THE NEW NORTHWEST, THURSD $A$ AY, DECEMBER 1, 1881.
 patient, her husband.
Uncle had been complaining of biliousness, his silekness beeame so serious that-one morning found him unable to rise from his bed.
"Somethin's got to be done for that man," said my aunt, and after prodding him here and there, to see how sore he was, she deelded that a "rum sweat" wan just what he wanted to take the
neas out of his joints and limber him up.
My uncle declared he was so sore he could not alt on one of the old hard-bottomed chairs, so one of the new cane-seated ones was brought in and of all elothing but his shirt, and grunting and of all clothing but his shirt, and grunting and groaning, was with great dimicuity removed from
the bed to the chair. A quilt was thrown about him and the rum was set on fire.
"Now then," sald my aunt, drawing the quilt about him, "you must sit gitill there, and don't be -Adgitin', about. If you keep a-jerkin' and -weat at all."
"It seema to me IVs awful hot," feebly remarked
"I want you to keep your mouth shut and keep out the alr. You Just alt still, as I tell you. You're always fuse
anything for you."
anything for you."
"I tell you I ean't
"I tell you I can't atand it. IVs hot," groaned my unele, with signs of great emotion.
"You've got to stand It. Of course
What d'ye got to atand it. Of course its ho rum aweat is, anyway "" What d'ye a'po
"Think you're goln' to aweat and keep cool \%" "Oh, my I" "When
"Oh, Lord?"
"Needn't think T 'm a-goln' to fuss around to give you a sweat
" $0-0-0-0-\mathrm{h}$ "
"Now, you just atop this foolishness, for I ain't a-goin' to have it! If you don't ait still, I'll tie you to this chair and atop your wigglin' IV Ansate wan about to fasten the quitt securety terior of the sweat-box and anm that it was all ablaze.
"You're a-fire ! you're a-fire !" she shirieked.
With a tremendous bound, the patient aprüng while he made frantle attempts to shake the fire from the tail of his shirt.
My uncle's appearance in his brief but brilliant course around the room was
equaled by any meteorte display.
As soon as my aunt had recovered her presence of mind, she nearly succeeded in extinguishing my uncle as well as the fire.
"There, you old fool! Why didn't you tell me you was a-fire? Jump up and run around here this way with your pores all open! I w
wonder if you'd got your death $0^{\prime}$ cold !",
And then the utter ludicrousness of the aceident overpowered her, and she laughed till she cried.

HOW TO BRING UP A BOY.
"If I had a boy to bring up, I wouldn't bring him up too softly," began Brother Gardner, as Samuel Shin quit poking the fire. "Ebery day
ob my life I meet men who were brung up too ob my life I meet men- who were brung up too
softly. As boym dey were kissed an' petted an' stuffed with sweet cake an' cried ober. As young
men dey hat numin' to do but spend money, dress
iike monkeys, loaf on de streets, sn' men dey had numin' to do but spend money, dress
ilie monkeys, loaf on de streets, an' look down at
honest labor., As men dey am a failure. People who dor., As men dey am a failure. Peo-
opity 'em, an' dat's just as avold 'em doan' feel
When I see a man whom eberybody disilikes, I realize dat he
was bung up on de goody good plan as a boy. I'd
"If I had a boy, Id rub him agin de world. I'd put responsibitity on hif shoutders wif he got would be only arter his work was-done. If he
was uly or obstinate, Pd tan it outer him instead
of buyin' him-off. If you want to make a selfleh of buyin' him off. If you want to make a selfish
man, humor de whims of a boy. If you want to make a coward, forbid your boy to defend his
rights, 1'd teach my boy dat-all boys had rights,
an dat while he had no bizness to cramppe on de
rights ob udder hoys, no boy had de privilege ob
talin' him by de noe. Ias night an ole man
Itbin'up my way wis turned out doors by his boy. He ha my way whis turned out doors by his boy.
youth fur de tryin' de gody 20 g'ars, an' dis am poo plan on dagitimate
reanut. He didn't want him to work kase work is



## PROMISES TO MARRY.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage has been brought to trial in Canada that involves some points of general Interest. John, Faulkner, a or fifty thousand dollars, promised to marry Mrs. Jane Tillson, a widow, whose husband had been one of his tenants ; and a written memofandum of the agreement was drawn up and a day set for the
ceremony. Very soon, however, Faulkner seems ceremony. Very soon, however, Faulkner seems
to have repented of his step; and when the day appointed for the marriage arrived, he was not ready to proceed, and the ceremony had to be postponed.
