The New Northwest.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 7, 1873.

SATURDAY EVENING LECTURE.

In another column will be seen the correspondence relative to a proposed lecture in Oro Fino Theater on the "Life and Times of Colonel E. D. Baker." This lecture will consist of a condensed biographical sketch of the illustrious subject, copious extracts from the best of his many excellent orations and poems, anecdotes of his life and times, a full account of his tragic death, and an original poem dedicated to Baker Post, No. 1, Oregon Division of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Many tickets have already been sold and the prospects are favorable for a large audience. Tickets have been placed at fifty cents. Reserved seats can be secured on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. without extra charge.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

As our exchanges come in, freighted with Alliance comments, we are more than ever convinced that the old system of oppression, or might against right, which ran such riot in the great Rebellion, is not dead, and scarcely even sleepeth. While all the papers alike condemn the riot and misrule that held sway where naught but order and harmony should have entered, the different stand-points from which they look at the facts are as wide apart as the antipodes. The journals that were in open or covert sympathy with the great Slave-holder's Rebellion, and sought by every act to retard the Nation's legislation, are as unanimous in laying the blame of the anarchy in the Temperance Alliance to "Woman Suffrage" as were the same publications in charging the other Rebellion to "Abolition." And the same short-sighted journals that were timid then about coming out for the cause of freedom and justice, until they were certain as to which would be the popular course to pursue, are now non-committal and deprecatory. But the same journals that took the lead in standing by the Constitution and the Union or Alliance then, in the face of foes, intrigue and anarchy, have now, with one accord, come out like giants, as they are, to do battle in defense of justice. As in the greater Rebellion, there never was one moment when the majority would have voted to violate the Federal Constitution; so in this lesser one, a majority were all the while in favor of admitting the Woman Suffrage delegation according to the Constitution, and they would not thus have dared to thus prove false to freedom.

The irrepressible conflict goes on, and will continue to go on until all forms of human slavery are abolished, and every kind of intemperance is abrogated and conquered.

The packed committee who elected Ryan are working to-day in the interest of the secession ring who caused all the discord in the Temperance Alliance. His election was palpably a put-up job, well understood by himself and the seceders, who sought and yet seek to manage the Temperance element of the State in such a way as shall best prove to the whisky ring "how not to do it." There is not a man in this State who has one thimbleful of brains above his ears but knows that it is only by politics that intemperance can be checked or destroyed. And there is not a man or woman in the State, blessed with a modicum of brains that verges on moral accountability, but knows that never, until the votes of women are everywhere received upon the Temperance question, will it be possible to destroy the whisky ring. Yet in the face of this great fact men who have better sense, but have not the common honesty to confess the truth, declare that woman's vote upon the subject is a "side issue."

Men and brethren, we're ashamed of you! You knew full well that Woman Suffrage had an overwhelming majority in the Alliance and with all true Temperance people everywhere, and for this reason, and this reason only, you were opposed to us. You were determined, with your President, that the majority should not rule, and failing in your schemes, you sought to disorganize that which you could not control; and now, like Jeff Davis, you only ask to be let alone. With all due deference to your desires, we declare that we will *not* let you alone. We hereby give you warning that we shall attend every Temperance meeting in the State, whenever and wherever it is possible, and shall go, too, as "delegate," not to "run" anybody who is disposed to do right, but to keep before the people the all-important fact that if the demon Intemperance is ever conquered the victory *must* come through woman's vote.

GOING UP.

E. W. Ryan is out in the *Oregonian* with an elaborate attack upon the editor of the *Statesman*, because that gentleman told a few truths one day that hit the "President" of the real and bogus Alliances pretty severely. To see Ryan after Crandall reminds us of a pop-gun after a columbiad. We are also reminded of another caper, like unto the one lately cut by this same penny politician, when belonging to another order. He then joined its opponent and held office in both till both stepped from under and left him to manage his petty political trickeries with Temperance societies, until they too learn to know him. But the bubble is bursting, and Ryan is already going up—"in a balloon."

Hon. A. J. Dufur will address the people of Salem on the subject of the Centennial Exposition, on next Tuesday, March 11.

