The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1872.

AN ERRONEUS POSITION.

A writer in the London *Globe* professes to have made a notable discovery in social science. He asserts that women are not so popular among men as they used to be, marriages are not so numerous in proportion to population, and he finds the reason for it all in the higher education of women. "In their regard for intellectual ambition they have ceased to respect the emotional side of human nature, and in their demand for free trade in the work of the world, for leave to spare in all the specialties in man's life, they have forgotten that part of their own happiness lies in administering to his. They have lost the trait of loving as they used to love, they have abjured the old virtues of patience, modesty, tenderness, self-sacrifice, home-keeping and home-blessing, and have become cold, hard, and worldly and self-assertive instead. They have ceased to be women in all that constitutes true womanhood, and consequently have ceased to charm men as aforetime."

This, as a sensible reviewer observes, is a serious charge. If woman in seeking an intellectual equality with man and a share of the world's work is educating herself away from the sphere which God and nature so evidently designed for her to fill; if she is becoming unloving and unlovable; if she is building up a wall of separation between the sexes, cherishing, as this writer says, "an old antagonism to man," it is quite time she should pause and review the situation. It would be a fearful thing to see woman marching on in her intellectual pride, scornful of all that relates to marriage, home and children, while hapless man is left to celibacy and buttonless discomfort. The masculine half of humanity, at least, must contemplate such a situation with much of the consternation that falls upon the housewife when Bridget gives warning in the midst of spring cleaning.

But it strikes us that the alarm sounded by this writer is groundless. We do not believe that woman can educate herself out of herself, that she can lose her feminity by intellectual or business pursuits, or eradicate the emotional side of her nature. We have no fear of her becoming the determined enemy of man. On the contrary, we are induced to think that the "antagonism" to which this writer refers, so far as it has any existence, is due quite as much to a feeling of jealousy on the part of man as to a cold intellectuality on that of woman. There is a class of men who cannot tolerate intellectual pretentions on the part of woman, who wish the superiority of their own sex to be taken for granted, and shrink with a sense of humiliation from a contest with a quick-witted woman. Such men look upon a wife rather as a pet or plaything than as a companion. If they choose to go into the sulks and remain single because girls display an ambition to understand conic sections and the differential calculus—an ambition which never stirred their masculine breasts—why so much the worse for them. But no sensible man will entertain the notion that a girl has no heart because she has given evidence of possessing a mind.

It is not to be denied that self-assertive, worldly-minded women are to be found, or that among the advocates of woman's elevation there are those who think more of her rights than her duties, and affect a contempt for the cares of mothers and housekeepers. But we opine that on close investigation this state of mind will be found to be largely due to the opposition encountered by woman in her endeavors to enlarge her sphere of action. Antagonism provokes antagonism, and when the attempt is made to keep woman in subjection by civil and industrial disabilities, it is not surprising that, conscious of her capacity for larger employments, she should exhibit a spirit of independence not natural to her instincts and affections. Let this opposition cease and the right of woman to employ herself in any work within the range of her capabilities be freely accorded, and the antagonism complained of will disappear, or sink to those exceptional instances which only heighten, by contrast, the feminine virtues which have ever made woman the loving helpmate of man.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Little ones in some of the Eastern cities are now having a joyous and happy time. It is to the credit of such great journals as the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Ledger* that in the midst of the whirl of politics and business they find time to think of the unfortunate little ones who are confined in the narrow alleys and close-pent streets. The philanthropy of these journals in providing funds for free excursions of poor children into the country has arrested public attention everywhere, and afforded an example that should be generally followed. Thousands of children have never seen the country, nor known a day's enjoyment; and no missionary expedition to heathen souls in foreign lands could be more useful or bring forth better fruit than these acts of kindness which strew flowers in the pathway of our poor children at home.

DO SOMETHING.

BY MRS. CARRIE F. YOUNG.

"Do something! Do something to prove yourselves worthy a voice in law-making before you ask for further privileges."

