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posing and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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ALMOST A VICTORY.

The Woman Suffrage bill passed the House of the Washington Territory Legislature on Friday last by the following vote:

Ayes—Allen, Clarke, Holcomb, Kincaid, Kuhn, O'Neil, Preston, Raymond, Reese, Smith of King, Smith of Whitman, Steen, Taylor—13.

Noes—Alexander, Catlin, Cornwell, Dillon, Freeman, Judson, Karr, Smith of Klickitat, Van Eaton, Warman, Speaker Comery—11.

The vote was at first a tie; but one gentleman (Raymond) moved a reconsideration and changed from the negative to the affirmative, thus passing the bill. Clarke proposed three cheers, and amid such a scene of enthusiasm and confusion as was never before seen in the legislative halls the House adjourned.

But the bill was rejected by the Council, the vote standing:

Ayes—Calhoun, Evans, Kerns, Sharpstein, President Stratton—5.

Noes—Graden, Hoover, Hovey, Hunter, Long, Miller, Wallace—7.

The decision of the Council is bitterly disappointing, and yet there is much cause for congratulation in the strength the bill developed. On joint ballot, the friends of the measure were numerically equal to its opponents, while those who are familiar with the public men of Washington will readily acknowledge their superior ability.

The result shows a pleasing growth of public sentiment in favor of equality and justice for women and gives ground for the belief that in 1883 the measure can be successfully carried through the Legislature. The large audiences that were present during consideration of the bill, the close attention accorded to speakers, and the unbounded enthusiasm after its passage by the House, attest the popularity of the woman movement and the interest of the people of the Territory in its final triumph.

Under these circumstances, the advocates of Woman Suffrage feel no sting of defeat; only regret and sorrow, brightened by hope for the future.

The Council's action on Saturday did not dispose of the woman question. The telegraphic report to the *Oregonian* of this morning states that a bill was before the Council yesterday to confer the ballot on the women of Thurston county (in which Olympia is located), and was lost by a tie vote, 5 to 5; Calhoun and Hunter pairing. This is a gain of one vote for the suffragists.

TOBACCO GIRLS ON A STRIKE.

The strike of four hundred girls in a Jersey City tobacco factory has been the occasion of much comment in the press of late, and many papers have endeavored to give the impression that the cause of it was the discharge of a foreman whom the girls admired. The truth is, the girls quit work for the reason that the new foreman was exceedingly unjust to them in various ways, and they were continually fined for fancied faults. In an interview, the firm's agent held that the strike was based on matters trifling to the girls, but serious to the company, and that the employees were attempting to dictate to the employers; while the girls held that the sums deducted from their wages were trifling to the firm, but serious to them, and that, though they couldn't dictate, they didn't want to be docked.

The support which has been given the striking girls by the press is in strong contrast to that offered to men who are endeavoring to better their condition. Instead of assistance and encouragement in their fight against oppression, they have had only ridicule. But this is characteristic of the treatment which has always been accorded to women who have endeavored to gain better compensation for their toil and increased freedom of thought and action.

Mrs. Duniway writes from Olympia that she hardly knows which to more admire—our magnanimity in giving the Y. M. C. A. janitor space to blame her for his act in rifling the table drawers and burning their contents while a committee of the O. S. W. S. A. was in session, or his impudence in suggesting that she ought to have "watched him" to prevent his destroying the valuable documents in the drawers after she had told him he might burn the papers scattered on the floor. She thinks the members of the Association were wonderfully considerate in passing over his act as an "inadvertence," when in truth it was a blunder, unwarranted and stupid.

AN UNANSWERABLE PAMPHLET.

The falsity of the boast that "taxation and representation are inseparable in this country," is well shown by a pamphlet of statistics in regard to the number of tax-paying women in Massachusetts, which was prepared by assessors at the request and expense of Hon. Wm. I. Bowditch for use in the Woman Suffrage cause. It will be largely employed this Winter in the canvass for municipal suffrage for women, and it speaks in such decisive and positive tones that its arguments cannot be refuted or evaded. It sets forth with figures and facts the gross injustice that is done women in the single matter of taxes. Its returns are from more than one-third of the cities and towns of the State; but these cities and towns pay four-fifths of the State's taxes.

