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And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

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FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

A SERMON PREACHED BY

REV. E. CERRY, At the Congregational Church, Oregon

City, Sept. 17, 1871. OREGON CITY, Sept. 18th, 1871. REV. ELERIDGE GERRY :- Sir-We, the interest to your able address, delivered in the Congregational Church, Sunday evening last, and believing as we do, that its publication in the OREGON CITY ENTERruse would accomplish much good. would most respectfully request a copy

> CHAS. E. WAISHEN. A. F. FORBES. J. M. BACON. W. L. WHITE, W. P. Burns.

OFFGON CITY, Sept. 20, 1871. To Messrs, Chas. E. Warren and others -I thank you for the compliment conveved in your request for the publication f my address upon "W oman Suffrage." Had the idea of publicatio n once entered my mind, I should have prepared with greater care, so far as rela tes to the manner of expression. Such as it is, however, I willingly present it to you, for the purpose you desire, hoping thereby, that at least some failacles used in the discussion of this question may be removed

from some minds. Very Respectfully yours. E. GERRY.

Let your women keep silence in the churches forat is not permitted unto them to speak; t they are commanded to be under obedi ence, as also swith the law.-1 Cor. 14: 34. I am well aware that any man who makes an appeal to the writings of Paul, is regarded by a certain class of would-be modern reformers as exceedingly conservative. The truth is, there are certain teachings of Paul, that stand directly in the way of what is termed the "Woman's Right's" movement, and there are only two things to be done to remove bis testimony out of the way. First, ignore it altogether, call Paul a bachelor, which is not so certain, and refuse entirely to admit him upon the witness stand. This is commouly done by those who stand in the front ranks of the movement. The other method pursued, is to so interpret his teachings on this point as to take away all Seir force, so far as they relate to usmaking them of local and temporary value. We wish merely to say in reference

or the context, that will allow of any such interpretation. That he did not mean the prohibition for the Corinthians alone is evident from the preceding clause, which, it is conceded by the best scholars, is not separated by any marks from the text thus admitting of this reading, "as in all churches of the saints let your women rules which Paul here gives are perpetual appears (1) In the fact, that they contain no limitations of time, expressed or understood, (2) Such rules we may suppose universal and perpetual unless founded for Governor or Congressman. If it be upon customs which pass away. (3) Paul nowhere rests these rules of silence upon temporary grounds. (4) To treat these

Without discussing the passage farther, They say, we as wives suffer disadvant we bring it forward and let it stand as ages under the law. The ballot is the Scriptural evidence against much that is remedy, therefore give us the ballot. We included in the woman's rights movement. say, children suffer many of the same dis-Taking Miss Susan B. Anthony as the leading representative of the Woman Suf- the former case, it is in the latter, unless fragists, and her arguments as their stock | there is evidence to the contrary, and none in trade, we propose to consider some of has ever been presented, therefore childthe positions taken together with objec-

rules of silence as temporary, is to render

cept and command of the Bible.

tions to the whole movement:

place, that the right to vote is a natural has been gradually carried into practice right, and that a hardship. an injustice is in its history. We are a part of the peoinflicted upon woman in withholding this right from her. But we deny that it is a natural right at all. It is merely a political privilege, conceded by the governbeginning fall into the hands of those who little. have the greatest physical or mental powof the citizens, the theory is, whatever the tion of the question of rights has secured practice may be, to select the wisest citi- to their sex many of the rights demanded. zens to make and execute the laws. In They are advancing rapidly, they tell us, short, government is a society, organized toward the goal of their desires. The for protection, and while this society may | Statute Books of almost every State indiextend its protection to all classes that cate marked changes in their favor. We

law compelling that society to admit all The Weekly Enterprise. classes to a voice in the regulation of its affairs. The society or government once organized does possess the right to legis-Lite for its good. If it deems it right or expedient, or thinks that any good end can be secured thereby, it may enfranchise disfranchised classes, and no natural law intervenes to say yea or may. If the right to vote be a natural right it can no more be limited to age than to class. The young man of eighteen or twenty has the same right to vote as the young man of twenty- But the question arises, what is the posione, and to deny him this right is to contravene natural laws and work a hardship. We wish to be clearly understood. No class, male or female, possesses a natural right to vote. Every society, political, moral, or religious, has the right to decide

