The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

REMOVAL.

The office of the NEW NORTHWEST has been removed from the corner of Third and Washington streets to the *Oregonian* building on Stark street. The editorial room will be at our residence on Sixth and E streets. Subscriptions or orders for advertisements will be received at the business office of the *Oregonian* or at the editorial office.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after September 10th we shall stop every newspaper going as a complimentary or dead-head concern from this office and present bill for arrearages. We shall also present every delinquent's bill for the past year and demand advance payment on the present one. This step is absolutely necessary to save us from financial ruin.

To our staunch and trusty friends who have aided us financially as well as with good words and wishes, we express our profound gratitude for services rendered. To those who have aided us with good words and wishes *only*, we earnestly and emphatically declare that we cannot pay printer's bills, paper-maker and pressman, or house rent and city taxes, with *bowcombe*. Our extended and expensive trip in the East, in the interest of Oregon and our constituents, has depleted our treasury and run us in debt. Now let our friends prove themselves such in reality. We are not working merely for newspaper glory. And even if we were, we'd like to know how we'd succeed without the *needful*.

This is no idle talk, and we call upon our friends to contribute such sums as they are willing to give and able to spare towards liquidating the one thousand dollar indebtedness unavoidably incurred in publishing the NEW NORTHWEST during our four months absence in the East. We are, of course, anxious to sustain the paper. It has cost us many years of hard labor and nervous anxiety, and now that it has proved an unprecedented popular success, if the people do not sustain it, we shall *let it slide*. Other and lucrative avocations are open to us, and while we shall leave no effort untried to keep our "Journal for the People" ever before them, we shall not wrong our children nor bankrupt ourself to accomplish the aim nearest our heart.

We are free to confess that we don't understand *begging*. We consider it no personal charity to us for the people to meet the expenses of the journal to which we devote our time and energies, and if *they* do not want it sustained, *neither shall we*. A word to the wise is sufficient. Now let us see who our friends really are.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The finance committee of the Woman Suffrage Association are requested to meet on this (Friday) evening at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Thompson to make a report and transact other important business. By order of the Chairman,

G. W. BROWN.

THE "HERALD'S" "WOMAN" AGAIN.

Another tirade of scurrility and personal abuse appeared in a late issue of the *Herald*, purporting to come from "an unpurchasable woman." It looks to us very much as though the *Herald* editor, fearing to attack us boldly and squarely, had planted himself behind an imaginary "woman's" ink-stand, and that he holds on to her apron strings for protection while casting mire and dirt at us, which he dare not undertake to throw while acting upon his own responsibility. But we will give the "woman" idea the benefit of a doubt, and have only to say to her, if indeed a woman lives who is low and vile enough to thus attack us, that when a woman takes pains to convey to the world that she sits upon unapproachable heights of modesty and virtue, good people beware of her. They decide at once that she is a person of doubtful reputation and a stranger to the precepts of respect. So when a woman publicly boasts that she is "unpurchasable," and brazenly vaunts her incorruptibility, while vulgarly accusing her sisters of the blackest crimes in the catalogue, wise people start at once to buy that woman if they want such a commodity, as they know they can get her cheap.

The Roseburg *Plaindealer* man thinks that when a lady earnestly rebukes social scandal, and demands that ribald jests and obscene scurrility cease upon the streets, "her language is neither chaste nor elegant." Whereupon the *Mercury*, catching at a hint that garbage may be scented, clutches at the thought, and like a vulture, croaks forth foul delight.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church closed its deliberations this week in Salem after a very busy and harmonious session. The list of appointments for the ensuing year, and Correspondence and various items of importance, have been crowded out this week.

JOTTINGS OF OUR JOURNEY.

The following was crowded from our columns last week:

Leaving Mokolumne Station, Cal., on Monday, August 4th, a short ride brought us to Sacramento, where, exhausted and half sick, we remained for a week, finding many friends and forming hosts of new acquaintances.

