Cureniug ©delegraph
 Labor and Capital-Their Relations
Tuk relations of labor to capital are just now attracting very general attention,
subject is one whose lmportance be overestimated. A Labor Congress, so-called composed of delegates from the various in
dustrinil organizatlons throughout the country hass jusst been held in Batimore. Tap "eight--
hour" movement is beting agitated far and hour movement is being agitated har
wride. Unlons and Associations are springing up on every hand. Strikes, when
they occur, are becoming more thorouguly organized, and are more persever:ngly proseAll these things indicate that the relations of labor to capital are becoming more and
more a subject of earnest thought with the more a subject of earnest thought with the
masees of the people. This is in part excountry induced by the war; the prolonged suspension of specie payments having so
completely unsettled the old maasures of values as to render new adjustments of prices
every few months inevitable. But this is agitations of the labor question, that we find prevailing not only in our country, but
or less all over the civlized world. At the very bottom of this subject we en-
counter the selfish instuncts of humanity clashing with each other. The laborer has
his labor to sell, the capitalist is in the market to buy, and each is intent on driving a goon
bargain-the one to sell as dearly as he can Will not say that a derper view on the part
each would reveal the fact that their reil
interests are harmonious, not antagonistic but so long as each persist, in regarding the
other as his natural oppoaent, the effect on indeed the case. The interests of labor a
capital being thus tacitly assumed to be ant gonistic, each party is ready to regard any
reform proposed by the other as a hostile measure. We thus have a perpetual wariare, prodaction, Nyener cand yer regards the rights
the other,
or interests of the other. On the side of labor, the hard band of necessity, of existence
iteelf almost, at times, urges on the struggle.
On that ot capital, the exciecement of competition, the desire of acquisition, and the pride
of conscious power and position, all add in-
tensity to the strife. this long-protracted struggle is the endeav as the "eight-hour movement." Or course
the fundamental ldea of this movement is to
receive the same amone receive the same amount of money for a
day's work of eight hours as is now received
for work. Whether this end can be achieved
depends more upon the principles of political economy than upon the action of legisla-
tive bodies. Moreover, it can hardy be regarded as a distinctive question between
labor and capital, inampuchus, from the neces-
gities of the case, its application can only be made to a limited class of laborers. Almost all skilled laborers work by the plice, as in receive the hargest remuneration. Farm
laborers in the busy seasons of the year cannot avoid laboring more hours per day than
during the short days and dull work of winlaborers, cannot divide their time into das's laborers-and they are a very numerous class have no incerest in the limitation of the deducted, we find that the sum total of
laborers has been much diminished. still, there is a very large class of operatives who
are interested in the movement, and who Will do all that they can to make it a success.
But from their joint exertions. This, It will be that of the number of hours which shall conlabor but its remuneration which is the chier thing of interest. To diminish the average
amount of labor performed is merely to diminlsh the akgregate amount of production,
Tbe direction in which we are ta look for the final solution of this great problem is undoubtedly that or co-operation between labor of industry to which this prininclple may be introduced with the most beneflial resulta.
Some receut statistica and achenta Some recent statistics and accounts of co-
operative eetabilfhments in England are of the highest jistipst, and show an antonithing
degree of pucepses. The matter to engagiog tie careful attention of many of the more
theughtrtul of our Americaa laborers, whio behold in this principle the readiests and mo pooition. The question is one of interest to
the stateonian as well as to the phllanthropust. the gtataopuas as well as to the phllanthropput.
National preaspess and power are boond up the productire exergiea of the pegple.
 Gistory.
The puberal Baird Justufied.
Tespation in full of the official
dencerning the New Orleans riot, despatches concerning the public mind of any
ought to disabbese the
miseoneeptions heretofore enteriained concerning the course of General BAARD on that
terrible occasion. That he had no sympathy whatever with he Rebe
derous police is evident from his manly and unanswerable letter to Mownos, concerning
the proposed breaking up of the Convention,
written several days previous to the riot. That he did not interfere sooner after the riot
had broken out, or in scason to bave pre-
vented it altorether, must be attributed to the fact that he was thoroughly hampered by
his orders. He had telegraphed explicitly.
on the 28 th, for directions as to the course should pursue, but no reply was made. On
the contrary, on the ver morning of the riot he was virtually placed under the command
of the Rebel authorities. With his hands
thus tied, our onls wonder it authorized to go as far as he did in suppress-
tog the riot and placing the city under marTar New York Feening Post says, in regard
to the renomination of Western members of Congrees, that the Republican party is se--
lecting new and moderate men as its candl-
dates, and discarding the pres and tives, because of th ir radical course. It urges
upon the Eastern and Midde States a like
course. We do not know where the Post gets its information. It may have secret means of
communication unnowno to us. But we can
testify that by the Associated Press despatehes,
that witb some six except 'ons all the mem-
bers of the present Congess, on the radial bers of the present Congress, on the radical
side, have been renominated in the Western
States. Of the halfa-dozen exceptions four
bave declined to have declined
public life. Thr Governor of New Jersey has ap-
ointed a large delegation of the most influ-
entiol citizens of that Union Convention to be held in this city next week. From present indications every State
in the Union will be folly represented in the
C Convention, and by the most prominent $m$
of the country. Death of Dean Richmond.
Not the personal and poltteal friends alone
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