The New Northwest.

FRIDAY..................MARCH 14, 1873.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President of the voting sex has again spoken. The Inaugural Address, which is given in full in most of the men's journals, is a terse, able and sensible production as far as it goes, but it only hints at one broad Republican idea that we should have been pleased to see treated with full recognition, although knowing his usual non-committal style upon matters not yet endorsed fully by his legal advisers—who generally deal much more with law and precedent than with judgment or comprehension of ideas—we did not expect it.

That the President has a glimmer of the broad expanse over which Liberty is destined ultimately to preside, we gather from the following gleam of inspiration:

"It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism by the people, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others."

It is idle to deny that women are "people," and it is equally idle to ignore them and demand for the negro a "fair chance to develop what is in him." But politicians have endorsed the negro, and the President reflects their sentiment; they have not yet thoroughly endorsed the women, and so he is not ready to recommend that they shall.

Here is another gleam:

"I believe our great Maker is preparing to mould, in his own good time, one nation, speaking one language, and in which armies and navies will no longer be required."

Looking further through the address, we find that Indians, who are also endorsed by politicians, are receiving a full share of attention. We are pleased to quote as follows:

"Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted on him should be taken into account, and a balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked: Can the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?"

Now, if women only were *negroes* or *Indians*, they would be of some consequence. But stay! Here we are:

"I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of the country, the obligation I am under for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office in their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render the best services in my power."

Now, General Grant, the women of this Union, who acquiesced in your nomination and contributed by their energy and intellect 500,000 votes to secure your re-election, and who did this work gratuitously, because you represented a party that had given them a *splinter* to stand upon in its National platform (which, being their only choice, they unhesitatingly accepted), the women of this Union read your words and say, "We hold you to your bargain, sir! You have an opportunity to crown your retiring years of public service with an honor as great, yea, greater far unto yourself than was conferred upon the martyr-patriot, whose Emancipation Proclamation will shine forever with an unfading luster upon his fame and name. You are, indeed, under great 'obligation for the honor conferred upon you,' and we shall await with deep interest your future action upon your 'firm conviction that the world is tending to republicanism *by the people*,' in the hope that you will recommend to the next Congress the passage of a Declaratory Act, pronouncing the majority of 'the people' of this so-called Republic entitled to an equal representation with the minority. This is the 'best service in your power' to these people. Shall they be disappointed?"

We are pleased to see the manly good sense of the closing paragraph of the address, showing that the President is proudly ready to acknowledge his humble origin; and we are also pleased to note that he is not indifferent to the many aspersions against his former character with which the public are so familiar, and which we rejoice to say his public life has proved him able to reform from and rise above:

"I was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons with influence, but was resolved to perform my part in the struggle threatening the very existence of the Nation. I performed it conscientiously and without asking for promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Nowithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which, to-day, I feel I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication."

When the President shall have done woman the justice for which she prays, she too may, like him, have opportunity to rise from a life of real or supposed dissipation and "without asking for promotion or command," have equal opportunities with such as himself to "perform" *her* "part" in every great National necessity.

"OH, THE BRUTE!"

Under this head the *Herald* facetiously tells of a certain Doctor of Divinity who informs the Massachusetts Legislature that he "prefers polygamy to Woman Suffrage." That's nothing strange. So do many other masculine apostles of appetite.

The Yamhill County papers are both enlarged and otherwise improved, except that they do very dispitefully abuse each other. You'd better stop it, boys. If women were to be thus quarrelsome you'd say they were incapable of self-government.

If you want a Physician, call Dr. Mary A. Thompson, whose extensive practice and remarkable success in curing diseases, we are proud to cite as another evidence that women are capable of filling responsible positions.

Editorial is scant this week on account of severe illness in the family; and any discrepencies in the "make-up" of the paper may be attributed to *measles*, to which our foreman has reluctantly surrendered.

THE VEXED QUESTION.

