EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

OLUME XI.

THESUN

-FOR THE-MEMIXET NATIONAL FRAUD who was not elected by the peofraud, we call upon bonarties to rally together in a degreat wrong and for the punish-

age upon the right of self-govmarily responsible; but the en affice through such means my exercising the power of or such authority, are

or President and his advisers en to forsake the ancient ways a party, and having invited a the honest public senti-by the bestown of offices is so ten of Government of and canals, boping thus cruption the work begun in time time, with hypocritical rime in which this Adminaled may be overfooked and

molex scheme, as against the h whom it originated, we call to commence immediately a colors and pertinacious that from beginning to the unever be found laggard or crusade; and we invite mevery quarter to join in the unds and renders-a body of

isouls—the same number as abite citizens who, in Novem-r Samuel J. Tilden for Presi-ant say that we shall continue he best, to content for bon a economy, and justice in that we shall still endeavor able from Washington es-

mily SUN is 55 cents a month, paid: or, with the Sunday lition, eight pages, alone, is Y SUN, eight pages, is \$1 a and every person who sends sub-cribers from may one place to one copy for himself with-

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L. Quincy A. Scott's. SIS PENN AVENUE. TTSBURGH, PA.

Contennal Medal and Diploma over will miss competitors has given Dr. but went well embedity, and the pun-turning of when they got it that they the hiss.

THE PAY EVERYBODY TO SIT TITTSBURGH TO THE OUTNEY A. SCOTT MILLOT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN IIIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE INESTHETIC. IT IS THE ONLY ONE

IN EXISTENCE, letakes with entire confidence by old nd rung and people in every madition of health.

OTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS. v Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years, before England, lately died from

the hag this He was in perfect anesthizes very rapidly abalations too many. OT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

oking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

OPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE ef of the Book and nearly in House, the subscriber is STATER TO BEHALD REFT-IRON

a will be furnished to ment of & Parlor and Heating Stoves approved designs.

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MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL WOOLEN COMPANY to manufacture to order

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HE'S MARBLE WORKS.

lin Street, Johnstown. S. HEAD and TOMB-DUNTER and CABI-LANTERS &c., manu-tury best Italian and thes. Entire satisfac-ork, and the very low-liked at the very low-Lyy uic.

Loretto, Pa.

ES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHY-

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. and At. Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sule, at the botel of Conrad Raab, in Jehnstown, On Saturday, July 7th, 1877, at I o'clock, P. M. the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Alexander ALL the right, title and interest of Alexander D. Toughnour, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in East Conemangh borough, Cambria county, Pa., trouted on the south by Railroad street, and having lot of Jacob Fronbeiser and West street on the north, and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, how in the occupancy of Alex. D. Goughnour. Taken in excention and to be sold at the suit of Dr. C. Emerson.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Frank McCulleugh, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third ward. Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street adjoining lot of Bart. Kearney on the east and lot of Chas. Cartwright on the we t, and running back to Pearl street, having thereon assets. street, having thereon erected two two story frame houses, now in the occupancy of Frank McCullough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Trella, for use of M. W. Keim & Co. Also, all the right, title and interest of John Also, all the right, title and interest of John Fees, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Richland lownship, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Weaver, George Conrad, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, having thereon crested a one-and a half story frame house and a one story house and stable, now in the occupancy of John Fees. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suft of M. W. Keim & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Hubber, of, in and, to a lot of ground situate in the Atso, all the right, title and interest of John Hubner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward. Johnstown borough, Cambria codnty, Pa., fronting on Pine street, adjoining lot of Jacob Herner, jr., on the north and lands of heirs of Jacob Herner, sr., deceased, on the south running back 120 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Hubner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Gick. TERMS OF SALE - One-third of the purchase

money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on con-Sheriff's Office, Ebeusburg, June 16, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Py virtue of sundry writs of Fiera Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Ebensburg. On Tuesday, July 10th, 1877,

at I o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit: ALL the right, title and interest of Peter Woodey, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate n Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoin-ng lands of Margaret Asheraft, Peter Byrnes, nd others, containing \$4 acres, more or less, about acres of which are cleared, having thereon ected a two story log house and a log barn, now n the occupancy of Peter Woodley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. Me-Nulty, for use of John Alberter, now for use of

