

The New Northwest.

A Journal for the People.
Independent in Politics and Religion.
Alive to all Live Issues, and Thoroughly Radical in Op-
posing and Exposing the Wrongs of the Masses.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls under eighteen years of age who wish to earn a few dollars in idle hours and secure an elegant gold watch are asked to carefully read our large advertisement on the fifth page of this issue. The offer is made with a view not only of increasing our subscription list, but with a desire to properly reward the industry of children, who will all be fairly remunerated for their work, and in addition have a chance to obtain free a fine time-piece.

A NATION'S SORROW—RETRIBUTION.

A more melancholy picture could hardly be conceived than that of the President of a mighty people, wounded nigh unto death at the hands of an irresponsible bigot and suffering from an unhealing gunshot wound and numerous accompanying complications any one of which would seem sufficient to destroy an ordinary man, being compelled as a last resort to hasten for very existence from the malarial atmosphere and stifling heat of the Capitol, as though he were a criminal hiding from justice, instead of an innocent victim of an assassin's bullet, and a great nation's Executive, fleeing from the presence of Death. And this, too, while the murderous monster who, has wrought this ruin reposes securely behind strong prison walls, protected from bodily harm by the government whose head he has sought to destroy.

However clearly the framers of the Declaration of Independence foresaw the great results of their inspired dream of liberty, it is evident that the writers of the Constitution did not comprehend the magnitude or possibilities of the government they were making, since they failed to prescribe a special punishment for assassination in the highest degree. It is clear that hanging is no adequate punishment for the perpetrator of such a crime.

For months the nation has felt the physical agony of the President's wounds. It has alternated between hope and fear, as day after day the noiseless lightning has chronicled the critical condition of its suffering head. A common sorrow pulsates through the public heart, and, whether the President live or die, the wound will leave an ever-abiding scar on its memory; but if he live, he will be a constant sufferer, a chronic invalid.

While an individual holds an important representative or executive position his functions are two-fold. As a person, he belongs to himself. As an officer, he is an integral part of a great people. An attack upon such an officer should be considered in a two-fold sense. The malefactor should be arraigned for the public offense first, and a proper punishment meted out for his treason against the Government. After this crime should be properly punished, it would be time enough to deal with the criminal—if yet surviving—as a private assassin or murderer of an individual. The whipping-post is a relic of barbarism, but it ought to be revived. It would be not only the most adequate punishment for petty thieves, wife-beaters, abusers of dumb brutes and children, drunkards, vagrancy, and failure to provide for families, but it would have an equally salutary effect in checking assassination if applied publicly and often upon the back of a miscreant like Guiteau for a given number of days—gauged according to the rank of his victim—before inflicting the final penalty upon his wretched and guilty head.

In the midst of all this horror, it is gratifying to realize that everything in mortal power is being done to allay the individual suffering of the nation's patient. The prayers of a mighty people are daily ascending to Heaven for his recovery. The public heart is chastened by a common grief. The pulse of the North, South, East and West is beating in unison as never before within the period of fifty years. We realize as never before that the people of the Union are members of a common household.

The President was transferred by a special train from Washington to Long Branch on Tuesday, the distance (240 miles) being made without the slightest accident. He has not yet recovered from the fatigue and excitement of removal, but a change for the better is hoped for to-day.

The Nezahth-Watkins war is raging, and is making exceedingly spicy reading for those who have nothing at stake over the result.

On Saturday next, Mrs. A. S. Dunlaway will leave the city with the intention of making an extended tour of Southern Oregon.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Woman Suffragists of Nebraska are working with might and main to educate the voters of that young and growing State in the principles of equality and justice. Their State motto is "Equality before the Law," and it is fit that such a motto be kept prominently before the people at such a time. The *Western Woman's Journal*, published at Lincoln, by Hon. E. M. Correll, has for its motto the above watchword coupled with the declaration, "An aristocracy of sex is repugnant to a republic." The August number is replete with valuable information concerning the progress of the work.

