Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by where served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dellar and Pifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUE SDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND GOVERN-MENT EMPLOYES.

SENATOR WILSON has recently addressed in letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of the construction put upon the Eight-hour law passed by Congress. He quotes the views expressed by various Senators when the law was under consideration, to prove that they understood the real intent and meaning of the act to be, that all taborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the Government should henceforth receive for eight hours' work per day the wages which have heretofore been paid for ten hours' work. But he falls to make out his case. The question in dispute was referred first to Attorney-General Evarts, and subsequently to his successor, Attorney-General Hoar, and they united in the pointon that an act setting forth that the wages of Government employes shall be regulated by the amount of wages paid for similar work in private establishments remains unrepealed. The disbursing officers are bound by this law, despite any loose opinions or buncombe speeches delivered in either branch of Congress by spread-eagle orators. If they really meant to ordain that the Government should pay to its laborers, workmen, and mechanics as much money for eight hours' work as other employers paid for ten hours' work, that fact should have been distinetly and unequivocally set forth, and they should have embodied in a definite law the opinions which, in Senator Wilson's judgment. they entertained. The late act of Congress said but one thing-eight hours' toil shall constitute a legal day's work for Government employes. A previous act, still in force, said:-Government officials shall pay the ruling price for labor and no more. The heads of departments being bound to obey both laws, as well as they can. have no right to ignore the old act, in the manner indicated, before it is repealed by Con-

A similar question has arisen in all the States where legislators have sought popularity by passing eight-hour laws. It may be entirely within their province to diminish the nominal period of toll, and to enact that, in the absence of special agreements, it shall be understood that eight hours shall constitute a working day. The authority to do this is analogous to the authority to regulate weights and measure. They may say, if they choose, that a stick twentyfour inches long shall be called a yard, or that a measure holding only a quart shall be called a gallon. But it by no means follows that the price paid for a new twenty-four inch yard of muslin shall be the same as that heretofore given for a thirty-six-inch yard of the same fabric: or that any law will compel purchasers to pay for a new so-called gallon of molasses, equivalent in fact to only a quart of the present measurement. the same amount of money which is now paid for the existing gallon: or that employers will willingly and necessarily pay for eight hours' work the amount of money now paid for ten hours' toil, simply because a Legislature or Congress chooses to say that a day's work shall be measured by an eight-hour rule.

Prices are regulated by supply and demand. in spite of legal enactments; and it is folly, or worse than folly, to seek to delude workingmen with the pleasing fancy that any action of demagogues bidding for their sweet voices, or even of the most profound statesmen, will ensure for eight hours' toil the same amount of remuneration which has heretofore been given for ten hours' work. It may be true that in individual cases and in special pursuits, men by working eight hours per day will accomplish as much in a week as if they had worked ten hours per day. But this rule is by no means universal: it is scarcely general; and there are many avocations in which it is utterly impossible to compensate. by extra exertion, for the loss of time.

If the laboring classes sincerely desire to have the legal period of toil reduced to eight hours, let them be gratified. But this desire is by no neans general. Those who are most pertinaclous and active in their agitation of this subject aim at the establishment of an eight-hour labor system in conjunction with ten-hour pay. This end is totally impracticable. Congress can, if it chooses, establish such a rule in the Government service, but, despite the asseverations of Senator Wilson, it has not yet done so; and even if the nation sets the example, it will not be followed more readily than the other examples which are too often set in the public service, of paying employes more mency than they

Our Washington correspondent informs us that a good deal of Chinese thunder is being manufactured at the national capital against Secretary Borie and Attorney-General Hoar, because they have chosen to adhere to the laws passed by Congress instead of being guided by the loose opinions of Senators. He states that politicians "regard Borle's order as a great blunder, and they assert that, if it is not revoked, it will tend to array the workingmen against the administration all over the country, and defeat the Republican party at the fall elections." We entertain no such fears. The day has gone by when intelligent workingmen can be misled by such a ridiculous clamor. The Cabinet officers have simply discharged their duty, and nothing more. Congress might have ordained that workmen and mechanics should be paid fifty dollars per day-but it did not, nor did it declare explicitly hat the current pay given in private establishments for ten hours' work should be doled out o Government mechanics and workmen for eight hours' work, Such an invidious distinction is, in fact, properly forbidden by law, and no secretary has a right to violate a statute for the benefit of any class, whether It be millionaires or mechanics.

