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CLEARFIELD, PA.

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H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:19 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
c26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:50'74

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan11'76

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, FRED'K L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'78.

JOHN I. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:'63tf.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 28y'73

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
in Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19,'75.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26-6t.y Curwensville, Pa.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 52—WHOLE NO. 2,568. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878. NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 16.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [8'jy18'72

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:3'74y.)
NEW WASHINGTON.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first-class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr11,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my23:ly pd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. (jan9, '78-tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
ooking Glasses, Cornices, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec19'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

BEN BUTLER BASTED.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE IMPALE THE DEMAGOGUE.

In the House, on Thursday, in response to Ben Butler's trick of having the Republicans vote for a Democratic soldier outside of the regular caucus nominee, Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, said:

Our experience in the past has not been most fortunate, and we are here today to endeavor to repair past misfortunes. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) would have us elect a person of his choosing. I will join with him in doing all honor to the man who served in two wars, who was a Senator from two States, and who in every relation of life has performed his duties faithfully and well. Let us ask the gentleman who has spoken about the pension to be granted to General Shields whether he knows the fact that within the last five weeks, while the matter was pending in the Senate committee, the pension was increased from thirty dollars to fifty dollars, on the ground, in proof before that committee, that Shields was not only personally disabled so that he could not earn a livelihood, but that, in addition he required the services of some one to take care of him. Does he not know that that was the ground on which the pension was increased? Now I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that, when that bill shall come up, I will join with him in granting the request of General Shields to make it one hundred dollars, and I will go farther: I will, if the gentleman will join me, vote for a bill to restore him to his place on the retired list of the army, which will give him $3,000 a year for his life. I will go farther, and vote to pay him for the services which he would have rendered in that Congress from which he was turned out, through elected by a majority of thousands, by the Republican party, headed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I wish to say to the gentleman that I fear the Greeks bearing gifts. [Laughter.] I do not propose, as a member of the majority, that he shall dictate who shall be our officers.

When in the past history of the gentleman has he honored the soldier when that soldier was a Democrat? Did not you and those that followed drag McClellan in disgrace and shame from the army? Did you not cast Hancock into exile! When all along the whole line of glorious men who suffered for the Union cause have you honored them if they were Democrats? Never in all your history; and never would you, if you did not conceive that at this hour you could drive a wedge into the Democratic party and rend it in pieces. We are neither to be controlled nor frightened; and when the gentleman appeals to me and others from Pennsylvania, I tell him that the red flag which he attempts to flaunt in our eyes has no terror for me or for the people which I represent. Among them the war is ended. To them peace has come, and no agitation such as the gentleman from Massachusetts would give rise to-day could drive them from their instincts.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, said, in order to test the intentions of the other side of the House and the honesty of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the testimonial which he bears to General Shields and his virtues, I signify my purpose here, now, to do him justice not by making him doorkeeper of the House and placing him in a menial position as a representative either of the Democratic or of the Republican party, but to offer as a substitute a joint resolution placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of officers of the United States army, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General on the retired list. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Speaker (to Mr. Butler)—Does the gentleman admit that as a substitute?

Mr. Butler (contemptously)—Oh, no! I have the floor now and I will complete what I have to say, and I decline to be interrupted. He knows I know, and even the last doorkeeper knows [laughter] that that is not in order when we are electing a doorkeeper. When you put that in order, when you wake up to your duty, I will vote for it, but you cannot put it in here now, in order to get in a Confederate General. [Applause on the Republican side.] That Confederate General never could ride upon old Shields' back, and never shall with my consent. [Laughter.] I move the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question—110 to 120.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said: This House has not been unfair towards Union soldiers. How is it organized? To-day we have a Northern man for the Speaker, we have a Union soldier from Kentucky as our clerk, we have a gentleman from Ohio (a Union man) as our Sergeant-at-Arms. The Confederates who are members of this House are equal to the Union men on this side of the House, and yet they only have the office of Postmaster and the doorkeeper.