The Constitution of Nebraska provides that amendments must receive a three-fifths majority vote of the members of each house at any given Legislative session, and this vote entitles such amendment to be submitted to a vote of electors at the next ensuing general election at which representatives to the next Legislative Assembly are chosen. The equal rights amendment now pending in that State received the requisite majority during the last session, and at the next general election, which will take place in November, 1882, this amendment will be ratified or rejected by the votes of men alone. If ratified, Nebraska will lead the van in this greatest of all reforms. If rejected, Oregon will contend for the banner. Washington has yet an opportunity to take the lead, as her Legislature convenes in the coming October, and while she is yet a Territory her Assembly may enfranchise her women by statutory enactment. She will probably be admitted as a State in 1882, and it behooves her people to look well to their laurels by placing her ahead of Nebraska while there is yet an opportunity. In Indiana the situation is the same as in Oregon, except that Oregon is a little in advance, owing to her earlier election seasons.

Never, since the beginning of the Woman Suffrage agitation, has the cause assumed such favorable attitude as now. Its advocates command a respectful hearing in all parts of the country. Its organization is complete in many sections, and its members represent the very best elements of all communities. Thousands who were once its strong opponents are to-day its outspoken allies. Let the leaders take courage. Let them work with a will for a few years longer and their primal object will be accomplished. Then, and not before, will the foundation be laid upon which to erect their structure of moral ethics, without which the world can never hope to reach its highest possibilities.

WIFE-BEATERS AGAIN.

A woman whose face was beaten black and purple, and who gave her name as Sprower, came in from her home, just south of the city, a few days since, and made complaint in a justice court against her husband, who, she said, had beaten her unmercifully and without provocation. After the beating he drove her and the children from the house, and they took refuge in a hay-loft. The husband was arrested, tried, found guilty, and fined fifty dollars and costs. In default of payment, he was committed to jail. When arrested, he told the officer he intended and wished to kill his wife. The plucky woman intends, as soon as this sentence expires, to prosecute her protector and head for threatening her life.

This story is offered in pleasing contrast to the servile yielding of a Mrs. Gibson, of this city, who a short time since was beaten in a like manner by an opponent of equal rights, and, when the police responded to her cry for help, would not admit the officers, and protected her brutal husband from the arrest he merited. It is also gratifying to contrast Mrs. Sprower's spirited conduct with that of a woman of whom Mr. C. J. MacDougall spoke in the temperance meeting last Saturday evening. She has been burned by fire, deluged by water, and lashed by whips at the hands of the drunken advocate of men's rights whom she calls husband, yet she idiotically clings to the inhuman wretch from mistaken notions of wifely duty.

When are we to have a whipping-post for the proper personal punishment of the masculine sovereigns who are known as wife-beaters?

Much attention is given by Eastern journals to the question of the President's constitutional "inability" to perform his duties and the advisability of the Vice-President's assuming the executive office. The trouble is that no one can say who is empowered to decide when the "inability" begins or ends.

From the *Roseburg Plaindealer*: "We have sympathy for an insane man, but scorn and contempt for him who spends all his mirth and jollity with his bibulous companions and takes only sour looks and brutal words to his innocent wife and children."

Dr. F. O. Von der Green, of Ellensburg, Curry county, in sending a remittance to cover his wife's subscription to the *NEW NORTHWEST*, accompanies it with his "best wishes for the success of the paper and the cause which it so ably advocates."

Here is a brief but sharp-pointed remark from the *New York Independent* in favor of co-education: "Young ladies and young gentlemen are rapidly learning that the society of the class-room is quite as elevating as that of the ball-room."

A ladies' musical contest, open to all the women of Polk county, is to be held in Butler's Opera House, Independence, some time in October. Prizes of considerable value will be awarded. Judges will be selected by the audience.

"MORAL SWINDLERS."

The *Christian at Work* in a late issue gave its attention to a class of men "of a sleek, apostolic look, who appear to have the genius of true philanthropy," but who, it sharply declares, are actuated by "the most selfish and debased motives," and are, in fact, no better than "moral swindlers." It admits that "these sham philanthropists infest the church as well as the state and society," and says "their religious faith is independent of the moral code and that unwritten law, as binding as any statutory act, which men of honor and true faith know intuitively." This class is further described as "winning a cheap reputation for benevolence and piety by contributing to a charitable institution or church-fund, while they cheat their grocer and rob Peter to pay Paul."

