

Reminiscences of Court Week.

Court week is generally a busy hurrying season and all except lawyers and hotel-keepers rejoice when its worry and vexation are over. The last, though one of less than usual labor on the part of the members of the bar, presented many features of more than ordinary interest. The most striking were those brought out by the Reed trial. The remarkable psychological phenomena developed in the handling of a jury, are probably unequalled in the history of criminal jurisprudence, and present an interesting field for the investigation of the student of mental philosophy. That men should have formed and frequently expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner and yet when called as jurors have no opinions at all, may seem strange to many, but it must be true, for they testified to the facts. That others who had formed and expressed opinions, yet felt perfectly confident of their ability to try the prisoner impartially, certainly speaks highly for the mental ability of the Democratic jurors of Bedford county, as intelligent men everywhere are aware of the great difficulty of laying aside one's prejudices and judging impartially a case in which those prejudices are involved. Jurors in our County seem, as testified to by themselves, to be entirely free from these frailties so common to humanity. Still more remarkable, if possible, is the case where jurors have also been summoned as witnesses and have lived in the immediate vicinity of the fatal occurrence or been personal enemies of one of the parties, and though utterly oblivious of being summoned as witnesses, as well as the counsel who had them summoned, yet whose memories were retentive enough to recollect that they had never even formed, much less expressed an opinion on the case, and who felt themselves not only capable, but so eminent a fit to try the case as to make persistent efforts to get themselves placed upon the jury. The phenomenon, in the case of the keen-sighted witness, of one faculty or sense acquiring an extraordinary development at the expense of some other, is one of more common occurrence. The fact that the District Attorney, who never but once before had addressed a jury, should have felt it to be his duty to make the closing speech, especially when, as he acknowledged, his feelings and prejudices were in favor of the prisoner, and he had assistant counsel abundantly able to take care of the interests of the Commonwealth, is a remarkable case of conscience and evinces an extraordinary, though not altogether unaccountable, tenderness. Altogether, jurors, witnesses, &c. have proved themselves very apt students, under the Gazette's instructions not to make up their minds on the case, and those, who did not heed the admonition, had no scruples about laying aside former opinions when their work required it.

SNAKES IN COUNCIL! A LECTURE.

The remnant of the Copperhead host, fearing a failure on the head of the news from New Jersey, thought to avoid the ignominy, by calling a meeting of the Keystone Club for court week, instead of the usual mass meeting. They also took care to inform their people that a certain individual by the name of Shunk from York, Pa. would deliver a lecture. The design was to entice enough people, from both parties, there, under the delusive title of a "Lecture" to save them from the mortification of a failure. After repeated ringings of the Court House bell, we, with a few friends, led by our curiosity to see the snakes wriggle, wended our way to the Court House. The house was cold, the meeting unorganized, and scarcely enough copperheads there to fill the bar. After considerable parleying, the meeting was called to order and Mr. Shunk made his appearance and informed the audience that he proposed to lecture on "Abolition Yankee Literature." We were at once struck with the apparent veracity of the individual. The lecture fully confirmed our first impression. His statement, that the events of the last four years had so busied the minds of the party and its leaders, with the heavy literature of draft notices, that they had no time to spare for the higher walks of literature, was fully verified by the style of his so-called lecture. The intimation that ten days was a short notice on which to prepare for glory, death, or (here the speaker seemed to hesitate as to the propriety of adding, or Canada, but in consideration for the returned wanderers present) fell with chilling effect on the members of the club. The pith of the tirade, for appearance sake dubbed a lecture, was the abuse attempted to be heaped upon that New England literature, for want of which, and the intelligence accompanying it, the lecturer related with mournful emphasis, how his ignorant progenitors, were misled by sharpers. The would-be-lecturer himself forgot for the time, that the little English he managed to get into intelligible shape, had been taught him, in all probability, by a yankee school-teacher, from a Cobb's, Emerson's or some other yankee spelling book of a later date, that when he used a word he did not know the meaning of, and he did it often, it was all for want of reference to an unabridged Yankee, Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary. To give an idea of the very ethereal character of his remarks, we give, verbatim, his statement of the effect upon his mental constitution caused by the sight of a wood-cut of old John Brown, he said: "I said nothing, but I gave utterance to a mild aspiration." What that aspiration, uttered in a moment of speechless surprise, was, he did not inform his audience. After a general acknowledgment that New Englanders wrote more, thought more, published more books than all the country beside, were first to see where an advantage could be gained, in fact were the shrewdest people in the land, and were really shaping the policy of the country (we don't mean to intimate that he did this intentionally) until his keepers began to think he had turned abolitionist, he seemed suddenly to recollect his position and immediately proceeded to warn his hearers, to beware of books, papers and periodicals generally, and of Sunday-school books and preachers particularly. He next regaled his audience with a rehearsal of the beauties and virtues of the Harper publications, in the palmy days when they published such charming illustrations of prize fights and other popular pastimes, and were in the front rank of Democratic publishers, but warned them against the