Mr. Blackburn, (Dem.) of Ky., said: I deny that I or any one of those with whom I have been identified in times past can be proved by their record here to have uttered a word on this floor that looked toward the opening of issues which should have been buried in the war. If one word has ever come from this side of the House of a sectional character it has been when, manhood and patience exhausted, the party has been spurred, driven and forced to self-defense. I despise the man here or elsewhere who seeks to make either personal profit or political character out of revamping issues which belong to the darkest period of this country's history. It is the part of ghouls and hyenas to delve into the trenches where putrid carcasses are buried, and drag them out to batten and fatten upon the feast. It is not manhood. They have been brought out again to day. It was left to the gentleman from Massachusetts to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without fighting the war over again. False charges have been hurled against us, and not for the first time either. We have been told here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in Democratic caucus for the doorkeepership of this House deserved, by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged. We have been told—using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces 8,000,000 of the people of the land—that they were all breathing a miserable existence at sufferance and were indebted for their poor, miserable lives to the magnanimity of the Republican party. That has been told to us year after year and it is told to us to-day. It is false, and the falsehood should wither and die and the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confederacy to have been hanged after the terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upon? Do you mean to say that the well earned reputation for courage and gallantry and manhood which the soldiers of the Union army had illustrated by overwhelming and conquering my people was to be blotted and blurred for the first time in the history of civilized warfare by this government ignoring the conditions of surrender and hanging unarmed men whom it had agreed to protect in order to induce them to lay down their arms?

Mr. Butler—Have I uttered any such sentiment?

Mr. Blackburn—I submit to the mind of every candid man on this floor, whether he sits on this side or the other side of this chamber, whether I have not quoted you correctly.

Mr. Butler—Have I stated or hinted that after the Confederates laid down their arms they ought to have been hanged? The time was before.

Mr. Blackburn—Aye; but the difficulty was to hang them so long as they bore arms. I would like to know how many men could have been hanged in the Confederate service while they were standing in line of battle, with glistening bayonets, on their country's battlefield When a member of the House asserts that this nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the doorkeepership deserved by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged, and when that utterance is accompanied with the boast that he alone stood by that law and executed it, I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that Confederates were to be hanged when the power to hang them was conferred.

Mr. Butler—Not after we had agreed not to.

Mr. Blackburn—It is time, sir, this should stop; it is time that false charges should cease to be made and that the truth should be observed; it is time that it should be admitted that, without doing violence to the plighted faith which your country—or our country, if that will suit you better—had pledged the men who bore the uniform on the other side should no longer be refused admission to every personal right, privilege and prerogative of citizenship so long as they observe the conditions of their parole; it is time it should be admitted that these men, from then until now, were not only entitled to every right of personal liberty and property under the Constitution of the country, but that they should become the object of protection at the hand of the dominant party itself and that your solemn promise that your word, deliberately given, should not be violated without rendering infamous the man who dares to do it. I am sorry that it was necessary for a member of the House to remind us of the exercise of what he chooses to term clemency, but which impartial history will denominate but common fairness, and that in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims such credit to his party it was necessary for him to parade before us boastfully the execution of an unarmed and helpless prisoner, the only man, I believe, who, in the history of that war, is shown to have been killed or injured on the Confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts. [Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

CHURCHES AND CHURCH SCANDALS.

