Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

The Working of Co-operative Stores in England.

Tue idea of labor becoming its own capital, or, in other words, of capital being made out of labor, originated not with the philosophers or statisticians of the Old World, but with a band of indigent weavers, possessed of little or no education, knowing little or nothing of theories, and dealing only with plain facts. The authors of the system of cooperation which is now being discussed so freely throughout this country, and which threatens to work to a great extent a revolution in our markets, were a dozen workingmen of Rockdale, England-A sketch of the rise and progress of the first cooperative society is furnished by Eugene Richter, and is instructive as illustrating the great things which industry and frugality can achieve without any aid from capital whose support has been for years deemed essential to any enterprise. It was in November, 1843, that a dozen poor weavers met at a tavern in Rochdale, a manufacturing town in England, to "consult concerning ways and means of raising themselves out of their wretched poverty into a comfortable existence." It was then agreed that the advice of one of their number, whose name is not preserved, should be adopted. He declared that "If we cannot get higher wages, the only thing to be done is to make what we do get go further. If we cannot increase our income, let us manage our outgo more economically. It may be that, with what we thus save, we may oommence an undertaking which shall give us an income in addition to our wages. No doubt each one by himself can do but little; yet what if we set back to back, and join hands as to-day we have joined speech, for the improvement of our condition? 'What is impossible for one man is easy for three, is a truth that is as old as the world. Only look around in the world to-day! Here are rallroads built, canals dug, under-Here are railroads built, canals dug, under-takings of every sort commenced, which would be hopeless for a single individual's strength, but which are easy enough for many united. I know very well that none of us now are rich enough to buy up railroad stock. But need we begin at once with building railroads? Could we not commence with small things, were it nothing more than the furnishing of the most indispensable necessaries of life? Our savings might even now be sufficient for that, if we put them into the pot together!" them into the pot together!" This common-sense idea was adopted. Rach

laborer paid in twenty pence a week, and the "Rockdale Society of Equitable Pioneers" was started. From that association sprang all the cooperative stores now in operation, and after it is being modelled all those now being originated in the United States.

The progress made by the "Pioneers" was really astonishing. During the first year they received but \$135. Yet they persevered, and after an existence of twenty years we find the following statement of their condition in 1865 :- It had increased to 5326 members, and during the first quarter of 1866 its sales amounted to £52,870 (\$255,890), on which the cent. The stock of the members in the society amounted to £78,610 (\$379,472), or about £15 (\$72.60) each.

Not only has success crowned this one effort, but the example has been imitated all over Great Britain. From that one in 1843 the number had grown to 30 in 1856, to 60 in 1860, while, from an official report which was laid before the British Parliament, it appears that in 1863 there were already 460 such associations at work in England, whose member ship amounted to nearly 109,000. Their sales were over £9,000,000, their own property was £600,000, while the profits shared among the members, for the year 1863, amounted to more than £200,000. In 1865 the eight societies alone of Rochdale, Bacup, Halifax, Old ham, Bury, and Manchester numbered 24,414 members, with a property of over £200,000 and a business of over £700,000.

The success and growth of these cooperative stores in Great Britain have demonstrated that it is perfectly feasible in practice for the laborer, by uniting, to dispense with the mediation of a salesman between the producer and the consumer, and to supply the demand directly, thus securing to himself the profits which would otherwise have gone to the purchasing capitalist. The means by which this end is achieved is the purchasing of goods at wholesale rates, and selling to the members of the association such things as they need at cash prices; or else securing the same end by charging the regular rates, and declaring dividends to holders of stock in proportion to the purchases. The cardinal principle is cash payments, and when that is enforced success must follow, if the officers of the association be but honest men, and if a proper system of credits, the one upon the other, is established. The manner of conducting business is ex-

plained by Mr. Richter. He says:-"Whatever be the amount a customer lays out, he or she receives a tin ticket, on which is stamped the sum paid—such tickets being vouchers for the receipt of the money. The buyer preserves these tickets until the expiration of the current quarter, when he brings them to the store, and for whatever amount of them he can province he is entitled to a proport them he can produce he is entitled to a propor-tionate share of the profits of the concern during the quarter. The whole of his purchases in the time may amount, perhaps, to five or six pounds; if the profits averaged ten per cent., he would be entitled to ten or twelve shillings; and he might either receive the money in cast, or

he might either receive the money in cash, or have the same transferred to his account credit in his pass-book.

