually widening and deepening the channels of our thought, arresting the attention of new multitudes every year, gradually but certainly leav-
ing the whole lump of human sympathy, and bringing the entire people up by steady gradations of progress toward the goal of equal rights.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAIR.

The Mechanics' Fair, if properly conducted, must necessarily be of great interest and value to Portland. If the managers pursue a just and fair policy toward exhibitors and the public, it will yearly draw large and increasing crowds of people from various parts of Oregon and Washington, who will put in circulation considerable sums of money. Merchants and buyers, as well as visitors and sight-seers, will be attracted, and the business pulse of the city will be quickened and strengthened and the entire population directly or indirectly benefited. Every citizen is therefore interested in having the fair a lasting, not an ephemeral, success. This stability cannot be obtained or assured unless there is unity of thought and action among the people of Portland, and this there cannot be until the management passes into the control of men who have the respect and confidence of the exhibitors and the public generally. New complaints continue to reach us of the boorishness and insolence of the present President and Superintendent. The latter, in particular, is charged with gruff and ungentlemanly treatment of women. Indeed, ladies took "even chances" of insult when they offered articles for exhibition. After our criticism appeared in last Thursday's paper, a surprisingly large number of complaints were made. On every hand the justness of the article was admitted and its frankness commended, and we have heard enough grievances from reliable and responsible persons to fill several columns, could we spare the space. One of the most glaring was the intemperate manner in which an elderly and highly respected lady was gruffly ordered to take away a handsome article without its being examined. Much time and labor and several dollars were expended in its manufacture, and the lady was forced to retire in mortification and humiliation to her carriage. Another lady was very insultingly treated, presumably because of the Superintendent's dislike of some of her relatives. These are only specimen cases, the number of which may be indefinitely extended. Certainly the stock-holders can select two gentlemen to fill the important offices of President and Superintendent. The people of Portland trust they will do it.

We have written plainly about the fair because we wish it to become a popular and permanent success, and we hope to see it so managed that it will command the respect and cooperation of the people of Portland and win back the many prominent exhibitors who declare that they will not again be represented while the present management remains.

THE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

There has been quite a wide-spread feeling throughout the State that the Indian training school at Forest Grove was not doing a work of any consequence or value; that it would not result in any permanent good to the Indians; that those who received its benefits would drift back from civilized life to nomadic habits; and that the government appropriations for its maintenance were wasted. We believe the visit of the school to this city last week will set these fears at rest. The members appeared neat, orderly, bright and intelligent, and to have an appreciation of the opportunities for education and advancement afforded them. They have evidently made rapid progress in their studies and music. Their English is good and their singing fair. They march in excellent order and with great precision, and evidently comprehend the value of discipline. The citizens of Portland and the many visitors from different parts of the State were very favorably impressed, and the training school's friends will in the future be vastly more numerous. Of course, some of the objections to the school are still unanswered. It is not yet known whether or not the students will return to their old life; but we believe the thousands of people who saw the happy faces of the school have an abiding faith that the boys and girls will not forsake the useful and happy lives to which they been introduced; and no one can doubt that they will have great influence in reclaiming their people from idleness, ignorance and poverty to industry, knowledge and thrift. We cordially congratulate Captain Wilkinson on the success of the school.

When Guiteau was arraigned for the murder of President Garfield, he offered a "statement" embodying his reasons for pleading not guilty to the indictment. He claims that the murderous act was "not his, but God's;" that "the Divine pressure on him to remove the President was so enormous that it destroyed his free agency," and the Lord is therefore responsible. He says much about "special providences" and "the prayers to the Lord to spare the President;" that "the Lord kept the President at the point of death for three weeks," and that "the President would not have died had the Lord not wished him to go." The American people will consider this the veriest bosh, written to help the assassin's "insanity" dodge.

Indianapolis has produced a wife-beater who justifies his action on the ground that he had whipped the woman before marriage, and that she perfectly understood that he would repeat the operation should occasion require after the preacher had made them one. If this interesting creature's story is true, there will be little sympathy for his wife, who should have had more sense than to marry the brute.

TWO SLANDERERS PUNISHED.

The dispatches of the past week furnish accounts of summary punishment inflicted on two slanderers of women. The first event occurred in Mississippi. A Greenville man in a public manner impeached the virtue of a young lady who had married a citizen of West Point, and the husband took the life of his wife's traducer. The second event transpired in the Eastern part of our own State. A physician of Milton boasted of having seduced a man's wife, and a party of indignant men took him in charge, stripped him, gave him a coat of tar and feathers, and ordered him to leave town.

