

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.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed after the address of your paper denotes
the time of the expiration of your subscription.

JUST THE REVERSE.

The Boston *Congregationalist* is dissatisfied be-
cause Miss Susan B. Anthony was present at the
recent convention in Washington of the National
Christian Temperance Union, and it decidedly
states its displeasure at the adoption of a resolu-
tion that "such States as desire it may include
work for the ballot among their methods." The
passage of the resolution led to the bolt of a few
women who fail to comprehend the power and
value of the ballot, and who propose to "rule or
ruin." We strongly suspect they are members of
the class of petulant and whimsical women who
have little confidence in their own strength of
character and perception of right, and are fearful
that, instead of being able to wield the ballot as
an effective agent for good, they will find them-
selves engulfed by the evils which are popularly
supposed to be its attendants. We frankly admit
that the bolting women, who displayed such a de-
cided aversion to "submitting to the rule of the
majority," did not show sufficient comprehension
of the principles of a democracy to make desirable
voters; but we hope no one will imagine that
Woman Suffragists cannot readily and gracefully
submit to majority rule.

The adoption of the resolution is, we believe,
the first direct action taken by the Union on a po-
litical issue, and shows its members to be observ-
ing and progressive. They have sorrowfully
earned the need of political rights, and, in view
of their troubles in Illinois and other States
through their disfranchisement, this pronuncia-
mento from the *Congregationalist* will hardly
close their eyes to the power of the ballot.

The W. C. T. U. has an honorable record, and has done a
noble work. It will be a great public misfortune if the in-
roduction of Woman Suffrage be allowed to jeopardize its
usefulness.

We accept and endorse the first sentence, with
the qualifying remark that the "noble work" has
been greatly limited because of the political con-
dition of women; but the second is a vague and
general prediction that is unwarranted by the
character of women in general and those of the
Union in particular. The great majority of wom-
en have always been found on the side of moral-
ity, decency and temperance, and it is worse than
foolish to assert that the Union's "usefulness will
be jeopardized" by giving its members the power
of the ballot.

Women have tried various methods to abate
the evil of intemperance, and with only moder-
ate success. Even the "crusade," which swept
over the country less than a decade ago, and
which, it was declared by ministers, would destroy
the liquor business, accomplished almost nothing,
unless, as claimed by liquor-dealers, it showed
the uselessness of prayer or the Deity's sanction
of the drinking traffic. Now let them give the
suffrage a trial.

The ballot in the hands of women will be a great
public blessing and increase the usefulness of the
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The dispatches of the past week contained
rumors that Mrs. Lincoln was in needy circum-
stances, and the Secretary of War was subjected
to some criticism for allowing his mother to want
for the common necessities of life. The reports of
her destitution are hardly worthy of credence, for
it is not probable that a man in Robert Lincoln's
position would prove recreant to his duty as a
son. Furthermore, her pension of \$3000 a year is
sufficient to keep her from want. However, this
stipend is not munificent, and the country owes it
to its own honor and the memory of the martyred
dead that her income be made ample for her re-
quirements. It is not creditable to the American
people that Mrs. Garfield has been presented with
hundreds of thousands while Mrs. Lincoln's con-
dition is such that it may be made the subject of
newspaper comment and gossip. The contrast is
sufficiently marked to suggest the suspicion that
if there had not appeared a good prospect that
President Garfield would recover and be able to
favor the projectors of the subscription for his
wife, it would never have been started.

Publication of the *National Citizen and Ballot-
Box* will be suspended for a few months, to allow
its editor, Matilda Joslyn Gage, to give her full
time to the second volume of the *Woman Suffrage
History*, in the preparation of which, with Miss
Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, she is engaged.

Governor Newell has requested the Washington
Legislature to appoint Miss Newell as Librarian,
term to date from January 1, 1881.

AFFECTED IDEAS AND AIRS.

We were surprised and disgusted, a few days
since, to hear a young American sententiously
and cynically remark that a girl passing along
the street was "trying to get above her station,"
his tone showing his deprecation of any attempt
on her part to rise above the trying position of
waiting-maid to the daughter of a codfish aristoc-
rat. We have occasionally seen the girl upon
the streets, and not infrequently her mistress, and
are free to confess that the maid appears decidedly
the handsomer, the neater dressed and the more
intelligent of the two. We were shocked that an
American should sneer at the girl's determination
to rise from the condition in which unkind fate
had placed her, for we could not but admire her
pluck. Right quickly did we let the young fellow
know our opinion of his ideas of caste, which he
had probably received from association with the
young Englishmen of Front street. We gave him
to understand that, as an American, it was in bad
taste for him to be sneering at the endeavors of
any person to gain a better position, even though
that person were a serving-maid in a family that
had grown rich by waiting for other persons to
settle around them, and thus render their land
valuable. Had he not changed the subject of con-
versation, we should have been glad to call his
attention to the fact that if Lincoln, Grant and
Garfield had not tried to get above their station,
the first would have remained a rail-splitter, the
second a tanner, and the third the driver of canal-
boat mules.