excluded. ernment was founded, that the expression we the people," &c. must as a logical sequence, include women. We are told that certain property qualifications were are certain educational tests which have ability to do this be called in question,except it be under the 15th Amendment. We are told that all restrictions upon negro suffrage have been taken out of the way, and now the next and final step is to concede the right to woman. But if undersigned, having listened with deep this reasoning be admitted, we claim that logically it must be carried still farther. A large class including, perhaps, twothirds or more of the people, as shown on the census rolls will even then remain disfranchised. Almost every argument that can be brought forward in favor of woman suffrage, can be urged in favor of what has been termed "Baby Suffrage." The old definition of Blackstone, which describes every person under age as an infant, is recognized as the definition in the common law in every State in the Union, except it has been changed by statutory provisions, which I think has not been done in a single instance. What an outrage upon a young man of twenty years and eleven months, who perhaps, in his own estimation knows more than his father and mother, to be called an infant,-The ballot should be placed in the hands of all the children that this reproach may be removed. If the common law recognizes the husband as the representative of the wife, it also recognizes him as that of the children. They should have the ballot so that laws can be secured enabling them to act for themselves. If the laws regulating the relations of husbands to wives somewhat resemble the old slave code, as it is argued, the laws regulating the relations of fathers to their children are of the same general character. The father can use the wages of his children, if he feel so disposed and compel them to go scantily fed and clothed. He can spend their earnings for drink while they must live in poverty and rags. If a child has a leg or arm broken in a railway accident, it has no redress. It cannot sue the company. The father, or the mother, if a widow, can sue and recover. The child appears in such a suit, precisely in such a manner as an ox or a horse would appear which had been run over by the cars .--The common law gives the parent power to exercise moderate chastisement in cases to this passage, that there is nothing in it of disobedience, and restraint, if any attempts be made to escape from under parental control. If wives are to remedy the so-called evils under which they suffer by the use of the ballot, then children should be allowed the same privileges .-They are placed under many of the same disadvantages, if such they be called How many little favors which children keep silence in the churches." That the like would be secured, and what a restraint would be placed upon a father's authority when he knew that each one of his five or ten little children could cast u ballot against him, and perhaps defeat him

ren should have the ballot. Again, they say, the government rests upon the peo-I. The assumption is made, in the first ple. This was conceded in the beginning ; ple, therefore we should have a voice in the government. We say, upon the same major premiss, that children are a part of the people, and therefore should have a ment of a State to certain classes of its voice in the government. An argument citizens. By an almost invariable rule, if that proves too much is sometimes as valnot by a natural law, governments at the | ueless as an argument that proves too III. Farther, it is claimed by the ader. When the government is in the hands vocates of woman suffrage, that the agita-

we are not to blame. The fault must be

in the reasoning that will admit of such

absurd conclusions, for we claim that they

laid down by the woman suffragists .-

advantages. If the ballot is a remedy in

invalid, in a measure at least, every pre- are legitimately drawn from the premisses

the causes which have produced these changes. We are ready to admit that the haps, only one of several causes operating to secure the same end. But, however made in their favor as rapidly as is consistent with the good order of society .-a man would not have been allowed to speak, and that she never met with an insult from a sane, sober man. These men accorded her privileges from deference to her sex. I venture the assertion, that there is not a man in this community, traveling over the land by railway and steamboat lines, who would meet with the respect from employees and strangers, that bis wife and daughter would, were they traveling alone and unprotected. Many a man, in traveling, is compelled to take his wife with him in order to secure ordinary rights and privileges, which will be conceded for his wife's sake. What savages men are in their relation to women

You may go into some of our large cities and acquaint yourselves with missionary operations, and you will find that it often happens that if there is any specially hard field to cultivate they send a woman into it. It is hardly safe sometimes to send a man. But the most degraded will respect a woman. There are some lingering remnants of chivalrous feeling after almost every other sentiment has died out of the heart. It may be replied that certain women can do these things. But it is safe to assert that as a rule, every woman who preserves the integrity of her character, and maintains a womanly deportment is comparatively safe. It may be said that in the cities women are tempted, bribed with gold, but notwithstanding all the power of temptation, no woman ever yet voluntarily entered upon a life of sin and shame without there being, at least, two guilty parties. Do the thousands of women who walk the streets of our large cities after nightfall, as decoys, present no temptation? Is the virtue all a possession of the female sex and men the guilty parties? Give women the ballot, draw them out from their homes, make them a factor in politics, and they will have political ends to gain, and the chances are that the temptations to lead a life of easy virtue will be at least two where there is