Mr. Bowditch found that 18,685 women paid taxes to the amount of \$1,955,838—an average of \$105 apiece—and were not allowed to vote, while 146,986 men voted upon the payment of \$2 each, and even this paltry sum was frequently paid by others. Boston, Chelsea, Newton and Brookline paid more than half the whole State tax, and women paid more than one-tenth of that—an average of \$159, or 79 polls, for each woman. Each of the 7214 women taxed in Boston paid an average of \$179, or the equivalent of 89 polls; and together they paid more than nine times as much as the 66,414 men in the city who only paid a poll-tax. There were six women in Newton who paid more than 3659 men in that city. In Brookline there were 921 men who only paid a poll-tax; and one woman in town paid more than three times, and another more than six times, as much tax as the whole of these 921 men. In Millford, 244 women were taxed, and 1513 men paid a poll-tax only; and the women paid nearly three times as much as men. In Cheshire, 26 women were taxed, and they paid eleven times as much as 152 of the men in town. In Templeton, 14 women paid more than 312 of the men. In Leominster, 13 women paid more than 628 of the men. In Barre, 12 women paid more than 249 of the men. In Westboro', 11 women paid more than 505 of the men.

The above are only samples selected from the pamphlet, and the list can be greatly extended. Enough is given, however, to forcibly illustrate the mockery of bombastic declarations about "no taxation without representation." A similar condition of affairs may be found in every State and Territory by anyone who will take the trouble to examine assessment rolls.

"NO LADY WANTS TO VOTE."

A young snob of this city said, a few days ago, in the presence of an industrious, sensible and spirited girl, who is employed in the same calling as himself, that "no lady wanted to vote." She promptly and testily replied, with all the indignation that the gratuitous insult deserved, that "no gentleman would make such a remark." The justness of the retort is undeniable. Such a flagrant violation of the rules of common civility could not be passed by a high-minded and sensitive girl. She was known to be a firm upholder of the equality of the sexes, and his assertion was therefore a personal insult. He is less intelligent than she, and could not cope with her in an argument; and so descended to the level of all ignorant blackguards and shallow debaters who are unable to stand the strain of a discussion—began to indulge in personalities.

Let us endeavor to discover the spirit which prompted the aggravating and insolent remark. Why is the woman who wants to vote "no lady?" How does the astute young snob arrive at this conclusion? What method of reasoning does he employ? Why is it degrading for her to wish to give expression to her ideas at the polls? How does it show coarseness and vulgarity? Is there anything wrong in a woman's having opinions? Can a woman of mind avoid having ideas? Is it unlady-like for her to state her thoughts? Is she responsible for her honest convictions of right or wrong? Does a man's desire to vote prevent his being a gentleman?

This "no lady" objection to Woman Suffrage is advanced by men of no mind—prejudiced snobs, like the young chap mentioned. It is sufficient index of the mental caliber of its authors, who will never understand the basic principles of the Woman Suffrage movement, for their natures will not permit them to grasp ideas that were not engrafted on them in their boyhood days.

The address of Hon. J. L. Collins, of Dallas, before the Woman Suffrage Convention, which we print this week, should be carefully read by every one who has been led to doubt the constitutionality of the pending Woman Suffrage amendment. We take the liberty of printing also an apologetic letter which accompanied it, and must thank the gentleman for sending what he feels is an incomplete statement of the case; but we are sure the public will find it clear and satisfactory.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which was purchased by Mr. W. R. Boone a short time since, shows improvement under his direction. It is now printed on tinted paper of very fine quality.

Mr. S. H. Shepherd has sold his interest in the *Canyon City News* to Mr. J. H. Nest, who will henceforth conduct the paper. It is the only paper in Grant county.

Democratic Senators will oppose the admission of Dakota as a State.

AN APOLOGETIC LETTER.

