Evening Telegraph

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advance for the time ordered.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer. Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELE-GRAPH Will be the only evening paper published in this vity in which the afternoon despatches of the Assoclated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1% o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2%, 3%, and 4%. Whenever there is important news of the compilcations in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE BLOW AT

PHILADELPHIA. This city has again been victimized by legislation at the State Capitol, or rather the want of it. In the State Senate a bill was recently reported, providing for the transfer of the proceeds arising from licenses granted to tavern-keepers, brewers, etc., from the State Treasury to the various local county and city treasuries; but this wise and just provision was stricken from the bill, and in total disregard of the custom prevailing elsewhere, the magnanimous Commonwealth continues to take all the sums derived from 'avern licenses, while it leaves the tax-burdened city to pay the cost of maintaining the police force and supporting the inmates of the County Prison and the Almshouse! A similar question also came up in the lower branch of the Legislature recently, when the House of Correction bill was under consideration. It contained a provision imposing for the support of that institution an additional tax of \$50 on all amusement and liquor licenses granted in Philadelphia. This portion of the bill was bitterly opposed, however, by some of the members from this city; and after their opposition to the clause in question proved unsuccessful, they revenged themselves by defeating the entire measure, although it had previously been approved, and asked for as a necessity, by the commissioners for building the House of Correction and by City Councils. The virtuous Sam Josephs led the raid against the increased tax on taverns, but he seems to have been supported by all the members from this city except Messrs. Dumbell, Griffiths, Johnson, Miller, and Smith; and the practical result of the late legislation in the Senate and House is not only to postpone the successful operation of the House of Correction, but to totally deprive the city treasury of a source of revenue from which, under a proper system, there should be derived enough money to support the Almshouse, County Prison, and House of Correction. The nation and the State will continue to replenish their coffers from the tax on liquors and the licenses for selling liquor, while the city must continue to support thousands of those who are made paupers and criminals by the liquor traffic, without deriving a penny from this source, or receiving a particle of pecuniary assistance from the National or State treasury. Of all the anomalies of legislation growing out of our complex system of government, this is the most unjust; and if the bulk of the legislators we send to Harrisburg cared a farthing for the city's interests, and had a faint conception of their true duties, such an unequal and oppressive method of distributing burdens and revenues would speedily be abolished.

RESERVED SEATS.

A case was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Ludiow, which involved a question of fair dealing between the managers of a place of amusement and the public, and the statements of the case made respectively by the plaintiff and the defendants suggest the necessity for some more satisfactory system with regard to reserved seats than exists at present in any of our theatres or minstrel halls, except the Academy of Music. It seems that a gentleman purchased three tickets for a performance at one of the minstrel halls, which were accompanied by checks entitling the holders to seats if any were unoccupied. They were not the regular reserved-seat checks, but were sold under certain conditions which it is doubtful whether one purchaser out of a hundred would fully understand, and the party holding them being unable to find seats left the house, and the next day demanded reparation at the box office. A compromise was offered which was not satisfactory, and the case was carried into court, where the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, upon the principle, we suppose, that the managers had no right to make such an ambiguous bargain with their guests, and that those who purchased coupon tickets were entitled to seata under any conditions. The moral of this affair is that there should be more fair dealing at all the places of amusement with regard to seating the audience, for there is an infinite amount of

annoyance caused at present owing to the expectations of ticket purchasers with regard to their right to seats not being realized. In all the regular theatres the orchestra or parquet seats are reserved for the holders of checks, and their price is well known, so that there is never any difficulty with regard to them. The orchestra circle or parquet circle is open to the public at a stated price, with an extra charge for reserved seats, and this arrangement is one of the principal sources of trouble and annoyance. Several rows of seats are usually marked as "taken," and those who do not hold checks have to sent themselves in the back rows. As it not unfrequently happens that many of the seats marked "taken" are not occupied, the purchasers of simple admission tickets who imagine themselves entitled to the best places they can find that have not been secured in advance by other parties are dissatisfied, and imagine themselves unfairly dealt with; and it occasionally happens that some sturdy individual takes possession of a choice place and refuses to remove from it until threatened with arrest. All this difficulty and annoyance could easily be avoided if every visitor to a theatre were presented with a check designating the seat to be occupied for the evening. Or it would perhaps be equally satisfactory if the tickets for the orchestra or parquet seats were sold with checks, and the other parts of the house thrown open to those who pay a simple admission fee. At any rate, there should be one established price and one established rule for each division of the house, so that it would be impossible for the most thick-headed visitor to be under an erroneous impression about the extent of the privileges he pays for. At the Academy of Music all the seats in the parquet, parquet circle, and dress circle are checked, and the arrangement works so well there, and saves so many unpleasant controversies, that some similar plan should be adopted at all respectable places of amuse-

THE situation in and about Paris continues unchanged, although there are indications that the Communists will shortly come to terms of some sort with the Versailles Government. In the meantime they are perpetrating acts of vandalism so utterly disgraceful that they put to shame those who censured the Germans for besieging and bombarding Paris because it was the "eye of civilization." The Communists have sacked several of the churches, including the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and now they have determined to demolish the famous column in the Place Vendome, on the ground that it is a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negation of fraternity. All of these reasons are so absolutely correct that if the Communists of Paris were anything else than what they are, the world might look with satisfaction upon the demolition of a monument which more than any other in Paris has ministered to the false love of glory which was one of the inspiring causes of the disastrous war that has just been concluded. The destruction of histerical monuments and national works of art, however, by a sudden freak of an infuriated mob of Parisian Red Republicans is something that must be deplored by all rightthinking persons, and unless the Versailles Government speedily gets possession of Paris, the whole French people will learn to regret that the Germans did not hold the city until a government strong enough to maintain its authority was ready to take possession of it. Not the least of the crimes of the first French revolution was the demolition of national monuments of the highest interest and value, and the individuals who are now endeavoring to inaugurate a new Reign of Terror appear to be anxious to emulate their illustrious predecessors in this as in other particulars. The evident desire of the Germans to injure Paris as little as possible is certainly a favorable contrast to the performances of the Frenchmen who now hold possession of the unhappy city; and if the present condition of affairs continues much longer, it will be no wonder if the very name of a republic is held in abhorrence by a vast majority of the French people.

