

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE CONVENTION.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements, in issuing the following call, desire to impress on the friends of Woman Suffrage in the several States and Territories of the Pacific Slope the great importance of prompt and efficient action to secure some one or more to represent each one of their respective localities in the Convention. They trust, however, that no one friendly to the movement will be restrained from attending because of neglect to appoint a delegate, as self-appointed representatives are embraced in the call below.

Publishers of newspapers are respectfully requested to notify their readers of the proposed Convention through their respective columns.

By order of the Board of Control, Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, 420 Montgomery Street, Mrs. Mary Jane Collins, 2021 Polk Street, Mrs. Mary F. Snow, 219 Kearny Street, Mrs. Eunice S. Sleeper, 334 Fremont Street, Mrs. Lena Clark, 226 Sutter Street.—Committee of Arrangements.

To the Friends of Woman Suffrage Residing in the States and Territories of the Pacific Slope:

Impressed with the very great importance of securing the ballot for Woman, as an efficient instrumentality in her hands to improve her industrial and educational, moral and social condition, and at the same time to obtain for the State the benefit of her harmonizing, refining and purifying presence and influence, that the debasing, demoralizing and corrupting tendencies of party politics may be arrested, and legislative, judicial and executive integrity, established; and feeling that the time has arrived, and the cause attained such a growth and importance, that the friends of progress in this western section of the Federal Republic should meet for consultation, mutual understanding and organization, and for the adoption of a plan for future operations, that there may be a oneness of purpose and harmony of action throughout the entire coast, with a view of securing such local and national legislation as shall be deemed necessary to secure the results desired—and in furtherance also of a desire expressed by the Pacific Slope Woman Suffrage Convention held in San Francisco the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of May, 1871, that the Board of Control call a Convention in 1872, the members of the said Board of Control therefore, officers of the California State Woman Suffrage Association, and others whose names are hereunto annexed, unite in inviting the friends of woman's political enfranchisement in all the States and Territories of the Pacific Slope, to meet in Convention in Mercantile Library Hall, Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome, in the city of San Francisco, California, on Tuesday the 18th of June proximo, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., to remain in session three days, or longer if the occasion shall require.

Woman Suffrage Societies all over the coast are respectfully requested to send delegates; and individuals favorable to the objects which this Convention is designed to promote, residing in localities where no working organization exists, or existing fails to commission a representation, are earnestly invited to be present and participate in its proceedings.

Distinguished advocates of Woman Suffrage, both in the Pacific and the Atlantic States, have been invited to be present to assist in its deliberations.

Officers and Members of the Board of Control.

Hon. John A. Collins, President; Mrs. E. W. Lewis, vice-President; Mrs. Mary J. Collins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. F. Snow, Recording Secretary; Mr. Frank Sleeper, Treasurer; Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, Judge A. M. Crane, Mrs. E. S. Sleeper, Dr. Barlow J. Smith, Mrs. Ada Foye, Mr. A. K. Stevens, Mrs. Lena Clark, Mr. A. Gamage, Mrs. E. A. H. DeWolf.

Officers of the California State Woman Suffrage Association.

President—Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Nevada County.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. John A. Collins, San Francisco Co.; Mrs. P. B. Benedict, Contra Costa Co.; Mrs. E. S. Sleeper, Santa Clara Co.; Mrs. S. C. Smith, San Bernardino Co.; Mrs. O. Irwin, Marin Co.; R. R. Emery, San Joaquin Co.; Mrs. Dr. Waterhouse, Sacramento Co.; Mrs. C. Boyle, Solano Co.; Mrs. E. C. Broughton, Santa Cruz Co.; Mrs. D. V. Norton, Napa Co.; Mrs. Lat-

timer, Sonoma Co.; Mrs. E. Cooper, Humboldt Co.; Mrs. Flora M. Kimball, San Diego Co.; General Bowie, Yuba Co.; Mrs. Mary E. Duncan, Alameda Co.; Mrs. Pulsifer Ames, Plumas Co.; Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Yolo Co.; Mr. John Taylor, Tuolumne Co.; Mrs. Agnes Tripp, San Luis Obispo Co.; Mr. Thomas Gary, Los Angeles Co.

Secretary—Mrs. Mary J. Collins, San Francisco County.