It is a good deal worse than foolish to argue from a case like that of Therasson *that the Christian Churches are dens of thieves*, and we doubt whether even Col. Bob Ingersoll *himself* would commit the blunder of making such a hasty induction. If critics must moralize upon such a case, the only references they can properly draw from it are that scoundrels get into churches in order that they may avail themselves of the confidence which a reputation for piety inspires—a thing which of itself goes to prove that religious peopl emay be sentimentally religious without being proof against all sorts of temptations. Neither of these inferences, however, is exactly in the nature of news. Of course, churches should exercise great caution in regard to the character of the men whom they put forward as exemplars of Christian character; but it is much easier to keep up appearances of any sort in a great than in a small community and it is so difficult to test religious pretensions by anything but appearances that the churches may be readily imposed upon. Christians are particularly bound to accept professions of faith as sincere until they are proved to be false, and as suspicion of the motives of others is the very worst form of uncharitableness, it is obvious that nothing can be more difficult than to keep a thorough hypocrite out of a church if he is determined to get into it. Moreover, the theory of the efficacy of divine grace makes it peculiarly incumbent upon religious people to accept all sorts of converts, and while a family might properly enough be slow to admit a ticket-of-leave man as a servant, a church could hardly take the same stand touching its membership without denying the fundamental idea of the regeneration of sinners. Like the sheet in St. Peter's vision, it is exposed to embrace many things which society would consider as unclean, in the hope of seeing them metamorphosed and made really as white as snow. One of the angels rebelled and led away myriads of the hosts of heaven; one of the twelve disciples betrayed his Master. The Old Testament is full of instances in which men chosen as God's favorites lapsed into deadly sin, and the New Testament has many warnings to the effect that the just are liable to fall. It is childish, therefore, to expect all the members of all the churches to continue worthy to the end or to remain steadfastly superior to temptation. On the other hand it is unwise for the churches, or rather for those who assume to represent them, to claim, when prominent church members create great scandals by the commission of flagrant crimes, that their fall brings no discredit at all upon the Church, and that the Church is in no sense responsible for the misconduct. Even our esteemed contemporary, the *Post*, seems to incline towards this error when it speaks of the Church's responsibility in the case of Therasson, for example, as no greater than the responsibility of the profession. The Church as an organization claims a divine origin and illumination. It exists for the sanctification of man, and the purification of society. Its claims are set very high, and its responsibilities must be proportionate. As the fact that a man belongs to the legal profession is accepted as a guarantee that he is learned in the law, the fact that a man belongs to a Church ought to be accepted, and in fact, as we see, is accepted, as a guarantee that his tendencies are in the direction of morality and virtue. Churches which do not admit this really invite recognition as being only on a level with social clubs in respect to the presumptive general respectability of their members, and as being not quite on a level with organized professions in respect to the presumptive general excellence of their members in the special subject matter with which they deal. When a trusted Church member is discovered to be a scoundrel, his dereliction of course, as we have said, does not prove that other Christians are knaves, or even to raise a reasonable suspicion that they are so; but it is a serious fact, to be accepted as showing the still incomplete victory of the Church over the evil tendencies of our nature, and, therefore, as a thing by which Christian people should be especially grieved. It is the belief of the people that the Churches do lead to righteousness which makes scandals within the Church so strange and shocking to the community. Suspicions concerning the efficiency of the Churches are much less likely to be generated in the minds of a worldly people by such scandals than they would be were the belief to become prevalent that the Churches, for the sake of their own good name with the world, were likely to cover up rather than expose the sins of their members. A Church scandal is apt, no doubt, to be considered by the thoughtless as a triumph for the wicked; and a knowledge of this fact, we fear, sometimes leads excellent Christians to wish that a scandal might be avoided even at the risk of condoning a crime. Sensible and candid men of the world do not distrust Churches and Church members because hypocrites get into Churches, or because men who for a time live as good Christians eventually fall; but they would be very apt to distrust Churches and Church members if they believed them disposed to screen a criminal rather than to expose and punish him. A sinner who repents on exposure, makes what restitution is in his power and accepts with humility the just punishment of his crime is not a scandal but rather a source of honor to his Church. In the case of Gilman, for example, the Church of which he was a member unquestionably gained more by his behavior after the detection and punishment of his offense than it lost by the offense, a hundred-fold.—*New York World.*

TRADES' UNIONS.

Recently the Hon. F. B. Gowen delivered an interesting lecture before a Pottsville literary society on trades unions. In describing the effect of trades unions the lecturer maintained that one of the chief evils was in destroying the individuality of the workingman. No matter how superior his talents or how great his attainments, he became one of an undistinguishable mass, and as he could not lift his companions to his own level he must himself sink to theirs. He took an illustration from the palmy days of the Miners' Union in Schuylkill county. During that period an industrious and skillful miner might cut ten wagons of coal a day at sixty cents a wagon and earn six dollars a day. But the union would not permit him to earn what he could. It stepped in and said he must not earn so much, as there were other members who could earn only three dollars a day. Thus the good and the poor workmen meet on a common level. The good workman must be restricted that the poor one may be benefited. But Mr. Gowen said that was not all. The poor workman was not satisfied with three dollars a day. He must have four dollars and the price of mining must be raised by combination to eighty cents a wagon to put a premium on incompetency. Such was the effect of the trades union on the superior workman. Mr Gowen said he could name instances in which workingmen were driven out of the country by the operation of this tyrannical system.

