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and intelligence stood at the spinning-wheel." It is equally needless to state that the vermin could no longer endure the light and happiness which went to dwell in their cottages. But mark now what followed. There came to the company in the course of a year a time of depression and drought. The manager called together his operatives, and explained to them this changed state of affairs. He told them that short-time work could not save him. He came to ask if they would accept a temporary reduction of ten per cent. in their wages; and those eight hundred workmen uttered a spontaneous shout of approval. A positive answer.

But selfishness is always narrow, even when educated. Therefore em-

Back of them is to be created a public sentiment which will not be baffled. It is in the ideas which prevail that these evils take root. Social taste is to be educated. You will read in the newspapers that James Fisk has made a mistake; that John D. Rockefeller has made a mistake. Many a man has to learn to gain nothing but infamy. Does he not know that every journalist in the country is busy recording his exploits, and every other schoolboy half wishing himself in his shoes? Let New York shut its front doors to him, and how long will he continue to be a power for evil? Society has itself to blame for such a man. It must be

and virtue far above intellect. Factions have been formed for the sake of power, and factions which tend to become permanent are the worst of all. The type of parties of the past, the parties of the aristocracy and of sect, and all factions of the kind, bestows honor unearned, and leaves no merit to rest in obscurity—these are the sources of English pauperism, and threaten to do like service for us. Let these be swept away; let social sentiment be the first pure; then strictly impartial, and we shall see how quickly and pretension will hide its face, and the worth go up to our high places of our trust. I deny to political economy a universal mission. But there is a social law, simple and comprehensive and

Through choosing for my subject the American society in general, I have chosen thus far, length of the laboring question for three reasons:

First: it is unmistakably the coming question in American politics.

Secondly: it is the parent evil of our society. Ask an intelligent woman what suffragist what is their most grievous complaint, and the answer will be known—“Low wages and the unjust laws of property; and the whole of our civilization, our culture, our refinement, and our progress, all of them are the result of the wrongs of the laboring class.”

What drove her there, and three times and out of four she will reply “Starvation.”

[illegible]

ture ever repeats itself, and at this juncture of American history, the ideal justice will appear among men only when darkness outshines the sun. I can only reply, Here is the evil; shall we or shall we not attempt a remedy? I am asking the darkness to reveal Americans thinking the darkness wrong. It is the glory of America to solve problems which Europe has failed to solve in despair, and I am glad that the slavery question is no sooner out of the way than this new moral conflict is thrust upon us. The moment we hesitate, the moment we begin to assume an evil as necessary, the whole is and battle is lost. And I will add, if it is

live such lives as they do in order that we may sin as they do in order that we may be judged as they are judged. I charge you, therefore, to follow the preceptive right here to their unpardonable service. But it is not to be necessary. To say that it is, is to say that blasphemy against the eternal harmony of God's benevolence, and to insult the creative power of that lavish beneficence which so freely commands all its creatures to freely participate.

It is our privilege, my classmates, to look out upon society from the high standpoint of the spiritual young men of our day, to see deep some of the possibilities and the necessities of our country. The material life about us is

begin to build. Two courses meet us here, each offering its rewards. We may go through the world living by its rules, but never questioning them, measuring our success by its standards and satisfied to take it and leave it as it is; or we may gather about us our garments of self respect, and refuse to bow our heads before its standards, to take any office, position, wealth, or to take any money at its own estimate, or to join any multitude to do evil. There will be plenty to tell us that iconoclasts are fanatics and reformers fools; that an average, plastic morality is the only road to success in this crooked world; but it is the language

coward. Let us not begin with these faithless sentiments, worthy only of the blighted, miserable, and insipid old age. Let us enter some generous impulses into life, and if, as we are told, we must wilt, let it be in the face of the winds of experience, not in the mild dews of theoretic cynicism.

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Gen. Kilpatrick has abandoned the Radical cause in New Jersey and gone to Boston to lecture on "Sherman's March to the Sea."¹

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How to make a hot-bed—Set the mattress on fire.

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NARROW GUAGE.—A narrow gauge railroad, four miles long, is now in successful operation in Armstrong county. It extends from Pine Creek Furnace to the A. V. Railroad. The following statistics in reference to this road, we take from the last *Kittanning Sentinel*:

The cost of building and bridging of this road is estimated to have cost from \$800 to \$900 per mile. The iron used is sixteen pounds to the yard, and costs \$80 per ton. It is a three foot six inch gauge, with five foot ties laid about eighteen inches from center to center. The total cost of the road, exclusive of ballasting and rolling stock, was about \$18,000, and the same cost, with the road equipped, about \$25,000.

We are inclined to give these items of cost from the fact that narrow gauge roads are creating some sensation throughout the country, and that our friends at Dayton and Painesville may form some idea of what would be the probable cost per mile of their contemplated road.

Thus it will be seen that Messrs. Brown & Mosgrove have expended twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a Railroad simply for the purpose of acting as a feeder for their Furnace and a means of outlet to market for their manufactured iron.

The locomotive used is called "Pine Creek," and is of peculiar construction; it is a small manufactured one, patented by Messrs. Grice & Long, of Philadelphia. It weighs five tons gross, and cost \$3,200. It will draw a load of from eleven to twelve tons up a grade one hundred and sixty-eight feet to the mile, over very short curves, the radius of some of which are said to be as great as ninety feet.

—*Claron Den.*

RADICALS ILLUSTRATED.—Little Rhode Island is intensely Radical, as could be seen from the first vote cast on three proposed amendments to her Constitution. First, to remove the real-estate qualification from foreign-born citizens; second, to abolish the registry act, and, third, to prohibit the appropriation of money to sectarian schools. All three were defeated. The first and second, large majorities. The first was defeated, 3,114 votes in favor of, to 6,365 against it. On the second proposition it stood 3,614 for, and 5,883 against.

According to the Radical way of thinking, a German or an Irishman in Rhode Island is not good enough to vote unless he is a land holder, while in the North they are free to register to vote without any qualification whatever—not even the payment of taxes, or the ability to read and write.

THE TREATMENT DIFFERENT.—An army contractor in Berlin has been condemned to an imprisonment of five years for having defrauded the Government out of two thousand dollars. At this rate, if our official defrauders and embezzlers were punished with proportionate severity, the millennium would be reached before most of them had served out half terms. Tom Murphy, for instance, the particular pet of President Grant, instead of holding levees in the New York Custom-House, would be serving out a term of three hundred and eighty-five years in the penitentiary. Long Branch and Presidential favors are far pleasanter.

A pretty hood—childhood.