The following editorial in a recent issue of the *Herald*—a decent and respectable opponent, by the way—is worthy of more than a passing notice:

If we mistake not it was Mrs. Duniway who, with much more truth than poetry, remarked that "public opinion stimulates in a woman a desire for display and niceness, and a rare and elegant life, while it binds her, hand and foot, to detain her from earning these luxuries." She might have gone a step further to inquire who was the author and cherishing mother of this same public opinion, which operates so injuriously to all the higher interests of the gentler sex. It is not male public opinion that stimulates those extensive and expensive monstrosities in dress, which women cling to with such fashionable tenacity. The sweeping trails and the other nonsensical absurdities are all suggested by a very foolish female vanity, and neither win the approval nor respect of the coarser vessel. If women would but return to the modest and economical habits of their grandmothers, the complaint of "nothing to wear" would disappear, and not only domestic happiness, but all the higher interests which cluster round the domestic board, would be materially benefitted.

We think, if our brother would read up our cogitations half as closely as we read those from his pen, he would know, of a truth, that we have gone more than one step further in our inquiries as to the cause of the fact he quotes. We sorrowfully admit the truth of every word he utters, and yet, while woman has no higher aspiration than dress, fashion and display; while the only property she can rightly accumulate and own is clothes; and while she, like man, is naturally acquisitive, and fond of many possessions, it is not to be wondered at that she expends her taste and genius in "expensive monstrosities in dress." "The sweeping trails and other nonsensical absurdities" he mourns are an abnormal outgrowth of woman's entrammeled condition. It is worse than folly to talk about "returning to the economical habits of our grandmothers" in these days, when the spinning wheel and loom are discarded for the sewing machine. Women must have employment, and since they are debarred by man from such political and pecuniary opportunities as he considers indispensable to his own advantage, they very naturally choose the occupation of personal adornment, with which to gratify industry and acquisitiveness. Man need not be so vain as to imagine that woman believes she gains his approval by such employment; neither is she so foolish as to believe that his admiration is productive of any great good to herself when she secures it only through self-abnegation. She merely means to acquire property because such acquisition is the ruling propensity of the age, and being debarred from other avenues of business, unless possessed of more than ordinary pluck and perseverance, by which she may carve for herself an honorable occupation in the teeth of ridicule and misrepresentation, she very naturally betakes herself to ruffles, panniers, jewelry and other nonsense to employ her mind and quiet her ambition. Women of business are not disposed to extravagance in dress; neither do they spend more time upon their toilet than business men, but while men find such occupations readily, if possessed of brains and perseverance enough to engage in them, women, no matter what their natural or acquired qualifications, are, as a general thing, "detained, hand and foot" from earning or amassing other property, and hence arises their exhaustive monstrosities of imagination about dress. Will our contemporary take notes?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CONGRESS.

One of the last acts of the Forty-second Congress was the adoption by the Senate of Conkling's report, adverse to the petition of Susan B. Anthony asking for a female suffrage amendment to the Constitution; and this, too, in face of that plank in the Philadelphia platform which favored female suffrage. This action of the Senate looks as if the Radicals were trifling with the sisters; a piece of conduct not to be tolerated. NEW NORTHWEST please copy. —[Herald.

Congress begins to see, as we have all along seen, that no Constitutional Amendment is needed for woman's enfranchisement. Our contempory is mistaken about Susan B. Anthony having presented such a petition. While women are not disposed to stand particularly upon the order of their admission to the Union, they are resolved to look for such admission from the party that has the power to grant it. But while justice seems to tarry because of masculine cupidity, timidity and culpability, she is in fact progressing rapidly. The third or fourth year of the present Administration will see our efforts crowned with success; and we do not expect to succeed because of men's love of freedom, equality and justice, but because the Republican party will find itself compelled to grant this right to secure a fresh lease of power. No doubt there are "Radicals" in both parties who prefer "trifling with the sisters" rather than according them justice, but this shortcoming of theirs will be powerless to stay the on-marching car of progression. The three or four years' delay above alluded to is only a sharp piece of political finesse. If the work were done this year or the next, the Republicans would not reap the harvest from it to which they are looking for food for a future campaign. *Herald* please copy.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

It is well known that the regular subscription price to *Demorest's Magazine* is $3 00. That our friends may reap the the full benefit of such opportunities as we can command to secure themselves an extra supply of good reading, we have made arrangements by which we are enabled to send the NEW NORTHWEST and *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* for one year for $4 50; or for $5 50 you can have the NEW NORTHWEST, *Demorest's Monthly* and a splendid pair of chromos (Falls of Niagara, and Yosemite Falls), which could not be purchased at the book store for less than $10. Orders of this kind must be invariably accompanied by the cash for both publications at once.