Slanderers of women are generally irresponsible and always contemptible wretches, whose chatter carries no weight except when it assails the chastity of women, and it is a pleasure to know that two such imps have been promptly dealt with. There seems always to be a proneness and readiness on the part of the public to accept stories of wrong-doing, and slanderous scoundrels take advantage of it to circulate their cruel insinuations and lies about those least able to protect themselves or bear the odium. No matter how bad their reputations for veracity may be, they never fail to find believers of their tales of immoralities on the part of women. And a seducer who boasts of his infamy is worse, if possible, than a slanderer. We shall not be sorry to hear of still further salutary lessons to such despicable scamps.

Secretary Kirkwood has advanced some good ideas in regard to the civilization of Indians. He wants them to be acquainted with and subjected to laws for the protection of life and property, and proposes, if he be retained in the office long enough, to ask Congress to try an experiment of Indian government in some self-supporting tribe—the Omahas of Nebraska, for instance. He would convert their reservation into a county, subject to the laws of the State, arranging matters so that the agent should be County Judge, but have all other officers chosen by election, and would have trial by jury. He thinks that before Indians are civilized they must "have a knowledge of the laws which in a state of civilization protect the innocent, punish the guilty, and hold society together."

In the November *North American Review*, Col. R. G. Ingersoll answers Judge Black's strictures on his first paper on "The Christian Religion," and presents much more fully than he has ever before done the logical grounds of his opposition to Christianity. An early number of the *Review* will contain an exhaustive reply. Judge Cooley, Judge Trumbull, Professor Dwight and General Butler discuss weighty problems arising out of Article II. of the Constitution in connection with "Presidential Inability." Senator Hoar writes of "The Appointing Power of the President."

Several short stories written by the senior editor of this journal to illustrate the disadvantages under which women live by reason of their political insignificance, and to give point and force to the movement for equal rights, have been copied into Eastern papers. One of them has also been cast on stereotype plates, and will be extensively printed. It appeared in the last *Sunday Welcome*.

We are indebted to the thoughtful and courteous of H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., Safe-Kidney and Liver Cure Manufacturers, for a handsome large colored lithograph of the late President Garfield and his Cabinet.

Ex-Mayor Killoch has been abusing Portland and Oregon to a San Francisco audience. The political preacher's reception in this city will account for his splenetic utterances.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

FURTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF PROMINENT AND HANDSOME EXHIBITS.

Although the management of the fair has been the theme of almost universal complaint among the enterprising patrons through whose assistance it has been made a success, yet a very large number of the exhibits have been of superior quality and have won the unqualified admiration of the multitudes who have visited the pavilion. Among the chief attractions before which ladies stop oftenest and admire most, is the tasteful display of millinery by

MRS. A. E. WEST.

No lady can behold this faultless array of millinery art without a desire to visit the proprietor's elegant Washington-street store. Here may be seen the famous Devonshire and Pompadour hats, in exquisite shades of plush and felt, beside them the jaunty and popular turbans, made of plush and trimmed with peacock feathers, finished by real birds. Dark green and golden black cock's plumes are also exhibited, and form a stylish trimming for many popular shapes. Stylish poke bonnets in plush, satin, silk and velvet, trimmed in ostrich plumes of rarest beauty, and finished with ties of mingled plush and satin ribbons; bonnets in jet plumes and jetted laces, also finished with bows and ties of rare and beautiful ribbons; rare flowers, so faithful to nature as to excite the idea of redolence; cashmere and jet passamenterie, and ornaments and novelties of every description, form the attractions that place Mrs. West in the foremost rank of artists in her chosen line. Customers can be accommodated in prices as well as styles and qualities by Mrs. West, as she buys her goods with strict deference to the universal demand. A glance into her work-room reveals a bevy of bright-eyed girls diligently at work among plumes and postes, rapidly filling the numerous orders from samples selected by customers

in the store. But the reporter's mind is suddenly drawn from these flowery reflections by a change of base in the pavilion.

ABELL'S PHOTOGRAPHY.