Here I attended a Greeley "ratification," and saw Frank Pixley, of San Francisco, a life long Whig-Republican, endeavor to shake hands across the "filthy pool" with Dr. Shorb, of San Francisco, a life long Democrat. Pixley would orate and declare himself and the "party" to be *Republican* to the core. Then Shorb would orate and declare it was a *Democratic* institution; and then the coalition would grasp hands "across the chasm" amid the derisive laughter of the small boys, who could see through the farce most clearly, while old-line Democrats would vow they couldn't "stand it" and retire in disgust, and "liberal" Republicans would shake their heads and grumble. "A happy family" indeed is this one headed by the grandmother-in-chief of the Chappaquacks. The meeting called together some five hundred persons all told, of whom, judging from manifestations of derision instead of applause, at least two-thirds were Republicans.

Had the honor of addressing the Sacramentons on the evening of the 12th, and added a handsome list of subscribers to the NEW NORTHWEST. Spoke the following Wednesday evening at Marysville, and on Thursday took the train for Red Bluffs, and was there met by the stage, when I took passage for Yreka, at which place I stopped and spoke two successive evenings to good audiences, and, as usual, receiving a goodly list of subscriptions.

Time and space will not permit a description of the journey or places of interest which I should dearly love to give. Suffice it to say that the journey itself over the serpentine and rocky roadway, through the abounding and abiding dust, the fatigue of successive days and nights of traveling in mud-wagons—misnamed coaches—where the jolting stetescopes your spinal column and sets your brain to patting juba against your skull, was one long to be remembered, and not easily to be recovered from.

Stopped at Roseburg and spoke two successive evenings, and then at Oakland, where I compromised with a dancing party that had pre-engaged the only hall the place afforded, and addressed the throng for half an hour, and in the gray of the following morning took the cars for home, where, were it not for the necessity of working up business for the NEW NORTHWEST, which Portland seems too poor and miserly to afford, but without which she would not get the credit of a woman's paper, we should remain and rest for a month at least. As it is, I must again go forth to the battle, girded with the armor of truth and shielded by the protection of a good conscience.

WE WORRIED HIM.

We were at first dissatisfied with our campaign speech of last Friday evening. We were sick and exhausted, and the hall, so densely crowded, was difficult to fill with a voice that had been almost churned to a pulp in the overland stage coaches, and we went home sadly vexed because we had forgotten some of the most important "points" of the argument; but when Saturday morning's *Herald* appeared, and we saw how badly we had worried its reporter, we grew jubilant and happy. If the fight you make displeases your enemy, and sets him to work to burlesque that which he can in no wise controvert, depend upon it, you are doing your own cause good service. A refutation of the *Herald's* misrepresentation of our allusion to Mr. Greeley's declaration that his "daughter was a Catholic" appeared in the *Oregonian* of 2d, which we print below.

Women of Oregon, you who say that "respectful consideration" in the Republican ranks amounts to nothing, don't you see that it *does* amount to *much?* You well know that we, as a journalist, have been misrepresented in every conceivable way by man's rights opponents ever since our public career began; but never, until the Republican party declared in its National Platform that the "honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration," did any public journal think our words or deeds of sufficient consequence to be placed before the public in a correct light. Now, however, our true friends stand by us, and here is how they talk when reporters lie:

We have been requested by a member of the Catholic Church to correct the statement in the "Herald" of last Saturday morning, to the effect that Mrs. Duniway, in her speech last Friday evening, "made a blasphemous allusion to the religion of Mr. Greeley's daughters." To those who heard Mrs. D. the correction is unnecessary, as well as to those who know the utter abandon with which the gentleman who reported that speech for the "Herald" perverts and falsifies a speaker's language whenever it suits his purposes to do so. There was nothing in the speech referred to which could in any way be taken as even a slur at the religion of Mr. Greeley's daughters or any one else; and all that was said on that subject was a repetition of a statement made by Greeley himself to the speaker in an interview which they had in New York. That statement was in Mr. Greeley's own words: "My oldest daughter is a Catholic, and had rather confess to a priest than cast a ballot," and was made in answer to the question put by Mrs. Duniway in this language: "Mr. Greeley, haven't your daughters any political aspirations?" What "blasphemous allusion" our contemporary can find in that is certainly beyond the comprehension of any one who heard it.

