

The New Northwest.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The probabilities are that Garfield and Arthur are elected. The returns indicate that the Republicans have secured 215 and the Democrats 158 of the electoral votes. Of the 213 Garfield votes, 85 come from New York, 29 from Pennsylvania, 22 from Ohio, 21 from Illinois, 15 from Indiana, 13 from Massachusetts, 11 from Michigan, 11 from Iowa, 10 from Wisconsin, and the remainder from the smaller States. News from the Pacific Slope is hardly as full or as authentic as from the East. Oregon will very probably be Republican, but with a smaller majority than in last June—though the Democrats claim that the result is doubtful. California and Nevada are thought to be Democratic, while Colorado is Republican. The Democrats are thoroughly shocked at their defeat. When General Hancock was nominated, they claimed New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and Maine after its State election. Had their candidate refrained from showing his lack of statesmanship by writing almost puerile letters on different topics of National importance, he might have been elected, notwithstanding the North's distrust of his chief support, the "Solid South" and there is no doubt that the Democrats themselves contributed toward Republican success by their personal abuse of General Garfield, the only prominent statesman of the country who is a poor man. A "bride-taker," "perforator" and "thief" in his position would have been a millionaire. The industrial, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial classes and the peaceful, sober, law-abiding people are satisfied. They want a statesman at the head of the government, and have elected one.

WE WILL HAVE HELP.

On our eighth page will be found a letter from Mrs. H. A. Loughery, of McMinnville, in which she partially details the work to be done by the Woman Suffragists of Oregon in the next few years, and admits that she is not very sanguine of success, her reason being that women have not sufficient funds to make an aggressive fight. We agree with her that there is much ignorance and acute prejudice to be overcome, but we do not share her discouragement. Much money for the cause can be raised in Oregon, and the National Woman Suffrage Association, as well as individual suffragists in the different States, will with pen, voice and coin help the justice-loving men and women of Oregon to win the battle. We are confident that a majority of the voters of this State are intelligent enough to comprehend that all rights inhere in all persons as individuals, and not as members of one sex or the other; that every man who has the voluntary exercise of his mental faculties can and will see that one human being has all the rights of another human being, and that this inherent equality of all persons is in opposition to the deprivation of one class of the suffrage by another class; that every voter of intelligence will reason on the subject and arrive at the logical conclusion that women have as much right to deny the suffrage to men as men have to deny the same to women. However, the women of Oregon must remember that if the next Legislature is not favorable to the resolution, it will not reach the voters. Our next efforts must be directed to electing a majority of Woman Suffragists to both Houses of the Legislature of 1882. As the legislators are generally leading men, most of them possess more than average intelligence, and we anticipate no very great trouble in obtaining the desired majority. When their favorable action is secured, the women of Oregon, aided by the suffragists of the other States, will make a grand fight to have the amendment ratified at the polls in the second succeeding June—though we do not mean to hint that the general public will be neglected during the struggle to gain the Legislature; every argument that will appeal to the lawmakers will be placed before the masses also.

A private letter from a gentleman at Pendleton informs us that Mr. J. H. Turner has not been the editor of the East Oregonian for some time past—probably eight months—and that our nestled correspondent in the NEW NORTHWEST of the 21st ultimo, was very unjust and unkind to. Our correspondent says that L. B. Cox is the editor of the paper and the author of the late article, without provocation, at the friends of Woman Suffrage, but that Mr. Turner is a pronounced advocate of the principle, and "will vote for the proposed amendment and faithfully work for its adoption." With this letter before us, we make haste to ask Mr. Turner's pardon for our reprehensible and unkind treatment of the mendacity, injustice and unprovokedness of the article last called it forth.

THEY MAY CHANGE THEIR FRONT.

Four or five of the Democratic papers of this State are fearful that women will be soiled when they enter politics, and continually advise them to keep within the "charmed circle of home," that they may command the respect, love and support of the men who claim to be too "filthy" to associate with them in the "political pool." Some assert that women who "wish to take any part or parcel in politics" are "objects of disgust" to all men, and that "no lady wants to vote;" others declare that only "bad women" would vote or take any interest in public affairs; while yet others say that any woman who would venture to mix with men in any political movement would be "degraded to the level of her masculine associates."