If Congress has committed a blunder in neglecting to repeal a law which it does not deaire the administration to enforce, the error can be corrected at the next session, and Senator Wilson will find a legitimate field for his exertions in this direction. But it is vain to expect a President who has clearly announced his inention to execute the laws as they are, to set at defiance an explicit statute on account of any

words spoken in debate. and when they are serious. If their object was transaction of their peculiar kind of business to win cheap popularity by pretending to favor than they did or could enjoy on Broad street.

the eight-hour movement, without being willing | The new freight railroad will intersect both the to take the responsibility of imposing additional burdens upon the Treasury, they have attained li, but they have no right to expect the administration to ignore a law which they failed or refused to repeal.

simply that eight hours' work shall constitute a day's labor; and in leaving the question of wages to be regulated by pre-existing laws or the current prices paid in private establishments, they followed in the footsteps of the authors of the eight-hour laws in the various States, and while they may have awakened false hopes, they have not ignored the obvious fact that demand and supply must regulate the price of all purchasable

IN FAVOR OF FREE CUBA.

Possibly we might, after diligent search, find one person out of a hundred whose heart does not sympathize with every nation or people struggling to be free, and it is just about that proportion of the American people who are not well-wishers of Cuba. It has not been centuries since our own forefathers were struggling to gain liberty. The dust of ages has not had time to settle upon all the traditional sympathies of that era, and to hide from public gaze the warm sensibilities of our people for the oppressed. Time and time again has it sprung forth. Greece received through the eloquence of Clay a tribute which aided her in her struggle. Hungary had our moral aid, and her patriotic sons, when defeated, found a refuge here. Poland was to us as a twin sister, and we sympathize with every movement on her part. And we have had in later times cases nearer home, Mexico not only received our professions of support, but we gave the foreign invader to understand that it was only because of our own war that we were prevented from aiding with an army our neighbor. To-day Cuba is engaged in a struggle for freedom, and the same ready sympathy heretofore extended to others is offered to her. But we hope that our aid will take a more practical shape than mere expression of good feeling. Our hands are not tied to-day. We have no intestine foe to check us in all our actions. We can act as our hearts dictate, and need fear no evil. Because all the people wish it, and because it is soundest policy to do what the people wish, we urge the recognition of the Cubans by the authorities of the United States. It is a matter of feeling, it is a matter of sound policy, and one which is called for by the laws of nations and of Christian charity. We will cite a few obvious reasons why Cuban recognition as belligerents is just and proper. First. It is sound policy on the part of the

United States to secure success to the Cuban insurgents. We are in the habit of talking loosely about Cuban independence. There can be no such thing as Cuban independence. Cuba freed from Spain means Cuba annexed to the United States, Without costing us a cent for purchase, the long-coveted island will become our own. Does any one suppose that a nation could be maintained on Cuban soil? Has it ever been known that an island of that size did establish and maintain a free government? No such a thing has ever been in the past, nor do we see any reason tor supposing that any social miracle will make Cuba an exception. It is, therefore, to our selfish interests to aid the insurgents. We thereby secure a territory which, in the days of Jefferson, would have taken from our pockets \$10,000,000, and which would cheap at \$100,000,000 to-day, and at the same time we rid ourselves of one of the European powers on this side of the Atlantic. It has ever been our settled policy to seek to free the New World from the presence of the monarchical governments of Europe, and now is a rare and convenient chance afforded. Fate certainly is propitions. The decayed relics of prejudice and cruelty which constituted the Spanish monarchy have fallen beneath their own weight. Instead of a republic there will be erected in its place a more vigorous monarchy. At present Spain is in transition, and no Spaniarn can tell whether he is a loyal subject or a traitor. Now, then, is our time, A judicious recognition would be an invaluable service to the struggling Cubans, would do much to secure their ultimate success and to bring about their speedy annexation to our native land. If no other reason existed, policy alone would call for recognition.

Second. There should be a recognition accorded them for the sake of a common humanity. We hear comparatively little of the treatment which the Spaniards meted out to the rebels. but we hear enough of it to shock our moral sensibilities. We hear of their being shot down on capture-we hear of their being transported to Fernando Po, a perfect fever-bed of disease and death-we know that they are treated like animals, not like men; and, knowing this, it is our duty to shield them. A recognition as belligerants from a weak power is a very little thing. It does not much matter whether Belgium thinks a people ought to have the rights of belligerents or not. But a recognition from a great power is a very great thing. Until the recognition comes, no United States man-of-war can harbor, or receive, or in any way acknowledge the existence of the rebels. They must see them shot down or hung up, without power to aid or rescue them. But when a recognition is accorded, and a man-of-war is in every port, there will be a material check to these murders under the title of justice. Recognition means protection to the helpless and a check to bar-

Third. The people of the United States want a recognition of Cuban independence. It is always a good thing and a safe and wise thing for a government to follow the wishes of the great masses of its citizens, and we do not suppose that any one will question that a recognition by the United States of Cuba would be received with great joy from ocean to ocean. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and they are to-day asking this action from General Grant. We believe that it will come, and that right speedily. The theory of the administration is that the will of the people is the law of land, and we believe that that will so clearly expressed by the House of Representatives, and so universally echoed by the journals of the country, will speedily secure the desired policy in regard to our struggling neighbor.