What have you done more than we? In what way have you distinguished yourself, sir? Have you written a book or edited acceptably a paper? Have you invented a machine or discovered a new world? Have you demonstrated a mathematical problem or solved the political muddle, that you should be permitted to say yea or nay—with a ballot—to Grant or Greeley? Have you, sir, subdued ten or forty acres of forest land and made it produce wheat and potatoes?

No.

Why, then, do you insist that we shall do something? Why do you not set the example? This lounging about whisky shops and gambling-hells is disgraceful. "Why don't you do something to prove yourselves worthy a voice in law-making before you" rebuke us for asking the privilege of protecting ourselves?

From the city of Portland a few weeks ago a working woman went by steamer to Lewis river, W. T. There she took a small boat, and with her own hands rowed up stream to a settlement. She found a piece of unoccupied land. Then she returned for her boys—half grown lads. With provisions and a saw and axes they returned and made a clearing—yes, with their own hands cut the giant trees, trimmed and sawed them into lengths, and made every preparation to build the cabin. Then the mother returned for more provisions, and went to Vancouver to enter the land.

Up to this hour she had been encouraged by the pioneer settlers, steamboat men and sailors, who are enthusiastic in their praise of her good sense and energy. But at the Land Office she was met with the objection that she was a *married woman* and could not file on a homestead! "You must bring your husband to do this business for you."

By the way, her husband is at work in this city. Then a promise had to be won from the officer that he would keep the claim for her, and she took the day to get the consent and the presence of her husband to do the business that she was just as well qualified to do for herself.

We see and call attention to the facts:

1st. It was the plan of the mother to take a piece of land and set herself and boys at work.

2d. To save her boys from vagrancy and bad habits acquired so easily in the city.

3d. To her energy in looking up and personally making the preliminary improvements.

4th. To the loss of time and money consequent upon the delay. The husband lost a day's wages, $2; steamboat fare, $1; meals, 50 cts.—equals $3 50. As much more for the wife makes $7.

5th. To the insult implied—"You are a married woman, and therefore legally incapable of making a bargain."

6th. Practically—a premium is offered to sunder the marital relations by divorces.

7th. A premium is offered women to raise families out side of marriage, for a widow or single woman, the head of a family, can file on and hold a homestead.

"Probably this woman knows little, and cares nothing for Woman Suffrage."

That, sirs, does not affect the case or the right. We claim that citizenship for all will give to her and to us a legal existence. And a legal existence will enable women in thousands of instances to acquire and hold and manage property that will keep themselves and children from becoming paupers and vagrants.

We have brought this case to show you that at least one woman has done and is doing something. There are in the aggregate thousands of them with steady nerves and cool heads, sharp perceptive faculties and lively consciences, toil-hardened hands and tender hearts, who are doing something to prove themselves worthy a place and a voice in this great Republic.

Every wife who plans and thinks and longs for knowledge of the *true* condition of her husband's affairs is capable of doing something and worthy of citizenship.

Every mother who has gone to the doors of death in giving birth to her boys is capable of suffering keenest anguish in prospect of the fact that these children of her love will be ruined by the precepts and example of those who sell and drink whiskey. This capability of love and suffering proves their capability of exercising the voting privilege for the protection of their children.

Therefore, dear readers of the NEW NORTHWEST, use your influence to give to all women the elective franchise.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MOKOLUMNE STATION, Cal., August 4, 1872.

DEAR NEW NORTHWEST:

Leaving San Francisco on the morning of the 2d, a ride on the cars of several hours brought me to Stockton, where I had an appointment for the evening. I should like to tell you more about Stockton, but, like many other interesting subjects of consideration, must reserve descriptions, cogitations, etc., for a future narration.