Deplore it as we may, we must blushing and
shamefully confess that in this country there is a
goodly percentage of people who are given to ad-
miration of the social systems of monarchies and
adulation of the class lines there drawn. Young
men in particular affect a love for English cus-
toms. We have met young snobs who think it
better to be willed a fortune than to earn one;
better to inherit an honored name than win one;
better to be the indolent and worthless descend-
ants of a decayed and proud "old family" than the
active and intelligent offspring of industrious and
bright work-people. We have little patience with
such nonsense. Our firm belief is that it is better
for a man to deserve honor himself than to have
it reflected upon him from the vague past; better
to do credit to his ancestors than to beg a share in
their praises. And right here we wish to say that
nothing is more nauseating to true Americans
than to see callow upstarts affect the airs, the
dress, the manners and the pronunciation of the
English—rushing along the streets in a shambling
way, dressed in ill-fitting and dirty tweed, carry-
ing a stumpy stick, sucking a straight-stemmed
pipe, and giving an unnatural accent to their
words. We love patriotism, and are glad to see
Englishmen honor their native land, which is
ruled by a woman; but we must protest that Amer-
icans have abundant cause to be proud of their na-
tivity, without affecting the style of foreigners
and their disgusting ideas of caste.

M. Delaunay, a French savant, who has pre-
pared an elaborate paper to prove woman inferior
to man, says that "everywhere woman is regarded
as a minor, incapable of taking care of herself."
This is adding insult to injury. Women are
working and praying and begging for equal
rights and responsibilities. They are seeking to
be recognized as sovereign citizens, with all the
duties and obligations attaching thereto. They
have again and again hurled back the imputa-
tion cast by our laws that they are not superior to
minors, lunatics, convicts, Indians and China-
men. They have brought forward unanswered
and unanswerable arguments in support of their
demands for equality and justice. They are still
laboring for the repeal of the laws that regard
them as nonentities and irresponsible beings, ex-
cept when taxes are to be paid or crimes
punished. Yet, in the face of all their demands
and arguments and protestations, the insulting
taunt is shouted by those who hold them in sub-
jection that they are "regarded as minors, in-
capable of taking care of themselves."

Another squabble over a municipal office has
been commenced. W. S. Chapman refuses to sur-
render the position of City Surveyor to D. W.
Taylor, who was appointed and confirmed last
week, claiming that Mr. Thompson is not Mayor
until the Supreme Court so decides in the mayor-
alty case, and that appointments by him are ille-
gal. Mr. Taylor has applied to Judge Stott for a
writ to compel Chapman to show cause why he
shall not surrender the office. It is returnable at
7 o'clock Saturday evening, and in the meantime
Chapman "holds the fort."—It would be difficult
to find a number of women who could not run
the city government more creditably than men
have done, and with less friction. The present
wrangling and squabbling is disgraceful.

The East Portland Debating Club discussed this
question on last Tuesday evening: "Resolved,
That the elective franchise should be extended to
women." The Council Chamber, where the de-
bate was held, was well filled, the ladies being in
the majority in the audience, and the meeting was
more than ordinarily interesting. Mr. McPherson
was called to the chair. Speakers on the affirma-
tive were Messrs. Turnbull, Kennedy, McCoy and
Burney and Messdames Keenan and Hicklin; on
the negative, Messrs. Doud, Moore, Smith, Whit-
well and Sanders. "The chair very properly de-
cided," the *Telegram* says, "that the affirmative
had produced the greatest weight of argument."

A YEAR'S LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN.

The Cleveland *Leader* has made a careful sum-
mary of legislation in a score of States for the ben-
efit of women during the year past, and compactly
presents an array of interesting facts, which well
support the claims of Woman Suffragists that
their cause has made great progress since the
Autumn of 1880. We still further compress the
article. Maine gave women the right to serve
on school committees, and enacted that married
women may sell and convey real and personal
estate, but refused the ballot. Vermont was much
more liberal, granting absolute equality in school
affairs, and giving married women engaged in
business all commercial rights enjoyed by their
husbands. Massachusetts legislators were hard
of heart, only removing a few restrictions upon
school suffrage. In Rhode Island a school suf-
frage amendment passed the House, but was
beaten in the Senate after a warm debate. Con-
necticut reversed this position of the two houses,
the Senate only passing a school suffrage bill. In
New York a liberal interpretation was put upon
the school law passed by the previous Legislature,
but a bill forbidding any attempt to deny the
right of women to vote was beaten, receiving
fifty-nine votes, six less than the requisite num-
ber. Indiana passed by an emphatic majority a
constitutional amendment giving suffrage to both
sexes alike, but this amendment must pass a
second Legislature and be ratified at the polls
before it becomes effective. Michigan, Minnesota,
Illinois and Missouri did nothing for Woman
Suffrage, and little for the cause of temperance.