"A distribution of the net profits is made quarterly. After an interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum has been deducted from the shares of the members, and 2½ per cent. of the profits have been applied to the educational fund, the balance is placed to the credit of the members, in proportion to the purchases that each has made at the store during the preceding three months. The members are liable for no losses beyond the value of their respective shares."

We do not propose to go into the details of the system of corporation. The mere idea is all that we call attention to, and the success him a safe and pleasant journey.

which has heretofore attended the effort shows that the plan will pay handsomely if properly managed. The same result has been attained in Germany as in Great Britain. We are told by Mr. Richter that while in 1850 the associations numbered half-a-dozen, they now exceed two hundred. As an instance of their success we may quote the case of the one at Zurich, which is the largest. In 1864, at its eighteen stores, it did a business of 328,063 thalers, and sold at its bakery during the same year 1,265,640 pounds of bread. Besides its fund of 42,669 thalers, the real estate of the company is valued at 165,955 thalers, on which the bakery and a vast central store are situ-

When we remember that a thaler is about seventy cents in our coin, we can estimate the success of the enterprise.

We notice that similar attempts are now being made in New York, and it is probable that they will also be made in our own city. We expect to see the day, and that not far distant, when the lessons taught by the Old World will be learned here, and when a score of well-managed associations will stimulate energy and promote production without incurring any conflict between capital and labor. The system of cooperation applied to industry is much sounder than that of "strikes," which leads to an antagonism, and cannot but result disastrously to all concerned.

The Duty of the District Attorney with Reference to the Rioters.

An Alderman of this city and a Councilman have lately been engaged in a gross and dangerous violation of law. They are charged with having been the leaders in a disgraceful riot. Now, no matter what City Councils may do, there is no question as to the duty of the District Attorney in the premises; and that is to have these men indicted and brought to trial. The facts are open and notorious; the people are calling on the District Attorney, as their agent for the prosecution of criminals, to bring these rioters to justice.

If such disgraceful things are allowed to go on, we shall soon sink to the level of New York, whose local administration of justice has become a hissing and a byword. The question, therefore, is, will the District Attorney do his duty? He has already won some laurels in the prosecution of crime, where the criminals were poor and friendless; but here is a case where a tremendous pressure is being made to turn him aside from the path of duty. Can he withstand it? Here he encounters power and influence; has he backbone enough to stand up to the work, or will he meekly yield, and allow crime to ride roughshod over the city?

These are very serious questions for Mr. Mann. They are being asked by nine-tenths of the honest, order-loving citizens of this city, irrespective of party. They relate to his integrity as a man and an officer. How will he answer them?

More Names Wanted.

WE understand that the partisans of Judge Ludlow, not satisfied with the recommendation obtained for him some time since from profit was £6516 (\$31,540), or 11 3-10 per a few of the members of the bar, are now circulating, or about to circulate, a similar paper for the signature of merchants and other business men. We do not object to this as an innocent recreation on the part of those engaged in it. The obtaining of signatures to a paper, except where the payment of money is involved, is one of the easiest things in the world. You can get them by the wagon load. But we object to any such circulating documents being taken as an expression of the sentiments of the Republican party in this city. A Convention, properly and regularly chosen in accordance with the usages of the party, is the only recognized organ the party has. If Judge Ludlow can come up there with his papers properly signed by a majority of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we have no doubt his case will be favorably considered.

The Example of Judge Jeffreys.

Our Democratic morning contemporary has a heavy article on "Sir George Jeffreys of England." It seems that Jeffreys was a Judge appointed to do the bidding of the king, just as Judge Sharswood, by being nominated upon an outrageous and disgraceful platform, is expected to do the bidding of the Democratic leaders who have nominated him. The example of Jeffreys should be a warning against a partisan judiciary, such as the Democratic party is attempting to foist upon our State. By reading the Democratic platform, it will be seen what is expected of Judge Sharswood should be be elected. He has accepted of a nomination on this platform, and has, therefore, endorsed it, and will carry its principles with him on to the bench, if he ever gets

A Significant Statement.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S course has puzzled a great many people. Perhaps the following statement may serve to explain the matter a little. The Cincinnati Gazette says it occurs in the testimony of a former aide to President Johnson, taken by the Judiciary Committee:-Johnson, taken by the Judiciary Committee:—
"I did call on him (Johnson) at Mr Hooper's
honse, I think on the night of the 6th of May,
1865—Sabbath evening. In the course of the
conversation I remarked, "Governor, you look
tired. Being President is hard work and small
thanks, isn't t?" He replied, 'Yes, particularly
when a man is litted into it on another man's
coat tail." He stopped a moment, as if in
thought, and continued, "The man who gets
the McClellan vote, with the anti-negro suffrage vote of the Republican party, will get the
Southern vote, and that will elect the next President.'"