The lecturer proceeded to trace another evil effect of this system in placing the employe and the employer in antagonism. Instead of the mutual confidence that should exist between employer and employe distrust was created by the trades union, who made both subject to an irresponsible society led by inferior men, and these men were always demagogues. He gave a sketch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This trades union was for a long time a very worthy organization, and was operated for beneficial purposes only. But a few years ago it changed to a secret oath bound association, and is presided over by a man whose only object seems to be to keep up an ill-feeling between employer and employe. Mr. Gowen mentioned an old employe of the Reading road who had run his engine into another train in utter neglect of orders and was suspended. Under the company's rules he could never be reinstated in his position, but he was given another position and kept in it for many months.—Though fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the case Chief M'Arthur took this man to every meeting and held him up as an example of the Reading railroad company's cruelty to its employes, stating that it had thrown him aside merely because he had become too old for its purposes. This, said the lecturer, was "the trick of the demagogue and the ward politician, and showed the character of the men who take the leadership of trades unions."

According to Mr. Gowen one of the worst effects of this system is produced by its rules in regard to apprentices. The reason there are so many idle men in America is because trades unions prevent them from learing trades.—Without honest means of support they must either go into jail or into politics, and the lecturer did not know which was worse. What, he asked, would be thought of an association of literary men who combined to prevent others from learning to read and write, or who would work for the passage of a law forbidding more than ten boys to be taught in each ward at one time. Yet this was the policy of the trades unions. Under this baneful system the great majority of the boys must grow up in idleness, and no greater evil than this could befall a country. In the opinion of the lecturer the time would come when this question would be one of the most important with which the Legislature would have to deal. The evil was growing constantly worse. The idleness prevailing in the country was not only of those who could not get work but of those who could get work, and it behooves every man to raise his voice against a system which placed it beyond his power to provide his children with the means of obtaining a living.

Mr. Gowen closes his lecture by referring to the effect of trades unions on the prosperity of England. He said that the protective policy of England had enabled her to build up magnificent industries in which no other country could compete. This policy, he said, was changed to free trade and she did not long hold her high position. It would seem from this that Mr. Gowen attributes the present condition of England to the repeal of the corn laws, which has generally been regarded by her statesmen and economists as a measure which opened a new era of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. If we understand his argument protection brought prosperity to England and created great manufacturing industries. But free trade brought in its train trades unions and with them the downfall of England's industrial prosperity. It might be argued with quite as much force that protection produced the trades unions in this country as that free trade created them in England. Mr. Gowen's logic on this subject is far from clear. He further says in closing his lecture that the extravagance of the rich is the benefit of the poor. This fallacy has often been refuted, but Mr. Gowen saves that necessity here when he instances in the next sentence the parsimony and frugality of the French peasantry which enabled the nation to pay its enormous war indemnity. It was not then the extravagance of the rich but the economy of the poor which provided the French government with the capital that was needed in a great financial emergency. Had the doctrine that favors extravagance been put in practice there would have been no capital in France when it was required. It would have been wasted in extravagance and luxury. But this is apart from the real purpose of the lecture which is a valuable and timely exposition of the evils and abuses of trades unions by one who has thoroughly studied their character and history.

A VICTIM OF WANT.

The Chicago *Times* of Monday last says: Saturday night a woman was found on a comparatively deserted street in Chicago with her offspring in her arms. The woman was attired in the remnants of what once swept with magnificent result over the floor of a richly furnished mansion; but the lace had been turned up against the sky so many nights that it hadn't a single mark upon it to tell that it had ever felt the touch of a Summer day. The child had just enough about its tiny form to protect it from the heartless March wind that made a pandemonium out of the surroundings wherever there was anything it could swing. One might have found some kind of an excuse for this utterly homeless woman if she had strangled the only thing that was left her to love—the only thing that existed to her to remind her that there was such a thing as innocence! But her mother's instinct remained. No storm ever washes that away; no ingratitude ever hardens it. Several times she stopped passers by and offered them the child provided they would be kind to it, but her appeals were in vain. At last she went down to the river, and walked under the shadows of the naked masts that lined the docks like ghastly things in want. The night overhead was not so cheerless as to be without its "grove of stars," and these unwound their silver threads until they seemed to trail in the water and play with the lispings of the waves. But there was nothing else in the shadows except the church steeples and the mansions of a city, and these were left untouched by a glow of the starlight. Once the woman untied the excuse of a bonnet she wore, and pulled down her hair. She pressed the treasure in her arm, and kissed it. Then she came closer to the water, and looked into its depths. Whatever desperate impulse may have seized her at that moment it passed away, and she turned back, coiled her hair, and turned her face again to the streets. She met an officer, and told him she was a vagrant. He took the child in his own arms, led the wreck of a life to the Madison street station. This woman has been stripped of a fortune in less than two years by a trio of hardened wretches. She has been chased from garret to cellar by men who, having ruined and robbed her of all that she possessed, besides ruining her daughter, who is at the Bridewell to-day, have hunted her night and day, in order to get her out of reach of the court before which they will shortly appear. They have dragged her up and compelled her to sign all manner of documents which criminate herself. They have used every device to steal her child. They have so poisoned the mind of her daughter that she curses the poor old wreck of a mother whenever they meet. And now she is the most helpless and apparently God-forsaken creature that exists in this city. But there is a God, and justice it slow is sure.

