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PARIS.
THE present disturbances in Paris have started
the inquiry as to whether it would not be eetter for the French eapital to be looated in
some other place, and this question has been
discussed with consideraole ability by writer npon both sides of the Atlantio. It is con
tended that Paris has never represente the disorganizing and revolutionary element country. Paris has never been contented
nnder any form of government yet estab-
lished, and all the experiences of the past in dicate that it never will be contented, an made the prey of contending faction as is alone possible under a despotism like
that of to Empire. Paris has for centuries,
however, been the brains of Franoe, and tion for this city pervading the whole nation
that has no parallel except in the affection of the ancient Romans for the seven-hilled eity. the boundaries of France coorld be permaany such change were to be brought about
it wound indicate that French power and
influence were practioally at an end, and
wit influence were practioally at an end, and
that the natioas was in a state of
decay, if not of nbsolute dissolution,
The provinces may be jealous of Paris, he provinces may be jealous of Pari,
but they have ben acocostomed to b
ruled tyy it, and France with any other oapi-
al would never be the France of old. tal would never be the France of old. To man, it is impossible to think of Paris other
than as the erepesentative city of Franee and
the centre of ers, literature he centre of art, literaturo, science, and the selves upon the civilization of the age. This
city has been in no limited sense the "eyeo civilization, and its prond position has been
Jue to the fact that for centuries it has bee the capital of France, and whatever the result
of the present conflict, maybe it is not within THE COAL TROUBLES. the boaara or arbilitration happoinned adjourned temporan--
thily, without adjusting all the points in dispute, and without making definite arrange-
ments for resumption. Several important questions, however, were submitted to the
umpire by matual consent, and if his decision on these controverted points should be here-
after reeppeoted by both parties, many $\underset{\substack{\text { ing } \\ \text { avoided. } \\ \text { Despit }}}{ }$
regions, no clear and well-defined principles of any character seem to have beon establisho
heretofore, and there has been a total disre-
gard of law, order, gard of law, order, and justioe. Whatever
may be tbe rights or grievances of the miners, may be the rights or grievances of the miners,
in one reps ,t their conduat has been totally
inexeusable. They have undertaken to rule by brute foree, and have not only assumed
the right to control the property of the opebut to prevent, by violence日, any bet
of minera from working in any anthracite coal mine at which they wished to snsspend
operations. The representatives of the miners in the late board of arbitrives of tion scaroely miners
tempted to defend the their associates. G Gis part of the polioy of applaad, and whom they regard, in one sense
at least, as their unlawful, and Judge Elwell, the umpire, ention that all threats or violence are anlawfuree a butrike by
theoless, it is mainly by this system of terror ism that the prosent and all provious strikes times thousands of miners. would have harmer con-
tinued at work, and to-day thousands would glady reenme labor on torms that would be
Batiofactory to oparater companies to operators and to the railway woild thoreby imperil their lives. The English or Irish systom of enforeing a strike by
the worat forms of violenoe-riot, assault,

time to time. The risk to life and limb in-
volved in mining operations is ten times as and the Avondale tragedy, which shooked the
whole nation, only digclosed the chronic oon
dition of hundreds of mines in which crimi nally reolliess disregard for the safety of the
miners is displayedi.
The miners, besides,--bratal and fieroe a many of them no doubt are,--assert, and pro-
bably not without some truth, that they have
often been chented in former compats the operators, and that they yre viectimized in
various ways by combinations of capital; and before a final settiement of the existing an
similar troubles is made, there should be oon-
ceessions of various kinds to the rugged toile of the coal regions. Eaco partyg sodould be
compelled to respect the rights of its business
associates, and labor as well as capital should receive all the protection and friendly oare i
can legitimately ask from an enlightened
Commonwealth.
 portant resaits, if it is anything more than
bypoeritioal performance to blind the eyen
of ignorant voters. In view of the Winans case, and the great improbability that any
legialative inquiry will be made into the why and wherefore of his suspiciously sudden con-
version to the faith of Tammany, this resolu-
tion looks very muoh as if the New York lawtion looks very muoh as if the New York law-
makers were endeavoring to follow Ham-
lot's advice, and assume a virtne if the let's advice, and assume a virtue if they hav
it not. We presume, of oourse, that Mr Mr
Winans voted for this reeoolution, and it it not improbable that "Boss" Tweed himsel
was one of its most earnest supporters. Why hould not these individuals vote approvingly
apon the sentiment that bribery ought to b punished? It is as easy as lying, stealing
and the betrayal of saiored trasts,
wall ind in teads well in the newspapers. It is not at all likely
to do any partienlar harm to Mr. Winans
or other members who are bought and sold like cattle, for the men who are powerfur
enoongh to carry such measarues for plondor-
ing the public iog the pubyc Mork Legislature at the preseat ses sien, are undeubtedly able to proteet their
minions from any of the ill consequences hat the doers of dirty legisiatative work ougb
by right to expeot. It is barely possible that such a rosolution may have the desired effec
upon a e ertain class of voters, but there undoubtedly enough intelligence among the
citizense of New Yorks state and city to appre
oiate it at its proper value, and to consider oiate an at its proper value, and to consider
as an agravation of the outrages aliead
perpetrated upon them by the scamps wh ment. If such a resolation could by any pos
iblity be enforeed in Now York, some very edifying developments might be expectod,
which would exeite the voters and tax-payers to do their duty at the polls, but it may be
considered a sure thing that no ounch develop.
ments will be made, and that men like Winan
will be allowed torent will be allowed to remain in undistur
joyment of the fruits of their villainy.



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