But what are the rights of women before

the law? So far as property is concerned there are many statutes which manifestly discriminate in her favor. She can hold property in her own right, exempt from liability for the debts of her husband, or even her own debts contracted whilst in the marriage relation. But the husband's property is liable for all honest debts contracted by wife or children. The wife dying without will, the husdand cannot inherit. The husband dying without will the wife and children inheritall his estate, and if there be no children the wife alone is heir. The property which the wife holds in her own right, cannot be touched to meet the common necessities of domestic life, even though the household be in the life to meet the common necessities of domesa state of poverty. In short, the wife can hold property, and bear none of the resnonsibilities connected with the maintenance of the family, while the man must bear all these responsibilities, whether he has any property or not. This may not be true in every State, but these are some of the tyrannical laws, which brutal men at all times without employment in our have enacted here in Oregon. I know it | cities, sometimes thrown out to give place may be replied, that there are not many women in Oregon holding property in their own right, but we reply that under such legislation there is a fair prospect that their numbers will rapidly increase. It is argued that there is an injustice in allowing a husband to claim and use the has force on both sides of the question. earnings of a wife. But it may be replied that the husband cannot compel the wife ed to remain in the city, that there are to go out to service, and if she voluntarily millions of acres waiting for some one to assumes the burden, is there any reason cultivate them, we reply that there are why her wages should not be united with those of her husband for the common support of the household? In the eye of the There is a tendency both on the part of law their interests are united. Moreover, men and women to seek city life and many and communities. the husband, as the representative of the family, is made responsible for the support | joy comforts in the country. The ballot of the family. Where is the injustice in his receiving the earnings of the family If the wife is an invalid, and cannot even attend to domestic duties, the husband must maintain her and supply her lack of we may mention. service. If a wife slanders her neighbor or engages in a quarrel with another woman, the husband must pay for the luxury. and of itself, ever made a man any more viduals persist in transgressing laws .--If a husband becomes an invalid, the wife of a man. The uneducated negro, with a The question has been very pertinently

under a guardian. The difficulty, after | Another idea put forward is, that all, is not so much with the laws as the 2. The ballot will give a woman pow- which they do not propose to defend,

reason that it is cheaper. Let their wages be raised to the level of men's wages, men | advantages of its power? would be employed in preference. We

Laundry near Belleville, N. J. was forced manufactured linen, the process being one longing to women, but it was impossible axty or seventy good workers at a time. Usually a girl's first month in the Laundry was her most remunerative one, simply er first month's wages to work through to the nearest city to spend her earnings all angels and the men all brutes. As a thing to its instigation. It has had to do the greatest net cash results in proand her time. Fresh hands were no sooner instructed than they left Belleville for Laundries nearer their former home or in the neighboring city. Labor so untrustworthy was fast interfering with the engagements of Mr. Hervey and he found that he must either shut up shop or em- married, associations have a great influalternative. We mention this fact to show that there are various considerations that of wages, and this condition of things cannot be changed by any arbitrary law. To attempt it, would be to destroy large manufacturing interests, and thus limit the

grade and Colleges, some of the best endowed in the land, exclusively their own, are seeking and gaining admission to Colmen. They are coming out upon the lecservices as the most popular men. In short ince of men. While this may be advantageous to individuals who secure positions, there is a rapidly growing evil in consequence of it. Every young woman who steps into the place of a young man rights advocates tell us of the sufferings of women in large cities, because of scant wages and scant employment. We do not call in question their statements, but we do deny that the ballot is a remedy. There are thousands of men at times, and many to women, and these are in a condition of poverty and suffering. Many have, not only their own burdens to bear, but the support of a family rests upon them .-These men have the ballot. Is it any advantage to them? It will not do to say that imprudence and intemperance is the cause of this suffering, for this argument hundreds of homes waiting and anxious to secure assistance in household duties .prefer to suffer there, rather than en-

cannot remedy this. But there are certain fallacies connected with the ideas put forth by the advocates of woman suffrage. Among these