THE Government of New South Wales. one of the British dependencies, turns a deaf ear to the free-trade teachings of the political economists who write in the interest of the British manufacturers. It has recently proposed an increase of the duties on nearly allimported articles heretofore taxed, and an imposition of duties on some articles which have hitherto been on the free list. Thus John Bul's own colonies repudiate his modern theories and like all wise and progressive countries, seek prosperity in protection. They understand the tricks of the drammers for British trade too well to be humbugged by them when they put on the robes of free-trade philosophers.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Remarkable Disappearance of a New York Official.

The New York Post of last evening says:—
The removal of General William H. Lawrence
from the position of United States Pension Agent in this city occasioned surprise and comment. Among his intimate friends, however, the cause of his displacement was well known to be his unexplained absence from the city for a long period, which rendered necessary the appointment of a successor to perform the

duties of his office.
On the 15th of last month General Lawrence left this city for Chicago. The day before his departure he said to his family, and also to several friends, that he intended to visit Chirago on some private business, and that he should be absent a week, or at the utmost ten days. About a week subsequently his wife received a letter from him, dated at Chicago, saying that his absence would be prolonged a week longer; that he was going upon some business into the country, where he would be beyond the reach of postal communication, and that she must not be alarmed if she did not immediately hear from him. Since the receipt of this letter General Lawrence has been com-bletely lost to the knowledge of his friends. A telegraphic despatch sent to Chicago brought a esponse that he left his hotel at about the date of his letter, but that his subsequent movements were wholly unknown to those acquainted with

This disappearance can be accounted for by his friends only upon the ground that he has

met with some accident or foul play. His accounts as Pension Agent are, as far as they have been examined, entirely correct. Just after he left a draft of \$20,000, for the payment of pen-sions, was sent to his office from the Treasury Department. As his signature was necessary to Department. As his signature was necessary to give validity to the draft, it could not be used, and between \$7000 and \$8000 worth of checks sent in by pensioners, had to be protested at the Sub-Treasury. His absence continuing so long, and being so inexplicable, Colonel Doty was appointed to fill his place. Owing to the confusion arising from the interregunm, it was deemed best to sustend the busiregnum, it was deemed best to suspend the business of the office during this week, that the account might be revised by the new incumbent. The payment of pensions will be resumed next

General Lawrence wore when he left a diamond pin valued at \$400 and a gold watch valued at \$200. It is also said that he carried considerable money with him. The conviction is gaining ground among his friends that he has been murdered to obtain his valuables. It is also said that he was occasionally subject to a disease which produced intense pais, and has rendered him at times temporarily insane, even for a week at a time. It is possible that he may have died in one of these paroxysms, in some obscure country place, where his name and home were unknown. His family are employ-ing detectives to unravel the mystery which envelopes his disappearance.

THE LOCHIEL STRIKE.

The Largest Iron Works in Pennsylvania Idle-Cause of the Strike-Resolutions of

the Labor Union. The strike at the Lochiel Iron Works still continues, and about 300 men are thrown out of employment and remain in idleness. The President of the company publishes a card, in which he explains the difficulty. From his version it appears that six heats were required daily, except Saturday, when only five constituted a day's work. After the third heat last Saturday the heater first in turn refused to enter upon his duty, and was discharged by the company. The employes demanded his rejustatement, was refused, and being members of the Labor Union, a strike was ordered and carried out.

The company also allege that the advance of ig-iron, caused by the present suspension in the coal region, without compensating advance of rails, has induced them to close the works for at least two months. The strike hastened the suspension, which has been under consideration for some time past, and was only delayed out of regard to the workingmen, who will experience the greatest loss and suffering by the unfortunate condition of affairs. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Labor Union No. 6, held last evening:-

Whereas, In the recent struggle between labor and capital (the Laborers' Union representing the one, and the railroad monopolies representing the other) that has taken place in our State Legislature, Governor Geary and some of our Senators and Repre-sentatives have shown themselves the firm friends

of the workingm-n; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Laborers' Union No. 6, of Harrisburg, in behalf of all the workingmen of this city
and vicinity, return to Governor Geary our most
beartfelt tranks for the noble manner in which he has stood by our interests, for the wise counsel he has given our representatives, and for the measures he has been mainly instrumental in instituting against the oppression of the workingmen of this

Resolved, That we return to the Senators and Representatives who have stood by us in this great presentatives who have stood by us in this great struggle our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, knowing that an approving conscience and the con-fidence and esteem of their constituents will be their reward, and deserve the encomium of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Resolved, That we most urgently request Governor Gleary and those associated with him not to relay

Geary and those associated with him not to relax their efforts until the laws of this Commonwealth are faithfully enforced, and the punishment due our oppressors is meted to them. -Harrisburg State Journal, yesterday.

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