Keeping these fabulous assertions in view, it was with alarm that we noticed some ladies in last Thursday evening's Democratic procession, which, by the way, was very large and enthusiastic, considering the condition of the streets. The next day we carefully looked at the Democratic papers, to see how severely they would denounce the bold appearance, in a torchlight procession, of a number of young ladies; but, look as closely as we could, it was impossible to find a statement to the effect that any woman was "out of her sphere," or that the girls were the "bad women" from the tabooed streets; neither could we find the assertion that the "charmed circle" had been flattened into an ellipse, with foci so unalterably fixed that men and women could never dwell together in harmony. But we did find eulogies of Miss Zeiber, who represented Columbia in the "Ship of State," and do not doubt that the newspaper men have increased respect for her because she has a mind of her own; we found complimentary mention of Miss Knott, who, on a "snow-white horse," headed the East Portland division; we found laudations of the wife of a member of a band, because she accompanied her husband on foot through the muddy, "filthy" streets; we found praises of Mrs. Conroy, who "personated the Goddess of Liberty in the Portland Club ranks;" we found flattering notices of some North Portland young ladies, who, in red, white and blue, appeared on the porch of a neatly illuminated house and responded to three cheers by proposing "three times three for Hancock, English and victory;" we found graceful recognition of the "good sense" of the Democratic wife of a stalwart Republican, who lighted up her house during her husband's absence.

Reading all these praises of the independence of women in having and expressing opinions on the political situation, we were on the point of asking our Democratic brethren, "Don't you think these women should have the power to give their opinions force and effect?" when our eyes met these words in the Standard of Friday morning: "The handsome young ladies who greeted the Democratic stalwarts last evening were enough to convince us of their right to vote." The English is rather crude, but there is no doubt that it commits the Standard to the principle of Woman Suffrage. However, that paper is considerably in advance of some of its confederates, and no doubt will be reprimanded by such able sheets as the Jacksonville Times and the Pendleton East Oregonian for sanctioning doctrines that will enable the women of the country to "ruin everything." We await with anxiety the assaults of these patrons of advanced journalism upon the characters of the ladies mentioned. No doubt they will be "disgusted," and assert that "no ladies" were in the procession. However, they may change their front and applaud the women, for it is noticeable that people who rail the loudest against the appearance of women in public work are generally the most fulsome in their praises when a woman champions their hobbies or endorses their deep-seated and oftentimes bigoted opinions.

On Monday evening, as three married gentlemen were walking down First street, their conversation turned upon the Woman Suffrage resolution, when each informed the others that he had asked his wife's wishes about voting on the question, and each had counseled her husband to vote for the amendment. The gentlemen then pledged themselves that, on the first election day after the adoption of the amendment, they would meet, each with his wife, and the party go in a body to the polls. Verily, the sight of a company of noble men and women quietly depositing their choice for officers is a pleasant scene to anticipate, and when the day is here we will see no more the confusion and disorder that now occasionally breaks forth in the vicinity of the ballot-boxes. The millennium will then be as near as we shall ever see it on earth, for women will vote for good and true candidates only, and improper persons cannot secure a nomination even.

Millions of women were made glad by the news of the passage of the Woman Suffrage resolution by the Oregon Legislature. It was telegraphed throughout the Union, and we are in receipt of numerous complimentary letters, all of which accord much praise to this journal for its work in the past decade, and express the belief that it has been instrumental in gaining the recent favorable action of the law-makers.

Lydia Maria Child died at Wayland, Mass., on the 29th of October, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Her writings are numerous and tend toward the elevation of humanity. Her life was filled with good works.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

The resolution for a Woman Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution has aroused considerable comment among the newspapers, and we are glad to note that many of them are favorable to it, while but a few are lukewarm or bitterly opposed. Among those that are evidently averse to expressing an opinion for or against it, we are surprised to find the Willamette Farmer. In its last issue appeared a notice of the ladies' ratification meeting at Salem, followed by these remarks:

The ladies have evidently conducted the campaign with skill and tact, and their success is naturally matter for great congratulation on their part. It is a question that must be met and answered in the near future; but we find that great opposition comes from a majority of the women themselves, as many of the most intelligent seem to feel repugnance at the proposition and have no desire for more or other influence in public affairs than they now possess through family relations and by personal advocacy of their views. It is a matter for the most careful and profound deliberation, and if there is a necessity for it, Woman Suffrage should be established, but not against the wishes of a great majority of those interested. Our position has always been that whenever the women of the United States desire it and make that desire known, the suffrage will be granted them.