1. The idea that the ballot educates. There is no evidence that the ballot, in

bands, but even in such cases, where a idence that the ballot will make a woman And again it is asked, Is it right, is it kind husband treats his family with neglect any more of a woman, and the danger is and courteous to men, for women to deagitation of this question, has been, per- and contempt, he can be legally placed that it may produce the opposite effect. mand an equal or determining voice in

neglect in communities to put the law in er. But it will give her power only by this may be, the question arises, if the wo- force. The law which places a wife's placing her in antagonism to man and fending, which they could not defend if men are securing the rights they wish wages in the hands of her husband seems | thereby introducing a new element of dis- they would, and which they expect men without the ballot, why should they de- to be founded upon the just principle, cord into society. Moreover, the power to defend for them?" When women are mand the ballot? It may be questioned that he who is compelled to bear responsibilities that sibilities should have all proper facilities the danger is that in securing political grow out of the position they would aswhether changes are not even now being for meeting those responsibilities, and the power she will lose in moral power, and injustice that may arise in individual cases the result will be that this loss will re-act to men in an altogether different light. is in great measure guarded against by upon and neutralize her political influother laws for the protection of society. ence. The possibilities are in some local-IV. Again, the inequality in the wages | ities and under certain circumstances she | mentalism into politics and into judicial tion of woman in civilized society and in paid to men and women, is one of the might by the possession of the ballot se- affairs. Sentiment in social and domestic the eye of the law? Are the women in great evils which women are to remedy cure personal advantages, but the chances relations may be all very well, but in the our communities, in such a slavish abject when the ballot is placed in their hands, are equally in favor of her losing them, real business of life we are compelled to condition as to demand that they should exercise revolutionary rights? What is her social position? Is she not respected? who shall be members and who shall be Do women, who respect themselves meet just after all. It seems to be based upon changed. For instance, here is a capitaled in the Republic of the close-coming futhe principle, that a woman is required to sit employing a thousand women, each ture. Some writer has observed that a with insults at every turn? Is it true, as meet present necessities. Her work is one holding a ballot. By their aid he can woman's reasoning consists in asserting II. In the second place it is assumed that woman suffrage is a logical conclumental have no chivalrous feelings? No men have no chivalrous feelings in the chivalrous feelings respect for women outside of their own is expected to provide for the support of defeated. How long do you suppose they impartial justice. Facts, Gentlemen, are a family. And he never becomes a man would remain in his employ. Capitalists what we need, are the universal demand off, and three squashes were being households? Has the fact been suddenly in the social definition of the word, until employ men who will labor for their in- of judicial tribunals. This tendency to revealed to us that we, the men, are all he does this. It is true, society is sadly terests, and when women have equal po- sentimentalism in politics is already resavages, brutes, looking upon women as legitimate prey? Such a statement is a from a legal point of view, is for the working to the same terms. They must do their master opportion, and thus greater opportion, and the surface in politics. It is true, society is sadily letters, and when women have equal power, they will be employed upon the same terms. They must do their master it.

Scholars is already responsible to the surface in politics. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to these regulations. It is true, society is sadily out of joint in respect to the search of the same and the only respect to the sadily out of joint in respect to thrown in the way in the begining. These libel, not only upon men but women also, men, when once they have secured the tunities for political corruption, will that ever came to the surface in politics. for it gives no recognition to the moral influence which, in every well-regulated in lead a virtuous and honest influence which, in every well-regulated in lead a virtuous and honest in this way are the surface in pointers.

5. Out of this grows another objection, the addition of a new element of corruption and in this way are the addition of a new element of corruption. not yet been removed. In Massachusetts bousehold, wives and sisters exert over viding homes for these thousands of home- they can resist such attempts to influence ble, brave, heroic women bearing a part ment. and Connecticut no man can vote even husbands and brothers. Mrs. Young told less women. But the question is not pothough he be worth millions of dollars, who cannot read and write, provided his with the lower classes of men, that she had mingled with the lower classes of men, that she had mingled help, will employ that which, all things men as well as men, in this condition of can and will be easily influenced to party material existence, and it cannot be nush. In the field, the paramount one, with wo- help, will employ that which, all things men as well as men, in this condition of measures for corrupt ends. If there are ed into the back-ground. Where then is women who will sell their virtue for gold, liberately look at a plantation of the power of the ballot, especially in the they will sell their votes for gold, for pohands of those who need most to enjoy the | sition, for worldly advantage.