H. H. and Thomas N. Gale are fitting up a printing office in Eugene, and will soon publish a semi-weekly paper.

J. W. Kelly has bought a half interest in the Salem *Mercury*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. K., Jacksonville: There is a mistake, either with our books or your daughter. If the books are correct, she subscribed through a traveling agent who received the per cent. as a premium for his work. Two premiums would more than cover the subscription price. It would be amusing to us if it were not so annoying to see the tenacity with which some people cling to the idea that they must be paid for taking a paper. The only inducement a publisher has for offering premiums is the expectation that people will try to extend their circulation, yet we find that those who are most eager for premiums are those who work least for the paper. Go pay your own subscription one year and then order the paper sent to some other name that you may thereby secure a premium on two subscriptions without benefiting the publisher may be fun for subscribers but it is death to the paper if acquiesced in. We want all women to understand that they are quite as much interested in the NEW NORTHWEST as we are, and while we can and do pay premiums to *canvassers*, or those who *renew* and send one or more new subscribers, we cannot give premiums for the payment of old debts.

R. K. E., Dayton: Wrap your fine tatting collars, thoroughly soaped, around a common junk bottle. Sew them fast and put them into cold water over the stove to boil. If very yellow add a little bleaching powder. Boil till clean, then rinse thoroughly, without removing from the bottle, first in clear and afterwards in starch water with a little indigo added. Then bake in the oven, taking care not to burn them.

Mrs. M. J. P., Halsey: We shall not be able to finish writing "Ellen Dowd" till money gets easier, so that we can afford to spare the time for the purpose.

Clatskany: We will try to comply with your request in regard to the first; the second we are not acquainted with. Sorry your mails are irregular.

Justice, Gervais: You shall be heard next week. Excuse the unavoidable delay.

E. S., Forest Grove: The books wete not purchased. All right.

E. A. W., Eugene: Thank you for attending to the matter.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW CAREER.

Women will carry over to the future a patriotism born of adversity and trial, more intense and purer than that of the past. Their love of country is filial and therefore inextinguishable. The principle of patriotism strikes root far down in the tender conscience of woman and its bloom will expand into a holy passion, and the luscious fruit ripen into deeds of love and mercy for the weal of the land.

The alloy of selfishness corrodes and burns away in the crucible, and her patriotism "Comes forth conquering and to conquer." But those who remain steadfast must be willing to suffer martyrdom in the great conflict now pending, by crucifying everything that has a tendency to hinder progression. We advocate the system of Human Rights, and upon that doctrine, or the establishment of Woman Suffrage, depends the perpetuity of our Republic. Do you ask how, or where? The *right* of woman to *vote* is written in letters of gold upon those great instruments of Confederation and Union drawn up by the great fathers of the Republic. They are in the catechism of every honest party in America. They are engrossed upon every page of truthful history ever written. They are graven as with a diamond upon every respectable institution of the land. They are woven into the very tapestry of thought. And if our views are false, may the Angel of Pity drop a tear upon our catechism and blot it out forever.

I solemnly declare that the principles advocated by the ladies of America in regard to suffrage are the only genuine stepping-stones to Liberty and Independence. Woman is the fountain of power, and she must and will exercise the inalienable right of the ballot. Truth and Right extend a welcome hand to her, and the bright smiles of Hope are beckoning her onward to the Beulah land of civil and religious liberty. Many are the anxious hearts beating for her political welfare; but the dawn is near, and the sun of liberty will, ere long, rise above the national horizon, and burst into a blaze of glory, shedding a halo of golden light around the heads of liberated millions.

JOHN A. WOMACK.

TYGH VALLEY, Oregon.

MRS. DUNIWAY'S LECTURE.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was but a limited attendence at Oro Fino Hall last Saturday evening, on the occasion of Mrs. Duniway's lecture on the life and services of Colonel E. D. Baker. Those who did attend, however, were amply repaid. Commencing at the cradle, she sketched his life in glowing terms of praise until by sorrowing friends he was laid in his grave on California soil. Her tributes to his memory were in many instances eloquent, evincing a worthy regard of his many superior qualities. Well selected extracts from speeches delivered by him on important questions of public nature were sandwiched between her own remarks, making her discourse doubly interesting. She delivered a scathing rebuke on those whom she considered indirectly guilty of his untimely death and expressed it as her own belief, as well as a public sentiment, that had he lived he would ere this have filled the Presidential chair. Her remarks throughout were of deep interest and were listened to with marked attention by her hearers. A personal acquaintance with the subject of her remarks endowed her with additional confidence and she handled her subject well. She closed by reciting an original poem dedicated to Baker Post No. 1, G. A. R., written in an impromptu style which was well worthy of the hearty applause of approbation bestowed at its close. Taken altogether, the effort on the part of the lady was well appreciated.—*Bulletin.*