Eugene papers publish a list of subscribers to her University Fund. The total is $15,606.

A MATTER OF WAGES.

Under this head the Oregon *Bulletin* of a recent date has the following:

In the Woman's Suffrage Convention a proposition was advocated which is, or should be, a very popular one. It was this: "The same wages for the same work, whether done by masculine or feminine hands." This is a good doctrine. Sad to say, however, one of the elements in this problem is competition among the laborers. The chief reason why women don't get as much for the same work as men do is the competition among the "feminine hands." The solution of this labor problem lies largely with the women themselves. Let them do no work that they are not paid for at what they consider a fair rate. At present they persist in underselling each other in the labor market, and herein is the whole difficulty. But it is said that they "must" work for what they can get, or starve. If one woman will not work for low wages, another will, because she must. And so woman's work is underpaid. This reduces the whole question to a simple matter of demand and supply. It will hardly be cured by Conventions.

"Competition among the laborers," ay, there's the rub! And why, good brother, should there be more competition among laboring women than among laboring men? The competition of "feminine hands" arises from the fact that two-thirds of the work of the world is done by women, while man, being the recognized property holder and lawgiver in all marriage firms, owns and controls nine-tenths of the pay. "The solution of this labor problem" not only does *not* "lie largely with the women themselves," but it never will lie in their power to solve it until they, like man, shall have equal power with him to make and control their own circumstances. If all women should at once take the advice of our brother and "do no work that they are not paid for at what they consider a fair rate," many a fat, lazy man would go to bed supperless, and many another man, capable and *rich*, but wholly unaccustomed to remunerate his wife for her daily toil, would consider a demand for a "fair rate of wages" from the wife, who owns not a dollar, although she has occupied years in hopeless toil, so preposterous that he would at once drive her from his home, away from her children, and out in the world penniless, never once thinking but that he had done his duty. By and by, when women become voters, they will enact laws by which they shall be protected in property and wages, even as their brother man is now protected, but until that time comes, O, wives and mothers who may have the power, set to work at once to get your husbands used to the idea that it is no more just that you should perform unpaid labor than it is just that men should do so. There are many men who would take such a proposition from a wife in good faith, and to all women, who have such noble-hearted, whole-souled husbands, we say emphatically, take our brother's advice at once. Cease all labor for which you receive no compensation, and then you will not be compelled to "undersell" some less fortunate sister in the labor market.

A TERROR TO EVIL DOERS.

J. C. Shodgrass and M. Fuller, two gentlemen residing in Harrisburg, who went as delegates to the Alliance, became so disgusted with the intolerance and proscription that prevailed up to noon of the second day, that they sent in their resignation as delegates from Harrisburg, and returned home. When the secession element were making up their list of disorganizers, they included the names of these gentlemen, with a number of other good, staunch, Temperance men, who resigned for the same reason, in their list of secessionists. As these gentlemen had returned to their homes, they could not be present when their names were read to contradict the falsehood, as were Newsom, Leland and many others who had been caught in the same trap unawares, and their names were published as seceders from the Union to the Confederacy. But Mr. Snodgrass is not to be misrepresented with impunity. Hear him:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1873.

EDITORS BULLETIN:—In your issue of the 23d inst. the names of two male delegates to the Temperance Alliance, from Harrisburg, appear among the seceding delegates. As a matter of some consequence to myself, I must be rightly understood in this little transaction. Before the Alliance proceeded to business, on the 21st, I wrote and submitted to Mr. Walker, Vice President, the following resignation:

"To the friends and delegates of the State Temperance Alliance, greetings: As the spirit of this body has seemed, thus far, indicative of proscription and intolerance, to the exclusion of the noble incentives which should inspire the deliberations of our meeting, we would respectfully submit, hereby, our resignation as delegates from Harrisburg.

"We would also tender a certificate of our profound solicitude for the success of the great cause, for which we must continue to labor until the final triumph is won.

"M. FULLER.
"J. C. SNODGRASS."