Joseph Alberter,
Also, all the right, bitle and interest of Lenux
Becher, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Galiftain township, Cambria county, Pa.,
adjoining lands of Agnes Burk, Henry Sanker, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon screeters two story plank house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Martin Seymour. Taken now in the occupancy of Martin Seymour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles

TERMS OF SALE .- One-third of the purchase money to be said when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon con-firmation of the Beed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 16, 1877.

THIS WAY FOR

Drngs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c. IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, va-ried and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer

Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY, Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Se ub and Dusting Brashes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glass-ware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash. LEMMON & MURRAY. Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA. Having once more taken possession of the well known trawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnizhed in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber carnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat the force lawless or pleasure, all whom he pleages patronage of those who may visit the county scat of the ron business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be ferritaked to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which in spend the heated term.

18 A AC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1871. FARM FOR SALE -The under-

signed offers for sale at a great bargain his fine Farm in Carroll township, formerly known as the property of Stephen Buck, dee'd, containing fit Acres and allowance, about 166 Acres of which are cleared, under lence, and in a reasonable state of entiration, with plemy of pare water in nearly every field. The improvements consist has Farme Hance at a few and the state of the sta a Frame House 32x36 a Frame Bank Bare 50x72, a Wood Shed, and other Outbuildings. The pro-perty will be sold altogether or in parts, as pur-chasers may desire. FRANCIS A. BUCK. Carrell Tap., June 1, 1877.-2m *



EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES BYRNE, dec'd. Fatate of JAMES BYRNE, dec d.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the estate of James Byrne, late of Carrolltownship, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will pleass make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

SYLVESTER BYRNE, Executor.

Is not easily carned in these times, but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and so onthi free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23,-1y.*)

WANTED-FARMS TO SELL.

J (14 12 3 2 ... (4-12-if.)

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of Indiana, I am prepared to furnish my custemers with the nest near ever offered for sale in this AND SUBGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. place. Choise Steak, Is cents per 10., place. Choise Steak, Is cents Choice Steak, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and

Condition of Society in the Coal Regions.

WHERE A MOTIVE FOR THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERS CAN BE FOUND-ANTAGON-ISMS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR -OS-

TRACISM OF THE IRISH MINER. The following letter appeared in the N. Y. Herald a few days ago over the signatures of Rev. Fathers McDermott and Sheridan, two clergymen whom the Ashland Advocate assures us are well and favorably known throughout the anthracite coal re-

POTTSVILLE, June 20, 1877. Where murder is shown to have been deliberate, where the murderer has time to calmly consider, no attempt, even in the courts of law, has ever been made to justify the crime or excuse on any plea the criminal. No matter what the provocation, no matter how great the injury, all men have rightly agreed that death and its consequences are penalties too great for the individual to inflict; for such punishment must ever exceed the offence, and murder, of its nature, is an irreparable injury. To inflict such a punishment is a prerogative which God has reserved to Himself, He alone can determine in mercy and justice when the measure of iniquity which calls for such condign punishment has been filled up. The reason God has reserved this right to Himself and those legally delegated to bear the sword of justice is seen from the lamentable consequences which would naturally flow from the usurpation of this prerogative by individuals. Apart from the hatreds, desires of revenge, retaliations and anarchy that would prevail in society, daily would be seen the heartrending sorrows and miseries, far reaching in their consequences, which are by murder inflicted upon the friends and families of its victimsfathers and mothers, wives and children cruelly deprived of those whose duty and privilege it was to love and support them. If this is viewed from a Christian standpoint a calamity may appear the possibility of which makes men shudder. Generally the murderer harries his victim out of this world without warning, without time to vourly wish that time be given them to pre- each other as in the coal regions. There Thus their fears and hopes were by bad ushered instantly into the presence of the | ner. They regarded each other as enemies | they devised what they considered a ren sold at the suit of Wm. Mc- living God-what a fearful crime may the | and acted as if their interests were conflict- | dy. murderer commit against the soul of his ing. The operator came to the coal fields victim. If a man thus unexpectedly deprived of life be in sin an immortal soul is it his home but to make his fortune. A cult compensation to take more than what lost forever—one that had it been permitted | fortune was either rapidly made or often | is strictly due. Experience teaches that | to an aggregate imprisonment of seventy- | not the intention to assert that all the opto live might have repeated and died an , more rapidly lost; especially the loss the men are inclined to seek a remedy for their heir to heaven. Thus are revealed the con- miner did not consider in counting his ills, and proves, too, that unlawful redress sequences here and hereafter of the awful