3. Another fallacious idea is that the allow them to vote, and there will be no more recreant husbands, all social evils disreputable houses, gamblers and blackegs, will all be swept into oblivion. This pre supposes that all women will vote onwas and never will be accomplished. The truth is, there is not such a vast difference | between the morality of men and women time, up or down to his her own level of great battles. It has blasted some of the ntellect, the greatest force of character. winning the victory, and among the unence in determining character. We are as individual experience teaches us anywilling to admit that more men than women are addicted to certain prominent vices, and that women with the ballot might pass more stringent laws regulating these vices, and here lies our first objection to woman suffrage.

occupations and professions shall be open stringent laws regulating the morals of that will work more evil than good. In making power is entrusted to the more late for us. We send men who by their conduct have won the respect and confidence of the great body of their fellowcitizens. The consequence is that we have in almost every State, laws so far in advance of the general moral sentiment, that hey cannot be executed, no attempt is nade to execute them. In some of the States there is a law against profanity.but I never knew but one man to be arrested tically a dead letter, and every such law which becomes of no force weakens respect for all law. The fact is, we do not deem it expedient that there should be any more stringent laws until the moral sentiment of community is educated to that point where vitality will be given to those we already have, and there is no their laws in advance of their morals.this has been recently advanced by the

expectations of the enjoyments of domes- impossible to combine female suffrage clusive use. She has servants who such a case the will could and tic life. And taking human nature as it with the safety of a free State. It argues, have neither cars nor eyes. She would be broken. If the court dethe last resort to be summarily set at de- a professional bather to take her but government, is of necessity destroyed ways bappen. Suppose, for instance, that the women of England, having votes and being as they are, in the majority, were to decree, as they almost infallibly would lecree, that the sale of liquor should cease and that, as is quite possible also, the maority of rough men rose in armed insurection against the Act. Clearly the Legslature though with a majority at its back would have to yield ignominiously, and government by the majority, that is, the only form of free government which the world has as yet been able to devise. would be summarily brought to an end. Force, if not the foundation of government, is at least an indispensable element in it, and force and opinion would be permanently divided, or rather would labor under a permanent possibility of division." The same illustration might be used in reference to our own States

3. A third objection is that with all this talk about rights we hear little or nothing about corresponding duties. It is very easy to pass laws, not always so easy to execute them. It is very easy to pronounce for war on provocation, not so the battle. Force is the last resort, when they will agree." difficulties arise between nations, or indihas no legal responsibility for his care, or vote, is still the mere tool of the artful asked, "Is it right that women should have extend its protection to all classes that come within its range, there is no natural come within its range.

instance, where there are drunken hus made of worth to a man. There is no ev- which they expect men to execute for them. the establishment of a national policy which they do not propose to assist in deready to meet all the responsibilities that

4. A fourth objection to this movement vain, and I knew Stimson well lies in the introduction of too much senti-

6. Our last objection lies in the fact change the moral tone of society. Once to different sexes, or that the sexual passions have any influence in determining human activity. A writer in the Nation. ple can safely heed the political counsels purposes. It pre supposes that men can as far as we can into the recesses of human enactments. But such an object never enriching and elevating, it may be dwarf- tion. Really the fair that will do ing and degrading, but still active and po- the most good is that kind of a it has not originated or colored, no war in our communities. The women are not or migration which has not owed somegeneral rule in married life, the husband | with the building up and the downfall of | or wife will bring the other in process of great empires, and with the fighting of morality-the one having the strongest greatest names of history and adorned others. It has been, in short, in all ages the source of the greatest virtues and the foulest vices. In fact, if history as well thing clearly, it is that no system of society or government which does not take note of its tremendous energy, can hope for a long or a prosperous existence. No man of the accession of a body of the kind of women, who, in all probability, as soon as the first excitement and novelty was over, would devote themselves to the work of politics. They might be Motts and Howes money, which is bad enough, a deeper and darker corruption still." There has never been a time in our history when more important questions were crowding upon us, or when we were called to settle more to the sources of distraction, by bringing the influence of sex into play in the political arena. Men and women bave their separate and legitimate spheres of action equally honorable, founded in nature, in reason and the Word of God. Any change must ignore eternal principles, and result in confusion and moral decay.

va" has been taking a look at things to be seen at Long Branch. She says: "All gatherings, whether they take place in the water, on the lawn, or in the large parlors, redanger but that civilized men will keep mind the observer of a woman suffrage convention. While men are at home toiling at their selfappointed tasks, women are here spending money as though it were water. A married women of the fashionable kind has a suite of cision be against Sunday marriages, rooms set apart for her own ex- but some lawyers believe that in by invisible reins, after the dra- the legality of pure marriage. matic manner of Aunt Trotwood and Mr. Dick. This innocent creature fills the measure of her vanity certain college had taken his class when nothing better has been out on a pleasant afternoon, to exgathered for the slaughter. The most desperate flirtations are seething and bubbling while the hus band is growing bald with hard thinking in Wall street. Why, Queen Elizabeth was denied more