The "woman question" worries the *Herald* now just as the "nigger question" distressed it a few years ago; and the Republican party, which secured political supremacy then by respectfully considering the rights of negroes, will achieve a glorious victory in November by respectfully considering the inalienable rights of women.

It seems that Brother Brown of the *Democrat* couldn't get up readable items for his paper to amount to anything if it were not for "Mrs. Duniway." This, with him, is an inexhaustible theme. Glad he's so deeply interested. Sorry we cannot return the compliment.

REMARKABLE WORK OF ART.

While in Sacramento recently we visited at the house of Mrs. Dr. Waterhouse, whose skill in landscape and portrait sketching and painting is of a very remarkable character. The lady is sixty-two years of age and has never taken a lesson in drawing or painting, and never knew, until within the past six months, that she had a talent for art. Her first work began in pencilling upon the plastered walls of her sitting-room, and progressed, as she avers, by the aid of shadows which appeared to her as she sketched, but which were visible to no one else. She continued sketching from right to left and *vice versa* until a picture of hieroglyphics of very ancient design, and unique in every particular, was finished, which is six feet by three in size, and from which she demonstrates many useful life lessons.

She has also painted in colors an immense landscape picture representing the Yosemite Valley, the river Merced, the Bridal Veil, etc. But the remarkable feature of this landscape lies in the lessons which it conveys, and which she says were pictured unconsciously to herself as she proceeded with her labor. It is impossible in a sketch like this to do this picture any sort of justice, but we will endeavor to give some idea of its strange peculiarities. The Merced river, breaking through the mountain gorge, is shown leaving their base, and as they tower above the deep valley their rugged outlines reveals forms and faces, many of which can be readily recognized as leading minds in our Republic's history. One huge, graceful, female figure forms the highest mountain, which she calls the "Sleeping Giantess," or "Woman Suffrage." A concourse of women appear clambering up the mountain side, as if intent upon arousing this sleeper, while one bold, defiant woman shakes her clenched fist in their faces and defies them to proceed. Other women, belonging to the same company are stretching forth their hands to arouse the Magdalens, who are pictured as groveling among animals, or sinking in the river Merced. On the right, in the foreground and near the highest pinnacle of the mountain, is a perfect profile view of Gen. Grant, supported by a large company of men and women. To the right of this and behind and below is a correct portait of Mr. Greeley with his half hidden friends peeping forth from behind the Bridal Veil, while he looks anxiously at Gen. Grant, whose eye is fixed upon the shadowy form of Mr. Lincoln, as he appears, surrounded by seraphs in the spirit-thronged clouds above "Sentinel Rock," which is pictured upon the opposite mountain as the "Goddess of Liberty." Every rock and stump and every knoll reveals the outlines of a human face, which bears, according to the artist's interpretation, some significant relation to some great political fact. The picture is surmounted by a rainbow which spans its entire breadth, the whole forming a very accurate view of Yosemite Valley, with its wonderful beauty, wildness and grandeur of scenery.

We learn that it is Mrs. W.'s intention to exhibit this picture in California during the coming campaign, and we should be pleased to see it come to Portland.

The Lafayette *Courier* is sorely troubled just now about the public example we made of "The Silent Man of Destiny" last winter when we resolved to stop the cant of Republican editors about the alleged impure social ideas of women politicians. Remember, brother, that Mr. Grant's evil habits were contracted and indulged in while he was a Democrat. Since he has been a converted Republican his social life has been beyond reproach.

Brother Ike of the *Herald* complains that he "has lost all control over his columns." We should say he had.

FASHION.

For the benefit of our many lady readers we shall endeavor hereafter to sustain a fashion department in the NEW NORTHWEST; not that we consider close adherence to fashion as particularly important, but we do consider a general knowledge of prevailing styles and general information as to where best and most stylish and reasonably economical fabrics can be obtained of much consequence to women of limited means or sensible, practical ideas. We call the special attention of merchants, *modistes* and milliners to the fact that we shall visit their establishments as regularly as possible, and shall take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the stores of such as advertise in the NEW NORTHWEST.

