The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1872.

"THE MARRIAGE RELATION."

Elsewhere will be found a communication bearing the above title, which we propose to briefly answer.

The writer, after depicting the evils of the present marriage laws, wishes them reduced to the "simple code," that marriage should last so long only as mutual admiration exists, and that should a separation be desired on the "ground of dislike, uncongeniality or unadaptability," it should be immediately granted. If this theory be correct, why should there be *any* marriage law at all? The very idea of law to govern such a state of things is ridiculous.

There is undoubtedly much that is grevious and hard to be borne in the marriage relation as it at present exists, but we can see no alleviation of its woes to be had by the application of the so-called doctrine of "Free Love." Under its regime women would be tenfold more helpless than even now, while the lewd and vicious elements of both sexes, devoid of all restraint of law, would be let loose to prey upon the pure and virtuous.

Another important question that presents itself is: What would become of children born in such a chaos of society? Many a heartless wretch now abandons his wife and new-born babe to the cold charities of the world. Would not instances of this kind be multiplied a hundred fold when all marital obligation is practically set aside?

Just what the laws governing the marriage relation and separation or divorce should be, we are not prepared to say. Good men and women should make them, however. They should not be made by a body of law-makers composed exclusively of one sex. And whenever we have marriage and divorce laws framed by the pure, intelligent and patriotic of both sexes of our land, we believe that very many of the present hardships which beset matrimonial life will be things of the past.

WEST SIDE RAILROAD CONTRACT.

While absent from home on Thursday and Friday of last week for the purpose of filling a public appointment at Hillsboro, of which mention is made elsewhere, we were led into knowledge of how to build railroads economically, which we consider great fun for capitalists, but death to the people.

It appears that one M. S. Hart had contracted with Mr. Holladay to build the West Side Railroad from Portland to Cornelius for a stipulated sum, which, owing to bad management or other causes, proved inadequate to meet the expenses.

The citizens of Hillsboro and the farmers of the community, being anxious to have the road completed, and also possessing a pardonable desire to earn a little money, placed their provisions, hay, oats, etc., at the disposal of the contractor and his employees; the merchants, hotel and boarding house keepers furnished merchandise, board and lodging on time, expecting when pay day should come to be able to meet *their* obligations out of the proceeds of their labor; poor men, with their wives and children, established themselves at Cornelius and Hillsboro and spent sums to the limit of their credit to sustain boarding houses for laborers; women arose at 4 A. M. and toiled till 11 P. M. in the hope to glean a harvest for their winter's toil when the laborers, receiving their pay, should settle all arrears; and now, the road being completed to the point claimed in the contract, the contractor *fails* and leaves for parts unknown, leaving a small army of laboring men utterly destitute, without means to return to their families. And the laborers, merchants, hotel and boarding house keepers feel that *they* have built the railroad and the Company will reap the profits of their toil, inconvenience and destitution. The men are offering their railroad scrip for 25 cents on the dollar, and cannot sell the whole proceeds of two months work for a week's board.

There should be a statute compelling men who enter into contracts for completing jobs requiring a large outlay of capital to give bonds whereby, in case of failure, the laborer may receive his hire. We have no doubt but that Mr. Holladay, could he but visit the scene of these labors as we did, would see that these sufferers should have justice done them; but he has departed for the East, and, from what we can learn, we have little hope that the men and women who have built the railroad will ever get compensation for their privation and suffering, while the owner will receive a princely benefit from unrequited toil.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian, who has been mentioned in some quarters as a candidate for the Presidency, recently addressed a Committee of Labor Reform party men in San Francisco, who had invited him and others to co-operate in forming a new political party, in which, after discussing several other measures of administrative reform, he uttered the following sentiments in regard to Woman's Rights:

"Perfect consistency, indeed, demands that the Republican party should go still further, and declare itself in favor of the enfranchisement of woman. We have been taught as a fundamental political axiom that taxation without representation is tyranny; and yet today one half of the citizens of the Republic—and that the better half—is taxed and governed with no voice in the taxing and governing power, which it is forced to support and obey. We submit that an aristocracy founded on sex is quite as pernicious as an aristocracy founded on color or race. Its principle is as morally vicious as it is logically false, and if the party which boasts of its enfranchisement of our African fellow citizens shall shrink from its plain duty to save twenty millions of American citizens, and chiefly of our own race, I believe it will not be very long before a national party will be organized that will resolutely face the duty."