The *Boston Congregationalist* illustrates the same point by quoting the remarks of a Captain of Police about one of the "first men of the city, a portly and stately gentleman, who will probably be buried from a prominent church as one of the 'pillars.'" The officer said: "He never looks me in the eye, for he more than suspects that I, from one or two accidental observations of my own of some of his actions on the sly, could put him in the State Prison if I would."

It may now prove beneficial to view another picture, held up by a "philanthropic friend" of the editor of the second journal named above. He mentions "an orphan girl, charming in figure and pretty in face, mistress of several languages and having a remarkably cultivated taste in English literature, who is supporting and educating her little half-brother, in part from her wages as ballet-dancer in one of the theaters, and in part by giving lessons in a foreign language," and says she is looked upon in the "best society" as a fallen woman, unworthy of recognition, though he had found "an atmosphere of pure and high endeavor about her," and a "moral loveliness" which he seldom met with among men.

Why is it that "society" refuses to deal justly with the unfortunate girls? Why is it that representative Christian papers do not uncover the "moral swindlers" that everywhere abound? Is not this whole matter traceable to our wrong political system, which elevates one sex and lowers the other—which gives one class sovereignty and deprives the other of all power?

WE DECLINE TO PRINT.

Every now and then a little class of idle dreamers and bombastic pretenders who are utterly incapable of managing their own business or paying their own debts come to the front with cooperative schemes for making other people wealthy. They meet in some obscure room or "hall," holding a dozen or so of their wild-eyed clan, and one of their number will be instructed to write up the meeting for the public press as though he were a reporter, a representative of the paper who was detailed to attend, instead of an interested dreamer and one of the leaders of the little irresponsible gang.

This journal believes in cooperation and union. It advocates the greatest good for the greatest number and the largest liberty of speech and conscience. But it also believes in truth and despises shams. Consequently it will not open its columns upon the mere recommendation of any irresponsible person for the alleged proceedings of any characterless or crazy combination whose double aim is notoriety and a desire to live by cracked wits and false pretences.

The first article in the *North American Review* for September is by Prof. William Harris, on "The Church, the State and the School." M. J. Savage treats of "Natural Ethics," maintaining that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds. The Hon. John A. Kasson gives a history of the "Monroe Declaration," showing that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The other articles in this number of the *Review* are: "Taxation of Church Property," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale; "Jewish Ostracism in America," by Nina Morais; "The Decay of New England Thought," by Rev. Julius H. Ward; "Ghost Sealing," by Prof. F. H. Hedge; and "Factitious History," by Rossiter Johnson. The latter article is a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis's recently published historical memoir.

The *Spokane Chronicle* man says: "We discussed the woman question as one of the editors of a leading New York journal five years before the *NEW NORTHWEST* was thought about; and we are entirely willing to discuss it again with the Portland organ." If his knowledge and ability in all directions was equal to that shown in his "discussion of the woman question" in the first issue of his paper, and which was copied in the *NEW NORTHWEST* as a curiosity, we do not wonder that he was readily released from his place as "one of the editors of a leading New York journal" and forced to start a country paper to air his brilliant productions. This journal will continue to uphold the right of women to equality, and the *Chronicle* is invited to commence its objections or "discussions" at once.

Mr. E. G. Hursh has purchased a half-interest in the *Roseburg Plaindealer*, and its business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Byars & Hursh.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sierraville, Cal., has had a \$70,000 fire, which almost ruined the place.

The startling information is telegraphed that Maud S. is turned out to pasture.

Marquis de Rochambeau and wife, of France, will attend the Yorktown celebration.

No definite returns of the city election yesterday in San Francisco have been received.

A large defalcation, reaching about \$200,000, is reported in the Brooklyn Board of Education.

The amount embezzled by Lieutenant Flipper, the colored cadet, is \$1700. He is to be tried by court-martial.

On Tuesday, at Marquette, Mich., eleven men were blown to atoms by an explosion in the Lake Superior Powder Company's packing house.

Jay Gould has started one of his sons in a large business in New York. His greatest qualification lies in the fact that he is an accomplished amateur athlete.

Drouth continues in Virginia and North Carolina. The tobacco, peanut, cotton and corn crops are badly damaged. People as well as animals are suffering for want of water.

A Jersey bull attacked a Michigan farmer on Saturday last, and literally tore his body to shreds. The head was severed from the trunk, and a leg was hanging to the animal's horns. The brute was shot.