The earliest importation of dress goods has arrived. The undressed cashmeres are thick and heavy, and resemble somewhat the Cheviot cloths worn by gentlemen. They are in their natural ecru state, free from dyes, and consequently show little variety of color. They are of dark, grayish-brown tints. The material is intended for mantles and over-dresses that require soft, yielding, yet heavy fabrics. The velvet petticoat that such effort was made to introduce this season at our watering places will be very fashionable this fall and winter on the promenade. The effort to banish polonaises will fail, as they combine grace and convenience; the ladies will not willingly relinquish them, although they will be altered and modified considerably. The introduction of skirts ruffled to the waist behind, and worn with an apron front, will bring into favor the polonaise, in which the basque and apron front are combined. This garment descends to the knee in front, is sloped sharply upward on the sides, and has merely a shorter basque behind, dipensing with the long back breadths now used.

The newly imported Empress cloth is of a very superior quality; it is flexible and soft. The dark shades, especially olive and nut brown, are considered the most desirable colors. The printed Empress cloths are also of very fine quality. The ground is black, strewn with Pompadour designs, small flowers, leaves and vines of shaded gray and brown hues, with occasional relief of color. Bright colors are shown in goods of inferior quality.

Serge poplin, a mohair goods with silk-faced stripes, heavy twilled, like serge, is an excellent fabric for intermediate seasons; it has usually a gray or white stripe on black ground.

Morocco belts are now fastened by buckles of imitation tortoise shell, and have two pendents with hooks, on the left side, for supporting the fan, umbrella or bag.

The fall styles of millinery are not yet decided upon, but we are assured that they will be graceful and stylish.

LINN COUNTY SCENERY.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

In a southerly direction from Albany, and from twelve to twenty-five miles distant, four prominent landmarks called buttes arise from the level prairie to an altitude of several hundred feet, giving a picturesque and pleasing appearance to what would otherwise be a monotonous level plain.

Washington, better known as Peterson's Butte, takes its name from the settler first known on its north-eastern base. Ward's, also named by its owner and first settler, rises abruptly from the level prairie, pyramidal in form, and although rather difficult of ascent, its summit, when reached, discloses a scene of much beauty. Saddle Butte, south west, takes its name from its imaginary resemblance to an old-fashioned saddle. Gray's Butte, several miles south, greatly resembles Saddle Butte in its general appearance, but is perhaps a trifle more rocky at its southern terminus. Its geological formation, as seen in a quarry at its base and croppings at its summit, indicates a great deal of iron in its composition, and is very hard and of great specific gravity. The stone of the quarry is of cubic form, and is piled up in layers almost perpendicular, with clay seams resembling mortar between each layer of stone, giving it the appearance of rude masonry, trending north east and south west. Although its altitude is not so great as that of the other buttes, yet it seems to have been a great resort and land mark of several Indian tribes prior to the advent of the present owners of the soil. The loose stones upon its summit have been placed in positions that would indicate a purpose—perhaps a means of communication with each other, or of one tribe with another, as was custom of the Indians of the Atlantic coast. Be that as it may, the view from this point is well worth the trouble of tourists, very few of whom have been curious enough to make the ascent. On reaching the summit, the best portion of the valley lies below you like a variegated carpet spread at your feet, while lands, white with the ripening oats, yellow with golden wheat, or green with luxuriant gardens and fruitful orchards, smile at you as you gaze. To be sure, the carpet is but a *homely in-grain*, but nevertheless rich enough for a Queen. The Willamette river in the distance, with its broad belt of green timber, courses along the valley, fed by its many tributaries, clothed in the same emerald hue, adding greatly to the beauty of the scene. Towns and villages, warehouses and goodly dwellings stand out clear and bright or peep from overshadowing foliage, and church steeples and college spires mark an era in the advancing civilization of a free and contented people.

SHEBA.

ALBANY, Oregon, August 25, 1872.

WHY VOTE FOR UNCLE HORACE?

