

The New Northwest.

A Journal for the People.
Independent in Politics and Religion.
Alive to all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Opposing 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 addressed to the Editor, and all business letters to the
DUNWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The proprietors of this journal are perfecting arrangements to issue a double-sheet number on the 22d of December. It will comprise sixteen pages of the present size, and will have, besides usual contents, an original Christmas story of much power, written expressly for that issue; a graphic description by the senior editor of those portions of Oregon, Washington and Idaho over which she has traveled, with particular attention to localities that offer inducements to farmers and capitalists for settlement or investment; an inimitable and characteristic sketch from the pen of "Yours Truly," and other contributions. These, with its customary literary and special features, will make it an unusually interesting and valuable paper. It will be folded into pages, cut, stitched, and trimmed. A large edition will be issued, orders having already been received from business men for several thousand extra copies, and it will be specially valuable to advertisers.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The following paragraph is from a private letter of a well-known Independence gentleman to the publishers of this journal:

The suffrage movement is gaining friends every day in this vicinity, and it is the intention of the suffragists of Independence precinct to make the equal rights question a *case qua non* in choosing legislative candidates. We remember how it was over in Washington, and "a hint to the wise is sufficient." We propose, if possible, to send a delegation from "old Polk" solid for equal rights and justice.

This has the true ring of earnestness. We should be glad to see such a determination animate the friends of Woman Suffrage in every precinct in the State. A little work before the meeting of the county conventions is worth a great deal during the campaign or after the Legislature assembles. By the exercise of diligence and care at the primaries, delegates to the conventions may be chosen who will name candidates for the Legislature that are known to favor the ratification of the suffrage amendment. It is well to ponder over this matter now, while the conventions are several months in the future, and to study and outline the work that must be done in the Spring. Energy and vigilance on the part of Woman Suffragists will prevent the nomination of opponents, while apathy and indifference may cost all that has been gained. Let the friends of the movement bear this in mind, and commence preparations accordingly for the Spring campaign.

AGAINST A WOMAN LIBRARIAN.

The House of the Washington Territory Legislature, having under consideration the act in relation to the office of Territorial Librarian, rejected Mr. Kuhn's amendment, which proposed to make women eligible to the position, thus refusing to legalize the Governor's appointment of his daughter. Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the amendment, and during the discussion Smith of Whitman, a staunch Woman Suffragist, gave utterance to some of his excellent equal rights sentiments, and was vigorously applauded.

The Governor states that, notwithstanding the House's action, he will make no other appointment, and that the young lady will continue to serve. There is little doubt that legal troubles will ensue, as a number of persons will oppose her drawing the salary of the office.

So far as Miss Newell is personally concerned, the House's decision is to be regretted; yet there is hardly a doubt that the cause of Woman Suffrage will be benefited by it, as it shows how badly the voice and influence of women is needed in legislative halls, to save them from unjust discrimination. The vote is not against Miss Newell alone, but against all women. The amendment would not have been rejected if women had been enfranchised and represented. In fact, if women had always possessed the ballot, there would have been no need of such an amendment; there would be no discrimination against their sex. Could there be a plainer illustration of the value of the ballot?

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in his speech before the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said: "I am unqualifiedly in favor of giving the ballot to every human being as soon as they achieve their majority."

The suit of Miss Dixon against Professor Allen, mentioned in our San Jose correspondence last week, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded \$1000 damages for unwarranted expulsion from the Normal School.

"HOUSE BILL NO. 103."

An Eastern Washington correspondent furnishes a letter this week that contains much good sense and is worthy of careful reading; but in one or two respects it is unfair and unjust to this journal, probably unintentionally, and deserves attention.

