

ASSOCIATION FOR THE INCREASE OF LABOR.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

We have received the following account of a new society, said to have been lately organized in Philadelphia; it would seem that a branch of this society has been established at Washington:

An Association under the above name, with an able committee, has been started lately in Philadelphia, in opposition to the Free Trade League of New York. It has for its object to enhance the cost of all commodities to the American workman, and thus to encourage his industry by giving him an opportunity to expend the greatest amount of labor for the least result.

The Association has under consideration the following projects:

1. To make streams run up instead of down hill.

2. To devise a tariff which shall keep out all foreign goods, and at the same time yield revenue to the government; and also to search for some substance which can both boil the kettle and ice the water at the same time.

3. How to eat your cake and have it too.

4. A plan for getting rich by buying in the dearest market.

5. To show how a nation is impoverished whose imports exceed its exports, that is to say, which receives more than it parts with.

To prove that it is the duty of a "paternal government" to teach its citizens how and where to buy and sell, there being an unaccountable obtuseness in mankind which hinders them from seeing where their own interests lie.

7. To invent a weathercock which shall influence the course of the wind, and not be influenced by it.

8. To show how one branch of industry can have special privileges over another, and yet the latter be neither discouraged nor injured, but on the contrary benefitted.

9. A refutation of the maxim *nihil a nihilo*, from nothing comes nothing.

10. To expose the pernicious theory of free-traders, that labor is desirable only on account of its results and not for itself, and to consider whether or no it would be advisable for the general government to break all the windows in the Union, in order to afford employment to glass-makers, glaziers, putty-makers, &c., and thus to encourage and stimulate some very important branches of American industry.

11. To prove how necessary it is that all raw material in bulk should be imported free of duty, excepting iron.

12. A disquisition, inductive and deductive, analytic and synthetic, on the practicability of a man lifting himself off the ground by his trousers.

13. A plan for making a nation "independent" in regard to every kind of article that it may use, and for taking the earth out of the solar system.

14. To show that there is a subtle and mysterious element in gold, rendering it unfit as an article of exportation, like other products of the earth; with a suggestion for consideration, whether the true way to keep gold in the country be not to let it remain in the ground.

15. An analytical explanation of the apparent contradiction, that it would be wasteful and ridiculous to grow tea in hot-beds, when it might be procured from China at less cost, but that it is profitable and reasonable to dig iron out of the earth in Pennsylvania, even though the same amount of labor would bring twice as much from abroad. And in this connection, to demonstrate that it is highly improper, even when it is profitable, to transport manufactured goods in ships, but that it is quite proper in the case of raw material in bulk.

17. An inquiry whether it be not injurious to the manufacturing interests of this country to teach the people the rule of right and wrong, the four rules of arithmetic, and the elements of Euclid.

18. A mathematical demonstration, showing how the nation is better off with one ton of coal valued at \$12, dug out at home, than with two tons of the same coal valued at \$10, got from abroad.

19. An investigation as to the extent of the competition to which labor is subjected by the sun, that powerful body by his presence making coffee and sugar in Brazil, and by his absence making ice in Massachusetts.

20. To endeavor to ascertain whether, by any process of reasoning, it may be put beyond doubt that twice two are five.

A special committee has been appointed to these objects, consisting of Mr. Horace Greedy, Mr. Henry C. Airy, Senator Vague, and Honorable Just Immoral, M. C.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

VENTILATE YOUR CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Most parents before retiring to rest, make it a duty to visit the sleeping room of their children. They do so in order to be satisfied that the lights are extinguished, and no danger is threatening their little ones. But if they leave the room with closed windows and doors they shut in as great an enemy as fire, although his ravages may not be so readily detected. Poison is there, but slow and deadly.

Morning after morning do many little children wake weary, fretful, and oppressed. "What can it mean?" "What can it be?" the mother cries. In despair she has recourse to medicine. The constitution becomes enfeebled, and the child gets worse.

The cause, perhaps, is never traced to overcrowded sleeping-rooms without proper air, but it is nevertheless the right one. An intelligent mother, having acquainted herself with the principles of ventilation, will not retire to her own room for the night without having provided sufficiency of air for her children, in the same manner that she provides and regulates their night covering, or any other requisite for refreshing slumber. Sometimes by judiciously lowering a window, and at other times by leaving a door wide open this end may be attained.