A Woman Suffrage amendment, already passed
by the preceding Legislature, was killed in Wis-
consin by a close vote, after prolonged discussion.
The Ohio Legislature granted to women the right
of holding the office of City Recorder. A bill giv-
ing full suffrage to women was also passed by the
House, but was beaten in the Senate by a close
vote. Then the Senate passed a bill giving school
suffrage to women, but the House failed to act
upon it. Nebraska legislators gladly granted
school suffrage to all, and then as willingly passed a
constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage
to women. Kansas defeated a similar amendment
in the Senate after it had passed the House. In
Colorado great interest was excited by an equal
suffrage bill, which, after getting through the
Senate, was killed in the House. In Oregon an
equal property rights law was enacted, and a con-
stitutional amendment giving suffrage to women
was also passed without solicitation, and by a fair
majority. Finally, that the Territories might not
be wholly without part in the year's work, Arizona
gave to women school-suffrage and the right to
hold all offices for which they are permitted to vote.

In the *North American Review* for December,
Hon. John A. Kasson, in a paper on "The Monroe
Doctrine in 1881," asserts the obligation of the
United States government to effectually maintain
its supremacy throughout the Western Hemis-
phere, and demonstrates his position both by the
arguments of authority and precedent, and upon
the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion
of the "Death Penalty," conducted by the Rev.
Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell
Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's govern-
ment toward Ireland is strenuously defended by
Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, son of the Chief Secre-
tary for Ireland. Four physicians and surgeons,
Drs. W. A. Hammond, John Ashhurst, Jr., J.
Marion Sims, and John T. Hodgen, review the
history of President Garfield's case. Finally, the
Hon. David A. Wells treats of "Reform in Federal
Taxation."

The fact that there are twenty-seven Mayors of
important English towns and cities who were
elected as known temperance men, and who dis-
pense civic hospitality without the use of wine, as
stated recently by Mr. Robert Rae, is very sig-
nificant evidence of the substantial progress of the
temperance cause in Great Britain. It is
quite doubtful whether twenty-seven total ab-
staining Mayors, with the "courage of their con-
victions" on the subject of temperance, could be
found in as many towns of like importance in the
United States.

"Ethelind Ray," in the *Falls City* of November
17th, reviewed a recent paper of M. Delaunay, a
Frenchman who endeavors to maintain that
women are men's inferiors in all respects. The
concluding sentence of the article is: "The wom-
en in America who fight their way, bravely and
steadily, shoulder to shoulder with men, are leg-
ion; and, thank God, their numbers are daily
increasing, and the day is fast approaching when
all men must acknowledge and respect them as
their equals."

The family of Reuel Colt Gridley are living in
Modesto in destitute circumstances, and subscrip-
tions have been started in the cities and towns of
California and Nevada for their relief. People
who are able and willing to help this worthy and
patriotic movement should send their contribu-
tions to the *San Francisco Chronicle* or the *Modesto
Herald*, wherein the names of contributors and
amounts will be published.

The *Olympia Standard* entered its twenty-
second year last week. It is the oldest paper in
Washington Territory, and was founded and has
been continuously published by John Miller
Murphy.

The *Goldendale Sentinel* has discarded its patent
outside, and is greatly improved. Hon. W. H.
Smallwood is announced as its future editor. He
will doubtless make it an able paper.

A CONVINCING CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of McMinnville Reporter.]

