THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
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The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Pattison's New Building, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

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

HENRY BRETH,
(LATE OF P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. jc26,'78-tf.

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

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

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

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.

FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-78.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor.

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:78

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. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'78

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. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78 tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1879-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d 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,'68-tf

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my22

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. 22jy'73

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

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

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,'78.

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.

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.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

JOHN L. 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 overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

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. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

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. [*jy16'72

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

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.

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 68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,501,89[illegible]
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan.....	4,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.....	2,631,583
Insurance Co. of North America.....	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br..	1,752,583
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.....	678,145
Watertown.....	761,815
Travelers (Life & Accident).....	4,525,434

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,640. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 38.

TRIPPING DOWN THE FIELD PATH.

Tripping down the field-path,
Early in the morn,
There I met my own love,
'Midst the golden corn;
Autumn winds were blowing,
As in frolic chase,
All her silken ringlets
Blackward from her face.
Little time for speaking
Had she, for the wind
Bonnet, scarf, or ribbon,
Ever swept behind!

Still some sweet improvement
In her beauty shone;
Every graceful movement
Won me—one by one!
As the breath of Venus
Seemed the breeze of morn,
Blowing thus between us,
'Midst the golden corn.
Little time for wooing
Had we, for the wind
Still kept on undoing
What we sought to bind!

Oh, that Autumn morning,
In my heart it beams,
Love's last look adorning
With its dream of dreams!
Still, like waters flowing
In the ocean shell—
Sounds of breezes blowing
In my spirit dwell!
Still I see the field-path—
Would that I could see
Her whose graceful beauty
Lost is now to me. *Charles Swain.*

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

THE ROCKS UPON WHICH CITIES RIDE TO SHIPWRECK.

In the preparation of an article for the *Princeton Review* on local government, Mr. Robert P. Porter, of Chicago, inquired of and obtained answers from the controllers of some 130 cities in this country in regard to their comparative population, tax, valuation and debt in 1866 and 1876. The aggregate municipal indebtedness of these cities was in 1876 over ten per cent. of the assessed value of property, whereas in 1865 it was only six per cent., showing an increase of indebtedness of four per cent. of the valuation of property. That debt increased upward of $420,000,000 in the decennial period ending 1876, a yearly increase of $42,000,000. The percentage of increase is about as follows: Debt, 200 per cent; taxation, 83 per cent; valuation, 75 per cent; and population only 33 per cent. Population and valuation of property have by no means kept pace with debt. Another fact brought out by this investigation was that if the census report of 1870, giving $515,810,060 as the total local debt of the United States was correct, the increase from that year to to the close of 1876 must have been enormous, for incontrovertible figures showed that the municipal debt of one hundred and thirty cities, representing a population of only 8,576,249, exceeded by $128,568,602 the county, town and city indebtedness of the entire country in 1870; or, still more appalling, that in six years the indebtedness of these cities had exceeded by $316,134,143 the bonded and floating indebtedness of all towns and cities in the United States.

In 1875 and 1876 there was a very general halt in the reckless extravagance in municipal affairs. The New York commission appointed by Governor Tilden to devise a plan for the government of cities published their report; and though but little heed was taken of it, the mere publication of the startling facts was not without its effect. Pennsylvania followed, and though the commission appointed by this State did not even take the trouble to collate statistics of its local indebtedness, the report served to call public attention to the threatening danger. Among the good results of this very general discussion of the subject of the growth of local indebtedness was the passage, by several States, of bills compelling the county, township, or city officers to make out annually, and forward to the State Auditor, a report of their outstanding indebtedness. One or two States had deemed it of sufficient importance to collect these statistics before the general agitation of municipal reform which followed the overthrow of Tweed in New York, but in all other States no complete record had ever been kept. From the different auditors' reports of 1879, Mr. Porter found an increase of local debts in eleven States from $266,179,060, in 1870 to $546,289,528 in 1878, while the valuation in the same time increased only about 30 per cent.