How vain and futile and worse than foolish are the efforts of weak-minded men and strong-minded women who, failing to foresee the immediate future that looms up before progressive humanity, insanely strive to hinder the onward march of intellect. The words of Hon. Geo. W. Julian are brave and clear, and have the ring of honest patriotism. We ask our readers to weigh and ponder them, and then contrast his ideas with the silly clap-trap against the movement, of which we sometimes print average specimens, that they may see the character and calibre of the opposition. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

PUBLIC LAND POLICY.

Hon. John M. Coghlan, of California, has introduced a joint resolution in the House proposing a new Article, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States. It reads as follows:

"Section 1.—The public land of the United States shall not be disposed of except to actual settlers thereon, for homestead purposes only, and in quantities limited by general laws."

It was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. Mr. Coghlan has undertaken a great reform, but as it requires, before it can be submitted to the States, that two-thirds of each House shall concur therein, it appears hopeless.—*Cal. Exchange.*

Nowhere have we seen anything in the shape of "signs of the times" from which we have gathered brighter hope than from the perusal of the above. The wanton distribution of public lands among rapacious and greedy politicians, the granting of large tracts of the public domain to railroad companies and steamboat corporations, and the consequent centralization of capital and power in the hands of a few individuals, have been among the most flagrant evils growing out of our system of legislation. But that this abuse will in time work out its own undoing we believe and hope. If the people will only *act*, and act harmoniously; if they will but use their latent power as citizens; and will but attend, as they should, to the promotion of their own best interests, they can prevent the further overshadowing of the public domain. We must have done with toadying to tricking politicians. We must awake to the fact of our individual responsibility as integral parts of the body politic and prevent a land-holding aristocracy from getting us under their merciless thumb, or "we, the people," will soon be a nation of bankrupts.

Coghlan's Amendment is indeed a great reform. We are not sanguine that two-thirds of the House will very soon concur therein, but we are satisfied that the people are arousing themselves to the necessity of looking after their own interests rather than trusting political wire-pullers to mismanage affairs at the Capital; therefore we believe that the reform of the present overshadowing system is very far from "hopeless."

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The *Gold Hill News*, of Virginia City, Nevada, in commenting upon Miss Anthony's lecture upon the "Power of the Ballot" said:

It was totally unanswerable, even by the most obstinately bigoted speaker, writer or satirist, especially if too illiberal to attend and learn a little good, sound, practical sense, in the matter of who have really the best right to the ballot, and who would be best benefited by it.

We are sorry that Miss Anthony was unable to give another lecture here, as she was obliged to leave for Reno, where she was to meet Hon. A. A. Sargent, U. S. Senator elect from California, and Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, with whom she is to go overland to Washington.

We respectfully ask our man's rights brethren of the Oregon press if they are not afraid that the *Gold Hill* editor will lose political prestige by speaking the truth.

LECTURING TOUR.

Mrs. Duniway is at present lecturing in the East Side towns. She is meeting with gratifying success, and designs extending her lecture field in many directions during the coming year. In the mean time her pen will not be idle. The readers of the NEW NORTHWEST will be greeted weekly with her serial story and the usual amount of editorial matter. It is her intention to keep the Organ of Human Rights well tuned and in staunch order; and she urges the friends of independent journalism to stand by and support the one newspaper that stands fearlessly upon its own basis, owns itself and is not for sale. She believes the *people* will support such a journal, and she is resolved to give them an opportunity to prove it.

MEETING AT HILLSBORO.