pernicious influence of those pestilential sheets, in these degenerate days when they have forgotten the glories of the prize ring and race-course, and have given themselves to the advocacy of universal freedom, the integrity of the Union, the spread of general intelligence, &c. in other words since they have in reality become "Journals of Civilization." The spread of intelligence and the love of reading among the people, has played havoc with the cops of late years, hence the leaders lift up a warning voice to their followers directing them to carefully exclude books, papers and preachers from their firesides, if the Democracy is ever again to regain its old ascendancy. The richest joke of the evening came off, when a meek looking individual in a corner of the room rose up, and with booming solemnity suggested, the propriety of asking a copy of the lecture for publication. The idea of publishing a production that had failed to elicit, on its delivery, a single hearty cheer, was so unexpected, and of so doubtful an expediency, that it only received about a dozen votes, most of them from republicans present, the only ones who really enjoyed the fun.

In some Courts of Justice, there is a sort of charmed circle, or enclosure, embracing the Jury boxes, which is regarded as sacred to the use of the Judges, Jurors on duty, members of the Bar and students of law. Bedford County is entirely too democratic to tolerate such exclusiveness: true she has the enclosure but it is no charmed circle. A tradition still exists, that it is a sort of taboo of this exclusive character in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" but the barriers have long been broken down. The rules as gathered from observation by which this desirable object was accomplished seem to be as follows: with a dignified walk and an air of imperturbable gravity each man or boy as he comes in at the court room door, should fix his eye on the most desirable empty seat either in the jury boxes or among the chairs, take possession of it and become a fixture there. When there are no more empty seats, the best plan is to take a position behind the chair of some member of the bar, or one of the judges, watch your opportunity and the moment he gets up slide into his seat; if he has the impudence to return and show signs of surprise, you have only to put on an air of indignation at his presumption and he will in all probability stand up or take a back seat in the audience outside the bar and leave you alone in your glory. The most troublesome persons are the aged, gray-haired men, who are always expected to respect gray hairs. The only way to manage these is not to see them; don't let on you are aware of their presence, they may look around a little, but will generally take a back seat in the end. If the dirty-faced boys and loafers about town will carefully follow these rules, they can generally obtain a comfortable seat inside the Bar and with a little practice may occasionally secure the Judge's seat.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Mr. Foster (Conn.). Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an impressive prayer. Mr. Foot (Vt.) presented the credentials of Luke P. Poland, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Colburn, of Vermont. Mr. Poland took the prescribed oath. Mr. Wright (N. J.) presented the credentials of John R. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

MORAL ASPECT OF THE REED CASE.

Under the above head, and others, the Gazette of last week ventilates the Reed Case after a fashion of its own to the extent of three and a half columns. The tone and language of the various articles are anything but flattering to the moral character of either editor or paper. They are suggestive in themselves, as an index of the morals of the individual who undertakes to discuss the "moral aspect of the Reed Case." The moral aspect of the case will be understood, when after a careful study of the evidence, the Judges charge, and the verdict of the Jury, the facts are taken into consideration that, of the 60 jurors summoned, 52 were democrats and those not by any means, with a few exceptions, the best men among even the Democrats of the county and further that in panelling the jury the defense not only carefully excluded every union man, but peremptorily challenged some of the best Democrats that were called; now all know that peremptory challenges are resorted to, only when there is no legal objection to a juror whom the challenging party determines to exclude. Now all the evidence goes to show that the defense did not only not dare to trust the case to a jury upon which there was a single Union man, even for appearance sake, but that they did not dare trust it to jury of the best Democrats of the county. And, further, we believe that with a jury of the best men of the Democrats, Reed would have been found Guilty of Manslaughter, at least if not Murder in the first degree, and that this was the reason that the best men even of the Democrats were peremptorily challenged by the defense.