The NEW NORTHWEST did not in its issue of November 17th, or of any other date, "think it strange that seven men in the Council at Olympia could have had the 'effrontery' to vote against House Bill No. 103." In that issue it did call attention to the "effrontery" of "seven men" who, unable to offer arguments against the enfranchisement of the enlightened and unrepresented women of the Territory, had yet stubbornly persisted in giving force and effect to their "will and wish" that women should "continue to occupy the place of political inferiors in the Territory;" but this was in reply to an extract from a paper that criticised the Legislature for the consideration shown the woman question the week before, and was written before House Bill No. 103 had been introduced. That bill, to "confer the ballot on persons paying taxes on \$500 worth of property, regardless of sex," was offered on November 16th, when it passed the House by 13 to 11 and was rejected in the Council by 1 to 8, and on the morning of the 17th there was barely time to make the announcement of the crushing defeat and state that it was probably due to the aversion of the friends of Woman Suffrage to "grant the ballot to women tax-payers only, while it was open to all men."

That remark gives the key to this journal's opinion of House Bill No. 103. The bill proposed class or special legislation. Its only effect could have been to give freedom to the better situated and more independent women of the Territory, and to still further increase the mortification and discontent of those who have no property or liberty, and who are therefore most in need of the emancipation which the ballot alone can give. If it had contemplated putting men and women on an equality, by providing for the disfranchisement of men who are not tax-payers, it would have been less objectionable, for it would then have been fair so far as the question of sex was concerned.

The gentleman who introduced the bill no doubt offered it with the best of intentions. It was in line with the principle of "no taxation without representation," and its passage would undoubtedly have been hailed as a step toward full suffrage for women. But the vote in the Council showed that the friends of the woman movement were determined not to accept anything short of the concession of equal suffrage.

If the bill had received a favorable vote in the Council and the Governor's signature, it might and probably would have been used for the next dozen years by opponents of equality before the law as a stumbling block to hinder further consideration of the claims of woman for full and free recognition. The number enfranchised would have been small, as the women who have property in their own names are not numerous, and no great good could have followed their use of the ballot. The large majority of Woman Suffragists, like our Yakima correspondent, feel no sorrow at the defeat of the bill, although they can hardly doubt the good intentions of the gentleman who offered it.

The impartial suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Nebraska will be voted on in November, 1882, and the leaders of the woman movement in that State understand that its adoption or rejection will have considerable bearing on the fate of the similar amendments in Oregon and Indiana. Hon. Erasmus M. Correll, of Lincoln, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, says they deeply feel the responsibility resting upon them and realize the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, for if their great battle results in defeat, it will be "hailed as an omen of disaster by the friends of equal rights in Indiana and Oregon, and elsewhere throughout the Union." They are working steadily and earnestly, with a firm determination to place upon the brow of Nebraska the crown of honor that will belong to the first State that does justice to women, and deem "no honorable price too great to pay" for the victory.

In the Gulteau trial during the past week, the assassin was put on the witness stand and subjected to a very severe cross-examination for three days, in which he exhibited great cunning, considerable temper, and keen conception of questions that were intended to bring damaging answers. He persisted in saying the Lord inspired him to "remove" the President and should be held responsible, but at last in an unguarded moment admitted that he had felt "remorse," when his examination was immediately stopped. Testimony for the defense closed yesterday, and prosecution opened in rebuttal.

The "Kansas prohibition act," introduced in the Washington Territory Legislature by Mr. Smith of Klickitat, failed by a tie vote to go to a second reading. However, the Legislature passed several important temperance bills, and has shown decided temperance proclivities.

Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, says: "While I remain Governor, I propose to do what I can for the enlargement of women's rights. When women vote, the polls will be the finest place in town."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE W. C. T. U.

The women who bolted from the recent national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union on account of the adoption of a Woman Suffrage resolution were so few in number that they did not constitute a "split," nor hardly a splinter, and they finally came back to the ranks of the society they had deserted. The issue of November 19th of *Our Herald*, "the official organ of the Indiana Women's Christian Temperance Union," is at hand, with reliable and sensible words in regard to them, its article being headed "Rule or Ruin." The bolters numbered six of a gathering of considerably more than two hundred, and the resolution which aroused their ire was that "if in any State Union it may be deemed necessary for the women as well as the men to vote in order to secure prohibition laws, Woman Suffrage shall be considered as one of the proper means in the work." The "rule or ruin" charge is certainly deserved by women who could not submit to that resolution, and the Union displayed charity in receiving them back.