The editor of this paper was greeted by a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience in Hillsboro on Thursday evening of last week. Found the people, both men and women, ready to receive the new gospel of equal rights and harmonious legislation. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the trip or the success of the meeting, and, as usual, a goodly harvest of subscribers to the NEW NORTHWEST was gathered amid the good-natured multitude.

Some of our contemporaries have a naughty fashion of neglecting to send us their papers when they contain "flings" such as the above, copied by the *Gazette* from the *Register*.—*New Northwest.*

Egotism and vanity! Fie! for shame! Such reckless assertions become not the teachings of your long ears! Change nightcaps often, but stick to what you know about truth—however little that may be. *Veritas vindit.*—*Albany Register.*

That reached us direct. Thanks.

Mis Phoebe Couzins, of St. Louis, has been admitted to practice as a lawyer.

THE WOMAN QUESTION—NO. 2.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

It is now proposed to show why Woman Suffrage will improve morals in general. One of the most difficult problems of civilization is to work out a proper regulation of the passions of mankind. They have ever been like magazines of destruction, breaking forth and destroying all peaceful, happy and prosperous convictions of society, or like the gradual overflow of devouring floods, submerging all moral and intellectual growths. It may be seen that the main cause of this difficulty has ever been the unequal attainment and distribution of power, which invariably leads to selfish abuses. As unchecked selfishness cannot control itself, the only management of this strongest instinct of human nature, which may be so destructive, but which, no doubt, is nature's law for good and wise purposes, is to balance the various elements of its power between themselves or by other equal checks.

Man has obtained power superior to woman, and as his labors are of a more masculine nature than hers, he is in many respects stronger than she; but whether *nature* has given him greater elements of strength than she, is not here material, as in any event she is entitled to equal benefits with him.

The natural result of this unequal distribution of power between the sexes is that woman has been subordinated to a thing of passion—in the lowest degree by the most barbarous ages or people, but always subject to the caprice of passion as it has taken different phases.

True she has reigned Queen over men and won their most submissive homage. The most chivalrous and enlightened nations have had, and still have, the most exalted sentiments for her. Her charms have ever created enthusiastic worship and her purity has aroused noble sentiments; but all these sentiments and this worship have been simply the more dainty dishes of refined appetites of animal passion. The purest vows of men have been overridden by these selfish impulses. The high claims of protection to woman which have and are now proclaimed have no foundation in fact. As wife, mother, sister or love, she receives the most sacred regard, the most tender care and almost devotional attention. As a mere woman she must go guarded against the passions of that same world. She is despised for her weakness, and her interests are forgotten for want of power to assert them.

This language seems harsh, because the truth is daily overlooked. Indeed it is hidden under that worship of the charms which the few possess, and under those high sentiments which are avowed by the world, but which are practically exemplified only when beauty, love or kindredal devotion commands. We assert this as a truth, proven by history, and as shown by our present state of society, viz: That womankind, under man's control, is either a thing of brute passion, of utter neglect, or an idol of worship occupying an ideal sphere. The age of chivalry is lighted up with the most romantic charms, as the days of the most devotional woman worship, as supreme in manly courage and Knightly valor, and as the age of the most exalted sentiments of purity and protection to the weak, such as the widow, the orphan and the maiden. These sentiments, however, were no checks to the abuse of woman worship. The age was one of the most licentious. To beauty and valor everything was permissable, while the weak and charmless were oppressed and outraged. To-day it is not much less so. Society lavishes upon her idolized Queen all that wealth affords. It exhausts every effort to embellish her charms, all its luxuries for her comforts, and science and art for her palaces. To her the great in rank, power and wealth kneel in the most abject homage; yet she as a useful human being has no qualifications, nor is she required to have any.

But the maiden whose virgin modesty has never been replaced or retouched by the dross of society; the poor woman who has not received the enchanting touch of the golden wand of the world; or the plain one whose outward appearance is no index to the native worth and purity within; upon these the world explodes some fine sentiments and disinterested vows of faith and protection. The worlds intentions are good toward them, too. It, however, not only neglects them, but oppresses and drives them into moral ruin, because there is not sufficient check to man's control of woman's interests or to the influence of his desires.