THE HON. LEONARD MYERS will sail for Europe in the steamship Arago, on next Saturday. Mr. Myers has had this trip in contemplation for some time, and would have sailed earlier had it not been necessary for him to remain and attend the late session of Congress. His numerous friends will wish

UNION PLATFORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA. - The platform lately adopted by the Union Republican party of South Carolina is a very sound and able document. It takes high ground in favor of a uniform system of free education for the people, a liberal system of public improvements, the sale of unoccupied lands as an encouragement to immigration, the election of all officers by the people, and of republican doctrines generally as opposed to the aristocracy that has hitherto prevailed in that

The leaders of the late Republican Convention are acknowledged, even by their enemies, to have been men of more than ordinary

PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER. -We are glad to learn that Captain Samuel Adams, who has been for some time endeavoring to arouse public attention to the importance of a thorough survey of the Colorado river, has received such encouragement that he is about to engage in the work himself. It is the belief of Captain Adams that that river will be found navigable to a point on the Green river, west of Denver, where it would be crossed by the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. Should such prove to be the case, it would be a fact of the utmost moment to the overland commerce between the East and the Pacific coast.

THE sensational story of Representative Ashley's demanding the appointment of the brother of a late New York Congressman, Anson Herrick, as Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Johnson, in consideration of his (Herrick's) vote in favor of the amendment abolishing slavery, is exploded by Mr. Herrick, who denies the whole thing so far as he is concerned

The story was started in the Cincinnati Commercial's Washington correspondence, which is of the most sensational and unreliable character.

THE New York Times, which always takes the most favorable view possible of President Johnson's course, has a powerful article on the contemplated removal of General Sheridan. It will be found in our paper to-day under the head of the New York Press. Mr. Johnson will soon have no supporters at all.

MR. ELIAS Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, and who has lately been especially honored in connection with the Paris Exhibition, is said to be lying at the point of death, at his residence in Bridgeport,

No Sour .- A delegation of political mendicants from this State, with empty soup plates, visited the President yesterday. He gave them soft words, but no soup. They came home sadder, if not wiser men.

THE CROPS at last accounts in England were in good condition, and promising an abundant yield. There must be a tremendous tumble in the prices of grain here ere long.

GENERAL GRANT, it seems, was an old Whig in the days when that party had a being.

MORMON PROSPECTS .- Referring to the recent arrival of about four hundred Mormon emigrants, the New York Tribune says:-"By all ac counts it seems certain that they will find their paradise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the Saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The schism to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance, When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter-Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly discovered gold mines of Utah: but we are loth to believe that he so quickly gives up the fight, and it is more probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving itself without our assistance. In another generation we may hope to see the polygamists of the great plains quietly absorbed by a lawabiding and industrious race of new settlers. If they withstand the combined influences of internal discord, the Pacific railway, and the tide of immigration which will be attracted to Utah by the discovery of gold in the Territory, they will show a stability and strength of character to which history affords no parallel."

SEEING THE FRENCH ELEPHANT.-Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, during his visit to Paris, has seen Louis Napoleon, and the New York Times says the Rev. Doctor "Is greatly disa"pointed with his presence and appearance. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. His face is both impassive and unpromising, and he has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. We must add to all that Dr. Bellows says, however, that the Third Napoleon does not differ from many other men of genius and power in these respects. The idea that great men must look as great as they are, and must be possessed of an awfully impressive presence, does not find much confirmation in the history of the world's masters."

Forest Extension in France. The effect of the laws against cutting and in favor of planting trees in France has been such that, of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the extent of woodland in the empire, there

has been a constant gain. In 1850 the wooded surface of France was 8,783,343 hectares, or less than 22,500 000 acres, the whole number of acres of land in France being at least 125,000,000. In 1865 the number of hectares of wood had increased to over 9,000,000, or nearly a million acres more than fifteen years before. THE SLIGHT ON THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY .-

Not a single member of the royal family was present at the Charing-cross station to receive the Viceroy of Egypt. The Prince of Wales, who, when in Egypt, was received with the most splendid hospitality by his highness, preferred the part of guest to that of host, and dined with the Guards. An English paper says:- "If Napoleon felt a difficulty on the score of court etiquette in meeting the Viceroy, the Prince of Wales should have felt none. His royal highness is as much a subject as the Pacha."