A comparison of the aggregate debts of the hundred and thirty cities exclusively with the returns of the total local indebtedness of the eleven States brings fully to view the fact that the danger lies exclusively in the city and not in the county and township debts. The debts of the hundred and thirty cities jumped from $221,312,009, in 1866, to $644,378,663 in 1876. On the other hand, by adding in county and township debts the increase is from $286,179,060 to $548,789,528—the one at a rate of 200 per cent., the other at less than 100 per cent. In short, the bulk of the debts are municipal. The debt of twenty cities in Pennsylvania, a State that gives no complete returns, aggregates $87,329,180; nine cities in New Jersey, $36,502,722; two cities in Maryland, $34,000,000; five cities in Louisiana, $20,000,000, and five cities in Kentucky, $12,000,000. But when to those great debts are added the township and the county debts, the average per capita to the population is brought down, and the grand aggregate, though serious enough, loses some of its startling characteristics. Mr. Porter has made a careful estimate of the total local indebtedness of the United States, based on the returns received by the State Auditors, and such returns as he has been able to obtain from States where no regular reports are made. According to this calculation the total local debt of the country at the close of the year 1878 was $1,051,106,112, exclusive of the debts of territories. If this calculation be approximately correct the eleven States referred to, representing a population of about 16,500,000, owe the largest proportion of the local debt. In eight years the debt has increased half a billion dollars, while it has been shown that in some States the assessed valuation of property has decreased. The imperfect and variable revenue laws may have much to do with the latter result, but the same may be said of the reports of 1870, so it is fair to make the comparison. Added to this it has been given out at Washington, in a semi-official manner, by those presumably well informed in such matters, that the next Federal census will reveal a condition of things not flattering to our national vanity. Statements based upon the most recent returns of the assessed valuation of the different States have been printed in the leading newspapers of the country, showing an actual decrease in the aggregate wealth of the United States during the last decade. Of course these are but estimates, and the figures showing the total assessed value of property of eleven States do not warrant such statements, still it is more than probable that the total increase in the real value of property will be small when compared with that of 1860-70. The wiping out of millions of worthless bonds, the decline in stocks and the enormous shrinkage in real property will have a decided tendency to lower the value of property in 1880.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Porter concludes his paper as follows: "Year by year the question of reform in local government is augmented in importance. Already the demand for laborers in this field has met with a response from earnest and able men, in all parts of the country. How they differ from each other in their methods has been shown. Secretary Evarts, in New York, proposing to stop the floodgates of corruption by a property qualification; the Pennsylvania commission by divorcing the legislative and executive powers of the cities; Governor Cullum, of Illinois, by constitutional amendments; Francis Parkman pointing out the failure of universal suffrage, and W. R. Martin showing the importance of cities as units in our polity, are all laborers toiling in the same vineyard. Each has his especial medicine for the malady, but the trouble is no *one* prescription will effect a cure. It needs time. It needs patience; and, above all, the working out of natural laws. New experiments and tinkering only aggravate the disease. Instead of looking for new schemes in the future, the proper way is to look back into the past—back, if need be, to where we started, into the primitive communities of our Saxon forefathers; back to the time of Tacitus and Cæsar; back to the time when communal liberty died and feudalism was established in Holland; back to the days of Anglo-Saxon liberty in England, before the dull thud of the "poor law" sounded the death knell of pure local government. It is by looking back in the past that a remedy can be found. The Anglo-Saxon idea of freedom, after preserving our liberties through centuries of darkness and despotism, acquired fresh vitality in the colonies of New England. To these little republics, Jefferson says, we owe the vigor given to our Revolution. It is this pure *self-government* we want now. The self-government of to-day hates trouble and loves self-indulgence—hence the deplorable condition of our cities. Self-government, it has been well observed, is a hard task-master. It expects every man to do his duty, not optionally, but as a public obligation. Have those who complain bitterly of high taxes and mismanagement done their duty? They have paid their taxes. Yes! What else? Folded their arms and done nothing. Without disparaging the efforts of the distinguished gentlemen who have expended so much thought on this question of reform in local government, it is my belief that it can never be thorough until our citizens return to their former simplicity. Let general orders be given out for *reform* in every one of the twenty thousand townships in the land, as to the Sergeant of an army, and soon the whole nation will be thrown into energetic action in the same direction. Then, and not till then, the force becomes absolutely irresistible, and we are on the right road to true and lasting Reform."

PAOLI.

On the 17th of September, 1777, General Washington, with the main body of the American army, was at Warwick Furnace, on the south branch of French Creek, in the northern part of Chester county. It was six days after the battle of Brandywine and the interval had been occupied with various manœuvres by both the American and British forces, a second battle having only been prevented by a rain storm which damaged the ammunition of the Americans, and temporarily rendered their arms unfit for service. On the same date when Washington lay at Warwick Furnace—the 17th—the division of the British under Cornwallis, left in the evening his encampment along the South Valley Hill, near the Three Tuns tavern, and advance to the old Lancaster road, in the Great Valley. Knyphausen's division lay about two miles distant, and the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, General Howe, were at the Boot Tavern.