There are many examples of disinterested acts and self denial in faithfulness and protection to women in this liberal and enlightened age; but these are exceptions to the general rule. She is more or less at whatever mercy there is in passion—coarse or refined, as it happens. The standard of society will absorb or overbear every other standard, however pure or noble; especially so, when under the fascinations of woman worship. The immoral licenses and influences of our fashionable society are well known, as well as the fascinations of dress and that helplessness which the frivolities of society cause. Without being able to come up to these standards woman is almost nothing. The few places in which she is allowed to compete for respectable support reward her labor with half pay, where perhaps she is more efficient than man. Society looks down upon her for doing that very labor for which it honors the young man, and while she is thus shunned by society, crowded away from earning an honest livelihood and living a pure life, she is beset at every turn with immoral temptations and abuses from that same world of high sentiment and noble vows. Is there any wonder that many fall? Is there any wonder that there are so many unions for a support or for the fascinations of wealth and dress, which lead to innumerable abuses of marriage? Is there any wonder that many men will not marry because they will not or cannot support these extravagances and abuses, and are thus led to live an immoral life? While woman is thus made a thing of sensuality, either in its fine or coarse quality, is it any wonder that her body should be so much a thing of merchandise?

Woman, lifted upon the plain of equal rights and responsabilities of humanity, without regard to sex, will be too proud to surrender all for the use of her body or its charms. In the place of the shallow frivolities of the world she will have solid and useful knowledge and accomplishments. Instead of exhausting the wealth of the world in fine dress and senseless extravagances of style and adornment, she will add wealth to it by her increased usefulness. Instead of neglecting her sons and daughters, and setting them bad examples, she will have better capacity and inclination to teach and bring them up as a mother only can do. Spheres of labor would be opened equally for man and woman, equally honorable, which would make her independent of the sale of her body, either in public, to society, or in marriage. A true married life would be more attainable and more common. In short, so long as she remains a cypher, except to subserve the passions or pleasures of men, as now she will be a vain, profitless burden, vitiating and corrupting society.

When she is allowed to take the ballot and otherwise perform an active and useful part in the world, she will impart wealth, health and vigor to society and mankind. There will be less stifling and less dissipations of passion, and more even and harmonious regulation of affairs between the sexes.

Respectfully, etc.,

TACTUS.

THE VERY LAST OF IT.

The following communication was sent by the editor of this paper to the editor of the *Bulletin* in reply to a letter that was published in that paper of Saturday last, but was peremptorily refused by that dignitary on the ground that he had "vowed to the Hoxter" that *her* letter should be "the last of it." We therefore give space to her attack and our comments, although it is our rule to yield the palm of the "Oregon style" to James O'Meara, in whose columns the whole matter would much more appropriately appear:

Editor Bulletin:—I did not intend to trespass again upon your hospitality about a matter that has become of personal rather than public interest, but, as it would not be at all courteous for me to fail to acknowledge the parting shot of my amiable antagonist, who has stooped so low to gain a little cheap notoriety as to satisfy the public that *M. E. Hoxter is not fit to vote*, I am once more, and for the last time, compelled to ask you for a little space, while I help her to a little more of the kind of notoriety for which she is becoming famous.