Did I write you about Mayfield? Well, the Republican Club met the expenses of a fine and well attended meeting there on the evening of the 29th, quartered me, not bodily—yes, *bodily*—at the hotel, and set me to leading the laborious(?) life of a political lecturer in level earnest. What does the genus masculine know of "woman's incapacity, weakness," etc. Or is it nothing but innate perversity that makes him parade the hardships of political work as an excuse why weak women should not engage in it? I venture the assertion that the President of the United States or the equally over-worked animal who edits the New York *Tribune* never in their lives performed labor equal to washing dishes, to say nothing of washing linen. And as to political *labor* being *arduous*—bah! there's no comparison between browning coffee and making a speech. The woman who is physically incapable of enduring the one may safely pronounce herself physically and mentally able to accomplish the other. But this letter scatters. I've been reading Mark Twain's "Roughing It," and fear that I am adopting his style; not that I object to it—it's good enough in its way—but I don't want to plagairize.

Stopped in Stockton at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Condy, President of the Woman Suffrage Association, and was by her introduced to one of the brightest and most intelligent audiences I ever confronted; that is, I guess they were intelligent, for they listened with eagerness and abstained from the uproarious applause—suggestive of claquers—which greets me in some places.

On Saturday I came to this place, the home of Laura DeForce Gordon, where her father and mother, a noble and pleasant old couple, are keeping house for Dr. Gordon in the absence of his gifted wife, whom he, the Doctor, has the good sense to be proud of and the magnanimity to spare to the world, for the world has need of her.

Circulated bills and spoke in the evening. Laid over till Monday, and am now bound for Sacramento to meet my next appointment.

LETTER FROM MRS. YOUNG.

LEWISTON, Idaho, August 3, 1872.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

Have been on the trail 170 miles in four days. Oh, it is grand in the mountains—miles at a stretch, out of sight and sound of human voices or faces; cool breezes from snow banks; bird-music leading to concealed springs; crossing in the dewy morning the tracks of bear, elk and cougar; inhaling the odor of tamarack and spruce; listening to the rush and roar of cascades and wild rivers; hearkening to the reverberating roll of thunder; watching the seams made by vivid lightning through the clouds—seething and rolling almost at our feet, but beneath in the valley! When weary, laving feet and face in crystal pure brooks, lunching on sun-dried trout, browning our faces and tearing our veils in the long wild galop over mountain and lea, has been July work for two weeks past. A thousand times I have wished for all of you to enjoy the fun and the fatigue; and then the sweet rest on the fine grass. There is no pay of dollars in such a trip, but it accumulates the vigor of brain and body so necessary to the coining of dollars and arguments.

Everywhere in all the passes and nooks and crags and camps of northern Idaho the people inquire first, "Well, what about this Woman Suffrage question?"

We have been telling them not "what we know about farming," but what we know and believe about the injustice of the past, the tyranny of the present and the grand prospects of the near future, when woman shall be—not slave, nor plaything, nor tyrant—but a self-poised help-mate, equal in ability (recognized) to govern herself, and to help govern the poor victims of passion and perverted appetites who now despise and degrade her.

This gospel the people hear gladly, and say to it, "Well, we don't know, but if equal rights before the law will make men or women better, God speed the day!"

To that we ask, Gentlemen, are you not better in head and heart for having birth and citizenship in America? If citizenship and its responsibilities have clothed you with dignity above the Chinese and Indian, why may not citizenship lift the *women* of the present and all the daughters of the future above the frivolities and foolishness that you complain of?

We have promised, dear NEW NORTHWEST, that your chief editor, Mrs. A. J. Duniway, shall some time visit this land of mountains and hold camp meetings for the benefit of the political sinners who need converting from the error of their ways. In haste yours.

MRS. CARRIE F. YOUNG.

The Constitutional Right of Woman to Vote.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, under which it is claimed that women have the right to vote, read as follows:

ART. 14. Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

ART. 15. Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The argument in a nutshell may be stated thus:

1. A woman is a person.
2. A native born or naturalized woman is therefore a citizen.
3. Being a citizen, she is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen.
4. The right to vote is a privilege and immunity of citizenship; so held and declared by Kent, Story, and other eminent jurists.
5. Therefore a woman citizen has a right to vote.
6. And by the Fifteenth Amendment this cannot be denied to her.—*Pioneer.*

Fanny Fern says that when she sees "a pretty man, with an apple head, and raspberry moustache with six hairs in it, paint on his cheeks, and a little dot of a goatee on his chin, with pretty little blinking studs in his shirt bosom, and a little necktie that looks as if it would faint if it were rumpled, she always feels a desire to nip him with a pair of sugar tongs, drop him gently into a pot of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over his little remains."