A LEVITICAL CITY.

In olden times the Hebrews established Cities of Refuge, designated Levitical cities, to which the involuntary man-slayer might flee and where he was safe from the pursuit of the avenger of blood. The protection extended to him was, however, not absolute but qualified, for the elders granted him immunity only until he could be tried by the proper authorities of his own city. It seems that this feature of the ancient economy is about to be revived in our own day, and that the city of Washington, covering the fugitive with an ampler shield, and repelling the avenger with a more enduring repulse, is likely to become memorable as the great Levitical city of the Nation. Patterson fled thither for safety and easily found it. Wells is reported to have done the like. There are many less conspicuous examples, and others, after these precedents, will continue to do the same, so that a fair herd of them may ere long be found *lexant* and *couchant* within that happy pinfold. This, in one view of the matter, is quite natural. Hamlet was sent to England because his madness would not be seen in him in that country, for, as the grave-digger said, "there the men are as mad as he." In like manner a rascal may naturally take refuge in Washington where there are many as rascally as he, and where mingling with his like and kind, he becomes an undistinguishable and indiscernible unit of "the general gender." But still the avenger is on his trail and demands the commorant fugitive. The paramount law of the land declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The answer made to the demand is that it is only when the fugitive is found "in another State" that he must be returned, and as the District of Columbia is not a State, and the city of Washington is not, therefore, "in another State," the requisition may be refused, and the fugitive, safe in his asylum, may look out from his loophole of retreat and smile complacently upon his disappointed pursuers thus kept at bay. We are drifting right towards this condition of things, and it is high time the subject were met vigorously and directly, though our present object is simply to refer to it.

The "exclusive legislation" which Congress exercises over the ten miles square, is not greater than that which it exercises over places purchased from States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Indeed by the very language of the clause granting the power, it is declared to be a "like authority" in both cases. In the latter class of cases we believe it is the prevailing legal opinion that the purchase of lands for pubic purposes does not of itself divest the jurisdiction or sovereignty of the State from which the lands are purchased. The legislation and authority over the ten miles square, are by the phraseology of the Constitution, incident to and in aid of the use of the District as "the seat of the Government," and a use for such purposes cannot certainly be so extended and perverted as to obstruct the administration of the criminal law of the country at large and nullify the Constitutional provisions that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and shall be held in the State where said crimes shall have been committed." Besides, if the District of Columbia, not being a State, is not bound by the Constitution to surrender a fugitive from justice upon the demand of a State, then for the same reason it is not entitled to a demand from a State the surrender of a fugitive from the District, and the result may be that crime committed there may go unpunished no less than crime committed in a State, and villains may thus join hands in a general jubilee.

If trouble is likely to arise upon this subject, and if the District claims to be exempt from the terms or spirit of the inter-State obligation, then it will become important to consider what is the right of arrest outside of the provision in the Federal Constitution and irrespective of its terms. Chief Justice Tilghman, in one of our reported cases, said that "prior to the American Revolution a criminal who fled from one colony, found no protection in another; he was arrested wherever found and sent for trial to the place where the offence was committed." In a later case a fugitive from this State was arrested at Detroit, Michigan, without warrant, by the officers of a steamboat, when on board of the boat, and carried to Erie, in this State, and lodged in jail. Chief Justice Gibson held that he must submit to the arrest, and though he might, perhaps, have a right of action against his captors, he had not and ought not to have any other remedy. "The practice," said the Chief Justice, "is to arrest on hot pursuit a fugitive from justice wherever found." When the great States of the Union allow such arrests of criminals to be made, or if they object to them, are bound to deliver up the fugitives in the Constitutional mode, it is absurd to suppose that a liliputian locality ten miles square, shall be allowed to erect its infinitesimal self into an *imperium in imperio*, and establish in the heart of the country a sanctuary and asylum for wrong-doers, more inviolable even than the sacred shelter of a Levitical city. Such assumption should be promptly met by "arrest on hot pursuit."—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

AT LAST.