When M. E. Hoxter addressed me as her *dear friend*, she reminded me of her notorious prototype, who betrayed his master with a kiss; and as she, "becoming angry and boisterous," because caught in her trickery, has begun "throwing mud" in genuine school boy fashion, and "thereby considers herself the victor," I am willing she should enjoy the delusion, while I "retire from her field" and respectfully address the worthy citizens of Forest Grove. To them I declare positively that I did not have my mailing arrangements completed so that I could mail the NEW NORTHWEST for the West Side towns on Thursday night until Dec. 21st, when, learning that my Forest Grove patrons were impatient because they did not get the NEW NORTHWEST on Friday, when they received the weekly *Bulletin*, I increased my mailing force, and for the first time in three months succeeded in sending the paper to the West Side towns on the day of publication, since which time it has been regularly sent to the Portland office for those towns on Thursday night. This I can prove by the affidavit of my mailing clerk, which shall be forthcoming, if necessary. Therefore I reiterate my charge that M. E. Hoxter attacked the women of Forest Grove through the *Bulletin*, in a letter dated Dec. 8th, casting unprovoked aspersions upon the honor of her neighbors, denying with affected indignation that she had consented to act as a member of the Executive Committee of the Forest Grove Association, etc., etc., before she saw the NEW NORTHWEST of Dec. 8th containing the minutes of that meeting. It was for perfidy toward womanhood, and for nothing else, that I very properly punished her.

It is not strange that she should prevail upon a few personal friends, who evidently pitied her in her humiliation, to sign a document which can so easily be proven false, and I have no feeling of resentment toward them for such a flagrant misdemeanor, because no one but myself is liable to feel the attack, and I do not care a single straw for it.

The expose of the "Marsh-Hoxter letter," which agonized its victim so sorely, was written by one of the Grove students. I did not receive it until after my former letter had appeared in the *Bulletin*, or I should have answered Marsh instead of Hoxter. The student did not say which particular Marsh was implicated, and I neither knew nor cared anything about it; but it was a racy expose, and its perusal made jolly good fun. The Hoxter letter to the *Bulletin* was anything but brilliant, and I did not once suspect that anybody in Forest Grove but M. E. Hoxter was stupid enough to write it. I have no feelings towards the woman but those of profound pity. If I should publish the letters from Good Templars, which I have in mercy to her withheld, because they are so bitter against her, she would grow desperate; but I will not show the public what the feeling is against her among her brethren, unless her future conduct renders the castigation necessary. When I go again to Forest Grove I shall personally interview the men whose names have been signed to the Hoxter defense and sift the matter to the bottom for my own edification. I have no words to bandy with the whipped and whimpering egotist who evidently thinks herself so "smart." She has learned one valuable lesson, and it has cost her dearly—a lesson that will prevent her in the future from stabbing her friends in the back to gain a little cheap notoriety, which by fair and honorable dealing she could not secure. Such efforts "ever cost their author dear."

In conclusion I thank the editor of the *Bulletin* for the courtesy extended to me in the publication of my defense (this was anticipated; I take it all back;) and, respectfully making my bow to him and his patrons, leave the field of personal newspaper controversy to M. E. Hoxter, the notorious man's rights mud slinger.

A. J. DUNIWAY.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

PERKIN, W. T., Jan. 16, 1872.

Mrs. A. J. Duniway—Dear Madam:—Yours of 7th inst., with my manuscript, was received.

You think my theory "impracticable so long as humanity needs laws or legislation of any kind to keep them under moral restraint." "Free Love" in its highest and holiest sense needs no law for enforcement; it is only false marriage that requires law to enforce it, and justice demands a modification of our laws so as to easily release all who desire it from false marriage. Our present laws regulating sexual relations are monstrosities, enforcing the most debasing prostitution in very many cases. But how is public sentiment to be educated up to a reform unless attention is called to present abuses? Is it possible under unjust laws for the people to progress to that purity which needs no law? Is it necessary to bring the pure under the enforcement of unjust laws in order to hold the impure under restraint? Is it not safe to release the poor from the enforcement of unjust laws? Or can the impure be benefitted by unjust laws?

Suppose our marriage laws were reduced to this simple code: Whenever two could present themselves to be registered as man and wife under the declaration that the union was sought under the belief that it would be a true marriage, founded on the mutual admiration of each other, and should be so registered; and should they subsequently desire a separation on the ground of dislike, uncongeniality or unadaptibility, and it should be forwith granted, what then? Would any injustice be done? On the other hand, would it not be the light of injustice and the basest prostitution to force them by law to remain as man and wife? Here, then, is all there is of "Free Love." It simply asks for an easy and prompt release from false marriage—for laws that will grant it instead of laws to enforce false marriage.