SICK HEADACHE.—This is attended with nausea and sometimes vomiting, and is attributed to a disordered liver. Take frequent sips of warm water until the nausea subsides, and then occasional sips of cold water.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

In the Circuit Court at Albany, yesterday, Miss Susan B. Anthony made one more step toward the consummation of her hopes—a final decision on the right to vote under the recent amendments to the Constitution. Miss Anthony is not in the remotest degree likely to gain her case, nor if it were ever so desirable that women should vote, would hers be a good case. When so important a change in our Constitution as she proposes is made, it will be done openly, and unmistakably, and not be left to the subtle interpretation of a clause adopted for a wholly different purpose.—*New York Times.*

In the above editorial item, I find three assertions, on each of which allow me to make a few comments.

First—You say "Miss Anthony is not in the remotest degree likely to gain her case."

When she first applied to Henry B. Selden, one of the ablest lawyers in the State of New York to defend her in the Courts, he said, "You have no law to stand upon, and I do not like to go into Court with any client whose case is not backed by law."

"You are mistaken, sir," said Miss Anthony; "I have law, Constitution, and the opinions of able Judges and lawyers on my side, and here are the documents for your thoughtful consideration, and $100 fee for your trouble. I will call again in a few days, after you have had time to read the 'Federal Constitution with its amendments,' and the debates thereon from time to time, with 'Ben Butler's Report' on our memorial to Congress, and the able arguments of lawyers and decisions of Judges in cases similar to mine already tried in different Courts, which, if you will read, I think you will change your opinion."

Judge Selden read and studied the case for days, and found it a question of constitutional law, involving not only Susan B. Anthony's right to vote, but the fundamental principles of our republican government.

When Miss Anthony called on Judge Selden a second time she found him an enthusiastic supporter of our demand under the Fourteenth Amendment. He exclaimed, on seeing her, "There is law enough, not only to protect you in the exercise of your right to vote, but to enfranchise every woman in the land." In the case of Myra Bradwell vs. the State of Illinois, in which the plaintiff was denied the right to practice law on the ground that she was a married woman, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, who argued the case in the Supreme Court, took the ground that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, she had the right to practice law; and he based his argument on the last sentence of section 1 of the Federal Constitution: * * * "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of 'citizens' of the United States."

I quote this case merely to show that our most astute thinkers see a new safeguard for the rights of women as well as negroes in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. As lawyers are the best class of thinkers in our country, and as every one who has studied woman's suffrage as a constitutional question has declared her right to some new privileges under the Fourteenth Amendment, I think Miss Anthony's case stands a fair chance for a favorable decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, especially if Chief Justice Chase's life is spared until it reaches there.

Second—You say Miss Anthony's "is not a good case."

What could be better? A Republican officer arrests a Republican woman for voting a clean Republican ticket. As an active supporter of a party that has just gone into power with such overwhelming majorities, this is a peculiarly great case. In all other cases thus far tried, women have been plaintiffs, and thus have had all the aggressive steps to make, and expenses to pay, but now we have the United States vs. Susan B. Anthony. This mild, modest maid has nothing to do of an offensive character. She obeys the Marshal and studies the Constitution. The United States pays her traveling expenses, for her breakfast and dinners, and furnishes her with an easy chair and good company on state occasions.

Then, too, Miss Anthony is a woman of brains; she could defend herself in any court, and if she should get an adverse decision and be sentenced to Sing Sing for illegal voting, she would calmly accept the punishment, and be great even under so sore an affliction.

Third—You say, "When so important a change in our Constitution as she proposes is made, it will he done openly and unmistakably, and not be left to the subtle interpretation of a clause adopted for a wholly different purpose."

Those who claim that women are "citizens" and already possessed of the right to vote, propose no further change in the Constitution. We think we have guarantees enough already to protect every citizen under Government.