The Vice President promised to have our resignation read to the Alliance at the earliest proper time. Up to half-past ten o'clock on the second day we voted, in every available instance, for the admission of the Woman Suffrage delegation. We, or I, would gladly have voted for some qualified element of Woman Suffrage itself, as the most natural, efficient and trust-worthy aid of the Temperance Reform. Perhaps our most ardent vote might have been cast in favor of the expulsion of J. Q. Thornton and J. B. Wooden as turbulent and factious nuisances of the Alliance. If any one wishes further proof of these incidents we would refer such to that menacing terror of the Alliance, the unique and plucky mistress of the NEW NORTHWEST. J. C. SNODGRASS.

Well, we are no "menacing terror" to the Alliance since it has been sifted of its disorganizing element. We confess that we have for many years been a "terror" to evil doers, and we hope we always shall be such. The gentlemen whose names appear above are well known Woman Suffrage Temperance men, who are not afraid of their record, and we are proud to copy the letter of Mr. Snodgrass, "menacing terror" and all. But what saith the *Wooden* and his right and left *Bowers?* Seriously, we look for the *Dawne* of a brighter day when the better class of men who have been inveigled into a bogus Confederacy will *Wright* about face, and when they see another temperance meeting in danger of gag law and unconstitutionality, we hope they will not neglect to *Ware-er* of *in-Clement* intentions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We must beg a little forbearance at the hands of numerous correspondents whose letters have been neglected for two weeks because of Conventions, Alliances, etc., and now by the very severe illness of the main-stay of our household, which imposes double burdens upon us in all directions. Be patient; you shall all receive attention in time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTLAND, February 24, 1873.

Mrs. A. Duniway:—Dear Madam:— Having seen most flattering notices of your late lecture in Salem, on the "Life and Times of Colonel E. D. Baker," we would take it as a favor if you will accept from us the tender of a Complimentary Benefit, and an invitation to repeat the lecture in Portland at your earliest convenience, and also state the time when and the place where we shall have the pleasure of hearing you do so.

BAKER POST, No. 1, G. A. R.,

W. L. ADAMS,	J. W. PETERS,
J. N. DOLPH,	ALEX. P. ANKENY,
T. L. ELIOT,	S. C. SILVER,
J. B. PILKINGTON,	A. S. GROSS,
D. W. WILLIAMS,	H. L. PITTOCK,
B. GOLDSMITH,	J. L. MCCOWN,
JOHN MICHELL,	C. S. CLARKE,
A. C. GIBBS,	GEO. DURELL,
H. C. HILL,	C. A. DOLPH,
J. R. CURRY,	J. F. CAPLES,
C. F. STEWART,	O. B. GIBSON,
E. H. CORNELL,	H. W. SCOTT,
T. N. LAKIN,	A. J. MOSES,
RALEIGH STOTT,	C. E. DUBOIS,
D. H. HENDEE,	W. C. HITCHCOCK,
JOS. BUCHTEL,	H. B. OATMAN,
ED. H. STOLTE,	LEVI ESTES,
S. CORWIN,	B. L. NORDEN,
V. COOK,	M. W. HENDERSON,
P. G. STEWART,	M. M. SOUTHWORTH,
E. W. RYAN,	A. W. P. OWENS,
P. RUNEY,	JOHN H. NORRIS,
ISAAC DILLON,	J. H. REED,
J. R. WITHERELL,	A. J. MARSHALL,
J. H. FISK,	A. J. DUFUR,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,	R. G. COMBS,
R. J. LADD,	W. T. SHANAHAN,
C. BEAL,	GEO VENABLE SMITH

W. LAIR HILL.

PORTLAND, March 4, 1673.

To Baker Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, W. L. Adams, J. W. Peters, and other gentlemen, greeting:—

Deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude for the high honor you have conferred upon me by the above complimentary invitation, and proudly conscious that the honor is not so much intended for myself as for the memory of the illustrious dead, whom all American patriots revere, I, with trepidation, yet not without hope that I may do the subject at least a degree of justice in your estimation, accept your proffered courtesy, and respectfully suggest Saturday Evening, March 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Oro Fino Theater, as the time and place for the lecture. I also respectfully request the members of Baker Post, No. 1, G. A. R., to attend in a body, as I shall deliver an original poem as an especial compliment to the Oregon Division of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Hoping and believing that our citizens will take the interest in my first attempt of the kind in this city which the importance of the subject deserves, I remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
MRS. A. J. DUNIWAY.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE.