> crime of murder. THE MURDERS IN THE COAL REGIONS. The murders committed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the coal regions have been well planned assassinations; the perpetrators of these crimes were not blindv hurried on by their personal grievances; time sufficient elapsed between their selection and their perpetration of the hellish deeds to enable them to realize the enormity of the crimes they had been appointed to commit. If for ordinary murder there may not be the color of an excuse, for these there can be nothing but denunciation. The conviction of every Ancient Order of Hibernian murderer was an end to be devoutly wished and prayed for. Any sympathy that would set free any one whose moral guilt had been legally established would be cruelty to the community. Since these murders were systematically compassed by an organized band, an acquittal of the guilty would have emboldened the assassins; hence their acquittal could only be regarded in the light of a public calamity. Their conviction was an end that all must confess was necessary by lawful means to secure, though many may think some of the means made use of to attain that end were unfair. The Ancient Order of Hibernian murders bear evidence of atrocity which leads men to regard them as the effects of wantonness, of total disregard for human life, of pure devilishness. "To murder men they had never seen"-the murderers and their victims being in most cases unknown to each other -there could be no personal motive impelling them to redress in a barbarous manner real or fancied wrongs. The apparently total absence of motive is the severest condemnation of the criminals, for, say the people, they had no motive. If they had suffered injury at the hands of their victims there might be some explanation of their crimes; their crimes might at least be understood, and, however wicked, might be accounted human, whereas they are diabolical.

> MOTIVES FOR THE MURDERS. "There was no motive." This, however illogical, is the conclusion which most men reach after reading the "Mollie trials."-There is no effect without a cause, however difficult it may be to trace it to its cause, however difficult it may be to make it clear that such a cause has produced such an effeet. If, for instance, there be a miasma in the air, whose existence is made known only by its noxious effects, its source must be looked for in the surrounding soil, however innocent the earth may appear in that vicinity. A great conflagration cannot be ascribed to a match; combustible material also must have been there. No matter how wicked men may become, how short sighted their vision or perverted their intelligence, from their point of view at least there is method in their madness. The murders in the coal regions are not effects without cause, nor have they been perpetrated without some motive, however reprehensible it may be. What rendered possible crimes which have shocked humanity? This is an impor-

tant question and may well claim the attention of the people of the coal regions. The object of this inquiry is to discover the circumstances and conditions of society which made these crimes possible. It may be well just here to warn the reader against a mistake he is likely to fall into, viz: to con sider this investigation a justification. To explain is not to excuse, much less to jus-LINSON & O'FRIEL,

White or call as soon as possible, and if not too far distant, I will go and see the property not too far distant, I will go and see the property of the could be a -I have hundreds of applicants for tify. The historian may patiently invest an autopsy, in order to discover the ravages organized in the Workingmen's Benevolent Maguires; that respectable citizens, madof the disease and to see how far the con- Association were a power formidable to the dened by the boldness of villains, by a sense stitution and habits of the diseased may injustice of operators. Through the Work- of wrong unredressed (even when it is not have aggravated, if they did not indeed su- ingmen's Benevolent Association the em- personal), may, in the savage cruelty of perinduce, the disease. This be may do ployers were forced not only to respect the their vengeance, shame barbarians and in-might pass for an angel. You will find that injured by ordinary concursions. Feline without being accused of sympathy with a rights, but also to consult the wishes of the volve in punishment innocent as well as politicians of all parties (often officers of imperviousness to certain crue) blows about

certain modes of life, cannot fail to be a

boon to the community.