We are not driven to the subtle interpretation of a clause, for the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution show that document to be our great charter of rights, made to secure the blessing of liberty to all the "citizens" of the Republic, and as it is the duty of the Supreme Court so to interpret its language, women are making earnest efforts to have their claims adjudicated at this tribunal.

Women should be enfranchised by a judicial decision. Though England had held slaves for centuries, yet in the "Somerset case" Lord Mansfield, by a judicial decision, not only set the man free, but declared that no slave could breathe on the soil of Great Britain. The Chief Justice of Massachusetts abolished slavery in that State by a similar decision, without any amendment of the Constitution. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, it is not a new thing we are asking of our sires and sons to-day; for able judges have led the way. Neither is it an unimportant thing, for injustice to the humblest citizen involves the liberty of all. This is not simply a question of woman's enfranchisement, but it involves the settlement of Federal and State rights and powers, constitutional law, and republican institutions.

Respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS BEYOND JORDAN.—Nasby's poem, "Hannah Jane," and Greeley's prose, alike give pitiful pictures of the subordination of woman in her present position. Ignorant, helpless, degraded by her mutility and self-sacrifice, making the best men arrogant, selfish, unjust, and the condition of most wives is simply that of upper servants without wages.

I desire to see women thoroughly roused to the dignity of their own individual lives. There is not a more pitiful sight in nature than the grand women all over this land, whose hopes, interests and ambitions having been all centered in some dead failure in pantaloons, are now reaping a harvest of disappointment, discontent and ill-starred dependence on broken reeds. Nasby, however, promises these "Hannah Janes" their reward hereafter. The difference between the poet and me is that I want Hannah to learn to read, write and cipher this side of Jordan. He wants her to wait on him during his earthly career and take to books in heaven.—*Elizabeth Cady Stanton.*

Legal Inconsistency.

Some of the lawyers of this city—twenty-six, indeed—have signed a document, published last week in the Salt Lake *Herald*, which is at once an accusation against the Territory and a memorial to Congress, setting forth some of the usual charges against the people of Utah which ought to be too stale now to be rewarmed and served up again for the thousandth time, by these gentlemen. The *Herald* has been handling the document without gloves, and showing in plain terms its unfairness, weakness, unjust statements and bitter partisanship; but one portion of it demands notice by the *Exponent*. It covertly attacks the right of the women of Utah to the elective franchise, by attacking the law conferring the franchise upon them: We say covertly, and might add that the entire document is gotten up in such style, is not straightforward, nor honorable, but reads more like the plea of a pettifogger in one of the lower courts than a composition such as would be expected from twenty-six individuals who are entitled by law and usage to be styled "learned gentlemen." The document submits "that the act of February 12th, 1870, prostitutes the right of suffrage by conferring it upon an alien woman without even qualification of time of residence." The simplest and most complete way of refuting this is by quoting the act itself, which being short, we here append in full:

AN ACT

Conferring upon women the elective franchise.

(Approved February 12, 1870.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That every woman of the age of twenty-one years who has resided in this Territory six months next preceding any general election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or daughter of a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory.

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

The act is so plain that it seems impossible that any one would attempt to dispute the fact that it convicts these gentlemen of willful and deliberate misstatements, with intent to deceive.

In looking over the names we note some who were at one time very anxious that the women of Utah should possess the elective franchise. They were then, as they are now, aspirants for notoriety and power; and they imagined that women were weak, pliable beings, who could not withstand their wonderfully eloquent sophistries, but would rush to the polls enthusiastically determined to give these wordy champions the desired elevation to office and emoluments. But when the women of Utah received the elective franchise, it was speedily apparent that they could think and act for themselves, and that they would vote for the candidates whom they believed most suitable; and they actually did vote for the men who had conferred upon them the legal right to vote. Then came a change with these before-time self-proclaimed champions of the "down-trodden women of Utah." They found they had made a mistake, and reckoned without sufficient acquaintance with independent woman nature; and they have since been more loudly urgent that Congress should step forward and annul the Territorial statute than they ever were that the women of Utah should receive the elective franchise.