DALLAS, October 25, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

I have just received your card requesting my address for publication. I feel ashamed to go into print in the crude manner in which I was compelled by the circumstances to deliver it, but I suppose I shall have to comply.

My intention was to have made, so far as I could, a pleasing, logical and practical application of each rule as I announced it; but you know how I was compelled to abridge, compress and change the whole plan of the address, at a moment's notice, as it were. So I had to give it, barren of attraction as a skeleton, without adornment or illustration, and I was even compelled to leave its application to the subject almost entirely to those who heard it. I should never have consented to deliver it, under the circumstances, had I not felt assured of the intelligence and good sense of my audience. There was one circumstance that almost decided me to refuse to speak at that time: The name and address of Wm. Lloyd Garrison awakened such a train of thought and reflection in my own breast that I felt it to be almost a wrong to that audience for them to be disturbed by a word from any one else during the evening, after he had spoken.

I cannot now offer you the address as I had intended to deliver it, for that, you know, would be "a cheat and a fraud" of which I would not be guilty; but I send it to you substantially as it was delivered, with all its imperfections upon it. The elementary principles contained in it have the endorsement of Vattel, Kent, Blackstone, Burlamaqui, Domat, Grotius, Palay, Puffendorf, Smith, Dwarria, and very many more of the most eminent jurists and law writers, both ancient and modern. I feel that what I send you is extremely crude in its arrangement, but I know that it contains matter that at least a few men and women in Oregon will be able and willing to appreciate, and apply, perhaps, to the working out of very important results, in more ways than the one for which it was collected. Very truly your friend,
J. L. COLLINS.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Arthur has proclaimed Thursday, November 24th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

During October, fires throughout the country caused a loss of \$8,200,000, with half as much insurance.

The U. S. relief steamer Rodgers has circumnavigated Wrangell Land, without finding any traces of the Jeannette.

A three-story tenement in New York fell yesterday morning, burying the inmates. Seven persons were killed and many injured.

The latest in regard to A. T. Stewart's body is that Mrs. Stewart has paid \$370,000 for it to "crooks" of the most desperate character.

Elections were held on Tuesday in New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Virginia, and other States, but no definite returns have been received.

Several boys of the Modoc tribe of Indians have been placed in a school of the Friends at Emelen, Pennsylvania, and are said to take kindly to education.

The bank examiner's report shows the actual deficiency of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark to be \$2,411,000. Depositors will probably receive 50 per cent.

Algernon Sartoris and wife (nee Miss Nellie Grant) arrived in New York on Sunday and were driven at once to the new residence of ex-President Grant.

Iowa and other States want Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. J. J. Astor to stop sending New York street walks to the West, as some of them have already developed into train-wreckers.

Chas. Madden, a divinity student, shot and killed Miss Phoebe Bernard at Tiffin, Ohio, on Friday last, because she declined to marry him. With great difficulty the police saved him from lynching.

The arrearages of pensions bill allows immense sums of money to be obtained from the government—much greater than the advocates of the measure anticipated. The Commissioner of Pensions reports a deficiency of \$20,000,000 this year, and Congress will be asked by him for \$100,000,000 for disbursement during the year ending June 30, 1881.

The fine steamer War Eagle was badly damaged in a collision with the drawbridge at Keokuk on Saturday last, and a pier of the bridge was carried away. The wreck was lodged a short distance below, and but two or three lives were lost. Loss to bridge company, \$150,000; packet company, \$50,000. No insurance on the former, but \$25,000 on the boat.

Col. W. R. Smith, a prominent citizen of Omaha, and Clerk of the U. S. District Court, was assassinated on Sunday just outside his office door. There is no clew to the murderer, but as the deceased had waged a successful war against liquor dealers, it is thought he fell a victim to their hatred. Very heavy rewards are offered for the assassin's capture.

The *Times* announces that by the close of 1883 a transcontinental line will be in operation between Portland and New York, composed of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the New York, Buffalo and Chicago Railroad, and the West Shore road. This line will run in opposition to Vanderbilt.

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.

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