"If there is any truth," says a Public Ledger editorial, "which claims our loyal admit this to a certain point. We willingly remember that tyrants seldom die a natural death-that tyrants inflict untold pains on multitudes only to live in terror of rebellion or assassination, and often they are the victims of one or the other. It is said the West India planters who had in value the slaves who wished to buy themselves off frequently made oath to a higher sum per day than their just worth. When, subsequently, they had to hire, their own estimates were quoted and enforced against them; thus their greed of gain gave its own an odious division among the men thempenalty. Sensual indulgence of the body brings a train of woes before which its momentary gratification sinks into insignifi-

As the body is punished for the transgression or neglect of nature's laws, so is the body politic punished for every transgression or neglect of the moral law or rights of others. This panishment is often brought about in a way which men cannot approve of, but in which, nevertheless, they cannot fail to recognize the providence of God, which makes one bad man the scourge of another or of a community, for a community may sin as well as an individual. In the history of the world there have been times and places in which the tyranny of the strong and the vengeance of the op-pressed have held alternate sway-when retribution to the rich was written by the poor in blood. This has been and ever will be until all men learn to believe in the fullness of their hearts, "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake." What foreibly strikes the student of history is this: While the horrors and barbarities of, for example, the French revolutionists and communisis are laid bare to the eyes of the that, unobserved, gradually deprived them of peace bere, made them despair, maddenvengeauce, is rarely noticed or condemned.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Nowhere in this country have capital and beg for mercy or pardon. If so many de- labor at so early a date been arrayed against Irishman would be left in the coal region. pare for death-if so few are prepared to be were the two classes, the operator and mi- men worked upon until, in their rude way,

The losses of operators made them desperate. Their failure to pay was regarded as defrauding the laborer of his wages. Their avarice made them hard task masters, No part of the world ever presented so favorable an opportunity as the coal regions for the rich to oppress the poor workingman. In many instances the opportunity was not neglected. The rapacity, extortion and refusal to pay the laborer his just wages are still remembered in the company store, and in the order. (They still exist.) The iniquity of this system may be known from one fact : the operator received, when the store was not his own, ten per cent. for collecting the storekeepers' bills. The prices were exorbiant. Even though the provident miner had money to enable him stores. A miner was several times passed over in the regular order of promotion .-"he didn't know. But it is none of my business. Where do you deal? * * *

* * * * * * If you dealt more in the company stores you would not be passed over." At one time the postage stamp and the coffin could only be procured at the store or by an order. This may, to a cerway business was conducted in those days, being carried on mostly by exchange or barter. Nevertheless, the remembrance of it is an arrow that still rankles in the flesh

of those who were compelled to submit to it. Any attempt on the part of the men to ameliorate their condition was at all hazards immediately crushed. Those who took prominent part in such movements among the men fell under the operators' displeasure, were "marked," "black list-It is well known that, while other nationalities were more skilled in working up such movements-to use the phrascolegy of the coal region, "in making the balls" -the Irish, in their hatred of oppression, were, by their impetuous natures, led to take the risk of "firing them," a fact which will explain why so many of the Irish became obnoxious to the operators and why the operators became so hostile to them.

AN INCIDENT IN ILLUSTRATION.