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

One day lately on the street a half-drunk Democrat seized my hand and asked me if I were not going for Uncle Horace Greeley, as he had heard me often say in former times that Greeley was O K. I replied that Greeley on slavery, the tariff and temperance was O K; but now, being found in very poor company, and having to go back on his life record to suit his new friends, or else draw them out of their dens and holes and transform them into sober men and abolitionists, and in favor of protective tariff, the task was too much for the Sage, and I should not help to place him in such a predicament. He dropped my hand and muttered, "d—n it!"

In passing over the country, I find all the filth and slush in the whisky mills and gambling hells, and all the Jeff Davis shouters, and the Wilkes Booth mourners, and the sore-headed, disappointed and ignorant Republicans hurrahing for Greeley and Brown. In a word, the scum and antipodes in politics, the incongruous masses, united on no set of principles but those of the "spoils" and "anything to beat Grant," are all shouting for Greeley and Brown.

The Temperance elements, the Churches, the literati, the free thinkers of our Republic, and last and best of all the ladies of our land, who see hope in the future for their enfranchisement, and full and equal rights before the law, are with our noble Republican party heart and soul. And with such aids and moral power, we shall roll up such votes for Grant and Wilson next November in Oregon, California and Nevada as shall astound and dismay the enemies of freedom, moral reform, equal rights and true American Republicanism. And by the year 1876 the ladies of our Union will cast their ballots under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, having been fully privileged to do so by declaratory acts of Congress, none declaring to the contrary. "The good time's coming." PUBLICO.

SALEM, Oregon, August 27, 1872.

Dr. Robinson, a medical officer of an English workhouse, said that nine-tenths of the patients who came under his notice in that capacity owed their illness to drink and tobacco.

LETTER FROM ROSEBURG.

ROSEBURG, Oregon, August 27, 1872.

EDITOR NEW NORTHWEST:

I assure you that you roused the lion in his den when you lectured here last week. I am also pleased to inform you that our army, though small, is strong and earnest. Miss —— is still with me, and we are making votes for Grant to add to the long list which you made while here. Mrs. M—— sends love and says she will henceforth work for the cause. Her husband is justly proud of her. But the best nail you drove was when you publicly rebuked the slanderers of Mrs. M——. It made the guilty flutter, and I feel that this timely warning will silence many a filthy tongue. But I would not have you or the public believe that there are many here who delight in scandal. People become scandal mongers often because they have nothing else with which to busy themselves. Roseburg is a quiet, orderly place, and we have, as you know, many very intelligent and excellent citizens. We shall expect you during the campaign. In haste, B.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Olympia has no political clubs.

Olympia has 312 school children.

There are five papers in Olympia.

Seattle is to have a daily paper in two weeks.

Olympia will hold an annual fair in October.

The Sound is entirely enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

Mason county, W. T., is to have a new court house.

A new hotel is to be built soon at Lewiston, Idaho.

Wheat is selling at Walla Walla for 50 cents per bushel.

The new Baptist church in Seattle was dedicated on Sunday.

Walla Walla is said to be again assuming its former life-like activity.

Many of the Idaho people are taking up their beds and jogging up to Oregon.

Passengers from Olympia reach San Francisco in a few hours less than five days.

Theobald has retired from the editorial control of the Olympia *Courier*. Next!

Oneida county, Idaho, in which the famed Soda Springs are situated, has a population of 4,775.

Clarke county, W. T., will have an Agricultural Fair on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October next.

A considerable trade in walrus tusks has sprung up with Alaska. These tusks are used as ivory by cutlers.

It is rumored that Hon. H. G. Struve, of Vancouver, will soon assume the editorial control of the Puget Sound *Courier*.

Col. C. H. Larrabee, formerly proprietor of the Seattle *Dispatch* printing office, has just sold out his interest to Beriah Brown and brother.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed in connection with the recent establishment of a mail route between Lewiston and Spokane Falls.

Several large fires are raging in the woods near Vancouver, which probably accounts for the smoky state of the atmosphere in this part of Oregon.

Olympia contains twelve saloons and only one school house. A local paper says "the saloons are provided with all the appliances that modern luxury can command, while the school house is barely shelter from the sun and rain."