The Farmer should know that many otherwise intelligent women are utterly ignorant of their position before the law; that many of them are not aware that they possess equal property rights with men in Oregon, secured by the labors of the Woman Suffragists; that many of them have no knowledge of the aims of the woman movement or the reforms that the suffragists desire to inaugurate—yet, knowing all this, our contemporary proposes to defer the adoption of Woman Suffrage until all these ignorant women ask to vote, notwithstanding that all the representative ladies of the United States are now demanding the ballot. There are half a dozen Woman Suffrage papers published by women in as many different cities of the Union, and not one against it. This certainly indicates that women want to vote. We cannot call to mind a single instance of "great opposition" by women. This "great opposition" exists only in the minds of men, because many women have never given the subject more than a passing thought, and consequently have not publicly asked for the ballot. If any woman does not wish to vote, she need not do so; but she is committing a moral crime when she opposes the ballot for her sisters because she does not want it. If a majority of men wished to abstain from voting, would the editor of the Farmer consider it their right to keep them from the polls? If but one woman in one man in Oregon wants to express a preference for a candidate for an office, the remainder of the people have no right to deny that one person the right to an opinion. Our contemporary knows that Woman Suffragists do not want to force all women to vote, but only wish the right to vote themselves. The objections it records are unworthy of it.

The Independence Livestock suggests that at the next general election there be separate ballot-boxes at each polling place for the votes of women, in order to get an expression of the views of women as to whether or not they desire the next Legislature to endorse the resolution. It also says that the question will become a first-class factor in the choice of the Legislature of 1882.

The Hillsboro Independent, with characteristic self-consciousness of the correctness of its judgment on all questions, pronounces the proposed amendment "unconstitutional." Of course, it thinks its opinions will carry more weight than those of the many lawyers in the Legislature who endorsed the resolution.

We shall refer to the opinions of other newspapers from time to time, and request the friends of the woman movement to send us the encomiums or strictures of local or other papers, as we may overlook some of them.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Atkinson, of this city, and Deacon H. M. Humphrey, of Mount Zion, have been chosen delegates by the Oregon and Washington Territory associations to represent them in the National Triennial Council of Congregational Churches, which will meet at St. Louis, Mo., on the 11th instant. We believe this is the first instance known in this State of a woman being sent as a delegate to a National religious conference or council, and we are glad to greet the Congregational as the advance guard of churches on the Pacific slope in recognizing the principle of representation of women by women. We also believe the Congregational is the only church in this State that elects women as delegates to local councils.

Mrs. Jenny Jewett, of White Salmon, W. T., decided to use her right to vote at the last school election in her precinct. Accordingly, she went bravely forward among the men of the district, deposited her ballot, and then induced other ladies to do likewise. Her sovereigns became duly incensed thereat, and have since endeavored to prove that the women's votes were illegal, but to no purpose. The ladies hold their own, and will continue to do so till all opposition ceases. One woman like Mrs. Jewett in any neighborhood is enough to inoculate all the rest with the "spirit of '76."

The voters of Washington Territory, appreciating Hon. Thos. H. Brents' valuable services in Congress, have re-elected him Delegate.

Hon. Irving Baird is elected Prosecuting Attorney of the third judicial district of Washington Territory.

UP THE COLUMBIA.

A RAMBLING ACCOUNT BY MRS. DUNFAY OF HER TRIP TO THE DALLES.