The war came and with it the draft .-Here was an opportunity to be revenged on truculent spirits. The land agents, operators being of "the better class," obtained the ear of those having the draft in charge. Poor men were by the military torn from their homes, and their wives and children left without support. This was done in a most cruel manner. They were in numbers chained to ropes which were tied to the saddles of dragoons, and thus from distant points marched into Pottsville, sent to Fort Delaware and Fortress Monroe and left to languish in prison. This was done in violation of law and without the form of a trial and was done, as was supposed, at the dictation of prominent land agents or operators. A spectator, as he described this scene, filled up even at this distant day with indignation and said if such had been done to him he would have ----. A very little knowledge of human nature will enable the reader to see that such high handed measures were calculated to stir up the worst passions, to enkindle a spirit of revenge that could be extinguished only in blood. Assassinations having their origin in the conditions of society here described, followed ; they were but injustice reacting upon the aggressor.'

they prove to be withering exposures of lent Association became supreme and at loudest against Mollie deeds were inclined their dens, solicited their influence, thus counted for.

times arbitrary, perhaps tyranical. Its influence even, if now and again misdirected (often by the operators to make it odious), was on the whole good. It, by committees, adherence, it is that all selfishness and in- adjusted all differences between the men justice react upon the aggressor. We all and bosses, thus making impossible personal collisions; between the men and operators, and thus removing all desire for vengeance. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association there were no murders on the part of the men of operators or bosses. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the men were a unit against the encroachments of capital. The disruption of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association not only left them at the mercy of their former enemies, but also caused selves, founded on nationality and religion. The operators and the bosses were for the most part not only anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, but were, moreover, members of secret societies which, if not professedly, at least practically, were opposed to giving the Irish Catholic any alternative except to leave the region or become a hewer of wood and

drawer of water for others. Here the summum jus became the summa injuria. A proscription was carried on under the cover of law which stifled the spirit of law without violating its letter. Everything against this class was done under legal form, and, though legal was not lawful. The oppression in many places was secret, systematic, but effective; in other places there was no secret made of it .-From this proscription there was no appeal; prejudice, wealth, and law were against its victims. If passed over in order of promotion or discharged at one place "the black list" was sent to the place they next secured employment, and thus until they were practically outlawed and compelled to return to their starting place. "The world is wide," say some, "why could they not leave the coal region?" A miner cannot world, the systematic, legalized injustice carry the coal beds with him; he cannot ply his trade without them; labor under the earth unfits him to stand exposure, ed them, until in desperation they sprang to either to the summer's heat or winter's cold; to remove is not always possible .-They were told if they submitted more and more would be discharged, until not an

Experience teaches that men are prone better example of the proneness of men who have suffered for a long time without redress to take the administration of justice into their own hands, of their liability to disgrace human nature by their cruelties under such circumstances, can be given than the conduct of those who feared and nians. The law failing to punish crime these men banded together for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the Mollies. They combined not as individuals having personal wrongs to redress, but as a class making the wrongs of others their own. There is a striking resemblance between the murders, the perjuries, the alibis, &c.. of this secret league and the crimes of the to go elsewhere he was not permitted, even of this secret league and the crimes of the after laws had been enacted against these | Mollies. With this difference, the Mollies have never tried to fasten their crimes on the innocent; they are regarded as igno-He asked the boss "Why it was-did he rant, without any training, moral or oth-not give satisfaction," &c.? The boss said erwise; an opinion which an examination of the criminals will bear out. Whereas, those banded against the Mollies were of the better class, intelligent and professedly law-abiding citizens. The Miners' Journal of December 11, 1875, speaking of the murder of Charles O'Donnell, whose clothing was set on fire after his body had been tain extent, have been the result of the riddled by bullets; of the murder of his sister, Mrs. McAllistee, and her unborn

babe, and of the attempted murder of old Mrs. O'Donnell, says : "The reports that reached us from St. Nicholas yesterday looked very much as if the often threatened Vigilance Committee has at last been organized and was getting in its work. It seems incredible that such a crime as this could have been committee in a region that claims to be civilized .-Granted that the house assaulted was a favorite headquarters of the Mollie Maguires; granted that its inmates were among the worst characters in the region; granted that the place was a nuisance which ought to have been abolished long ago-for all of which we have only rumor as our authority -still there was no shadow of excuse for the crimes committed by men, who, if the reports are true, pretend to be respectable citizens. There was not room even for the plea of urgent necessity usually advanced by the vigilance committees; no crimes of startling magnitude had been committed by the murdered people, or by any others in that region. There was not the usual form of a trial and the few minutes by which vigilance committees make a show of justice, It was the work of midnight assassins, who richly deserve the terrible fate inflicted