The undersigned unite with the Board of Control and officers of the California State Woman Suffrage Association, in the above call for a Pacific Slope Woman Suffrage Convention:

Hon. A. A. Sargent, M. C. 2d Dist. Nevada Co.; Hon. C. B. Denio, Solano Co.; Mrs. E. S. Sargent, Nevada Co.; Hon. T. G. Phelps, San Mateo Co.; Mrs. Thorndike Newman, San Bernardino Co.; Mrs. Angies Denio, Vallejo; Hon. J. W. North, Riverside Colony, S. Cal.; Mrs. J. W. North, Riverside Colony, S. Cal.; Judge Palmer, Nevada Co.; Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, San Diego; Hon. M. M. Shafter, Marion Co.; Hon. J. A. Campbell, Gov. Wyoming Territory; Hon. J. W. Kingman, Associate Justice U. S. Court, Wyoming Territory; Hon. S. M. Bonfield, Virginia City, Nev.; Hon. F. V. Julian, Winnemucca, Nev.; Hon. D. L. Hastings, Silver City, Nev.; Mr. Geo. Fox, Battle Mountain, Nev.; Mr. C. W. Tappan, Salt Lake City, U. T.; Mrs. Mary Godbe, Salt Lake City, U. T.; Hon. John Hemsley, Idaho Territory; Hon. John E. Benton, Alameda Co.; Mrs. A. J. Danway, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Rosina A. Dupre, East Portland, Or.; Hon. G. W. Lawson, Salem, Or.; Hon. C. A. Reed, Salem, Or.; Mrs. M. F. Cook, Lafayette, Or.; Mrs. A. M. Martin, Lafayette, Or.; Mr. Ashby Pearce, Albany, Or.; Mrs. Ruth Scott, Forest Grove, Or.; Mrs. H. L. McCord, Seattle, W. Territory; Mr. A. A. Manning, Olympia, W. T.; Mrs. Virginia Mix, Walla Walla, W. T.—San Francisco Pioneer.

## New Sources of Quicksilver Supply.

It is well known that the quicksilver trade of this coast has long been in the hands of one of the most exacting of monopolies. Controlling all the principal mines of California, and guarded from foreign competition by a high tariff, they have maintained the price of that commodity at an exorbitant figure. This state of affairs has had the effect of stimulating exploration in the promising districts of California, in the hope of finding new deposits of cinnabar, and of directing attention to mines whose limited yield in years past induced their eventual abandonment. The *Bulletin* says there is a strong probability now that the production of quicksilver will be much increased by the development of the new mines. Rich bodies of ore have been struck at Oakville, Napa county, where several companies are at work; and at other points in Napa and Sonoma counties, there are deposits of ore that it is thought will yet be worked to advantage. These discoveries are especially gratifying at this time, as in view of the increased demand for quicksilver for the purposes of gold and silver mining the monopolists would be likely to advance their already exorbitant charges unless new sources of supply were threatened. In addition to these discoveries, the action of Congress gives promise that the duty on quicksilver will be abolished; and this prospect of free importation coupled with that of new sources of production inspires a reasonable hope that the ring of monopolists is about to have the control of the quicksilver market wrenched from their grasp, as has already been that of the mines.—*Ter. Enterprise*.

MORE WAR MATERIAL FOR SALE.—The Secretary of War has received the authority of Congress to sell such portions of clothing in Quartermasters stores as he may deem advisable. There are now in store \$13,000,000 worth of clothing, the care of which costs \$150,000 per year. There are rubber blankets enough on hand to supply all prospective demands for one hundred and thirty years to come; rubber ponchos and artillery jackets for eight years, and blouses for forty years.—*Washington Star*.

Love is to the moral nature what the sun is to the earth.—*Balzac*.

To do readily what we ought to do when we ought to do it, and as we ought to do it, are the characteristics of wise and happy minds.

## The "Duplex Telegraph"

This name is given to the latest novelty in telegraphy, which is truly a wonder. It comes before the public with a reputation perfectly established, after four years' practice, and is likely to supplant all other systems. The invention admits of sending messages both ways at one and the same time over a single wire. It consists merely in neutralizing the effect of the sender's current upon his own relay as it goes out to the line, thereby permitting the received currents to operate the relay, precisely as if it were connected direct to the ground. The machinery of this invention was in operation at Cincinnati during the sittings of the Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley. The *Times* says the amount of business it did was enormous. One wire, it was found, could do as much work as two with the ordinary Morse instruments. The inventor's name is Stearns; and the subjoined statement of tests to which the new system was put is furnished by the manager of the New York office: On April 10th, between New York and Boston, the following operators were placed on duty, in connection with a single number nine wire to be worked with Stearns' machinery: Messrs. Dwight and Catlin, New York; Messrs. Beardsley and Stewart, Boston. Catlin sent to Beardsley in one hour, from New York to Boston, 72 messages; Stewart, Boston sent to Dwight, New York, in same time, 64; total by one wire in one hour, 136. The messages were the regular business of the office, many being long ones, ranging from ninety-one words down. The actual time consumed was fifty-eight minutes, two minutes having been lost by interruption.—*Ex.*

## Where the Gold Goes.

In the reign of Darius gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times more valuable. In that of Julius Caesar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantities captured by him in his wars.