We call the attention of miners, quarrymen, builders and all who have rocks to blast, or who require great force or power, to the advertisement of Horace H. Day in this paper, who is the sole owner and manager of the wonderful invention of Dr. Royce, for the production, storing and transmitting power, etc., by compressed air. Mr. Day now owns the patents which cover all the compressed air inventions of the age, and which are worth untold millions of dollars to Mr. Day, and especially to the building and manufacturing interests of the world.

By use of this power rocks can be drilled and removed at merely a nominal cost compared with the old plan of hand drilling, or the plan adopted in boring oil wells or sinking holes in rock. The use of this invention will save millions and millions of dollars each year to railroad builders, and work important revolutions in the manner of conducting and carrying on great enterprises, especially as it will work wonders in enabling labor to compete with capital. In the hands and control of Mr. Day, this invention will prove a blessing of untold worth to the labor interests of the country, and will enable its able, honest, large-hearted and most deserving owner who has expended fortunes to benefit the working men of the country, to accomplish still more good, and bring the labor element still closer together. Where such blessings as this great invention fall into good hands, the people are benefitted, as they will be in this instance.

Contractors, builders, managers of hospitals and school buildings, young men with brains and some capital, who would engage in a first-class, lasting business, should address Mr. Day, at his office, No. 56 Liberty street, New York City.

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.

IN CHARGE OF A LADY.

The last issue of the Benton *Democrat* comes nearer, by fifty per cent., to a decent approximation to what a newspaper should be than any previous number, and yet its stupid editor apologizes for what it may contain because he "left it in charge of a lady!" The best thing that lady can do for the poor, puny bantling is to nurse it hereafter altogether.

SCANDAL.

"Men are women's natural protectors," said a self-conceited masculine in our hearing recently, as we were walking down the street. Continuing our way, we soon came to a corner, in front of a doggery, where a dozen or more voting bipeds, in various stages of intoxication—though "passably" sober—were casting their lecherous eyes abroad, in hope to feast their prurient desires upon some equally degraded specimen of the oppposite sex. Not finding any answer to their obscene ogles, one of them turned to another and said, alluding to ourself, "Bill, I'll bet my bottom dollar that she's—" we can't repeat the foul inuendo. "Of course," said another, "all women want to vote for is to get opportunity—" another expression too horrible for repetition, and we hurried on, inwardly praying to be delivered from this voting patronage and care of the "protecting sex."

Now, let no good, grand, noble man, who in his heart reverences woman as the counterpart of himself, imagine that we for one moment allude to such as he in these cogitations; but we are sorry to say that the lowest and meanest of scandal is not confined to doggery bummers, by any means. There are men in high social, political and religious positions, who do not scruple to believe that all women are just as bad in practice as themselves are in theory. We can cite a case in point. A lady, well-known in a large circle of friends, who has lived for nearly a quarter of a century in one locality—not a thousand miles from Portland—a place once denominated by a disgusted individual, as the "Devil's half-acre," though that is not its geographical name—went one day, as was her wont, whenever mercy or duty called her, to visit a very particular friend, who for the tenth or eleventh time, was suffering the unwelcome visitations of maternity, but who nobly does her duty as a mother, despite her unequal and consequently uncongenial position as a wife.

We're treating on facts now, gentlemen, and you must endure them.

The lady in question, having performed her errand of mercy, started for her home, about a mile distant, and being herself quite unwell, obeyed a call of nature and retired for a few moments to the friendly shade of a neighboring grove. It makes our cheeks tingle with blushes and our heart beat high with indignation to be compelled to write thus plainly, but as men do not protect women they must protect each other, and we shall strive to be just, though the heavens fall.