He was always unprepared to enter upon matrimony when the decisive moment arrived; but
Mrs. Tillson was alwayn ready, and clung to him patiently.
Finally, he seems to have struck upon the lidea
of treating her in such a rude and insultang ner in the presence of a other persons that it would
be imposificle for ter to be impossible for her to submit to it without deg--
radation. She continued her efforts to bring the marriage about, and commenced suit against him
for breach of promise claiming damages in the sum of five thousand dollars.
Faukner did not improve in offensive be-Faulkner did not improve in his offensive be-
havior toward the plaintif after the suit was in-
stituted; but when the case was called in court for trial he took the the whose foundasion from under
her feet by offering, through his counsel, then and there to marry her. It was plainly impossible for of deceney or self-renpeet, to accept this anfler; and yot the Judge was forced to say that he did not see
how the suit could be maintained, under the existing law, if she declined it.
Breach of promise law,
Breach of promise law, as frequently laid down
in the courts in peculiar in this respect. In other
contracta, is in the courts, in peculiar in this respect. In other
contracts, If there is a refusal to perform, and suit
for damages for the for damages for the breach is commenced, an offer
to carry out the agreement is then too late; but a contraets of marriage.
The plaintifrs counsel argued that the defend ant, by his intolerable concuet, had made it ins-
possible for her to accept his offer at that stage, and that this distinguithed the case from others; but Judge Cameron doubted the soundness of the
distinetion. "Moreover," said he, in effect, "the
meaner you prove this defendant to meaner you prove this defendant to have been,
the lees damage do you prove, and the weaker do
you make your ground for recovering a verdict. You sue for damages incurred by this man's re--
fuasal to marry the plaintiff. In the firat place, says he now is willing to marry, and in the second place, you show him to have behaved so con-
temptibly that if he peristed in his refusal it
ount injury to her?" The plaintifrs counsel argued
that his elient lost a share in the defendant's property, to which she would have been entitiled view of the case, and although he finally allowed
it to go to trial, it was with inatructions to the jury that caused them very apeedily to bring in a verdict for the defendant.
It has often been sald
suita ought not to be favored; and recent action of
the House of Commons the House of Commons shows that such is the
sentiment entertained by a large proportion of sentiment entertained by a large proportion of
Engishmen. But the answer to this-and a suf-
ficient one-has been the ficient one--has been that there ought to be some
remedy for the injury that may be done to a confiding woman by a falthless man, who, after per-
mitting her to wait for y yars in the belief that he
vould fulfil a por wouid fuir
forakes her. Cameron is correct, it is eleearly in the power of
of any mann, if he, be sufficiently mean; to break such a promise and still avold legal liability for
it. When he geta ready to discard the woman to It. When he geta ready to discary the woman to
whom he has sledged his finith, he need only be-
gin a course of such cruel conduct toward her as gin a course of such cruel conduct toward her as
no woman can endure; and if this does not suffice
of free him, he can flatly refuse to fulfill his prom ise, comppel her to begin suit, wait until the case
is ready for trial, and offer to comply with his is ready for trial, and offer to comply with his
contract then, but in so contemptuous and offensive a manner as would forbid the the aceptanee of
she offer. The more outrageous his behaiver, the weaker the cause of action against him. It may be in one sense that Judge Cameron is
right, and that a woman ought to be glad to es-
cape marrying such a fellow; but it cannot be decape marrying such a fellow; but it cannot be de-
nied that if he disguises his true character, and leads her to wait for him untit other matrimonial
chances are practioully lost, she has been sub-
jected to Injurtice, for which there ought to be some remedy, even if if be by way of punishing
him rather than of compenaation to her. Many
women would never think of seeking redress f such a wrong in the courts ; yet there may be
cases in which they ought to have the right to do so. As soelety is constituted, the prospect of mar
riage is more important to the average woman
than any buniness venture to the average man than any buniness venture to the average man
but it Is clearly not so well protected in law.-
New York Sun.
CALIFORNIA'S PENITENTIARY
The Golden State's prison is quite a comfortable place, and a prospeet of incarceration in it has no says:
From all we can learn in regard to the institu-
tion at San Quentio, it only needs neatly tion at San Quentin, it only ineeds neathe institu-
grounds for eroquet, lawn tennis, and other out-
door gamees, with convenient rooms and tables in-
side for pedro and draw poker to make the inst oor games, with convenient rooms and tables in
side for pedro and draw poker, to make the insti-
cution a most pleasant resort for thieves and mur derers when weary of their crimes.