The growth of Woman Suffrage principles in the Women's Christian Temperance Union has been steady and rapid, and Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected President on the suffrage platform by a vote of 192 to 22. This year all the old plans of work were continued, and a new division, called the "Department of Franchise," was established. Miss Willard states her conversion to Woman Suffrage in this concise way, and many other ladies endorse it:

I went to the Legislature of Illinois believing in the silent influence of woman, and opposed bitterly to Woman Suffrage. I presented a petition bearing 200,000 names of women, asking merely for the passage of the "Home Protection Bill." Seven men, representing not more than 20,000 voters, went before that Legislature on behalf of the whisky ring, and threatened to take off the political head of any man "that legislated in the interest of those 200,000 women." I found that these 20,000 voting men had control over this body, and the 200,000 voteless women were ignored, notwithstanding the righteousness of their demands.

A WOMAN WHO CAN FIGHT.

The dispatches yesterday morning detailed the heroic exploit of a Mrs. Smithson, of Denver, who saved the life of a government officer and prevented the escape of a criminal. United States Marshal Wilcox was taking H. W. White, a noted stage robber and desperado, under a life sentence, to the Detroit House of Correction, by way of the Michigan Central Railroad, and when near Pokagon the prisoner "picked" his handcuffs and then savagely attacked the officer. He had secured the Marshal's revolver and started to use it, when Mrs. Smithson sprang upon him, disabled him, and enabled the officer to again get him under control. There were seventeen men in the car, and not one offered to assist the Marshal. While says that if he could have got a bullet through Wilcox, he would have covered the passengers with the revolver and "gone through every one of the infernal cowards." Mrs. Smithson declined a reward, but the Marshal says he will send \$500 to her address in New York.—If physical courage and ability to fight are the qualifications for the ballot, as some persons are in the habit of claiming, those seventeen cowards ought to be disfranchised and Mrs. Smithson given the right to all their votes.

From the *Woman's Journal*, of Boston: "It is worthy of note that the 'School for Feeble-Minded Youth' in this city contains seventy-nine boys and fifty-one girls. It is also true that there are not only more male than female idiots, but there are more male than female paupers, more male than female convicts in the State prison, more male than female criminals of every kind, more male than female drunkards, more male than female tramps and vagrants, and all this while there are 62,000 more women than men in Massachusetts. But the men of the State think it is not safe to trust women with any share of the law-making powers; that it will not do to let women vote."

The State Woman Suffrage Association of Illinois has gone to work with the intention of inducing the Legislature of 1882 to submit a constitutional amendment to the voters of the State. A petition to that effect has been prepared for circulation, and will doubtless receive an enormous number of signatures. Last year two hundred thousand citizens petitioned for the removal of the political disabilities of women, and it is reasonable to predict that more signers will be secured to the present paper, and that the next Legislature will not refuse to let the voters pass judgment upon the question.

The thirtieth anniversary of the formation of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Society (the first society ever formed for this purpose) was held on the 30th of October. Its labors have been tedious and wearing, but there are good prospects that the close of the struggle is near at hand. Two years more of constant work such as the Indiana women have shown their ability and determination to give, will secure the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and they can then enjoy their well-earned freedom and rest.

Oregon and Indiana occupy the same ground on the Woman Suffrage question, except that the former has the advantage in point of time. In this State the pending constitutional amendment will be submitted to the Legislature of 1882 for ratification, while in Indiana a like proceeding cannot be had until 1883.

THE QUEEN'S POWER.