As to my views of "Free Love" being "religious," I claim that they are founded in justice—natural and inalienable right—and are not at all religious. Religious laws make sexual slaves—justice makes all sexually free. The laws of justice and religious laws frequently conflict.

Your somewhat sarcastic reference to my magnanimity in the offer of $2 for one year's subscription seems just on the face of it; but I did not intend to offer you less than the regular subscription price in advance. Not having a No. of your paper at hand, I was under the impression that $2 was your regular subscription price—hence the ridiculous light in which I placed myself.

I herewith send you a copy of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, as it seems you do not get it in exchange.

Yours respectfully, M.

Mrs. Hoxter's Last Letter in the "Bulletin."

FOREST GROVE, Jan. 10, '72.

Mrs. Duniway—Dear Friend: It is again "quiet on the Potomac" and time you heard from me. I congratulate you in the improvement apparent in your communication to the *Bulletin*, as compared to that which appeared in the NEW NORTHWEST of the 22d. It savors *some* of bitterness; but, then, it softens down to the tone of one who is addressing a whipped child, and closes with words of commiseration and sympathy. Really, this would be amusing were it not so ridiculous. I did not intend to write any more, and should not notice your letter if it were not for the challenge it contains. You charge that my note of the 8th was written before seeing those minutes in your paper, and dare me to deny it, stating that the 22d was the first Friday upon which the NEW NORTHWEST was mailed for Forest Grove. I deny the charge, and propose to prove your statement false by your own patrons.

The most astonishing dodge of all is a note in the NEW NORTHWEST of January 5th, under the title of "The Marsh Hoxter Letter," from which I copy:

This community has been considerably excited and amused over a certain communication from the pen of one of the Marsh brothers, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bulletin* over the signature of Mrs. Hoxter. Of course, it was not intended that the Marsh-y part of the affair should be made public—the parties concerned were careless with the copy, etc. INVESTIGATOR.

What convenient instruments these "Investigators" are! Any statement—however absurd or false—may be made and foisted upon the public as something discovered by them. I cannot believe any of my Forest Grove friends would fabricate such a falsehood. Come, Mrs. Duniway, own up, and save your credit and the two or three investigators in this place, who would still rally around your standard, the matter lies between you.

There are two brothers in this place who bear the name of Marsh. One is President of the College located here, a Minister of the Gospel, and as logical a reasoner as it has been my fortune to hear in this state. The other is a Professor of Languages, and is considered a thorough linguist. I am unknown to journalists. What little I have heretofore written has been sent to the *Good Templar*, a paper which has but a small circulation; I have never wished to gain a reputation as a writer, in fact have had no confidence in my ability to write; but my article must certainly possess some merit if you consider it worthy the pen of either of these gentlemen. If the promulgation of such falsehoods as that quoted above is a part of the work your investigators are expected to do, you use the right appellation, when you call them humble; I did not before understand the force of the application. It is of but little consequence what you may say or think of me, but I want it distinctly understood that *I* am not one of these instruments. I protest against having what little influence I may possess used as a prop to support a cause which you find it necessary to build up through deception. I shall produce no new argument; I merely wish to meet your challenge. This may be humiliating to you, but do not imagine I derive any satisfaction therefrom; far from it. I always share in the humiliation of any of my own sex, inasmuch as her acts may weaken the faith of mankind in true womanhood. I am compelled to do this in self-defense; and I sincerely hope, for your own sake, that you will not reiterate the statement of your "Investigator," and compel further exposure.

You said, while here, that you could convert any woman to your belief in twenty minutes, if she would talk with you. They may be silenced, but not convinced. Let me illustrate: Two youths are discussing some question, when one becoming angry and boisterous commences throwing mud, the other, to avoid evil consequences, leaves the field, while the one remaining in the mud considers himself the victor.

Thanking the Editor of the *Bulletin* for giving me a hearing through his paper, I make my bow to the public and retire from the lists. M. E. HOXTER.