Colorado wheat promises well this year, and Colorado farmers say they can prove it to be the best wheat in the world. In Denver, Colorado flour is $14 per 100 pounds, and Eastern flour $10, really a good argument to prove "what Colorado wheat can do."

Seattle has a population of two thousand, does a business of over a million dollars a year, has several large stores, six churches, two public schools, and contains also the Territorial University, and claims to be the commercial metropolis of Washington Territory.

The *Courier* thinks an outlay of $600 in premiums by the Puget Sound Agricultural Society, say $200 for horses, $200 for cattle and $200 for the best wheat field, would add $50,000 to the wealth of the Territory by the competition the offer would excite among stock raisers and grain growers.

The Olympia *Tribune* tells us that Munger, one of the most gifted young artists of America, whose celebrated picture of the falls of Minnehaha has given him a national reputation, has come to this coast with a commission from a prominent citizen of New York to paint a large picture of Mount Rainier.

A Walla Walla correspondent of the *Willamette Farmer*, under date of August 21st, says: "As our harvest is now nearly all in the granary, I see that the farmers are better satisfied with the results of their yield. Prices for wheat are very low, and many farmers are feeding hogs as a means of converting to better profits. The yield, I think, of our wheat crop has been about an average of 25 bushels, although we frequently hear of from 40 to 60 as being threshed."

SHORT AND LONG PHRASES.—The strongest impression is generally the briefest and the best. Take the old ballads of any people, and you will find few adjectives. The singer says, "He laughed; she wept." Perhaps the poet of a more civilized age might say—"He laughed in scorn; she turned away and shed tears of disappointment." But now-a-days the ambitious young writer must produce something like this—"A hard, fiendish laugh, scornful and pitiless, forced its passage from his throat, through the lips that curled in mockery of her appeal; she covered her despairing face, and a gust and whirlwind of sorrowing agony burst forth in her irresistible tears!"

Subscribe for the NEW NORTHWEST.

A Card.

[From the Woman's Journal.]

The public are invited to come and see the homestead set off to a widow in Washington County, Maine, by a Board of Commissioners consisting of three men; to wit: James A Coburn, of East Montpelier, Willard Martin, of Plainfield, and Ezekiel D. Nye, of North Montpelier, a village included within East Montpelier; after three days of deliberation and consultation.

The following is copied from assignment:

"Commencing with the house on the first floor. The front door and doorsteps, the front hall and stairway, the parlor and parlor bed-room and closet adjoining in the west end of the house. The large sleeping-room known as 'Mrs. Lilley's sleeping-room,' and the pantry between the said sleeping-room and front hall. On the second floor the large chamber on the west end of the house, also the closet on the north side of the house adjoining the large chamber as now divided, the said Mrs. Lilley shall have half attic in the main house off the west end, with privilege to go to and from, also the west end of cellar as petitioned off, also a space six feet eight inches wide under the front hall back thirteen feet six inches to the north side of door leading to cellar partition set off. Mrs. Lilley shall build a door and cellar stairs from front hall to cellar in a good, workmanlike manner, and at her expense. Mrs. Lilley shall have the present privilege of going to and from the cellar until Jan. 1, 1873. We also give Mrs. Lilley the land her part of the house stands on as divided by division of cellar, also a piece ten feet wide from east side of front door casing running parallel with the house to highway, said land shall not be inclosed so as to obstruct the drive-way as it now is, also the land between the end of the house and highway, also a piece of land on the north side of the house commencing sixteen feet one inch east from the northwest corner of the house, twenty feet wide running parallel with the house to highway, also the privilege to use the water from the well in common, and the right to go to and from the well in the most convenient way from the front door, and to have the right to lay lead pipe from the well to any part of the house. May put a pump into the cistern and may have the roof of the west end of the house to the east side of front hall. We also give Mrs. Lilley the garden piece, so-called, measuring seven by six rods and two feet six inches inclusive of highway, and the right in common to said house from the highway. The foregoing, all of which we appraise at the sum of $500, which shall constitute the homestead of the aforesaid Celinda A. B. Lilley."