upon their victims.
"The boldness and utter unscrupulousness of the deed are its worst features. That a body of men on a moonlight night could break into a man's house in the midst of a community, drag him out of bed, out of the house and then murder him, with a reckless prodigality of bullets and a degree of noise which showed they had not the slightest fear of interruption; that they should carry their villainy so far as to murder a helples woman for no apparent cause whatever, and maltreat the body of their victim after be was past the point when they could inflict further suffering on him-all this and all the details of the horrible affair show a depth of wickedness and barbarism to which even this blood-stained region is a stranger.
'The occurrence is a foul blot on the fame of Mahanov Valley-one from which she can free herself only by promptly finding the

murderers and delivering them to justice." The Miners' Journal cannot be accused of partiality to the Irish or of friendship to the Mollies. The above editorial shows it to be the enemy of all lawlessness-all law-The existence of the Coal Exchange, (and even all justice that is lawlessly ad- welfare of the community; that there was fall. When a cat falls with head downfeli malady. His discoveries, even though employees. The Workingmen's Benevo guilty. It proves that those who cried the law hobnobbed with leaders, visited the head is in this way physiologically ac-

to imitate them; nay, were capable of per- giving them such an exaggerated idea of petrating more cruel, cold-blooded butcher- their self importance that they felt at libies than Mollie fiends. (Rumor says the crty to despise those who had the courage secret league, against which the horrible and sincerity to rebuke them and to endeed is charged, aggregates a membership deavor to make them sorrowful unto reof 2,500). The anti-Mollies tried to "hide pentence. the bloody dagger in the bed of innocence." able citizens."

have been brought to justice. Who counothers have a right to kill people because life must not be held as safe as the bravest, noblest and best man in this communithe evidence against them considered insufa study the characters of its criminals. ficient to overcome the suborned testimony of "those who pretended to be respectable has had so little denunciation to spare on that crime does the District Attorney believe there is not enough love of justiceof even-handed justice-left in Schuylkill reap. county to secure their conviction, no matter how strong the evidence against them? To be consistent, those that condemn Molly outrages must as vigorously decry and as severely punish the Wiggans massacre and other outrages. Mr. Gowen says, "In this country there is no man however, despicable, whose life is not as secred in my eyes as the life of the judges who sit in this court." Sound doctrine, from the

tial justice in Schuylkill county has been aroused, and, on the other wide, as the no small element of bad feeling and disorder. Let a case in point be taken. For an security and peace in midnight assassingattempt to murder William M. Thomas and tions ; in showing that ill-feeling was stirseven years; yet the record of their con- erators and bossen were extortioners and viction proves that William Thomas and tyrants. Notwithstanding the guist of the of wrongs is "the remedy worse than the the Majors were the aggressors, courted disease;" in this is verified the truth, "all and provoked the attacks and conspiracy injustice reacts upon the aggressor." No | for which these eight men were convicted. HISTORY OF THE MAJOR CASE. The history of the case is briefly this:

George Major was shot during a riot be-

tween rival fire companies by John McCann, it is believed in re-aliation for an assault by Major on McCann's brother. For the killing of George Major Daniel Dougherty suffered from the Ancient Order of Hiber- was, by a change of venue, tried and acquitted at Lebanon. (The testimony of erty from any participation whatever in the coal region and members of the A, the murder.) William M. Thomas, alias O. H. had, as men elsewhere have, their Bully Bill, a notorious rough, was used by the respectable citizens of Mahanoy City to intimidate, by a prodigal display and use of or to the A. O. H. pistols, other roughs. The Majors and others did not acquiesce in the acquittal of Dougherty. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate Dougherty, and as it was not the custom to expect, much less to look to the law for protection, Dougherty took measures to protect himself. McParlan testifies: -"He (Dougherty) showed us one or two bullet holes in his coat, near the shoulder, and stated that he believed Jesse Major was the man who shot him, and stated that he had come to the conclusion the Majors were going to kill himany how, and he thought that if the Majors and Bully Bill were put out of the way he would have peace." When this piece of testimony was given no one doubted its truth. It was a well known fact that Bully Bill and others had conspired and attempted to ascording to Mr. Gowen and every right thinking man, was to be regarded as sacred as the life of the judge upon the bouch. In this testimony McParlan may be said to have made information against Wm, M. Thomas and Jesse Major in open Court before Judge Walker, Mr. Kaercher, the District Attorney, and even before Mr. Gowen formation insinuated against a Molly Mr. Gowen would have had him in prison in twenty-four hours. The conspiracy and attempt to kill that were allowed to go unnoticed and unpunished were as wicked, deliberate, and cowardly as the one Mr. Gowen expended his rhetoric upon, and which received a penalty of seventy-seven years imprisonment. In order to make destroyed by crushing its head-an assoout cases against one class immunity was granted to the very worst class of crimin als. Why was not the same system pursued in order to punish criminals of the other class who were guilty of similar offences? Fint Justitia quat exlum. The only safety of a community is to let justice scourage friend and for altke when they deserve it, otherwise injustice will react, be. which the officers of the law must prosefolly to expect peace except to expect it as

> a convention of prison officials, said-"If you wish to study the morality of a commanity go to its prisons. Criminals are not, as is generally supposed, thorus in the side of society. They are men fully imbued ways fall on their feet, in spite of the popuwith the false notions and maxims which lar belief to this effect. They have, howprevail in their day, and they sin only by ever, great facilities for balancing them-running a little faster than others in carry-selves, because of the flexibility of their ing those maxims to their ultimate conclu- heels, the bones of which possess four sensions." Judge Schnyikill county in the arate joints. They alight softly on their light of the truth, and what will you find? feet because the middle of each foot con-You will find it was willing for a present tains a large ball or pad formed of an elastic advantage to sacrifice its permanent good. substance and divisible into five parts. It You will find that there was not one will- would be hard to imagine any mechanism ing to sacrifice a personal interest for the better calculated to break the force of a not one who would not couns te with "the ward, it can's it body and changes its centre head devils" of the Anciem Order of His of gravity by making an arch of bernians in order to advance himself; that while its legs remain extended. Thus the long ago the best citizens, moved not by body describes a half turn in the air, and love of justice or feelings of piny, but by the feet become lowest. The luterior of a political motives, petitioned for the pardon car's head contains a sort of partition wall of crimicals to comparison to whom the projecting from the sales, a good way inworst of the six to be executed in Pottsville ward, which prevents the brain from being

foundations of society are overturned.

NUMBER 24.

If a tithe of what has been said about No device was left untried to fasten the the Mollies be true; if the spirit that now Wiggans massacre on the Irish. The Jour- howls and shricks against them were fired nal speaks intelligently when it says the by love of virtue, it would likewise demassacre was committed "by men who, if nonnce those who have given them aid and the reports are true, pretend to be respect- comfort; those who, for their own sellish motives, cherished and encouraged them ; With very litle effort on the part of the those who took them to their ranks to authorities these offenders could long since make their power and influence, wicked and vile as they were, carry them or their seled, abetted and committed the Wiggans friends into office. No, if this opposition massacre has long been an open secret. Mr. against Mollies were virtuous it would Gowen said of a remark made by counsel, frown down and deery all those in high "If they mean that Molly Magnires or any places who allied themselves with the Molies. If such was the case, those honoratheir characters are not good, then the ble (?) gentlemen holding high official posifoundations of society are overturned and tions would be compelled to hang their we have nothing to tely on for protection. heads in shame-would be exiled from the * * * There is no man in the communi- society of respectable men. If such was ty, no matter how despicable, how low his the case, those who receive Mollies into character, how abject his condition, whose their parlors, made arrangements with them for carrying important elections, paid thousands of dollars to them, promised and ty." If this be true, why have not the per- obtained, in consideration of such services, petrators of the Wiggans and other out- pardons for criminals, would not now be rages, whom Mr. Gowen styles "any oth- carrying high heads. They would be reers," been brought to justice? Has a Mc- garded as greater enemies of social order Parlan been sent among them, whose testi- than the Moilies thomselves. . If you wish mony when it comes will be conclusive? Is to know the morality of a community Ledger says, "All selfishness and injustice reacts upon the aggressor." Is it any citizens?" Since the community at large wooder that the foundations of society have been overturned? that disorder has so long prevailed in Schnylkill county? Whatsoever a man sows the same shall be