Now comes the dark scandal to which we have thus reluctantly led the reader. A man, whom everybody would have supposed, from his position in the church as an humble follower of the weak and lowly Jesus, would have never thought to stoop to such a prurient deed, professes to have stopped his work, tracked that lady to her retreat, and there discovered *suspicious circumstances*, which led him to believe that this lady, whose "children arise and call her blessed, her husband, also, and he praiseth her"—a woman whose character has always been in every way beyond reproach—was guilty of a nameless crime. She at once became the object of that villainous slanderer's obscene accusations, and he, coupling her name with that of a brother church member, but a rival in business interests, without other proof than his own worse than beastly imagination, circulated the most damaging and scandalous reports about the lady's character—reports which have so deeply wrought upon her pure and sensitive organization that we are seriously alarmed for her reason.

Now, what is to be done with such a lecherous wretch? To sue him for slander only subjects the outraged lady to further mortification, in the way of a trial before prurient men and blackguarding boys. Women have no power or jurisdiction in the courts; her husband cannot physically vindicate her honor without violating a law of the land; and if one woman submits to wholesale slander in such a manner, what woman is safe? We advise the injured lady's friends to form a company, surround the leaders in the scandal, and stand by the outraged innocent until she whips their eyes out with a raw-hide. This would serve them right and teach other scandal-mongers a salutary lesson that they would not soon forget.

It was not our intention, when this horrible story first came to our ears, to treat it with anything but silent contempt, but the following letter, which we print *verbatim*, with the exception of the names of the parties implied (and a sentence or two which are too indecent for transmission through the United States mails), has caused us to ventilate the matter, that the dirty demons who are dabbling in such dark diabolism may see that we are not afraid to stand up for justice:

"Miss Duniway wee would like to know why you let Miss —— Shoe her face in that Convention thay was planty of man And woman two that new all about the sircumstances as thay are it as struck A death Blow to the woman suffridge question In —— there is no way to get out of it is proved Beyond Contrydixtion she did * * * And ever step you take to justefy her will make the thing Worse ther is no person hates it worse than myself This is fine food for —— They now all say they must be a free love Sistim in it

yours john wardle.

As such a man of prutrescent ignorance needs no answer from us, we now turn to our many gentlemen and lady friends of the neighborhood where this terrible scandal is so rife, and where all the better class already are, or soon will be, subscribers to the NEW NORTHWEST, and say to them, cannot you see the demon spirit that presides over such a bare-faced scandal?

The lady against whom the story has been manufactured is a well-known Woman Suffragist, of much influence and high social standing. The men who have forged this fiendish lie are anti-suffragists, and in more than one instance the men who profess to believe it have wives in strong working sympathy with the Woman Suffrage movement. Abuse of the sexual privilege, which man legally imposes upon woman, is the most glaring outcrying wrong to which wives are subject. Man, as well as woman, knows this to be true; and he, as well as she, knows that with the advent of woman's political power will come property rights, and through these the power to control her own person.

"Miscegination" and "Amalgamation!" was the stop thief cry of proslavery men, whose mulatto children thronged the slave marts in the dark days of the struggle for the emancipation of the negro. "Free Love!" and "Adultery!" is now the cry of the same spirit when woman struggles, by the side of the noblest men of the Nation, for her own emancipation. In both cases the cry is raised by the guilty, who seek to cover their own villainy by an outcry against decency and justice.

Now, women of Oregon, a word in your ears. Don't you think it quite time, in the face of such facts as the above, for you and all women to cease depending upon man for a protection which he cannot or does not give, and forthwith seek to protect yourselves? In no other way except by political power can you have equal show in the race of life. Women must learn that self-protection is the first law of nature for both sexes *and political and property power* is their best weapon. Men must learn that women will fight like tigers for their own honor, and when you have thoroughly convinced them that you will defend yourselves or die trying, you will command respect in spite of slander. The scandal-monger is a moral coward, and will sneak away when resisted by thoroughly abused innocence.