POST OFFICE, FOREST GROVE, January 10th, 1872.

The NEW NORTHWEST has been received at this office on Friday of each week, since the first of December, to my knowledge.

N. E. GOODELL, Postmaster.

We have had the NEW NORTHWEST in our families on Fridays—the same day it was published—prior to the 22d ult.

STEPHEN BLANK,
P. E. BLANK,
H. H. WELCH,
P. G. BUFORD.

The True Responsibility for Railroad and Other Disasters.

Chartered corporations are simply substitutes for individual action in performing common duties. In finances, particularly in banking, they succeed not only in obtaining extra privileges, but extra immunities from responsibility. In this respect it does not seem different with any chartered corporation. For certain duties and benefits to the public, always promised, and therefore in the future, they claim and receive certain privileges not granted to citizens in common, and immunities from liability for debts, &c.

Having once obtained a chartered monopoly straightway they set their wits to work to extend their franchises and reduce their responsibility. And having gained possession of the conditions, the money, the laws and law makers, as well as the courts, the public are at their mercy, and they destroy life and property with a recklessness truly appalling. Thousands of lives and millions of property are annually destroyed, always through the negligence of the most trustworthy employes—men who were never derelict before—who always have been reliable and prompt. But still the accidents happen; still people are mangled and murdered; inquests are held; verdicts are rendered, which may all be summed up in a line: An incidental neglect of an unusually good hand and a criminal negligence of the management. And there the matter usually ends, except an occasional verdict for damages; but for the most part the mangled survivors accept a compromise rather than pursue a legal course against a gigantic monopoly that can buy and hold courts and legislatures at will. Public carriers assume that their responsibility for the conduct of employers extends only to the acts of the employes when in the line of duty and within the specific directions of rules. The Government of the United States sets the example in this respect, assuming and practicing on this assumption, to the great damage of many citizens. Shoulderstraps give authority which the citizens may not resist; or if he does it is at his peril. Shoulderstraps say I want your horses, your forage; citizen says I want a *quid pro quo*—a valuable consideration; I am loyal, but I am also poor, and so cannot afford this. Shoulderstraps say—patting the insignia of authority complacently—here is my authority, resist and I will arrest you. Citizen yields, and the Government pleads in bar of the claim that the officer was not in the line of his duty; but he did have on the shoulderstraps. So following suit, corporations employ incompetent hands, great damage results; it is not the fault of the company, the man deserted his post, did not follow directions, or may be had taken an unusual drop, and was somewhat confused. What do they care for the censure of a jury; it is soon forgotten in the general hurrah of life.

It is high time we should have done with such sophisms and injustice, and inflict the penalties where they belong. To illustrate: A stage company employs a driver who, by leaving the main road, upsets the coach and mangles the passengers; he was not in the line of duty—the action and its results attach to the driver and not the company. But the bruised passengers did not hire the driver—they employed the company and paid it a consideration for doing this very thing, and the imposition of a driver who, through carelessness or malevolence, jeopardizes their lives, is the act of the company, and the company is responsible for his acts as long as he is in charge with full control of the conveyance, and he is to all intents and purposes the company, *pro tempore.*

The same rule applies to all carriers and employes. It is a part of the contract of a railroad or any other public carrier, with the persons carried, that no accident shall happen through negligence or incompetency. The public have no part in the management; they cannot inspect or dismiss improper persons; this is the business of the management, which they refuse to transfer, or have meddled with in any way. The President of the company is the proper person to attack. If, instead of arresting and trying switchmen, and other subordinate officers, we would indict the Presidents of the companies and hold them responsible, not only in the letter but the spirit of the law and the contract with the public, we should hear of very few accidents.

The friends of woman suffrage in Massachusetts think that State will be the first to enfranchise woman. That is what they are working to accomplish. Massachusetts is a noble old State, and has a host of intelligent and noble women; she never goes back on her history, and when she takes this forward step she will carry the nation with her.—*Revolution.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

More Testimonials

—OF—

DR. ABORN'S WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

CARD FROM CHAS. N. FOX, ESQ.