A bunko sharp accosted General Grant in New York on Saturday last and endeavored to be exceedingly affable; but he was somewhat disconcerted when he learned the name of his new acquaintance.

A Greenback candidate for State Senator in Davis county, Iowa, who said that Garfield was a meaner man than Guiteau, has been compelled to withdraw from the race, owing to the intense feeling on the subject.

People who are apprehensive as to the effect of the hot weather and the drouth in the Eastern States will probably be gratified to learn from the market reports that pig lead remains unchanged and tin plates are still firm.

Two hours of last Tuesday—from 10 A. M. to 12 M.—were set apart by proclamation by the Governors of several States as a season of prayer for the recovery of President Garfield. Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, set the example.

At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of New York, on Thursday last, the President's name was not once mentioned, and no resolutions of sympathy were proposed. There are eleven "administration" men on the committee, including Collector Robertson.

At Council Bluffs on the 3d instant, Mrs. Burke, of Omaha, won a ten-mile running race from Miss Lizzie Pinneo, of Colorado, for a purse of \$2500. Each used five horses, changing every mile. Mrs. Burke's time, 21 minutes and 49 seconds, is the best on record, and she challenges any woman in the world for a ten or twenty-mile race.

On Monday last, Mrs. Allison, wife of Senator Allison, of Iowa, attempted to commit suicide. She deliberately walked into the water at a New York Summer resort, but was rescued by a fisherman. She remarked, "I tried to drown myself and not cause my husband any more trouble." The lady is thought to be partially insane.

The National Freethinkers' Convention was held at Hornellsville, N. Y., on Friday last, 500 delegates being present—among them Mrs. H. S. Lake, of California. Colonel R. G. Ingersoll sent regrets and wished the convention success. Condolences were sent to the President and family by a unanimous vote, and hopes were expressed for his recovery.

There is a fearful drouth in New Jersey. Residents of Trenton cart water from Jersey City and Hoboken. Crops and pastures are withered, and scarcely a vestige of green can be seen in many fields. The Blue Mountains are blazing for miles, and dense smoke obscures the sun. New York is also suffering from drouth, particularly in the northern part of the State.

Immense damage has been done and considerable loss of life caused in Michigan by fires, which rage through forests and over farms. In Tuscola, Sanilac, Huron, Saginaw and Lapeer counties the greatest losses are reported. The hamlets of Anderson, Richmondville and Charleston are totally destroyed, while Port Hope, Verona Mills and Badax are partially burned.

It is reported that Colonel Carr and his command have been massacred near Camp Apache, Arizona, by White Mountain Indians. Seven officers and 110 men were killed. This is the only band of Apaches that have not been whipped into submission.—Later advices say that Mills' Indian scouts turned traitors to the troops and shot many of them down when the massacre took place. Troops at San Francisco have been ordered to Arizona.—Still later news states definitely that Colonel Carr is alive and well, and the loss was small. General Sheridan says the White Mountain Apaches are intelligent, brave, cunning and desperate, and live in a country almost inaccessible. He thinks it will require a long struggle to subdue them.

The Attention of the Trade

Is called to the announcement of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., which appears under "New This Week." Mr. Mayer has just returned from New York, where he has spent the summer in ordering direct from the manufacturers the latest designs in hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, plumes, shapes, ribbons, velvets, brocades, satins, novelties, and dry goods of all descriptions. Their mammoth wholesale house is crowded in every story with bales, boxes and cases of fancy and staple goods of newest styles and choicest qualities. Shaded ribbons, comprising every imaginable color and combination; flowers, so real that they seem replete with life; plumes, wings, birds and feathers in interminable variety; ornaments, cords, tassels, illusions, fichus, laces, ties and handkerchiefs—everything the purchaser can desire or think of—can be selected from their well-arranged counters at bed-rock prices. The clerks are polite and attentive, and the immense business runs without friction.

This is the season when the dreaded fever and ague are prevalent. Nip them in the bud with Plunder's "S. S. S.," a sure cure.

Owing to the superior finish and excellence of work, Abell stands preëminent as a photographer. Give him a call.

The "New No. 8" is the cheapest sewing machine to buy. Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., 88 Morrison st.