A California lady, whom the earthquakes have inspired, writes that "heterogencious parallelexes prismatically converging are not due to the silicious introductions of photospherical asteroids, but rather to parabolic stratification of the ingeous zygema."

The Woman's Party.

For the first time in our history, the women of America have a Party.

Not simply a Party for the establishment of Woman Suffrage, though this will be one of its future achievements, but a party pledged to fulfil *all* man's political obligations towards woman; to enlarge her opportunities and extend her sphere of usefulness in every possible direction, to consider respectfully *all* her rights as an individual and a citizen.

Do we aggregate the extent and value of Republican pledges? Let us see.

The Republican Party of Massachusetts assembled in State Convention at Worcester, Oct. 57, 1871. unanimously

Resolved, That the Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America, for their patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom, that we rejoice in the recent action of State Legislature in recognizing the fitness of women for public trusts, and that in view of the great favor which the movement has received from many of the Republican party, the subject for suffrage for women is one that deserves a most careful and respectful consideration.

The Republican Party of the Union assembled in National Convention at Philadelphia, June 7, 1873, unanimously adopted plank 14 in the platform, as follows:

The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

There is a peculiar significance in the fact that this is the action of the Republican Party. For as the cause of woman is pre-eminently the cause of Civilization and of Progress so is the Republican Party the Party of civilization and Progress.

Look at the progressive record.

The first Republican platform, in 1860, disclaimed interference with slavery in the States and only affirmed its prohibition in the Territories.

The second, in 1864, declared for Union and Emancipation.

The third, in 1864, demanded Manhood Suffrage and Equal Civil Rights for all citizens.

The fourth, in 1872, recognizes the claims of woman, approves of her admission to wider spheres of usefulness, and pledges itself to a respectful consideration of her rights as a citizen.

Moreover, it proposes to make an equitable adjustment of the ancient and complicated feud between Capital and Labor.

In view of these facts, we say to the women of America—reciprocate the generous confidence of the Republicans. Accept the platform as meaning just what it says, and as saying just what it means. Exert a definite, united, powerful, social influence, as women, in the coming election.

Elect Grant and Wilson, and defeat Greeley and Brown. You can do it. Convince Liberals and Democrats, that they owe their defeat to woman, and that, henceforth, no political party can ignore your rights with impunity. Do this, and in 1876, the Centennial anniversity of the Declaration of Independence may see our Government deriving its just power from the consent of all the governed citizens, men and women. Until this is accomplished, the mission of the Republican Party will not be fulfilled.—*Woman's Journal.*

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.—While many women care nothing about the ballot or politics, and would avert the trouble of voting were the right granted to them without their asking for it; others have formed themselves into serried bodies of contending, pugnacious clamorers, whose vociferations are difficult to be traced or understood. Yet it is supposable that they think, by the purveyance of the power to vote for those they believe most worthy and best calculated to be placed as dictators and rulers over the people, they should be able to render that purgation to the world which is so manifestly necessary.

But were that power which they so enthusiastically claim the right to possess, bestowed upon them, how many would be truly efficient to wield it in the proper channel? Not that women have less than men of the natural endowments requisite for forming a clear and irreprehensible judgment; but they have not cultivated those faculties. Their attention has been given to other things; and they are, therefore, unqualified, the majority of them, to act wisely in the capacity they so earnestly seek.