WHAT THEY DID NOT GIVE.

They gave no kitchen, no buttery, no sink-room nor sink, no water without going more than eight rods from front door to the brow of a descent of seven-eights of a yard in ten feet to get to the well. They gave no barn nor shed of any kind, no wood-house, no place for clothes-yard, no privy; nor place to build any of these indispensable accommodations are here but are withheld from the widow.

The public are invited to verify these facts, and see for themselves what the Washington County Court has confirmed as homestead for a widow. Said homestead is situated about three miles north of the village of North Montpelier, on the hill road leading to Cabot, where the aforesaid widow will be glad to exhibit her endowment.

CELINDA A. B. LILLEY.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.—The dull season, as it is called, is the best time for remunerative advertising. When people have most leisure they read most. At the watering places and numerous summer resorts, where tourists are congregated, the merchant who takes advantage of his opportunity will not fail to send his circular; or, if he depends upon newspapers mainly, he will not pass by the quiet dullness of summer without keeping his business constantly before the people who have deserted the town for more congenial life in the open country. It pays to advertise judiciously—it pays to advertise if the truth is told. It don't pay to *stop* advertising. All you have spent is wasted, if by your neglect to keep the public acquainted with the advantages you can offer, they discover the usual enterprise wanting at any time for any reason in the management of your business. "What's the matter with A. B. C & Co., they don't advertise any more. Guess they are played out," said a friend of ours, not long since. Well, sure enough, when we had our attention called to the fact, it did appear so to us, and it was not long before we read among the items of the day, "we regret to announce the temporary suspension of the well-known firm of A. B. C & Co. Liabilities and assets not yet ascertained," etc. "By a throat latch" wins the race. Keep a little ahead; don't *get tired*, for it is just here the applause is against you, and once the popular current sets in adversely, you may "throw up the sponge," for you are no longer counted among the probable winners of the race! Intelligent, persistent effort; truthful advertising in season and out of season, fair dealing, small profits, one price strictly adhered to, and the terms C. O. D. to all, will surely result in success to a retail establishment.

Pretty soon there is to be a silver wedding that will be worth talking about in earnest. Mr. Beecher and his wife were married twenty-five years ago, come the tenth of October, and Plymouth Church is to make a four day's jubilee over it. The pastor was not married as early as he might have been, for he is verging upon sixty already; but no man has said and written prettier or profounder things about the sacredness of marriage, and the large congregation that is wont to hang on his words does well to make a serious affair of it—a four days meeting in fact. If the silver presents don't pour in upon the Brooklyn parsonage, then it is of no use to resort to guessing. There will be enough sterling ware accumulated in that house to stock a silversmith's shop. And the beauty of it is, that those who forget to send in their presents on the first day have three days of grace besides to testify their feelings in.

A touching incident is reported from Chattanooga. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer and asked him if his house had been robbed during the war. The farmer replied that it had. "I," said the stranger, "was one of the marauding party that did it. I took a little silver locket." "That locket," said the farmer, bursting into tears, "had been worn by my dear dead child." "Here it is," replied the stranger, visibly affected. "I am rich; let me make restitution. Here is $20 for your little son." He gave the farmer a $50 bill and received $30 in change. He then wrung the farmer's hand warmly and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded his shotgun. The $50 bill was bad.

The brother of Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress and pet of Congress, has been sentenced by the United States Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to serve six months in the penitentiary at Little Rock and pay a fine of $1,000 for selling liquor in the Indian Nation.

Among the feathered creation the eagle and raven, the swan and parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of 114 years, and on an ancient oak in Selborne, still known as the "raven tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for a serious of more than 90 years. Swans upon the river Thames, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vinters Company, under whose keeping they have been for the last five centuries, have been known to survive 150 years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon the approach of death the bird quits the water, sits down upon the bank, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle, and expires, uttering no sound.

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 grateful 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 great enterprises have been generously 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 prosperity and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably comprised, 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 law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which ought not 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, to 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 obligation upon 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 further 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 earnest 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 the laws which create 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 unreasonable 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 under any pretext, 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 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.