Long Branch.—Forney's "Oli

"TIE THEM TOGETHER."-"What do you mean by a cat and dog life?" said a husband to his angry wife. "Look at Carlo and Kitty somebody else." asleep on the rug! I wish men lived half so peacefully with their wives." "Stop," said the lady, easy to shoulder a musket and march to "tie them together and see how a friend in New York, inquiring as

has retired to become a minister of even that of their children. If a husband demagogue. "If any expected that by an equal or determining voice in the enknocks a man down in defending the in- the 15th Amendment the negroes would actment of laws which they do not pro- chair of a Radical paper for the horse, a New York Judge, and integrity of his family, he must pay his own be elevated to a level with the whites, pose to execute, which they do not propulpit, is a longer jump than most tends to steal the first railroad he sees lying around loose."

Getting Ready for Fairs. There is a private spot in Stim-son's garden that I happened to stumble upon the other day. It is encompassed by a great fringe of weeds. Nobody would suspect that those weeds meant anything but sheer slovenliness; but they do. I have seen something of the world and of the tricks that are enough to know that if there were any weeds left on his farm they meant something. So one morning early, I walked through them. And I found growing in a highly manured and well-cultivated space in their midst, a stremendons squash! It was enormous! The vine was in close proximity to the pig pen and there was plenty of pure pig manure to feed it. Every bud but three had been pinched developed by a vine thirty or fifty

"A big squash? Where?" said Stimson, with unaffected astonish-

"Where! Why out there in the weeds-where do you suppose? Do you think I am going to deweeds three or four days without knowing why a good farmer lets that the promoters of this movement ig- them grow? Ah! Stimson, to claim this as a rule, of course, admitting ballot in the hands of women is going to nore the fact that men and women belong find you, like the whole gender, are deceitful!"

Stimson stammered and blushed, but finally owned up. He wanted to beat so and so's big squash of last year at the fair without letting

his neighbors know how he did it. I've told this story to show how ome people "prepare for the fairs." There is a tremendous amount of humbug involved in the preparafair which demands sample products of crops that have yielded portion to the investment of time, labor and money. That's what's the matter! Our shows are too often lies-intended to be lies; designed to deceive. The cattle that are shown are washed and rubbed, and fattened and greased, and combed and groomed until they look like pictures that not one farmer in ten thousand can realize if he has steck of the same blood; and so of horses, and onions and turnips, potatoes, squashes and corn. The figures do not come into the account at all in the matter of judging. Stimson's squash is a fair expose of the way shows are made up, and I do not care who says to the contrary .- Rural New

## Legality of Sunday Marriages.

In New York the question of the legality of Sunday marriages is exciting considerable attention in legal as well as clerical minds. There seems to be about an equal division of both parties in this important matter. It is held that as marriage is a legal civil contract, and that legal civil contracts are illegal if made on the Sabbath, it is void if performed on this day. An interesting test case is now pending in Rochester, N. Y. A millionaire died there recently, and willed his property to the children of his second wife, disinheriting two of his own children. The marriage was performed on Sunday. It is not clear how this will invalidate the will, should the deis to-day, we feel safe in asserting that "that the first necessity of a free govern- has a carriage lined with satin as cides that marriages are invalid if many more interesting and pointfiance. If it can be, whether by soldiers into the briny fluid, who knows ed cases will arise. Lawyers will or rioters, or by individual genius, then how to manage so that even the grow fat on contested rights of Atlantic shall not visit her cheek property, while in ordinary divorce And under female suffrage this might al- too rougly. She has usually a they would not pay their rent. But very young man attached to her no decent court will decide against

HIS ANSWER.-A professor in a ercise them in practical surveying. The next morning they were to be examined on the same. The first man was called up. Said the professor: "How would you go to work to survey a lot of land ?" than half the luxuries this Ameri- (Deep thought, but no answer.) can princess enjoys."

(The princes the luxuries this american princes and the luxuries this american princes are the luxuries that the luxuries this american princes are the luxuries that are the l get you to survey a lot of land, what would you do?" "I think," said the student, thoughtfully, "I should tell him he had better get

A prominent Government official at Washington, recently wrote to to the position, financially or otherwise, of a resident of that city. "I The editor of the Detroit Post am happy to inform you that Mr. - stands at the very top of re-