That men abuse the powers they hold, is not an evidence that woman would use those powers in an empirical manner if permitted to use them at all. The fact that the motives of women are purer, their sentiments more refined and elevated than those of men, should be sufficient testimony that the right of suffrage ought to be conceded to them. Not that they may teach men wisdom by their superior intelligence, but that they may exert their more beneficient and chaste influence in endeavoring to purify the social atmosphere.

ON THE TRACK.—The other day I heard a mother tell her little son to do something. "In a minute," he said. She spoke again; but it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he minded her. It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy. What if he had waited a minute before he minded his father? A switch-tender in Prussia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train of cars on a side track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track. The engine was in sight and he had not a minute to spare. He might jump and save his child, but he could not do that and turn the switch in time, and if it were not done, the on-coming train would meet another train, and a terrible crash and smash take place. The safety of hundreds of lives depended on his fidelity. What could he do? What did he do? "Lie down! lie down!" he called, in a loud, quick voice to the child. And seizing the switch, the train passed safely on the proper track. Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he crushed to pieces? No, for he did just as his father told him, and did it instantly. He fell flat between the rail, and the cars went high over his head; and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was alive and well; not a hair on his head was touched. It was quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a minutes hesitation and it would have been too late.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.—Rev. Josiah Strong writes to the Congregationalists that the experiment has thus far proved fairly successful. It has resulted in no disturbance, improved the order of the polls, raised the price of liquor license from $60 to $120 each, and diminished the number of drinking places in Cheyenne nearly forty per cent. The women have served creditably in various offices. The experiment is still in the early stage of its trial, we admit; but so far as it has gone it has proved a complete success and converted hundreds of its original opponents into its ardent supporters.

Romping Girls.

Most women have a dread of these. Mothers would rather their little daughters were called anything but romps, and say to them:—"Be very quiet, now, my dears; don't run or jump; try to be little ladies." As if a healthy child could be still; as if it could take time to walk or step over what came in its way; as if it could fold its little hands in its lap when its little heart is so brimfull of tickle. It is absurd and wrong, because it is unnatural. Children—girls as well as boys—need exercise; indeed, they must have it to be kept in a healthy condition. They need it to expand their chests, strengthen their muscles, tune their nerves, and develop themselves generally. And this exercise must be out of doors, too. It is not enough to have callisthenics in the nursery or parlor. They need to be out in the sunshine, out in the wind, out on the grass, out in the woods, out of doors somewhere, if it be no bigger place than the common or park. They need a romp every day of their lives. Suppose they do tan their pretty faces. Better be as brown as a berry and have their pulses quick and strong, than white as a lily and complain of cold feet and headache. Suppose they do tear their clothes, tear them "every which way," suppose they do wear out their shoes, a pair a month even; it don't try a mother's patience and strength half so much to patch and mend as it does to watch night after night a querulous sick child; and it don't drain a father's pocket-book half as quick to buy shoes as as it does to pay doctors' bills.

The odds are all on the side of the romps. Indeed, we don't believe there is a prettier picture in all the wide world than that of a little girl balancing herself on the topmost rail of an old zigzag fence, her bonnet on one arm and a basket of blackberries on the other, her curls streaming out in the wind or rippling over her flushed cheeks, her apron half-torn from its waist and dangling to her feet, her fingers stained with the berries she has picked, and her lips with those she has eaten.

Mother, mother, don't scold that little creature when she comes in and puts her basket on the table, and look ruefully at the rent in the new gingham apron, and the little bare toes sticking out of the last pair of shoes. Wash off her hot face and soiled hands, and give her a bowl of cool milk and light bread, and when she has eaten her fill and got rested, make her sit down beside you and tell you about what she has seen off in those meadows and woods. Her heart will be full of beautiful things—the sound of the wind, the talk of the leaves, the music of the wild birds, and the laugh of the wild flowers, the rippling of streams and the color of pebbles, the shade of the clouds, and the hue of the sunbeams—all those would have woven their spell over her innocent thoughts, and make her a poet in feeling, if not in expression.