Theoretically the right to vote or veto is included as a part of the royal prerogative of the British Queen. Practically this right is seldom or never exercised. In pure theory, the imperial legislature consists of Sovereign, Lords and Commons, the concurrence of all three being required to the enactment of a statute. After a bill has been passed by both Houses, the royal assent is made known by Black Rod, who enters bearing the royal scepter and says in old Norman French, "La regne le veult!"—"The Queen so wills it." If this assent, for any reason, is to be temporarily withheld, Black Rod announces, "La regne s'avisera!"—"The Queen will take it under advisement." But it is nearly two hundred years since an act has been returned with the royal sanction positively refused. In 1692, William III. vetoed the bill for triennial Parliaments—passed a couple of years later, however; and in 1707 the veto was exercised by Queen Anne. Since this latter date the only suggestion of the revival of this particular bit of the royal prerogative—so liberally made use of by the easy-going Tudors and light-hearted Stuarts—was when Queen Victoria, in 1871, abolished the right of purchase in the army, after the bill to abolish purchase (passed by the Commons) had been rejected by the Lords. A good deal of astonishment was caused by this assertion of a dormant right. Commenting upon the event, Mr. Walter Bagshot, in his work upon "The English Constitution," writes:

But this is nothing to what the Queen can do by law. Without consulting Parliament, not to mention other things, she could disband the army (by law she cannot engage more than a certain number of men, but she is not obliged to engage any men); she could dismiss all the officers, from the General Commander-in-Chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors, too; she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male and female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a University; she could dismiss most of the civil servants; she could pardon all offenders. In a word, the Queen could, by prerogative, upset all the action of civil government within the Government; could disgrace the nation by a bad war or peace; and could, by disbanding our forces, whether land or sea, leave us defenseless against foreign nations.

The Queen could do all these things, but they are nevertheless impossibilities. Public opinion and her own interest are amply sufficient to restrain the right of veto within due bounds, together with all other improper uses of the royal prerogative.

Our Herald is an able, interesting and neat paper published at Lafayette, Indiana, under the editorial direction of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar. It is the official organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and strongly advocates equal suffrage. Its motto is, "Freedom and Temperance Know no Sex." The subscription price is but \$1 00 a year. It merits a large patronage.

The *Manchester Woman Suffrage Journal* says the interests of the women of England suffer neglect not only through the difficulty in getting acts passed to relieve them from injustice, but through the neglect and indifference of officials in getting the laws properly administered when they are passed.

The *Olympia Courier*, in giving Mrs. Duniway a "personal," kindly says that the NEW NORTHWEST is "very neat in mechanical appearance, and is conducted with exceeding ability and good judgment, making it a power for good in its chosen field." Thanks.

On Monday last, the whole temperance ticket of Scio was elected, from Mayor down. During the coming year no licenses will be granted to saloons. "The experiment is for one year," but we predict it will prove so satisfactory that it will be continued.

There are sixty papers published in the United States by women.

B. L. Stone, the jeweler, corner of First and Morrison streets, has received his holiday stock of diamonds, watches, chains, and all kinds of first-class jewelry and silverware. All goods are marked in plain figures, and are being sold at greatly reduced rates. His long experience and well-known reliability are a guarantee of the fair treatment of all customers. Mr. Stone also keeps a large assortment of rolled gold jewelry, but none is shown unless asked for by customers. Do not fail to call and inspect this elegant establishment.

Mr. J. W. Bailey has removed from No. 47 to Nos. 83 and 85 Yamhill street, between Fourth and Fifth, or two blocks west of his old location. No finer staple and fancy groceries can be found in the city than at his new, neat and commodious establishment. His prices are the very lowest, as he sells for cash. All orders promptly attended to, and goods delivered to all parts of the city.

A choice assortment of new and elegant toys has been added to his oyster and confectionery parlors by Sam. L. Beary, corner of Fourth and Yamhill streets. He sells as low as any house in the city.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, is the best place in Oregon to get sewing machines repaired. All kinds of needles, sewing machine oils, attachments, silk threads, etc.

The "Household" took the first premium for the Best Family Sewing Machine at the Mechanics' Fair. John B. Garrison, 167 Third street, Portland, General Agent.

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Every steamer brings new styles to increase Woods' holiday stock. Remember his low prices.