The Olympia "Standard" on the Temperance Alliance.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the admission of all the delegates elected by the several associations "having for their object the spread of temperance," but strange to say, rejected the credentials of the delegates of the Woman Suffrage Association, who believed they had quite as much interest in the movement as any other class of citizens. The delegation was headed by Mrs. Duniway, and she proved herself equal to the emergency, as she always does when an attempt is made to restrain her in the narrow limits which custom has decreed as woman's sphere. Judge Thornton, the chairman of the committee, after vainly attempting to "choke off" the irrepressible champion of right, indulged in a tirade of abuse, in which he styled her a "crazy woman," a "setting hen," and applied many opprobrious epithets. He claimed that the excluded delegates would create discord if admitted, and declared that they belonged to a political organization, and "politics" could by right have no place in its deliberations. His position was peculiarly untenable. He endeavored to prevent confusion by creating discord; to bar politicians, while the movement would necessarily resort to political expedients to accomplish its objects. He very readily admitted all the male demagogues who could obtain the endorsement of any religious body, or organization of children, and rejected women, who suffer most from the evil it was proposed to eradicate, simply because they were women! These are but a few of the absurd propositions of the Judge during the two-day's session. The Convention was kept in a continual turmoil upon the question, until it finally ended in the admission of the delegates. Soon as this was done, however, a portion of the opposing members withdrew, and organized a rival society, named it "The Temperance Union," adopted resolutions justifying their secession, a Constitution, and elected officers to serve till its next meeting on second Friday in June.

It will be seen that the objects of the State Temperance Alliance, apparently so near realization, have been defeated by the *intemperate* zeal of a few fanatical bigots, who expected by professing neutrality in politics to ride into power upon a political wave of their own creation. It is far better that it should be so, than that they should win upon false issues or by concealing their objects under a flimsy mantle of mock philanthrophy.

NOT APPRECIATED.—The Washington papers do not seem to appreciate our "Lish." The *Chronicle*, of Feb. 7th, alluding to his lecture on "Woman," says: "While there may have been nothing seriously objectionable in the lecture, yet it lacked that elegance, dignity and refinement that intelligent audiences demand and expect in this enlightened age, and the uncultivated mannerisms of the speaker better befit him for a political stump orator on the "border" rather than a position upon the rostrum. Such pronunciation as 'naow,' 'paower,' 'idee,' 'Ameriky,' 'anyhaow,' etc., does not quite come up to the American idea of a powerful, scholarly lecture. His vehement manner, loud tone of voice and gesticulations reminded one of the stump speaker always brought out in a first-class minstrel show, while his ungrammatical language can be apologized for in the words of an old Vermont farmer, who always 'took a part' in the evening meetings, and wound up by saying, 'You must excuse me if I don't speak the right way, for I never studied "gogerfrey" in all my life.'"

Mrs. Campbell, whose husband was hurt on the road and died here a few days ago, returned last evening from Omaha, where she had been to see the officers of the road. They gave her money enough to pay the hotel, doctors and undertaker bills, which was all the legal officers felt authorized to do. Now the poor woman starts out to fight the battle of life alone, with three infants to care for, one of them a cripple, and herself scarce more than a child. It is a case to awaken the liveliest sympathy. Everybody who knows of the case is willing to help her, but nobody assumes the responsibility of starting out and going on this errand of mercy.—*Laramie Sentinel.*

A number of delegates who seceded from the Temperance Alliance alleged as a reason for so doing that they were not willing to be "run" by Mrs. Duniway. After all, they were "run" by her—run clear out of the Alliance.—*Statesman.*

Never Tell a Lie.

How simply and beautifully has Abdel Kadir of Ghiton impressed us with the love of truth in a story of his childhood. After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to go to Bagdad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:

I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept; then, taking out eighty dinars, she told me, as I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave it to me, *never to tell a lie*, and afterwards bade me farewell, exclaiming, "Go, my son, I consign you to God; we shall not meet until the day of judgment."

I went on well till I came near Hamandai, when our Kafilah was plundered by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me "what I had got?" "Forty dinars," said I, "are sewed under my garments." The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking with him. "What have you got?" said another. I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief stood.

"What property have you got, little fellow?" said he.

"I have told two of your people already," said I, "I have forty dinars sewed in my garments."

He ordered them to be ripped open, and found my money.

"And how came you," said he, in surprise, "to declare so openly what had been so carefully concealed?"