It was on the 17th that Washington detached General Wayne from the camp on French Creek, with his division, which numbered about fifteen hundred men, with four field pieces, to join General Smallwood who had command of the Maryland troops, and was in the rear of the British army. Wayne was directed to harass the enemy, to cut off their supplies, capture their baggage train, if possible, and in general to detain their movements so that Washington might be ready to engage them, if another fight should seem to be advisable. Wayne moved at once on the duty assigned him, and on the 18th of September encamped on the historic ground near the General Paoli tavern, a spot about three hundred yards from the site of the present monument. On the same day the whole British army had moved down through the Great Valley, on the Lancaster and Swedes' Ford roads, into Tredyffrin township, and encamped near the present village of Howellville, and between that and Centreville. Wayne lay about four miles in the rear of the enemy, in a secluded position. The country was well known to him, for his birthplace and home was less than three miles distant. On the next day, the 18th, he proposed to attack the outlying forces of the British, and as their drums beat the reveille, he ordered his men under arms, and cautiously approached. He found them, however, lying so compactly as not "to admit of an attack with prudence," and believing that they were entirely ignorant of his presence, he waited throughout that day and most of the 20th for an opportunity to strike them. They "are very quiet, washing and cooking," he wrote to Washington, at 10:45 on the morning of the 19th, and "I have taken every precaution to prevent intelligence getting to them."

The 20th of September, 17:7, fell on Saturday, as it did in this year, 1879. On that day, Wayne received word that Howe would probably march at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, for the Schuylkill, on his way to Philadelphia. Wane therefore prepared to attack the British column when it should be in motion. It was again raining. The equinoctial season of storms was at hand. His men lay on their arms, in the camp, with their coats spread over their imperfect cartridge boxes. His own horse, saddled and holstered, was brought out, ready for mounting, and his military cloak thrown over the accoutrements. Colonel Chambers was sent as a guide to bring General Smallwood and his men from their position near the White Horse. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on this September night, waiting thus for the moment when it should be time to rouse his men and move, there came a friendly citizen of the neighborhood, a Mr. Jones, to say that a servant of Mr. Clayton, who had been a prisoner in the British camp, had overheard talk there of an intended attack to be made upon Wayne's attachment in the course of this very night. His position had become known to them, it seemed. Wayne therefore took precautions against surprise. He threw out more videttes, and placed new pickets, and awaiting Smallwood's troops with impatience, resumed the duty of inaction until he could be ready to take the offensive.

The British *did* intend to attack him. General Grey had been selected for the service. Guided by Tory residents, as it was always believed, he set out from his camp near Howellville and massed his troops on the Swedes' Ford road. Thence he moved up to the Valley Store, and then turned down the Long Ford road to near the Warren Tavern, where he went into the woods and cautiously crept up the ravine through the south valley, just north of Wayne's camp. He had, on the way, encountered pickets at the Valley Store, and near the General Warren, both of whom fired and fled. Grey doubtless moved rapidly. His guides, whoever they may have been, knew the ground well. Several of the American pickets were surprised and bayonetted. One of those who escaped had scarcely more than entered the camp, and given the alarm, "Up, men! the British are on you!" when, indeed, they swept into the encampment like a storm. The night, if not at the moment rainy, was dark, and the surrounding woods, thick and sombre, swarming perhaps with the hidden enemy, added to the gloomy features of the situation. Wayne ordered his men to be wheeled by subplatoons to the right and to march off by the left, and gain the road leading on the summit of the hill towards the White Horse. There was some delay. The artillery got off, but the men though wheeled, did not move, until the second, and even the third, order was given. Then, one part of the force moved in the right direction, while the other did not. It was now past midnight—one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 21st. Grey's men, the 42nd and 44th regiments, the second battallion of light infantry, and 2nd and 10th dragoons, made a heavy force. It was not a time for musketry firing, and Grey had ordered his infantry to move the flints from their pieces. He meant to use cold steel only—bayonet and sabre. He made the attack with ferocity, and the Americans received him with courage, firing once or oftener with well-directed aim. Wayne was alert and without dismay. He set his fourth regiment in order, and covered the retreat of the remainder of his column. Retiring with these, presently, he collected another body and made a second stand, three hundred yards distant.