As it is always well to know our friends, and as some of our readers or their husbands, fathers, or sons may, unfortunately, have occasion to require the services of a lawyer, we append the names of the twenty-six who urge upon Congress legislation inimical to Utah, and the taking from the women of Utah the right of suffrage. They are J. B. Rosborough, D. Cooper, Wm. Haydon, Frank Tilford, D. J. Toohy, E. P. Johnson, Wm. Hyndman, James M. Carter, Thomas Marshall, Jonathan C. Royle, Wm. C. Hall, Jas. G. Spratt, W. W. Gee, R. H. Robertson, C. W. Bennett, C. K. Gilchrist, C. H. Morgan, Sol. P. McCurdy, J. N. H. Patrick, Wm. P. Appleby, M. Kirkpatrick, Jno. R. McBride, Warrren Earll, George E. Whitney, Wells Spicer, R. N. Baskin.—*Woman's Exponent.*

TREES AND RAIN.—The influence of the trees upon rain and the general moisture of the atmosphere, which has been much discussed of late, receives a strong illustration from the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies. A friend who spent the months of February, March and April last upon the island, informs me that when he was there twenty years ago, the island was a garden of freshness, beauty and fertility; woods covered the hills, trees were everywhere abundant, and rains were profuse and frequent. The memory of its loveliness called him there at the beginning of the present year; when, to his astonishment, he found about one-third of the island, which is about 25 miles long, an utter desert. The forests and trees generally had been cut away, rainfall had ceased, and a process of desication beginning at one end of the land had advanced gradually and irresistibly upon the island, until for seven miles it is dried and desolate as the sea shore. Houses and beautiful plantations have been abandoned, and the people watch the advance of desolation, unable to resist it, but knowing almost to a certainty the time when their own habitations, their gardens and fresh fields will become a part of the waste. The whole island seems doomed to become a desert. The inhabitants believe, and my friend confirms their opinion, that this sad result is due to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—This is the season of the year to plant trees, and it ought to be improved throughout the State. Every one who plants a tree and nurses it beyond the danger of the first season is a benefactor, and his good work will live after him. If every family, every man, woman and child would plant one tree in each year our State would be adorned beyond the possibility of conception. Supervisors would do well to avail themselves of the privilege of an existing law to enforce the growth and culture of trees. Communities and neighborhoods could profitably form societies to do the same thing. Every graveyard, church and school lot should have its shaded picnic ground, its park with ornamental trees. Every country road and city street and village should have trees on either side. Every farmhouse should have its door-yard crowded with trees. It would add beauty, wealth and comfort to the State.

The foreman of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* is only sixteen years old. He and his brother, aged fourteen, set up in a day fifteen full columns of bourgeois.—*Eastern Paper.*

The foreman of the NEW NORTHWEST, Portland, about as neatly gotten up a paper as comes to this office, is but about 16 years old. The paper is set up in brevier and made ready for the press each week by the foreman and two younger brothers.—*Lafayette Courier.*

BOARDING HOUSE LIFE.—Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: "To think of it! Not even a dog to lick his hand, or a cat to purr and rub her fur against! Oh! these boarding houses! What forlorn people one sees standing on her desolate shores! Decayed gentlewomen, with the poor wrecks of what once made their households beautiful, disposed around them in the narrow chambers as they best may be, coming down day after day, poor souls, to sit at the board with strangers; they are full of sad memories, which have no language but a sigh, no record but the lines of sorrow on their features; orphans, creatures with glowing tendrils and nothing to cling to; lonely rich men, casting about them what to do with the wealth they never know how to enjoy, when they shall no longer worry over keeping and increasing it; young men and women, left to their instincts unguarded, unwatched, save by malicious eyes, which are sure to be found and to find occupation in these miscellaneous collections of human beings; and now and then a shred of humanity, like this little specialist, with just the resources needed to keep the "radical moisture" from entirely exhaling from its attenuated organism, and busying himself over a point of science or compiling a hymn book, or editing a grammar or dictionary—such are the tenants of boarding houses, whom we cannot think of without feeling how sad it is when the wind is not tempered to the shorn lamb, when the solitary, whose hearts are shivering, are not set in families."

CHILDREN EATING.—Whenever a parent sees a child come to the breakfast-table, nibble a littte, then go away, death is in the distance, and may be near in a great many cases; in all there is solid ground for apprehension of coming ill in some form or other. This want of appetite for breakfast may come on very slowly; it may be weeks before it is decided enough to be marked; so much the worse for the child, because greater will be the difficulty in righting things.

If children are going to school, eating should be made compulsory, or brain disease will follow, sooner or later, for the brain must be nourished, or restless sleep follows, and in its train dreams, nervousness, cold feet and hands, with severe debility.