No, mothers, don't nurse up your little girls like house-plants. The daughters of this generation are to be the mothers of the next, and if you would have them healthy in body and genial in temper, free from nervous affections, fidgets and blues; if you would fit them for life, its joys, its cares and its trials, let them have a good romp every day while they are growing. It is nature's own specific, and, if taken in season, warranted to cure all the ills of the girl and the woman.—*Balance.*

The best paintings are not the works of a hasty hand. The following story is told of Rose Bonheur. She was making her first tour in the Highlands, with some English friends. As they drove across from Loch Lomond to Loch Katrine by Inversnaid, on a day gray with Scotch mist, suddenly an advanced picket of rough little Highland cattle, red, black, and dun, with shaggy manes hanging low over their fiery eyes, between their wide-spreading horns—emerged from the mist, and blowing the breath from their nostrils, took a deliberate survey of the travelers from a rocky eminence overhanging the road. Rosa Bonheur sprang up delighted, took in the group with an intense and incisive look, as if she had been potographing them in her mind, and saying, as if half to herself, "I'll paint that," sat down again. The journey ended, she bought a little stock of Highland sheep and cattle, and commenced to study them, to draw and paint them in all attitudes. After about eighteen months of constant study, she commenced the printing of that very picture of which she had, as it were, taken a negative on her sensitive mental plate nearly two years before—the picture of the Highland cattle looking out of the mist. She was occupied about two months in painting it.

READ THIS, GIRLS.—There is not a girl on earth, whether the daughter of of prince or pauper, who, if made a perfect mistress of all household duties, and thrown into a community wholly unknown, would not rise from one station to another, and eventually become the mistress of her own mansion, while multitudes of young women, placed in positions of ease, elegance and affluence, but being unfitted to fill them will as certainly descend from one round of the ladder to another, until, at the close of life, they are found where the really competent started from. Mothers of America, if you wish to rid your own children's households of those destroying locusts which infest your houses and eat up your substance, take a pride in educating your daughters to be perfect mistresses of every home duty; then, if you leave them without a dollar, be assured they will never lack a warm garment, a bounteous meal, or a cozy roof, nor fail of the respect of any one who knows them.

About thirty years ago a foreigner, belonging anywhere along shore, became in debt to a Pittsfield, Massachusetts, liquor seller to the tune of $16, and soon after, growing sick of the world, he came to Springfield and cut his throat, greatly to the disgust of his Berkshire creditor. But the enterprising vender of the ardent was not to be foiled, and soon after he made a visit to Springfield, and offered a certain doctor, known in old times for his skill in robbing graveyards, a good case if he would accede to his terms.

The man of the dissecting knife considered, and in the darkness of night the old church yard on the river bank, near Trask's foundry, was robbed of its self devoted tenant. The doctor paid the liquor dealer the $16 due him from the dead man and $9 extra for his services, and after selling the corpse for $60, felt that he had made a good thing out of the transaction.

Old Mrs. G—— was never regarded as a paragon of neatness; and if "cleanliness is next to godliness," as St. Paul asserts, it is feared that the old lady never attained to the latter state. Not only was she anything but neat herself, but she showed a sovereign contempt for it in others. Speaking of neat people one day she remarked that her son Josiah was one of the most particular men in the world. "Why," said she, "he threw away a whole cup of coffee, the other morning, because it had a bedbug in it."

A San Diego man gathered 1,200 pounds of tomatoes from a single vine.

Brave Women.