The San Jose Mercury add
The San Jose Mercury adds:
One can see numbers of conviets, at almost any
hour of the day, strolling around in dileness, enjoying themselves in groups, smoking and
chatting pleasantly. The saloon-keeper-sultivan chating pleasanty, The saloon-keeper sullivan
testified in the recent investigation that he ha
sold lilquor to conviets for years, and that hee col
lected in liquor bill of some twenty dollars from eeted a iquor bil of some twenty dollars from
diseharged eonvict, in the elerk's oflice, and in the
presenee of the eferk. Another convilit assured
he writer, while prosecuting that investigat The writer, while prosecuting that investigation,
that he would rather take his five years at Sai
Quentin than the one Quentin than the one year, prior to his convie-
tion, It the County Jail. It is absolutely no pun-
Ishment to a real eriminal to aend him to San
Quentin. He lives better, as a male, andinalientik
"It's the little bits uv things that fret and
worry us," said Josh Billings; "we kan dodge an
elephant, but we kan't a fyg

The Eitent to Which it is Carried and the Drain its Exeitoment Brings apon the Syatem.
a Vever worde of waralag ane Tinely so.
When Cyrus. W. Field returned from his tour
around the world, he was perfectly amazed at the around the world, he wan perfectly amazed at the extent to which stock ppeculations had run, and
the thousand and one "wild cat" sehemes which
vere largely patronized by the too cedolous publich Were largely patronized by the too credulous public, even when there was not the remotest probability
that they would ever come to sucessilul comple-
tion. Hie stepped into tion. He stepped into Delmonico's to dine, and
was pained to see the crowds which huddled around the stock indicator, unable even to eat a
meal in peace, mo disquieted were they under the operations of the fever of speculation. Mr. Fiela
mas he bought certain stoek for an investment at
1.06 just before he sailed. On bis return 1.06 just before he sailed. On his return, finding
it quoted at the fancy priee of 1.64 , he sold. He it quoted at the fancy price of 1.64, he sold. He
could see no reason why such an advance should
have been made, and fearing a crash in the market, he disposed of his stock as soon as possible.
This widd speculative mania prevails in London,
Paris sid Bertin sind in bis optnton when the Paris and Berlin, and in his opinion when the
crash comes it wifinvolve the entire commercial
world world. Conservative men and the press see these
things and warn the people, but many will not be stopped so long as they have a penny to spare or
can borrow, or until ruin comes irretrievably and
awfully. can owfly.
awn
The sup
The supreme eftort of our people should be to
cultivate moderation. Two things have united to make the straggle for existence in this country
the most exacting and exciting found in the world: 1st. The ease with which successful men
appear to amass fortunes. 2 d . The impreasion
their success makes on those who immigrate hither. As soon as the intelligent foreugber ar-
rives on our shores, he becomes seized with the rives on our nho
desire, not only of a comfortable subsistence, bu
of a fortune, and every ambition aud energy of a fortune, and every ambition and energy
his being is direeted to this one purpose. This
explains why our business men give solittle time explains why our business men give so littie tim
to physical reereation, $w$ hy they pay so IIttle
heed to the essential details of politics-their bus neess and their families exhaust their energies and they have time, strength and inclination for
nothing else except when an imminent physical
or political danger stares them in the very or political danger stares them in the very face
andeyes. The renult of all this tis, that twenty
years is the limit of a man's business activity and years is the limit of a man's buminess activity an
sucees. It will take him ordinarily ten years to
secumulate his first thousand dollars Burplus and in the remaining ten years, if he be prudust
and energetic, he may amans more or less of a
and fortune. But in the majority of casea, when he
has gotten his ortune, he has ruined his health,
and finds no comfort whatever in that which he has goten his fortune, he has ruined his heaith
and finds no comfort whatever in that which he
had fondly hoped would complete the sum had fondly hoped would
The happinest exhaustion whim.