All school children should have plenty of meat and bread for breakfast and dinner, with all the fruit and berries they can get afterwards as desert; if not these, then no desert at all. A speedy and easy way to remedy meal-time nibbling is to begin with a supper of bread and butter, and one cup of hot milk and water, and nothing else; allow not an atom of anything to be eaten between meals, and compel them to be in bed by nine o'clock. Within a weak a hearty breakfast will be the result, with an increasing vivacity, activity, life and enjoyment.—*Christian Weekly.*

KEEP STRAIGHT AHEAD.—Pay no attention to slanderers and gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let their back-biting die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake nights, brooding over the remark of some false friend, that runs through your brain like lightning? What is the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage, by some meddlesome busybody, who has more time than character? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and, in combatting them, give them standing and character. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end, if we stop to refute all the back-bitings and gossipings we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

HOW A WOMAN CHANGED A VOTE.—At Caldwell, Warren county, the hangers round the polls stopped their rowdy noise and coarse jokes as a well-known old man entered the polling place, accompanied by his neatly clad wife. They moved on, through tobacco smoke and worse fumes, through the astonished crowd, straight up to the polls, where a Democratic board of inspectors presided. 'Twas thought to be a case of Woman's Rights—a demand to vote; but it turned out that the calm and dignified old lady had no desire to vote herself. It seems that her liege lord was not a strong-minded man—was somewhat in his dotage, and, although a Republican, he had now and then yielded to the Democratic strategy. By purchase, coaxing or misrepresentation, he had once or twice given his suffrage to swell the majority of that Democratic town. His wife determined that this fall there should be no failure of full duty and accompanied her voting half for that purpose. The old man cast a full set of Republican ballots, which it took the demoralized board a half hour to receive, and then the aged pair quietly left the room, and returned to the humble abode, where dwelt this sovereign and his brave old better, much better half.—*Glenn's Falls (N. Y.) Messenger.*

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.—I have seen a young girl marry a man of dissolute habits and repent of it as long as she lived.

I have seen a man spend more in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off and end where his father began—penniless.

I have seen a man depart from the truth when candor and veracity would have served him a much better purpose.

I have seen the extravagance and folly of children bring their parents to poverty and want, and themselves to disgrace.

I have seen a prudent and industrious wife retrieve the fortunes of a family, when her husband pulled at the other end of the rope.

I have seen a man engage in a lawsuit about a very trifling affair that cost him more in the end than would have roofed all the building on his farm.

"That's where the boys fit for college," said the professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a school-house.

"Did they?" said the old lady, with animation. "Then if they fit for college before they went, they didn't fight afterwards?"

"Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the conceit; "but the fight was with the head, not with the hands."

"Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

In Louisville some kindly disposed people buy nuts and scatter them in the park for the squirrels, and it has been discovered that the tiny quadrupeds are regularly robbed by boys. When we consider the depravity of the juvenile heart we wonder where all the good men come from.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO SPIRITUALISTS AND OTHER LIBERAL THINKERS.—A full supply of Spiritualist and Reform Books kept constantly for sale at Snow's Liberal and Reform Bookstore and General Pacific Agency, 319 Kearny street, up stairs, near Bush. Also Adams & Co.'s Golden Pens, Orton's Anti-Tobacco Preparation, and Spence's Positive and Negative Powders. All goods sold at Eastern prices. Remittances in United States paper currency received at par. Circulars and catalogues mailed free. Address Herman Snow, P. O. Box 117, San Francisco, Cal. v2n14

The Clothing Trade has, within the last thirty days, undergone a regular revolution, by Fishel & Roberts having opened a first-class Clothing establishment, corner of First and Washington streets, where Men and Boys can be fitted to perfection in every kind of Clothes. They are manufacturing on a large scale, and can make anything for Men and Boys' wear to order in the very best style, at extreme low prices. Their aim is to please both in fitting and in quality. A call to their establishment, corner First and Washington streets, will convince all of the fact. ap26-tf

Compressed Air---Patent Rights.

NOTICE.

THE INVENTIONS OF DR. ROYCE for the Production, Storing and Transmitting power, etc., by compressed air; also for destroying yellow fever on Ships, in Hospitals, for Ventilation, etc., have been proved to be the only successful methods, where pumping machinery is used.