THE HAYTIAN REBELLION.

HAYTIAN, Nov. 25.—Jamaica and Cape Haytian advised to the 17th of November have been recovered by the steamer Carriacou. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Solonmeun, his Prime Minister, Solomon, and twenty-four others of his family and suite are passengers on the Carriacou, on their way for St. Thomas, having been banished from Jamaica by the British. The insurrection is reported as entirely subdued. Paul Bogie, the leader, forty-two years of age, with many others, had been publicly executed, and there are others under arrest, also condemned to death. Cape Haytian has been bombarded by two British war steamers, the city reduced to ashes, and the ports destroyed. The troops of Geffard are in possession of the ruins of the city. Many of the Rebels were killed and wounded. This town was the stronghold of the Rebellion, and it is generally believed that the Rebellion is at an end. Geffard retaining the Presidential chair in tranquility. The British Consul-General, Robert Burch, the famous Burch of Charleston blockade notoriety, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to the republics of Central America to reside at Guatemala. The steamer Liberty arrived to-day. The Hendrick Nelson has been repaired, and will sail for Philadelphia to-night. President Johnson, in a proclamation dated Nov. 30, announced the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in all the States and Territories excepting Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, the District of Columbia, New Mexico and Arizona. On the 17th ult. a party of Indians in the northern part of the State of Nevada, among the Black Mountains, were attacked and one hundred and twenty of them killed, by 60 California volunteers. One Californian was killed and two wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. The Republican Members of Congress to the number of 124 met in caucus to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. There were no members present from the insurgent States. Hon. Justin Morrill of Maine acted as Chairman, and Hon. I. Donnelly, of Minnesota, as Secretary.

On motion a committee of seven were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, Pennsylvania, Raymond, of New York, Spalding and Washburne, of Illinois, Payne of Missouri, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Blaine, of Maine, who reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House, and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report by any day or days, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of said so-called Confederate States; the papers relating to Representatives of said States shall be referred to said committee without delay.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and will be offered by Mr. Stevens, chairman of the special committee who prepared it.

The caucus desired to refer the contested case of Kootz and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, to report on the subject. The records of each were considered irregular by the Governor of the State.

The caucus proceeded to the selection of candidates for officers of the House, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was nominated for the Speakership, by acclamation, and so was Mr. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk, for Sergeant at Arms, Midway, of New Hampshire, was also re-nominated unanimously, Colonel Ingram having withdrawn as a candidate. For Door-keeper, Goodnow, of N. Y., and Hawkins Taylor, of Kansas, were balloted for, the latter receiving 58 votes. Mr. Goodnow having his nomination was made unanimous. Col. Given was selected as a candidate for Postmaster, in place of the present incumbent, Mr. King. With this exception, all the officers of the former House have been re-nominated.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes J. F. Hartranft, W. H. Davis, Hartranft's majority, etc.

A SATURDAY SERMON.

We clip the following sensible article on eight hour system, which is now being discussed by the press, from Harpers Weekly. If there could be a law restricting manual labor to six hours a day and securing constant and ample employment upon those terms, with increased wages to the workman and higher profits to the capitalist, who would not favor it with all his heart? So if there could be a law by which disease could be abolished and the heat of the dog-days and the cold of midwinter mollified, and the winter months be as agreeable as the other. All the laws of society are effective only so far as they re-enact the higher law of nature. When they are opposed to them society pays the penalty in suffering. It is useless to legislate against the attraction of gravity or cohesion, or to attempt to redistribute the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere. The laws of political economy are not less absolute than other laws. They are not determined by our wishes and hopes, but by the actual condition of society. The rate of wages will be as high as the demand for labor. Capital will be loaned to itself where it can obtain the highest return. These are axioms or indisputable truths. That capitalists are often unjust, and laborers often oppressed, is true; but that fact does not effect the great law of the relation of wages to the supply of labor and of capital to profits.

Therefore, in the legal regulation of the labor question, we must always bear in mind the inflexible laws which we do not make and which control those that we do. But fortunately Political Economy like all other sciences is capable of development. There are truths already discovered, but there are others which may yet be ascertained. For instance, the exact amount of manual labor measured by time, which may be most effectively performed by the average laborer under certain conditions of climate and other calculating circumstances, is a fair subject of investigation and experiment. But when determined, the result can not be disturbed. It must be accepted and treated as a truth.