The fight lasted but a little while. It was a night attack—not a "surprise" in any proper sense, and yet such a sudden charge that the outnumbered Americans were at great disadvantage. They had hardly all been roused. Some were without their shoes, or outer garments; some had not seized their arms. "The light dragoons came on sword in hand," and struck right and left. Even the wounded and the sick were not spared, and many were bayonetted after resistance had ceased. This it was that gave the name, "The Massacre of Paoli," and attached a stain, forever, to the name of General Grey. Wayne withdrew with his artillery and ammunition, and most of his men. He lost eight wagons loaded with baggage, and a considerable number of arms. Smallwood had not come up; his men were near, but would not venture to join in a new fight.

On Sunday morning, a sorry sight was presented in the camp. Heavy rains had fallen since the slaughter at 1 o'clock. The farmers of the neighborhood gathered and found fifty-three mangled dead, whom they buried on the spot now marked by the monument.—*West Chester Record.*

THE COMING STORM IN EUROPE.

Wars are no longer declared by Cabinets but by Nations; and for this reason it follows that wars rarely are declared nowadays without some sort of tenable ground on which to justify the taking up arms, or without being talked over or hinted at in advance sufficiently to warn everybody as to what is coming. The Cabinent may, and generally does, manipulate the Nation—creating the motives which are to serve as the excuse for fighting—but before the world it is the Nation and not the Cabinet that is the motive power. The Franco-Prussian war did, indeed, fall almost as a thunder-bolt from a clear sky; but this outbreak was a mere freak of personal vanity, a force not to be estimated or controlled, and services as an exception that strengthens rather than weakens the rule. The fact remains that it is the Nation that fights and that the Nation rarely fails to give notice of its intention in advance.

It is worth while noting this fact just now, for never have the political and social conditions of Europe more clearly indicated a general upheaval in the near future than they do at the present time. Europe is not resting after the recent commotion incident to the war between Russia and Turkey and the threat of war between Russia and England; in every State a tireless activity is manifested in enlarging armies, in increasing naval power and in gathering together the whole store of the material of war. And this visible action is in conformity with a rational understanding of the insecurity of the terms upon which fighting has ceased. From within a very few weeks after the Berlin Congress, the fact has been obvious that the Treaty of Berlin is not a pact establishing peace definitely and, comparatively speaking, permanently; but only the terms, pompously elaborated, of a brief armistice. In almost every direction the Treaty of Berlin has been a failure. It has satisfied none, and it has exasperated several of the signatory Powers beyond all possibility of long endurance. By the very weakest of these Powers, Turkey, it has been broken and almost contemptuously defied. Common sense shows that so flimsy a compact cannot restrain those who nominally are bound by it should they, for reasons of their own, seek to evade the obligations which it imposes upon them. There is no lack of such reasons. France is well enough disposed to remain passive for a time while recovering from the service handling that she has so recently received; but with this exception all of the great Powers have on hand projects which can be best advanced, or are controlled by adverse circumstances which can be best removed, by war. Russia still longs for the ownership in name as well as in fact of Bulgaria, and still casts covetous eyes upon the Dardanelles, and has, moreover, an Asiatic policy to carry out that can be best covered and abetted by commotion in Europe; Austria, as is clear enough now, having retired with Germany from the Triple Alliance, has joined in the scheme that Prince Bismarck so carefully has elaborated for absorbing the distinctively German States now belonging to Turkey; Italy is more than ready to take advantage of the first opportunity to oust Austria from her command of the Adriatic, and England—poor England—is not unready to fight as much for the sake of proving that her power of fighting is not gone as for the sake of holding fast upon the Asiatic conquests of the past. Underlying all this is the feeling of insecurity, pervading Russia most of all, but powerfully felt in all Europe, arising from well-founded doubt on the part of the governing body of the loyalty of the body governed. The existence of the communistic element—"the moaning wind in Europe"—makes assault from without almost a thing to be desired, since for the moment it will give assurance against assault from within. All this national unrest points to a coming storm. Finally, the unrest of the Nations is reflected in the unrest of the Cabinets. In Austria, a most important change already has taken place in the retirement of Count Andrassy; in England, a general election, resulting in the return of the Liberal party to power, daily grows more imminent; in Rusia, as stated in St. Petersburg dispatches, a redistribution of the great offices is near at hand—and it is easy to see that such changes must extend higher than the Russian newspapers dare even to hint at; in Italy, the new Cabinet is an advance upon the old towered Liberalism, and the popular feeling that favors still further advances in the same direction constantly is increasing in strength. In Germany alone—notwithstanding the internal ferment incident to the Prussian elections—under the iron grip of the great Chancellor, there is preserved in the Government an outward appearance of calm.