Notice is hereby given that the management and control of these patents has been placed in my hands with the sole power of License or Sale. Persons and Corporations desirous of using Compressed Air as a Motive Power, or for Ventilation, etc., may obtain full information of the title and details of the patent by applying for copies at the Patent office. The reissues are numbered 5,201 and 5,202, and for terms of use by addressing me, P. O. Box 1,676, or 55 Liberty street, New York. HORACE H. DAY.

CLAIMS IN DR. ROYCE'S AIR PATENTS.

DIVISION A, NO. 5,201.

The object of my pneumatic apparatus is to charge or fill reservoirs or conduits with compressed aeriform bodies by means of some known mechanical power. The force-pumps A' A", refrigerating-pipes f f' f" f"' f"", and main reservoir are stationary, as shown in the drawing, and the compressed gaseous mediums are transferred from the force-pump or pumps or main pipes, or from this fixed main reservoir, by means of pipes, tubes, stop-cocks, and the proper valves and valve-gearing and appendages. By means of my invention the compressed gaseous bodies can be used for the purposes of transmitting power, and to reproduce some considerable portion of the power required for the compression, at the extremity of the conduit from the condenser or main reservoir at any desired locality, within any reasonable distance, through any of the convenient forms of steam engine or pumps or other mechanism suitable for the purpose, and with or without the addition of heat, as may be required; or by detaching the reservoir from the condenser the power contained in the compressed air may be used for the purposes of locomotion or navigation as well as for operating machinery.

The condenser may consist of one or more cylinders and pistons, of concentric cylinders worked by any power and discharging the condensed fluid into a reservoir or through pipes for use, as aforesaid.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters patent of the United States, is:

1. The method of compressing or packing gaseous mediums in a reservoir for the purpose of being used as a means of storing and transmitting power beyond the apparatus itself by means of a pump or condenser, combined with the means of absorbing the heat evolved in the process of compression, and with a reservoir and conduit suitable for holding and transmitting the power confined in the compressed mediums or imparted by the condensing apparatus, substantially as described.

2. The employment of a main reservoir filled with gaseous mediums compressed by means of pumps or other condensing apparatus, and fitted with suitable pipes, tubes, stop-cocks, valves, valve-gearing, and appendages for the purpose of storing, retaining, distributing and transmitting, for use outside of the condensing apparatus or mechanism the power confined in the compressed mediums or imparted by the condensed apparatus, substantially as described.

3. The use of metallic reservoirs, pipes, tubes, and other accompanying mechanism, coated on the inside with close-grained metals, vegetable gums, resins, oils or extracts, when filled with compressed mediums, to prevent the escape of the gaseous bodies through the pores of the investing metal as above described.

4. The use of the refrigerating or cooling apparatus with the cylinder in which the gaseous mediums are condensed for the purposes of power, when combined with the cylinder either externally or internally, substantially as described.

5. The use of the hollow piston with suitable valves and connections, for the purpose of causing a current of cool fluid to circulate through the piston and connections, for the purpose and in the manner set forth.

6. The combination of a reservoir of compressed gaseous mediums by means of tubes or pipes of any suitable material, with stop-cocks, valves and other proper connections and appendages, through and by means of which the power confined in the compressed mediums may be drawn off for use and for the purpose of transmitting power to machinery outside of the condensing apparatus.

In testimony whereof, etc., etc.

PATENT NO. 5,202. DIVISION B—CLAIM.

1. The serial compression, whether effected simultaneously, by two or more compressors, in gang, by first charging one or more reservoirs, then transferring that condensed matter through the same compressors, and adding greater condensation before again entering a reservoir or conduit, and the privilege of facility to refrigerate anywhere at any stage of condensation, either by immersion of any or all parts of the apparatus, or by the other mode stated.

2. The said apparatus and mechanism, and the several parts thereof, as claimed in the other division of my reissued patent, when used to produce cooling, disinfecting, or therapeutic and chemical effect by infusing into the atmosphere of the sick-room or the wards of hospitals or other inclosures (also the couches or matresses on which sick persons or invalids recline) compressed air or other gases and vapors, singly, or combined in due proportions, to the special diseases or cases being treated, on insulated bedsteads or bedding, if desirable, to subtract elecricity or caloric from the patient, through the absorbing quality of expanding air or vapor.

In testimony whereof, etc. 2-41-17