It is a natural question to ask—what became of the gold and silver? A paper read before the Polytechnic Association by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says of our annual gold product, fully fifteen per cent. is melted down for manufacture; thirty-five per cent. goes to Europe; twenty-five per cent. to Cuba; fifteen per cent. to Brazil; five per cent. direct to Japan, China and the Indies, leaving five per cent. for circulation in this country. Of that which goes to Cuba, the West Indies and Brazil fully five per cent. finds its way to Europe. Where, after deducting a large percentage used in manufacture, four-fifths of the remainder is exported to India. The Orientals consume but little, while their productions have been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a fashion common to all classes among the Egyptians, Chinese and Persians. A French economist says in his opinion the former nation alone can hide away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this avaricious mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals. The passion of princes, it is not surprising that the same spirit is shared by their subjects, and it is in this predilection that we discover the solution to the problem as to the ultimate disposition of the precious metals. The absorption of the Eastern nations has been uninterruptedly going on since the most remote historical period.—*Ex.*

THE LOST CUNARDER.—The *Tripoli* was a staunch vessel, seven years old, and measured 2,100 tons, being one of the smallest steamers in the line, which now numbers twenty-six vessels. This is the first accident that has occurred to the Cunard line during the last twenty-eight years. In 1844 the company's steamer *Columbia* went ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia, but her machinery and the hull of the vessel were saved, we believe. It will thus be seen that the Cunard line has been a very fortunate one; and there is not, probably, another instance in the history of oceanic steamship lines of so many thousands of trips being made without loss or accident as exhibited by this one.—*Ex.*

## "Sorry He Did Not Learn a Trade."

A young man, well dressed and of prepossessing appearance, called at our office recently and inquired in great earnestness if we had employment of any kind to give him for but a few days, if no longer, as he was a stranger in the city, out of money, and unable to pay for a few days' board and lodging. He further stated that he was a book-keeper, but after a diligent search, he had found no one who wanted any help in that line, nor could he obtain employment at anything that he felt competent to perform in a satisfactory manner. The positions of clerk and book-keeper, he remarked, were all filled, and applicants for them far in excess of the demand. "I am sorry," said he, "that I did not learn a trade."

The appeals of the young men excited our sympathy, but, requiring no farther assistance in the office, we were compelled to reply to his eager questioning that we could not employ him.

The door closed after him, and he again went out to continue what, in all probability, proved to be a fruitless search for employment. But his words lingered behind and, as we sat musing on them, recalled to mind the oft repeated expressions of the mechanic, in which he reproves himself for want of foresight in selecting an occupation. Here I am doomed, he says, to toil in a shop, at work which is hard, affording but poor pay. Like a dog, I must come at the call of a whistle, or like a servant, obey the summons of a bell; had I studied book-keeping or entered a store as a clerk, I might have been leading a much easier and more pleasurable life.

In the cases cited, we find each one dissatisfied with his selection, and wishing to exchange places. And the difficulty at once presents itself, as to how we shall decide for them and the classes they represent, so that the seeming mistakes in selection may be remedied. We acknowledge we are unequal to the task.

Food, clothing, tools, machinery, houses, ships, and an almost endless variety of other things are continually in demand, which require the labor of farmers and mechanics; while that class which makes exchanges (merchants) is of necessity comparatively few in number, and, therefore, needs but a small force of assistants. The necessities of the millions of earth require by far the largest number of persons to be employed in agriculture and manufactures. Whenever then, through pride or any other motive, parents disregard the law and encourage their sons in seeking after situations, as clerks, book-keepers, etc., rather than to engage in those pursuits for which there is always a natural demand, there must be a corresponding amount of suffering as a penalty. Hence we find the so-called respectable occupations are glutted, while the mechanical branches are suffering through the lack of skilled laborers. An advertisement for a clerk will quickly bring to the office door a small army of applicants of all sizes and ages, while the want column may plead several days for a good mechanic, and fail to meet with a response.

"Sorry he did not learn a trade." Let apprentices and journeymen, who may be bewailing their lot, at once resolve to thus repine no longer, but by hard study and close application master their trades, and having done so, demand a fair compensation. Then by adding to skill, honesty, punctuality and economy in expenditures, there need be no fear that they shall be compelled at any time to beg for sufficient employment to pay for a day's board and lodging.—*Coach Maker's Journal*.

The New York *Star* has this "Personal": "If the young female in a blue tulle overskirt, with a violet corsage and black hair done up a la Frizette, who sat in a box at Thomas's last night, has as bad a cold to-night as she had then, and goes to the same place, will kindly carry a large pocket-handkerchief with her, and use it, she will oblige an admirer."

The Duke of Wellington's prize for the best essay on tactics has fallen to Lieutenant F. Maurice (son of Professor Maurice), Royal Artillery. His work is described as by Colonel Hamley—a first-class authority—as an essay about which he "doubts whether any essay in any language has handled the subject with a more comprehensive and vigorous grasp, or discussed with more logical precision."