We find recorded of women acts of such bravery as we are accustomed to ascribe almost exclusively to men. Grace Darling, in the lifeboat with her father, going to the rescue of the crew of the Forfarshire; the Maid of Saragossa, animating the soldiers to the defence of their besieged town—are instances which occur at once to every one as illustrating the active form of bravery among women. Every now and then, also, we read accounts of deeds done by women which show that active bravery is possible to them even under very trying circumstances. One of these was recorded in a recent letter to the *Times*. All travelers abroad are familiar with the appearance of the women who are employed on railways to attend to gates at crossings, to wave signal flags, etc. It is of a woman, occupying no higher position than that of signal-woman on the railway which leads from Italy into France by way of the Mont Cenis, that the story is told. On the 21st of May the passengers in the train from Turin, via the Mont Cenis tunnel, passed safely through it and the following one—that of St. Martin—when their attention was directed to a woman running toward the train and waving a red flag. The ground was covered with deep mud, the rain was pouring in torrents, and, in her haste to meet and arrest the train, the woman was seen to stumble and fall twice. The engine driver was fortunately able to obey the signals and pull up, and then the woman, too much scared and out of breath to speak, pointed to a bridge not more than a hundred yards in front of the train. Here a stream, swollen by the rain into a powerful torrent, having destroyed a mule-pass above, had brought down masses of stones and earth from the mountain side, and had swept away the bridge. In a few seconds more, had it not been for the presence of mind and bravery of this poor woman, the train, with its living freight, would have been hurled into the mass of debris, and probably precipitated into the rushing river beneath. Only a few minutes before, a train, going toward the Mont Cenis tunnel, had passed safely over the bridge. But in these few minutes the work of destruction had been accomplished. The signal-woman had observed the commencement of the breaking up of the bridge. She knew that in a very brief time another train was due from the opposite direction. She hesitated not a moment; she waited not to indulge her curiosity, nor was she paralyzed by fear; but quickly she saw what was the only thing to be done, and with all her energy she set herself to the accomplishment of her purpose, which fortunately did not fail.

R. CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—At a distance of less than three days' voyage from Valparaiso, in Chili, and nearly in the same latitude with this important port on the western coast of South America, is the island of Juan Fernandez, where once upon a time Alexander Selkirk, during a solitary imprisonment of four years, gathered the material for De Foe's "Robison Crusoe." This island, little thought of by the inhabitants of the Chilean coast-land, has lately become of some interest by the fact that in December, 1869, it was ceded to a society of Germans, under the guidance of Robert Wehrhan, an engineer from Saxony, for the purpose of colonization. The *entrepreneur* of the expedition, Robert Wehrhan, left Germany eleven years since, passed several years in England, served as major through the war between the American States, and was subsequently engaged as engineer with the Ceropasco Railroad in South America. He and his society, about sixty or seventy individuals, have taken possession of the island, which is described as being a most fertile and lovely spot. They found there countless herds of goats, some thirty half wild horses and sixty donkeys, the latter animals proving to be exceedingly shy. They brought with them cows and other cattle, swine, numerous fowls, and all the various kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, to engage in different pursuits and occupations. The grotto, made famous as Robison's abode, situated in a spacious valley, covered with large fields of wild turnips—a desirable food for swine—has been assigned to the hopeful young Chilean gentleman to whom the charge of the procine part of the society's stock has been entrusted, and he and his proteges are doing very well in their new quarters. Juan Fernandez is one of the stations where whaling vessels take in water and food.

Several years ago, as I was traveling in a stage coach it stopped for an instant at an inn door, in a small village, and the calm voice of a man in real distress was head to say:

"Gentlemen, I have eaten nothing today, and have no money. Will you give me a penny?" He appeared to be a man about sixty, with a travelers staff in his hand, yet with an elastic step, and had the steady, undaunted gaze of an honest man. "Gentlemen," he continued, "I am not used to begging; I was once too proud; but there is one thing that can conquer pride, and that is starvation.

"Trust in God," whispered an old man, as he handed him some money.

"Here is something for beer," cried a sailor tauntingly, as he threw him a few pennies.

The poor beggar stood leaning on his staff, looking steadily at the bloated face of the sailor, and, before he moved to touch his gift, replied:

"If I had been to ale-houses in my youth, I should not now be walking twenty miles a day on a bit of bread and a drink of water. I should not now converse with a quick ear and a clear eye. I should not show you at sixty-three a step shaken only by sorrow and want. I should not look upon you with a face changed only by age and starvation." He then stooped to pick up his money, gave them all a blessing, and proceeded on his toilsome journey."