In many houses the day and night nurseries communicate. When this is the case, the window of the further room should be left open, and the doors between the rooms likewise open. Even in severe weather children can bear this arrangement if they are not exposed to a direct draught.—[Ex.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DEEP-SEA TELEGRAPHY.—A paper recently read by Mr. E. Kaulbach before the Inventors' Institute in London described a new plan of laying deep-sea telegraphic cables. The invention consists in the formation of a permanent way or bridge beneath the surface of the ocean—and which may be extended to any distance—for the support and carrying through of the wires, lines, cables, or other contrivances of a like sort, by means of which the electric current is to be transmitted from shore to shore; the said permanent way being formed of a series of vessels of particular construction, stationed—at distance to be determined according to circumstances—throughout the whole of the intended line of communication, sunk to an average depth of ten to fifteen fathoms, and firmly moored to the bed of the sea; these vessels being so contrived that they can, within a few minutes, be brought to the surface, together with their respective burdens, whenever it may be required, for the purpose of shifting, cleansing, repairing, examining or otherwise manipulating the said vessels, or the wires, lines, cables, &c., and this without any effort or machinery. It is claimed that no loss of cable can take place, and flaws and accidents can at once be detected and the cable recovered at any point. The position of each vessel will be indicated by a small buoy attached thereto, and the former being stationed at equal distance apart, one continuous line of buoys will denote the track of the submarine permanent-way or bridge from shore to shore. The supporting vessels are entirely independent of the surface and below the region of storms. Furthermore, by means of a simple appliance, messages may be sent from mid-ocean through any one of the buoys along any or all of the said wires, lines, cables, &c., by any ship or ships lawfully privileged to use the same, and wishing to communicate with either of the continents or islands wherewith the said permanent-way may be connected, or with each other. The actual cost of permanent-way telegraphic communication between Cape Race and Cape Clear has been estimated at about £400,000.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.—At the Earlsworth Asylum for Imbeciles, in England, there is a young man upon whom the system of instruction seems to have had the happiest effect. He is described as "a living and walking general history; acquainted with the principal events in Grecian and English history, together with their dates; as correct about Miltiades as about Charles the First. He is also well acquainted with geography, and greatly interested in two young ladies from Iceland by giving them a description of the country from which they had just come." There was another whose skill in drawing was little short of marvellous.

THE MINERS' REGISTER, Central City, thinks that Colorado Territory will raise grain and vegetables enough to feed its population till another harvest.

Varieties.

—Neither false curls, false teeth, false calves, nor even false eyes are as bad as false tongues.

—What room in the house reminds you of a troublesome complaint?—The room attic.

—"Sow and you shall reap." that's so. We sowed our old coat the other day and reaped a lot of tares.

—An Irish musical author, being asked if he had composed anything lately, replied, "My last work was a composition with my creditors."

—Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining, are idle and profitless employments.

—An eminent artist—American, of course—lately painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting near it with his coat off.

—Every man has in his own life follies enough; in his own mind, trouble enough; in his own fortunes, evil enough, without being curious after the affairs of others.

—Josh Billings, on preaching, says: "I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister can't strike fire in boring 40 minutes, he has got a poor gimlet, or else he is boring in the wrong place."

—A printer's apprentice says that at the office they charge him with all the pi they do find, and at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He does not understand that kind of logic.

—"Opportunity makes the thief." Not in our case. We found a big anchor and chain cable on the sidewalk the other night, and we didn't touch it; there was nobody about neither.

—As a schoolmaster was employed the other day, in Scotland, in his delightful task of teaching a sharp urchin to cipher on the slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Whaur diz a' the figures gang till when the're rubbit out?"

—Here is an Oriental maxim just translated: "If a man knows, and knows what he knows, he will lead a happy life. If a man does not know, and knows that he does not know, he may lead a tolerable life. But if a man does not know, and does not know that he does not know, he will lead a miserable life."

—The local editor of the Hannibal, Mo., daily Courier is the wealthiest newspaper man in the West. He sums up his worldly possessions in this wise: Mrs. Local (par value), \$1,000,000; one five years' old Local, \$500,000; one seven weeks' old Local, \$150,000; cash on hand, 43 cents; due on account, \$1; sundries, 12 cents. Total, \$1, 650,001 55.

—At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was returned against his client. One of the witnesses came to him, and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a good deal more than I did."—It is of no consequence," replied the lawyer, the jury did not believe a word you said."

—A New Yorker, rich by inheritance, acceded to his wife's desire for a coat of arms to be put upon the panels of their carriage, and drew a small mound in which was stuck a manure fork, with chandelier upon it rampant. "Why, what is this?" asked his wife in amazement. "This," said the man of money, "is our family coat of arms. My grandfather made his money carting manure, this mound and fork represent his occupation; the cock perched upon the top of the fork represents myself, who have done nothing but flap my wings and crow on that dung-hill ever since. The carriage still has plain panels."

—A stage-struck Frenchman made application to a theatrical manager for an engagement. He was asked if he could speak English as well as French, and to convince the manager that he could, he struck an attitude, and recited the following, which bears a hideous resemblance to the soliloquy of the Duke of Glo'ster, "Now is the winter of our discontent," &c. The Frenchman rendered it:—"Now iz ze vintar of our dem onesiness made into hot veddare by ze son of York (zat iz vat you call ze little boy of Mister York); and ze dark clouds at ze top ded and buried at ze bottom. I hev ze bomp on my back; ze bandy legs; and for zat ze dogs bow-vow-vow at me ven I valk by him." For an extemporaneous translation this was considered good, but he was not engaged.

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