(Office of Campbell, Fox & Campbell, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, No. 428 California St.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1870.

Were it not for the good which I hope it may have done to suffering humanity, by informing them where they could find relief, I should regret having given Dr. Aborn my little testimonial of the 9th of January, for the demands made upon my time, in answering inquiries in regard to him, have been more numerous than profitable to me. And still they come.

To save the necessity for further personal application, let me say to those who care for my opinion, that time has only strengthened my first favorable opinion of Dr. Aborn, and my confidence in the permanency of the cure effected by him. All my difficulty arose from catarrh, which had become of a serious character, affecting the hearing and the throat, giving me at times acute pains, and at others rumbling sounds in the ears, with frequent headaches, and so seriously affecting the bronchial tubes as to sometimes disable me from public speaking. It is all gone, and the change was produced, not by any species of charlatanism, as many suspect of the Doctor, nor by the absurd practice of putting medicines in the stomach which was not affected, but by the skillful application of medicines directly to the parts which were diseased. I have found the Doctor a gentleman in his intercourse and business, and the judgment that I have formed of him professionally is, that he is a regular physician, thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human body, and possessing a remarkable degree of skill in the treatment of those diseases which he makes his specialty.

CHAS. N. FOX.

POST OFFICE, FOREST GROVE, January 10th, 1872.

The NEW NORTHWEST has been received at this office on Friday of each week, since the first of December, to my knowledge.

N. E. GOODELL, Postmaster.

Another Wonderful Cure of Asthma and Bronchitis after All Other Methods had Failed.

SAN JOSE, March 6, 1870

This is to certify that I have been afflicted for over three years with Asthma and Bronchitis, and had tried every means in my power to effect a cure, and was told by my family physician an honest and good doctor that I could not be cured; and I became so weak that I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs, and I happened to see a letter from lawyer Houghton stating that he was being treated by Dr. Aborn, and was getting great relief, and I thought I would go and see the Doctor; but I had little hope of getting relief, much less a cure. That was about the 15th of January, 1870, and to-day I claim to be a well man. I am fifty-nine years old. My mother and sister died with the same disease. I send this card, unsolicited, to Dr. Aborn, thinking that it might meet the eye of some of my acquaintances who may be suffering in the same way.

J. W. HARDWICK.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, having been the recipients of the services of Mrs. M. C. White in teaching the science of Music on the Pianoforte, take pleasure in giving a hearty testimonial that we have employed her in our families as a teacher of her "New method of instruction," and that it has proven superior to any method we have ever known; and that although the first cost may be a trifle greater than some others, we believe it to be in the aggregate much cheaper, besides being a great economy in point of time. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of all who may be desirous of obtaining a musical education as a very superior instructor.

To those who desire to know more about it before incurring any expense, we give a cordial invitation to call at our homes and interview her pupils.

F. DILLARD HOLMAN,
N. W. cor. Seventh and College Sts., Portland.
GEO. W. HILLMAN,
205 Second St., Portland.
NAT. H. LANE,
East Portland.

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 5, 1871.

MRS. M. C. WHITE—Respected Madam:—Having heard of your System of teaching the Pianoforte, known as Aborn Robin's American Method, and having been present a few days since at the exercise of one of your pupils, Miss Lane, of East Portland, I was much surprised and exceedingly gratified, at the perfect performance of the most difficult pieces, (such as Potschalk Bango, etc.,) and this after the short term of six months tuition.

Allow me to express my approbation of your System of Instruction, and with my best wishes for your success allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours Respectfully,
TH. PARROT, Prof. of Music,
n'w and Leader of the East Portland Band.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

Real Estate Dealer.

OFFICE—No. 64 Front Street,

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J. R. WITHEREL.

P. S. I have also some Good Farms and Lots for sale. n2 J. R. W.

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TERMS—Moderate and agreeable to the circumstances of the patient, so that all who are afflicted can procure his treatment if they wish. n2tf