Is the attraction now, and a fine exhibit it forms, too, occupying as it does the entire north end of the art gallery, its many faces gazing at the beholder in honest pride. This exhibit is so strikingly suggestive of Abell's well-known gallery that it is little wonder that his famous resort on First street has been densely thronged with customers every day during the fair. Those bewitching card pictures on exhibition are no better than those with which he supplies his customers daily; those exquisite faces in water colors, so real that you can almost see them breathe, can be duplicated in your own or children's faces; those panels are exactly suited to a wall picture; the boudoirs are prime favorites with young people of both sexes; those cabinets are always in demand; the crayons are models of high art in that direction, and the large plain photographs are life-like enough to suggest their ability to speak. Nobody beats Abell as an artist, and very few can equal him. This exhibit would command attention and excite the admiration of everybody at a world's fair. It requires labor, money, taste, skill, patience and genius to succeed as Abell is succeeding. You may often see him in a hurry, but he is never out of humor. He will take as much pains to get a good picture of a day laborer as of a railroad magnate, and of a baby as a President of the United States. If you don't believe it, try him and see. A true artist is rarely gifted by nature, and none save such can hope to reach Abell's level in his line in this city of competition and success.

Among the many other attractions in the art gallery are the splendid pen pictures of Mr. W. S. James, the founder of the

COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Who was associated with the old-time business college of DeFrance, White, and others, and is now in partnership with Mr. John D. Hawes, a gentleman who, like Mr. James, has had years of experience and will be of great assistance in pushing the aims of the college forward. The rare skill in penmanship which the student may acquire in this institution, and of which the exhibits under review are specimens, is the smallest part of the many advantages to be acquired by a course of study in this college. The present time is a good season to join the institution. The price of scholarship has been extended from six months to one year for the payment of \$50. The display in the art gallery is a sample of the skill that may be acquired in the Columbia Commercial College. Every girl and boy in the Northwest should have the privilege of attending such a school and becoming fitted for the duties of life from a business stand-point.

MESSRS. SHINDLER & CHADBOURNE.

The popular furniture-manufacturers and dealers on First and Front streets, do not exhibit at the fair this year. Besides the fact that they are too busy in supplying orders to feel justified in spending the time and labor to make a display that will do their establishment justice, they have not seen fit to press their firm into competition with other houses, one of which, though in the same line, is represented on the Committee of Awards. But a stroll through their extensive sales and ware-rooms will satisfy any person in search of furniture that no better place to procure an outfit for house-keeping can be found on the Pacific coast than there. In one show window on the first floor may be seen some fine specimens of ebony-colored Oregon maple furniture, and in the opposite window an elegant Musquette carpet, with border to match; also a fine array of gilt wall-paper of latest styles and best qualities. The main sales-room is occupied by sample bed-room sets in walnut, with marble tops; sofas and lounges, upholstered in raw silk and plush and Neveau satin; sample chamber sets, in Oregon ash; willow chairs, folding chairs, patent rockers and secretaries, desks, and near by a fine collection of carpets of tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain, three-ply and English make, while curtains, blinds, tassels, fringes and lambrequins fill the adjacent shelves. Ascending to another story, we find elegant carved and upholstered parlor sets, more walnut, ash and maple bed-room sets, any amount of secretaries, desks, wardrobes, office sets, office tables, tables and wash-stands with tops of Tennessee marble, easy chairs, ottomans, sofas, lounges and notions innumerable. The reporter is conducted through the carpet-sewing room, where a number of women are employed; through the upholstering and finishing room, where a smell of varnish and turpentine disturbs the senses; through the tacking room, packing room and numerous other departments, and is guided out at last through a side door to the place of beginning, convinced that Shindler & Chadbourne have a show that equals the Mechanics' Fair, with admission free and courteous treatment of visitors thrown in.

NOTES.

The fair will close on Saturday evening. The work of awarding medals and diplomas to exhibitors is slowly progressing. The task will probably not be completed before Saturday.

John B. Garrison is agent for the D. Howe sewing machine, instead of the Home, as was stated last week in our notice of his handsome exhibit at the fair.

The Rush Continues.

Fleischner, Mayer & Co. have no exhibit at the fair, but they have a mammoth stock and immense rush at their extensive wholesale house, where an array of clerks are kept constantly employed in waiting upon the trade. Their stock of millinery is still complete and in every way desirable. The latest novelties are received by every steamer.

By strict attention to business, liberal use of printers' ink, and being in addition a good caterer, Sam. Beary has built up a trade second to none in the city. He has a neat, cozy little place, and on your way home from the fair stop in and get a nice plate of oysters or a good cup of coffee or chocolate. Oysters and leg cream for suppers and dinners a specialty. Don't forget the place—Fourth and Yamhill streets.

Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier still holds its position as the best cleanser of the blood in the market. It is particularly adapted for ladies' use.

After sixteen years' trial, the New Domestic Sewing Machine stands unrivaled. E. F. Heroy, agent, No. 49 Salmon street.

The "New No. 8" is the cheapest sewing machine to buy. Wheeler & Wilson M'fg Co., 88 Morrison st.