Now labor is a commodity like cotton or corn. Its price must depend upon its supply and demand. The supply is greatly in excess of the demand, the price is necessarily low—where it is inadequate the price will be high. Every man can understand that proposition. Its truth is not disturbed by the natural desire of every man not to be overworked, and to have time for education and recreation. Suppose that the city of New York should pass a law restricting the working-day to four hours, upon the principle that, if every man in the world did his fair share of the work of the world, four hours would be enough, what would be the consequence? The demand for labor in the city would cease, and, with its ceasing, wages would decline. And how could this result be avoided? Would you pass a law compelling employers to pay the same wages for four hours work that is elsewhere paid for ten? That you might do, but the result then would simply be that capital would migrate. You would endeavor to prevent its removal by penalties? Certainly you would not; and even if you did, and enforce your laws, the inevitable consequence

States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the bill. Mr. Stevens moved the suspension of the rules. This was agreed to and the bill was then introduced. Mr. Dawson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Of the election held in the State of Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1865.

Table with 4 columns: County, Auditor General, Surveyor Gen'l, J. F. Hartranft, W. H. Davis, J. M. Campbell, J. P. Linton. Lists counties and their respective vote counts.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes J. F. Hartranft, W. H. Davis, Hartranft's majority, etc.

A SATURDAY SERMON.

We clip the following sensible article on eight hour system, which is now being discussed by the press, from Harpers Weekly.

If there could be a law restricting manual labor to six hours a day and securing constant and ample employment upon those terms, with increased wages to the workman and higher profits to the capitalist, who would not favor it with all his heart? So if there could be a law by which disease could be abolished and the heat of the dog-days and the cold of midwinter mollified, and the winter months be as agreeable as the other. All the laws of society are effective only so far as they re-enact the higher law of nature. When they are opposed to them society pays the penalty in suffering. It is useless to legislate against the attraction of gravity or cohesion, or to attempt to redistribute the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere. The laws of political economy are not less absolute than other laws. They are not determined by our wishes and hopes, but by the actual condition of society. The rate of wages will be as high as the demand for labor. Capital will be loaned to itself where it can obtain the highest return. These are axioms or indisputable truths. That capitalists are often unjust, and laborers often oppressed, is true; but that fact does not effect the great law of the relation of wages to the supply of labor and of capital to profits.

Therefore, in the legal regulation of the labor question, we must always bear in mind the inflexible laws which we do not make and which control those that we do. But fortunately Political Economy like all other sciences is capable of development. There are truths already discovered, but there are others which may yet be ascertained. For instance, the exact amount of manual labor measured by time, which may be most effectively performed by the average laborer under certain conditions of climate and other calculating circumstances, is a fair subject of investigation and experiment. But when determined, the result can not be disturbed. It must be accepted and treated as a truth.

Now labor is a commodity like cotton or corn. Its price must depend upon its supply and demand. The supply is greatly in excess of the demand, the price is necessarily low—where it is inadequate the price will be high. Every man can understand that proposition. Its truth is not disturbed by the natural desire of every man not to be overworked, and to have time for education and recreation. Suppose that the city of New York should pass a law restricting the working-day to four hours, upon the principle that, if every man in the world did his fair share of the work of the world, four hours would be enough, what would be the consequence? The demand for labor in the city would cease, and, with its ceasing, wages would decline. And how could this result be avoided? Would you pass a law compelling employers to pay the same wages for four hours work that is elsewhere paid for ten? That you might do, but the result then would simply be that capital would migrate. You would endeavor to prevent its removal by penalties? Certainly you would not; and even if you did, and enforce your laws, the inevitable consequence

would be the destruction of capital. You may forcibly compel a man to remain in one spot, but his law can force him to use his energy to his own disadvantage. He will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art, and of intelligent leisure, which we call mental culture. The British laborer is to-day a man who, in a certain sense, and without any individual responsibility, defrauded of many of his birth-rights as a man. But can Parliament legislate him out of poverty and ignorance into comfort and intelligence? The British laborer drudges fourteen hours a day for a pittance. Why? Simply because the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. Let the laborer see that in this country or elsewhere he can get a higher wage for a shorter time, and he will come here, and the laborer then be forever a mere drudge, and shall the great mass of mankind who must always live by the work of their hands be hopelessly debarr'd from intellectual expansion, the delights of art,