The glorious Autumn, which has been engaged through the height of its season this year in painting the forest leaves with gorgeous tints of every conceivable shade, has nowhere left a grander display of handiwork than is to be seen along the banks and bluffs of the Columbia River between Vancouver and The Dalles. The usual Autumn rains and their extreme, the biting frosts, have long delayed their coming, and the sun, resplendent in his robes of fire, has been busily at work with his brushes and palette, till all the perennial woods are aglow with glory.

It is nightfall ere we reach The Dalles, but the jam of hack-drivers, trucks, hotel-runners, train-pedestrians and horsemen seem intuitively to dodge each other in the darkness; and we dodge without any apparent room for dodging, through the trestles upon the one hand and the rocks upon another, and take refuge among the friendly cushions of the Umatilla House coach, and go lurching and careering through the narrow defile leading from the river to the hotel, with a feeling of insecurity anything but reassuring to weary nerves.

The Dalles has grown so rapidly and well that we can with difficulty discern the old landmarks. But the streets have an unfinished appearance, and many of the buildings are not yet completed. The two hotels, "Cosmopolitan" and "Umatilla," would do honor to Portland, and the three newspapers are running a lively race with each other. Brother Haul, of the Mountaineer, is jolly and philosophical, and keeps his paper up to its usual standard without much apparent effort. Friend Michell, of the Times, is grinding away at a live Republican paper, and friend Merry, of the Inland Empire, makes a red-hot Democratic journal. Why some of them do not print a daily is a surprise to a Portlander. The Dalles is certainly large enough to sustain a morning paper.

Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Baptist Church, is carrying everything before him in his Sunday evening sermons. The pastor of the Congregational church, Rev. D. B. Gray, is also a live preacher, and the fossilized nonsense that used to lock these churches against women who dared to speak the truth in public has died out.

There is great rejoicing here over the passage of the suffrage resolution by the Legislature. The ladies are preparing to organize a suffrage society, as they wish to profit by the example of Union, Baker, Yamhill, Linn, Multnomah and other counties, and instruct their next representatives to better purpose than they did the last ones.

Politics is the all-absorbing theme at this writing. Ex-Governor A. C. Gibbs will address the people here to-night, and Mr. Mallory is expected to speak on Monday evening. General Applegate, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, attempted to make a speech, but he got into the hands of the enemy, and became so badly befuddled with Democratic chain-lightning that Colonel Fulton squelched him completely. If the Republican party can't get sober men to fill its offices, it deserves defeat.

This letter must of necessity be desultory, brief and rambling, as we are preparing, after only a day's sojourn in The Dalles, to take the morning stage for Canyon City. But we must not forget to mention the law firm of Whitten & Bird, who are enjoying a lucrative practice, and who, we'll wager a biscuit, will vote aright on the Woman Suffrage resolution when it comes before the people. Mr. Bird made many friends as a member of the late Legislature, and if he gets the right idea of Woman Suffrage he will make his mark in the world. The Dalles newspapers are friendly to the movement, and all the best men of the city are on our side.

Our next letter will hail from Canyon City. If the season were not so late, we should not be in so great a hurry; but, as it is, we are on the wing, and under high pressure speed. A. S. D. The Dalles, October 30, 1880.

The New York Herald tells the story of a mother of triplets who tried to earn a living walking the streets of New York selling pencils. She manufactured a kind of triple sling, in which she carried two of the babies upon her back, the other upon her breast. The world cannot show an instance of a man thus hampered, earning a livelihood. This poor mother would walk, thus burdened, from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, a distance of five or six miles, and said she would walk from the Battery to Harlem, selling pencils, but preferred to scrub, by which work she obtained twenty-five cents an hour. This woman is an instance of mother-love and heroic self-devotion seldom paralleled by man or woman.

That public sentiment in favor of the rights of woman is spreading rapidly in Missouri, is shown by the fact that a paper is needed in that State to represent the cause. Accordingly, Mrs. E. J. Polk and Mrs. Annie T. Anderson have commenced the publication of the Western Light, devoted primarily to Woman Suffrage, but having departments for Liberalism and Spiritualism. It is an eight-page paper, and holds aloft the principle of equal and exact justice to all. It is published at \$2 50 per annum in advance. All business letters should be directed to 717 Olive street, Room 3, and correspondence for its reading columns to Hotel Hunt, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.