THE NEW FREIGHT RAILROAD, -A special despatch from Harrisburg, published elsewhere, announces that Governor Geary has at length given his approval to the act passed at the late session of the Legislature authorizing the use of the Twenty-third Street Passenger Railway as a freight railroad. The bill having now become a law, we have good reason to believe that the advantages offered by it will at once be made available by our forwarding and commission The speeches of Senators and Congressmen merchants, who will concentrate their waremay mean much or nothing. It is impossible houses on Twenty-third street, above Market, a decide when they are talking for bancombe where they will have far greater facilities for the

Reading and the Pennsylvania Central Roads, will be available for the Philadelphia and Trenton and all the other roads entering the city from the North and West by means of the Connecting Railway and the tracks over Their action, on its face, however, means the Market Street Bridge, and being continued to Washington avenue, will likewise connect with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Read and give access to the Delaware river at the foot of that thoroughfare. Its proximity to the Schuyikill will permit of the shipment of goods by water without the expense of transportation through the city, and altogether will not only afford better facilities for the transaction of the forwarding and commission business than have been commanded heretofore, but will proyide for all its necessities for scores of years to

PUBLIC DEINKING FOUNTAINS. Tur. Society for the Erection of Public Drinking Fountains has entered upon a work of practical usefulness and real charity, which is entitled to the encouragement and liberal support of the citizens of Philadelphia. The amount of suffering which is caused not only during the excessive heat of summer, but at all seasons of he year, for the want of fountains where men and beasts can alike quench their thirst, cannot be estimated. The four-footed animals are obilged to suffer in silence, while men who would be satisfied with pure, cool water are frequently driven to drinking saloons and forced to quench their thirst with spirituous liquors, even against their own inclinations. The erection of public drinking fountains in all sections of the city is a movement in favor of temperance. which will accomplish more beneficial results than all the speeches, tracts, and sermons that were ever written or spoken against the vice of drunkenness.

In most of the European cities there are public fountains, rich in architectural ornaments and adorned with sculpture and graceful gothic tracery which delight the eye of the beholder, while they pour forth a constant and unceasing supply of water for the benefit of all who choose to partake. There is no reason why such a city as Philadelphia should not be ornamented with similar monuments, but at present it will suffice if we have an abundance of plain, unpretending fountains which will furnish all the water that is needed, even if they do not delight the eye by their artistic beauty.

At a meeting held last evening at the residence of Dr. Swann, that gentleman stated that at one of the drinking fountains recently erected in London five thousand persons were seen to drink in a single day, and at another where three jets are constantly flowing more than eight thousand persons were known to drink in the same space of time. These facts are sufficient to demonstrate the great usefulness of the fountains, which, in our sultry summer weather, will be even more beneficial than they are in London

The Fountain Society needs money to carry on its good work, and it is to be hoped that the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia will respond liberally to the appeal for aid that is made for the purpose of enabling the society to carry out in the most liberal manner the purposes of its foundation. The fountains when erected should be placed under the special guardianship of the police, and the penalties for defiling and mutilating them should be severe. Dr. Swann stated as a remarkable fact that in London no injury had been sustained by any one of the fountains-a proof that the objects of the society which erected them were appreciated by the entire community. The same feeling of respect and gratitude will doubtless animate a very large majority of the people of this city; but there are always a few in every large community so de prayed as to take delight in wanton mischief of this kind; and in case of any injury to the fountains, a prompt and severe punishment should be visited upon the evil-doer.

QUITE SATISFACTORY .- In a speech in the Senate on April 22, Sprague introduced his illustration about the mastiff and the mongrel-puppy in a paragraph commencing thus:-"In answer to the tirade of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from North Carolina." In his explanatory letter of yesterday, however, he states that the paragraph in question was written before Senator Abbott "participated in the debate!" When a man "returns to his vomit" in this style. it is not surprising that nobody wishes to push him closer to the wall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages, FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet, It is deliciously fragrant, trensparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE NORTH **SACRED CONCERT AT THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue), on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1869, at 8 o'clock, by members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and distinguished amateurs of city choirs. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 821 Chessnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

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A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place in CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH. GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH. On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, in which MADAM DROOP, the charming vocalist of Wash-Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Plano the celebrated fantasia from "Fanst," by Liszt, and in connection with Mr. MASSAH WARNER, will give the overture to "WILLIAM TELL."

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