NORTH YAMHILL, November 22.—The Woman
Suffrage Convention which met at this place last
week had, as we believe, a very successful con-
vention. Mrs. Duniway, of the *New North-
west*, Mr. Draper, of the *Wasco Sun*, and Mr.
Leiser, of Forest Grove, were the principal speak-
ers. We all know that Mrs. Duniway always
makes a point when she speaks. Mr. Draper pre-
sented the subject very forcibly from a constitu-
tional standpoint, bracing his assertions all the
time by common sense, logic and reason, together
with appeals to his audience in behalf of his sub-
ject, and furnishing historical evidence that he
was in the right. The other speakers substan-
tiated his assertions and bound them with a few
bands carried for that purpose, making withal a
very plausible reason why women should have
the right to vote. A vote was taken to ascertain
how many were in favor of the question, and
among all the women of North Yamhill and
vicinity only one was against it. We were never
in favor of the move before, but this convention
moved us as well as the balance of the commu-
nity. We are in favor of it—yes, strongly; in
fact, we are forced to be if we wish to be thought
well of by the ladies, and of course we do. Our
country must submit to it finally, and we may
just as well become reconciled at once and let the
machine operate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tariff Convention is in session in New York.
Judge Cox receives many letters threatening his
life in case Guitauan escapes the gallows.

The Irish National Convention is in session in
Chicago, with over 700 delegates in attendance.

Governor Newell has called an extra session of
the Washington Territory Legislature for the re-
vision of laws.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has
divided Columbia county. The new county is
called Garfield.

The situation in Ireland grows worse constantly.
Outrages on and murders of rent-payers are of
daily occurrence.

The contest for the Speakership of the next
House is in progress. Hiscock of New York and
Kasson of Iowa are both working for the honor.

The Guitauan trial is dragging along. Nothing
is developed further than has been known for
months. The assassin has been on the witness
stand for two days.

Governor Neil, of Idaho, now in Washington
City, is giving the people of the East an idea of
the power of the Mormons in his Territory, and
will make a personal appeal to Congress to "throt-
tle the reptile while it can be killed peaceably."

The Washington Legislature refused to exempt
church property from taxation; but it passed a
law to close all places of business on Sunday ex-
cept drug stores, with heavy penalties not only
for its violation, but for officers who neglect to
notice its infraction.

Proceedings on the charge of heresy preferred by
Elder Roberts, of Calvary Presbyterian Church,
San Francisco, against Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, have
at length been brought to a conclusion by with-
drawal of the complaint by Elder Roberts and his
retirement from that religious body.

The *Chicago Tribune* says: "One of the first
duties of Congress will be to abolish the Hawaiian
treaty, which has simply been the means of en-
riching a few planters in the Sandwich Islands
and a sugar pool in San Francisco, and has cost
the government a million a year in revenues."

The new Mutual Union Telegraph Company
promises to be of vast importance to the press and
public of all portions of the country. It will be a
commercial enterprise, not hampered with a press
association of its own; but it will serve individual
papers at lower rates than the Western Union.

A Rock Island dispatch says the coroner's jury
found that the wrecked steambot Jennie Gilchrist
was running at night in violation of law, being
licensed as a day passenger steamer only. The
master and the pilot were incompetent, no look-
out was on duty, and no effort was made to save
passengers.

The following cablegram is from Odessa, Russia,
under date of November 28th (last Monday): "An
anti-Jew mob stoned Sara Bernhardt's carriage
as she was driving home from the theater, on the
ground that she was a Jewish descendant. They
also stoned her hotel and stopped the performance
at the theater."

In Kansas they have a novel but effective
method of dealing with thieving bankers. Bow-
ers, cashier of the broken bank of Hunnewell, was
forced to settle with the depositors, they taking
real estate, collateral, etc., and getting all but
\$300 of their money. The citizens of Wellington
have Smith and Danford, of the recently sus-
pended banks of that place, in charge, and will
hold them until they disgorge. There is great
danger of their being lynched.

Postmaster-General James has prepared a draft
of a bill to establish a postal savings-bank system,
which he will present to Congress. Its points
are: The Post Office Department to be authorized
to establish banks at its discretion; the system to
be self-sustaining, no appropriations being re-
quired; the credit of the United States to be
pledged for the security of deposits; the rate of in-
terest to depositors to be two per cent per annum;
no person to deposit more than \$500 in a year, nor
to have on deposit more than \$1500 at any time.

The report of the Director of the United States
Mint states that during the year ending June 30,
1881, gold and silver received in mints and assay
offices showed an increase of more than \$50,000,000
over the previous year, amounting to \$226,225,522,
of which \$193,371,101 was gold. The large increase
was due to the influx of foreign gold, \$95,000,000
being from that source alone. Gold coinage for
the year was \$78,733,864, and silver \$27,637,950.
The circulation of the principal countries of the
world is estimated at \$9,403,000,000, being \$5,759,-
000,000 in specie and \$3,644,000,000 in paper.

J. B. Garrison & Co., of the "Ladies' Emporium
and Lace House," 167 Third street, near Yamhill,
have received a fine assortment of real and cheap
laces and embroideries for the holidays, which
they will sell at the lowest possible prices.