Fitz John Porter has secured from Hayes the rehearing of his case which Grant steadily refused to grant. General Porter was made the victim of Republican malevolence during the war era when the power of the party was supreme and its conscience withheld it from no wrong of which only a Democrat would be the victim. The court-martial which dismissed General Porter from the army for his alleged refusal to obey orders of General Pope, who was then attempting to command the army in Virginia from his "headquarters in the saddle," was organized to convict Porter in order to save Pope. Pope was an ass but a pet of the administration, which was seduced by his gasconade to believe that he was the man to justify by his generalship its dismissal of McClellan. Secretary Stanton wanted very much to find such a man, for, so far, the retirement of McClellan from the chief command of the army of the Potomac had not resulted beneficially. The failure of Pope to keep the rebels at bay and the precipitate and disastrous retreat of his army upon Washington had been very mortifying to the war Secretary. A victim was sorely needed to take the blame of the defeat, and Fitz John Porter, one of the corps commanders, was selected as the most eligible person for the purpose, being a Democrat and an ardent friend of the proscribed commander, McClellan. In those days it was a very easy thing for the Secretary of War to organize a court-martial to convict his enemies or acquit his friends. He had a large number of officers from which to select his court, and he had such power in his hands and such gifts of good or evil to bestow, as to make it almost certain that the average officer would vote as he knew he was wanted to. The court that tried Mrs. Surratt was led to find the horrible verdict which condemned that innocent woman to death, with scarcely a particle of evidence to found it on; but they were driven to it because it was demanded of them. In the same way Fitz John Porter was convicted. The cry was raised that because he was a friend of McClellan, he desired Pope's defeat. There was the flimsiest evidence to sustain the charge of willful disobedience of his orders; and the administration demonstrated its own belief that it was Pope's incompetency and not Porter's treachery which defeated him, by removing Pope from his command. The persistent refusal of Grant to grant Porter's prayer for a rehearing of the case was prompted by the knowledge that Porter had been unjustly condemned and by his willingness that he should remain so. Had he believed him guilty he would not have refused him the chance he asked to demonstrate his innocence. Hayes has not inherited the vindictive feeling of the last two administrations against McClellan's friends, and is willing that justice shall be done between Porter and Pope. Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, who are appointed to rehear the case, are good soldiers and men of high honor. Their judgment will be received with confidence by the country, whether it vindicates or condemns Fitz John Porter. He could not have desired a fairer tribunal.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

ALL ABOARD FOR PARIS.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO VISIT THE GREAT EXPOSITION—HINTS BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: A gentleman who has been to France several times, and is now in a position to know whereof he speaks, ventures some valuable suggestions to citizens contemplating a visit to the big Exposition at Paris. He says that persons who propose visiting Europe this season naturally, among the first inquiries, ask what it will cost to make the trip, which is the best route, and how to provide for the voyage, and any practical hints on those points, by one who has lately been over the ground, may not be unacceptable.

The first question may be answered by stating several sums, and they would apply respectively to persons of families whose habits and tastes in matters of living differ. For those who always travel first-class and put up at expensive hotels, the following estimate may be considered as safe, if all extras and unnecessary matters are left out of the account. For a journey to and from Paris, and a sojourn in that city, for three months, the fares would be about these:

From Louisville to New York and return, including meals and lodging	$ 60
From New York to Liverpool and return by return ticket	150
One day in Liverpool, hotel and carriage	5
Liverpool to London and return	5
Five days in London	25
London to Paris and return	27
Ninety days in Paris at first-class hotel	450
Total	$766

For persons who would prefer to travel and live in a more economical style, the following figures will convey an idea of what the usual traveler pays for a trip to Paris and back:

From Louisville to New York and return, including meals	$ 50 00
From New York to Liverpool and return, by return ticket, first-class, but not choice berths	144 00
At Liverpool	7 00
Liverp