In showing the condition of society which made it possible for wicked men to band together to avenge the wrongs of others which, by a community of feeling they had made their own, until a sense of wrong inflicted on their class made men who would not dream of committing any outrage say, "good for them, they deserved "it;" in showing how the worst characters in society, when arrayed against one anpractice of which peace can only be looked other, like fighting dogs, involved good men in their quarrels, until, on the one side, The failure to mete out prompt, impar- secrecy was maintained and sympathy Journal says, respectable citizens somely wicked is often visited upon the innecents there have been and are many operators in the region whose conduct commanded the respect and love of the workingmen. Of this class no brighter example can be pro-duced than Mr. Gowen himself, whose fair dealings and honorable treatment of his workmen during his financial reverses are remembered and highly commended to this day. Neither is it asserted that every murder was the result of wrong committed by its victim. Apart from the abnormal McParlan subsequently exonerated Dough- state of society so favorable to crime, meamotives for the commission of crime-matives which were not prouling to the region

MONEY OR REVENUE THE MOTIVES.

Men in the coal region, as men elsewhere, committed crimes impelled solely by love of money or thirst for revenge. These crimes in many cases would have been committed if the A. O. H. had never existed. It may not be out of place to allude to two mur-ders. Alexander Rea was a most estimable character, whose life so commended him to the kindly feelings of others that he felt no fear, and, although he frequently carried large sums of money, always went unarmed, He fell the victim not of malice but of cupidity. Benjamin F. Yest, an inoffensive, kindly man, fell a marsyr to the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as policeman. As to others, nilell de mortuis nisi bonum, and ignorant of their cases do not allow them to be spoken of. It would sassinate Daniel Dougherry, whose life, ac- in any particular case be wickedness to regard the punishments inflicted either by Mollies or by auti Mollies as an evidence of wrong doing on the part of the dead, for in reprisals and retaliation men are of ten the victims of vengeance that has been aroused more by the acts of others than their own. It is an indisputable fact that had it not been for the existence of the himself. With one-tenth part of this in. Ancient Order of Hibertians so much disorder would not have prevailed, so many morrders would not have been committed. It was a convenient, and for a time, safe instrument of terrorism .- Words can give no idea of this demoralizing, peace destroying, anti-Ulristian, diabolical association, or of its soul-des roying influencesan informal surpout which can only be chation which not only plunged its dagger into the heart of the citizen, but by its innumerable perjuries struck at the life of society itself, and what was even worse, blasphemonsly insulted God. It has brought its own posishment. Alas! that the punishment can only for the most part be visited upon dupes. It is an association get retaliation, disorder, anarchy. It is cute, which priests burst curse; upon whose black hearts rest the blood of men, the work of justice-opus justilia paz. To the damnation of souls; against which cry quote Mr. Gowen, if people can be killed to heaven for vengeance the blood of its the damnation of souls; against which cry because their characters are bad then the victims, the bland of its numbers, the sorrows and tears of beastbroken mothers and Governor Seymons, in an address before | fathers, wives and children. D. J. McDERMOTT.

M. SHERIDAN.

Physology or Cars.-Cats do not al-