Even so hasty and so general a review of the present state of Europe as is this that we have made sufficiently shows that a great war cannot much longer be deferred. All the conditions favor such an outbreak. The existing peace is stayed upon an instrument already falling to pieces of its own inherent weakness; each individual Government has a well defined purpose to serve in bringing the peace to an end, and the people constituting the several States are preyed upon by political and by personal hardships so severe as to make them willing to welcome even the certain misery of war as a change of evils that will be a relief.—*Philadelphia Times.*

LABOR AT HOME AND ABROAD

Some time since a circular letter was issued by the Government to all our consuls and commercial agents abroad, directing them to make inquiries concerning the rate of wages paid to laborers of all classes in foreign countries, the cost of living to such classes, and other questions of like nature. This information was gathered and has just been issued in a volume of reports. Secretary Evarts has given this additional volume by preparing it in comparative tables, showing how the rates of wages and cost of living in these countries compare with the rate of wages and cost of living in New York and Chicago. We present a few of the most striking contrasts, which cannot fail to be interesting both to the laborer and the capitalist. In each instance the advantage inclines to the same side, and the result of the comparisons is very much in favor of the American laborer.

In Belgium, where a continuous and hard struggle is necessary in order to enable the laborer barely to live, there is still a happy and contented working people. The wages are exceedingly low, and the laboring classes are enabled to subsist at all only by the good understanding which exists between them and their employers, which leads them to mutual concessions and helpfulness when necessary. A strike, such as this country so often experiences, would ruin both themselves and the industries of Belgium completely and at once. But the work-shops are seldom closed, and to this fact, and to the great frugality in their way of living, it is owing that they are able to exist upon the wages they earn. The following table will show the weekly wages paid in that country and the cost of living as compared with the wages and prices of New York:

	Brussels.	New York
Bricklayers	$6 00	$12 to $15
Masons	6 00	12 to 18
Carpenters and joiners	5 40	9 to 12
Gas-fitters	5 40	10 to 14
Painters	4 20	10 to 16
Plasterers	5 40	10 to 15
Plumbers	6 00	12 to 18
Blacksmiths	4 40	10 to 14
Bakers	4 40	5 to 8
Cabinet-makers	4 80	9 to 13
Saddlers and harness makers	4 80	12 to 15
Tinsmiths	4 80	10 to 14
Laborers	3 00	6 to 9

Following are the necessaries of life:

	Brussels. Per pound. Cents.	New York Per pound. Cents.
Bread	4 to 5	— 4½
Beef	16 to 20	8 to 16
Veal	16 to 20	8 to 24
Mutton	16 to 20	8 to 16
Pork	16 to 20	8 to 16
Lard	— 20	16 to 12
Butter	36 to 40	25 to 32
Cheese	20 to 24	12 to 15
Coffee	30 to 40	20 to 30
Sugar	15 to 20	9 to 10

Agricultural laborers receive only from 17 to 20 cents per day for men, and from 15 to 17 cents per day for women. When these laborers are hired by the month as servants they receive from $1.75 to $2.00, with food and lodging.

In France, the same very favorable contrast is shown in favor of American laborers in the rate of wages. By far the greatest industry of France is agriculture; 18,000,000 of her working-classes are engaged in that work alone. The average weekly wages of these laborers are, for men, without board or lodging, $3.15—with board and lodging, $1.36; for women, without board and lodging, $1.10. Out of these wages it is said many of them succeed in not only supporting their families, but in time become themselves landed proprietors. As is well known the French, of all people, have best learned the secret of economy and how to get the most comfort and hapiness out of a very little. This fact, together with their willingness to work, doubtles accounts for their success.

But it is, perhaps, with the laborers of Great Britain that the laborers of the United States are most fairly to be compared in the matter of wages and prices. The average rate of wages there in some of the employments, as compared with those in this country, are as follows:

	England.	New York
Bricklayers	$8.12	$12 to $15
Masons	8.16	12 to 18
Carpenters and joiners	8.25	9 to 12
Gas-fitters	7.35	10 to 14
Painters	7.35	10 to 16
Plasterers	8.10	10 to 15
Plumbers	7.75	12 to 18
Slaters	7.90	10 to 15
Blacksmiths	8.12	10 to 14
Bakers	8.50	5 to 8
Hook-binders	7.82	18 to 18
Shoemakers	7.35	12 to 18
Butchers	7.22	8 to 12
Cabinet-makers	7.70	9 to 13
Coopers	7.30	12 to 16
Coppersmiths	7.40	12 to 15
Cutlers	8.00	10 to 13
Engravers	9.72	15 to 25
Horseshoers	7.20	12 to 18
Millrights	7.50	10 to 15
Printers	7.75	8 to 18
Saddlers	6.80	12 to 15
Sail-makers	7.30	12 to 16
Tinsmiths	7.30	10 to 14
Tailors	$5 to 7.30	10 to 18
Brass-finishers	7.40	10 to 14
Laborers, potters, &c	3.00	6 to 9