By a squall in the Delaware Bay last week, while sailing in a yacht, two young men were overtaken. At Nazareth Methodist Church, on Twelfth street, they had occasionally been present. From the way things looked, the capsizing of their shallop was very near inevitable. "Bill," said one to the other, "this is serious business; can you pray?" "No, I can't; I've heard Joe Quinn do it, and I've listened to Bill Post, but I can't do it myself." "Well, you can sing a hymn, can't you? For God's sake do something." "No, I can't sing here. How can I sing when this boat at any moment may drown us both?" "Well, we must do something religious. If you can't sing, let's take up a collection." To this Bill consented. In his companion's hat he deposited thirteen pennies, a corkscrew and a broken-bladed knife. As he did this, the wind lulled, and the shallop made a successful landing.

YOUNG MEN, DON'T DO IT.—No, young men, don't do it. Don't marry dimples, nor ankles, nor mouth, nor hair, nor neck, nor teeth, nor chins, nor simpers. These bits and scraps of femininity are very poor things—look at congeniality, kindred sympathies, disposition, education, and if this be joined with social position, or even filthy lucre, why don't let them stand in your way. Get a woman—not one of those parlor automatons that sits down just so, thumps on a piano, and dotes on a whisper. Living statues are poor things to call into consultation. The poor little mind that can scarcely fathom the depth of a dress trimming, can't be a helpmate of any account. Don't throw your time away on such trifling things.

"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?" asked Mr. Jones. "Home, sir; home; don't detain me; I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I want to deliver it to her before the fashion changes."

"Wake up, here, and pay for your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

National Republican Platform.

For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President,
HENRY WILSON.

Presidential Electors,
A. B. Meacham, of Umatilla County.
W. D. Hare, of Washington County.
Jas. F. Gazley, of Douglas County.

The Republican Party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During the eleven years of its ascendancy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time; has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses and has warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It initiated a new policy toward the Indians; the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been commenced, aided and successfully conducted to completion; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration has been protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. In the form of National currency, it has provided for the National credit, and sustained it under the most extraordinary burdens. It has negotiated new bonds at lower rates of interest. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during U. S. Grant's Presidency at the rate of $100,000,000 per year. A great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the Nation kept in a high position throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe that the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men, composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyments of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

4. The National Government seeks to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system, by a law which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolists, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free settlement by the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal public debt, and except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on importations, which should be adjusted to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers, and to promote the industries and growth and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for the country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the time of their country became disabled, without regard to length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, once a subject always a subject, having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of an individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge a continued and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary emigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way proposed for reductions in the rates of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of shaping legislation so as to secure a full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor which creates capital; the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the ballot, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of that debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption to specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction; and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party proposes to respect all rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of asserting constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by the interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of U. S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Platform of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Pacific Slope.

WHEREAS, We, the representative women of the Pacific Coast, in Convention assembled in San Francisco, this 21st day of June, 1872, believing the time has come to form a new political party, do organize under the name of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Pacific Coast, and declare the following platform of principles:

1st, All men and women are created free and equal, and are endowed alike with certain inalienable rights, among which are the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2d, We hold that under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States women are already enfranchised and entitled to the right to vote, and are debarred of the privilege only through prejudice and misinterpretation of the law.

3d, Pending a decision of the Supreme Court as to the full import of these Amendments, and in view of the possibility of an adverse decision, we will labor with our utmost zeal and energy for an additional amendment to the Constitution to secure these rights. We will also work with determination for the revision and modification of the Constitution and laws of our respective States.

4th, All persons alike, both men and women, are entitled to equal rights before the law.

5th, All persons and parties who oppose these principles shall be treated as our political enemies, from whom we will withhold our influence in politics and our patronage in business.

6th, We will work for the election of any worthy candidate of whatever party who will work with us, and we will vigorously oppose any candidate of any party who is opposed to these principles.

7th, As a political party we unite upon this common platform, regardless of nationality, sex, religion or condition.