"Because," I replied, "I will not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised *I never will tell a lie.*"

"Child," said the robber, "hast thou such a sense of duty to thy mother, at thy years, and I am insensible at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy," he continued, "that I may swear repentance upon it." He did so. His followers were alike struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to their chief, "be the same in the path to virtue." And they instantly, at his order, made restitution of the spoil, and vowed repentance on his hand.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH BOYS.—At Brighton, in Sussex, England, a beautiful gold cup is annually presented as a prize to the winner of a foot race which is open to all the schools of that place. The race is over a course 100 yards in length, and creates great interest in the city, large crowds assembling every year to witness the contest. This year it was made more than usually interesting by the offer of a cup valued at $250 gold to the winner of a course 250 yards long, by James Ashbury, of yatching notoriety, who lives at Brighton. These two races came off this fall, but, unfortunately for English pride, in two of the schools are two little boys born on this side of the Atlantic—Yankees, they call them—Willie and Harry Homans, grandchildren of the late Hon. William Parmalee, of Albany, whose father is residing in England for business purposes. Twenty schools were represented in the race, and twenty-seven boys started in the race of 100 yards, which was won by the "Yankee," Willie Homans; his brother Harry second, beating all the English competitors. This was a severe mortification to the papas and mammas of the other boys, but they consoled themselves with the reflection "that it was a short race, and no test of endurance," hoping a different result in the long race of 250 yards which followed. In this race, forty-two English boys started against the two Yankee brothers, but again the Stars and Stripes were triumphant, only this time Harry led and Willie was second, with the forty-two English boys strung out in a long line behind them. Imagine Mr. Ashbury's "phelinks" at the idea of his cup being won by an American boy.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A recent sketch of the lives of the great lawyers contains this touching incident in the life of William Wirt:

In his younger days he was a victim to the passion for intoxicating drink, which has been the bane of so many distinguished in the legal profession. Affianced to a beautiful, intelligent and accomplished young woman, he had made and broken repeated pledges of amendment, and she, after patiently and kindly enduring his disgraceful habits, at length dismissed him, deeming him incorrigible. Their next meeting after his dismissal was in a public street in the city of Richmond. Wirt lay drunk and asleep on the sidewalk a hot summer day, the rays of the sun pouring down on his uncovered head, and the flies crawling over his swollen features. As the young lady approached in her walk, her attention was attracted by the spectacle, strange to her eyes, but, alas! so common to others who knew the victim as to attract little remark. She did not at first recognize the sleeper and was about to pass on, when she was led by one of these impulses which form the turning points in human lives to scrutinize his features. What was her emotion when she recognized her discarded lover! She drew forth her handkerchief and carefully spread it over his face and hurried away. When Wirt came to himself he found the handkerchief and in one corner the initials of the beloved name. With a heart almost breaking with grief and remorse, he made a new vow of reformation. He kept that vow and married the owner of the handkerchief.

In Japan, women are taught to perform menial offices for men in a most slavish fashion. The young Japanese who have been sent to America for education will doubtless carry back a higher estimate of women. One of these young men has been for four months under the private tuition of a lady, who talks with him and for him, instructs him from books, and gives him information about diverse matters. He has proved an apt pupil. But this young Japanese is of high rank in his own country, and has been accustomed to be waited upon by servants, and in Japan women are expected to show deference to men; therefore it has been not a little difficult for his teacher to make him understand that, in this country, gentlemen pay little attentions to ladies. Miss S—— told Miss Booth that the first time they went out together on a rainy day, he gave her the umbrella to hold over *him*. When she informed in that in America a gentleman usually held the umbrella over the lady's bonnet, he seemed both puzzled and amused, and walked along performing the duty as well as he could, but laughing to himself, and repeating, "First time, first time." He is very anxious to learn the customs of society, and often inquires, "Was I impolite?"

SMALL MATTERS.—The nerve of the tooth, not so large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. A coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms, may be killed by an insect. The pettyest wretchedness often results from deep trials. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite pain, or unalloyed pleasure.

Those who cannot ride in their own carriages can comfort themselves that it is good for the health to walk.

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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. ap29-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 1,076, 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 uniform bodies by means of some known mechanical power. The force-pumps A' A'', reciprocating in the cylinders, 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 tubes and pistons, or 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 ability 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 mattresses 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 electricity or caloric from the patient, through the absorbing quality of expanding air or vapor.

In testimony whereof, etc. 2-41-1y