The prices of food in England as compared with prices in the United States are fully 25 per cent. higher than in New York, and 50 per cent. higher than prices in Chicago. In the agricultural districts men generally receive about $4.25 per week, without board or lodging; with these, from $1.50 to $2.40. Women, without board and lodging, from $1.80 to $3.25; with board and lodging, from 60 cents to $1. English laborers have many adverse circumstances to contend with at present. Financial failures and the destructive storms of the Summer have told very much against them. They have also very greatly injured themselves by strikes, which have already actually driven some industries, on which they are greatly dependent, away from England to other countries. Labor is coming there very much in excess of demand, and already premiums are freely offered by the Trades Unions to induce laborers to emigrate to the United States and Australia. It is estimated that in the next five years at least 500,000 men will have to leave England. These are only a few instances.

The comparison all the way through is very much in favor of the American laborer, and ought to be very encouraging to him. He is already in a most enviable condition, as compared with the laborer of any European country, and his prospects are much better this year than for many years past. Returning business and abundant harvests will furnish both increase of employment and cheaper living, and ought to furnish increased contentment and happiness also.

WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

"What wives of any of the former Presidents of the United States are now living? and where?"

Mrs. General Grant is living, having accompanied her husband on a tour around the world, now nearly completed.

Mrs. Lincoln, according to the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, is residing in the romantic little city of Pau near the base of the Pyrenees, in Southern France. It may be added that her mental condition is not considered normal, and her frequent correspondence with her friends at home indicate a cheerful and happy frame of mind.

Mrs. Sarah Polk, resides in a beautiful home in the heart of Nashville, Tenn. She is a charmingly dignified woman well advanced in years, and distinguished for her kindness and beauty of character. The home she occupies is beautifully located, and it was here that the ex-President died, six weeks after his retirement from the White House, thirty years ago.

Of those not living, Mrs. Franklin Pierce died December 2d, 1863, at her home in New Hampshire. Mr. Pierce died in 1870. Mrs. Pierce never fully recovered from the shock occasioned by the sad death of her youthful son in the calamity on the Boston & Maine railroad, January 5th preceeding the inaugural, on which occasion the President-elect himself narrowly escaped death. Mrs. Fillmore, who was a school-teacher in her earliest life having pursued her studies in Massachusetts, in part, died suddenly at Willard's Hotel in Washington, in March 1853. Mrs. Taylor—whose dislike for public life is proverbial, demonstrated as it was by the declination on her part, while mistress of the White House to "receive"—died at her home in Louisiana in 1852.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson, though for years an invalid, survived her husband only a few months. Mr. Johnson died in Nashville, Tenn., July 31, 1875.

President Tyler's first wife died during the second year of his administration. He, later, married a daughter of Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island. A sad incident is related in this connection. Mr. Gardiner and daughter, with President Tyler, were guests on board a Government vessel enjoying a sail on the Potomac, in 1844. On this occasion it was that the "Peace-maker," a heavy ordinance gun exploded killing nearly all who were near it at the time, among whom were many of the Presidential party. Mr. Gardiner was among the victims, and he was buried from the White House. Mr. Tyler died in Richmond, Va., in 1862. His widow died about two years ago.—President Harrison's administration lasted only one month, during which period his widowed daughter-in-law performed duties requisite at the White House, Mrs. Harrison remaining at North Bend. Mrs. Van Buren's decease occured as recent as December, 1877. The wife of President Jackson lived to see her husband elected President of the United States, but died before his inauguration, in December, 1828. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, was last of the women of the Revolution who held the position of Mistress of the White House. Mrs. Monroe died at "Montpelier," Mrs. Monroe's Virginia estate, in 1830. Mrs. Madison died 1849, while in Washington, where she attended the White House receptions as late as Mr. Polk's administration.

A WOMAN'S DARING ACT—The San Diego (Cal.) *Herald* of June 26th tells of the following feat performed there by a young lady named Miss Lawrence: "Last Tuesday a band of wild cattle were being driven through the streets, when one of them singled out a child at play and started for it. The vaquero, who was drunk, tumbled from his horse