pursuit of wealth, we are told by the very best o authorities, proceeds from Impaired digestive
organs. The brain has drawn upon them for all organs. The brain has drawn upon them for al
they were worth so long that they suddenly give
way and the whole syatem falla into a miserable collapse. The organs so susceptible to nervous
exitement are thekidneys and liver. The office of these organs are to discharge poisons which are
collected from all parts of the body by the veing, the kidneys eliminating them in a ilquid form,
and the fiver transforming part of them by,
chemical process into digestive fluids, and utifizing the remainder as 'a purgative. Both these organs demand a large share of nervous foree. I
that foree 19 all extrattedby the bratin, they-be-
come feeble, colds settle in them, congestion fol lows, the poison cannot get out of the blood
digestion is impaired, the bowels become in aecive because the liver, fails to furnish the natu-
ral cathartic, the bladder becomes fearfull nisiamed, dropsy comes on; strange disorder visit the head, heart, and lungs, and ere the per-
son is aware of it, he is a vietim of chronic kidney nd inver disease, and a candidate for ceath by
Bright's direase of And this is the end of all commercial life which
is pursed at the sacrifice of every other social
political and political and physical consideration! "Oh,"
excelaims the man of aetive life, who does not fee as well as he used to, "I haven't any Bright's
disease! I am only used up from mo mueh work, worry and oxeltement up Prom Preeisely! You
do not feel as well as formerly. Your head achea
oftener and your eyesight suddenly prowet Ttener and your eyesight suddenly proves faulty.
The verdict of a celebrated authority on the subect is: "These nymptoms are a sure precursor o
Bright, disease." You have had a recent and
mysterious attack of anthmer mysterious attack of asthma-"A sure precursor
of Brights diaense." You have had a hard cold on your lungs which you have been unable to sure precursor of Bright's disease, ", You hav
felt a new and singular sensation of heaviness in the region of the heart-"A sure precursor of
Brights disease." You have felt great depression
of spirits, without any known cause-"A-sure of spirits, without any known ause Mression
precursor of Bright's disease." You have sud
lenly found it mpossible to eat whatever san whenever you wish. You stomaeh has been very
lame, your appetite very feeble, your bowets ir ame, your appetite very feeble, your bowels ir-
regular- "A sure precursor of Brights disease.
Aysterious weariness comes A mysterious weariness comes upon you; your
musular system seems utterly helpleess "A
sure precursor of Bright's diseate." Suppose you sure precursor of Bright's disease", Suppose you
"have no pains in the region of the kidneys or
liver." this is no indication that you have no liver ", thls is no indication that you have not
Brights disease. Suppose you "have no albumen
or casts," that is no ndication that your kidneys re all right-that you have not Bright's disease. This, of course, puts an entirety new phase on
one of the most vtal questions of the day. We
have made a special inquiry and find high med have made a special inquiry and find high med
ical authority for all of these additional conclusions:
Firsx.- That more didults are carried off in this
country by chronic kidney disease than by any country by chronic kidney disease than by any
other one malady except consumption.- [Thomp-SECOND--That deaths from such diseases are ncreasing at the rate of 250 per cent a decade.
(EAwards.] Thisp.-That they have no symptoms of thei
own and may fong exist without the knowledge o patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in
them or their vicinity. - [Roberts.]
Foverh. -

 Itiprh. - final stages, will the usual symptoms of
albumen and casts appear in the water, and will
 disease in this country.- [Roberts and Edwards.] BEVENTH. - That there is but one remedial
agent in the world which has ever enred a proagenced case of Brights disease and has thus in-
nouncer
spired the confidence of the physician, the patient spired the confldence of the physician, the patient
and the publie, namely: Warner's Bafe Kidney You may seareh medical works in vain to find
any formula for the cure of Bright's disease in any one of its three stages. With some patients,
the disease runs slowly, and for years. With others it comes as a thily in the the night; but were it
not for the power of the remedy we have men-
tioned, in whatever form it comes ioned, in whatever form it comes, or however
long it afficts, the human race would be abeo lutely and pitiably a vietim of its terrible fanga,
This is a most serious question for any sional man or man of business. it eonfronts him forces of the body will degenerate and, passe vital
the syatem before he is aware. It warns guard carefully even is aware. It warns him to to
the great evil before it has an opport check
row. The reme grow. The remedy above mentioned is the ex-
tract of purty to
ood ood and ree tropical plants which aet both as a
fiver. It is unged more extewsived kidneys and
ivery other known remedy, and tholy to-day than iny other known remedy, and thousandsof people
and happiness the tand owe their present health
and and happiness to its, power. Upon a subject so
vital none can afford to hesitate, and especially
men of business who realize the evils, of det. men of business who realize the evils, of delay.

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