A New Phase of the Bankruptcy Act.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Lowell, a hearing was had on the petition of Moses C. Smith, bankrupt, to have the jurisdiction of his case transferred from this Court to the District Court of New Hampshire. It appeared that the petitioner, a resident of West Newbury, in this State, had been carrying on business in Hampstead, N. H., in company with Nathaniel C. Smith, of that town, under the firm name of N. C. & M. C. Smith. The firm had failed, and his partner had filed in the District Court of New Hampshire on the 20th of last June a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The Bankruptcy act provides that all cases under it shall be tried in the district where the partners reside, and as in this case each partner resides in a different State, the same case would have to be tried in two different Courts. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that further proceedings in this Court be stayed, and the Court of New Hampshire be allowed to have exclusive jurisdiction over the same. After hearing the In the United States District Court yesterday, jurisdiction over the same. After hearing the argument of the counsel, Judge Lowell ordered that proceedings in this Court be stayed until further orders. This is the first case of the kind that has come up in this district since the Bankrupt law went into operation, and it excited considerable interest among those concerned.

Innocent Amusement in Texas. The scene is a town of interior Texas.

The actors are two planters of the old regime, They sit under a verandah, smoking and

spitting. Jones-"Come, Smith, let's ride home." Smith—"I'm not ready yet. I have not shot nigger to-day. I won't go home without oung a nigger. "Well, it's late now; too late to shoot

niggers to-day,"
Smith—"No, it is not; I'm not going home

without shooting a nigrer."

Jones—"Shoot that boy walking over there."

Smith—looking at him critically—"No, I won't shoot him; he's rather a good fellow; I'll Jones-"Well, come mount; we'll see one on the road,"

They mount and ride away. Presently they ride by a hut, in the doorway of which sits a negro man. Smith reins up: 'There, I guess I'll shoot him; he's a good

mark there. Pulls out his pistol, fires, kills the negro. Smith—"Now we'll go home: I made up my mind to shoot a nigger before I went home this night," Jones and Smith were arrested; being "gen-

tlemen" they demanded to be handed over to the civil authorities. They were at once let out on easy bail. Thereupon the military authorities rearrested them; and we hear they are to be tried by military authority, and will probably be hanged—unless somebody balls them again. This is an actual and recent occurrence, related to us by a Texan,—N. Y. Ev. Post.

French Commerce.

The Director-General of Customs has published the returns of the foreign trade of France for the first five months of the current year. They show to the 1st of April a diminution of 173,000,000 francs in the exports, and an augmentation of 117,000,000 in the imports, as compared with 1866. The month May was not favorable to French industry and commerce; the total imports from the 1st of January to the 31st of May amounted to 1,303,000,000. In this amount the importation of grain and other articles of food, necessitated by the insufficiency of the harvest, stands at 258,000,000, or 93,000,000 more than in 1866. It is, however, from the table of exports that the embarrassments of industry may be seen. The amount of exports has fallen off during the period to which the returns relate by 198,000,000, the raw material standing for 116,000,000, and the products of industry for nearly 72,000,000. Silk tissues have declined 40,000,000; woollen tissues more than 11,000,000; articles of wearing apparel, 6,000,000; modes, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000; cotton fabrics, 4,000,000; and articles in metal, 3,000,000. The general movement in commerce for the present year shows, fer exports, 1,303,000,000, and for imports, 1,293,000,000, or a monthly average of imports 60,000,000, and of exports, 258,000,000. For the same period-that is, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May last year-the value of exports of every kind exceeded by 322,000,000 that of imports.

The French Turf—Triumph of an American Trotter.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 19. A trotting match between Mr. Chambers' American horse Little Joe and Viscount Aguado's Mario has just taken place in the Bois de Boulogne, and was won by the former, who went over the distance of three kilometres (one mile seven furlongs) in six minutes and twelve seconds, beating Mario by twenty lengths. During the Amiens meeting Mr. Carter's Trusty was claimed by Mr. H. Jennings for

23251., and Count de Lagrange's Rabelais by Cap-tain Fitzroy for 6525f. The committee of the French Jockey Club have just rejected a proposal to have the Grand Prix de Paris run on a week day; a motion to receive post engagements, with an increased entry and forfeit a fortnight before the race, was likewise not adopted. The only modification agreed to was to close the entries on the 1st October instead of the 1st of August, as hitherto, and to admit a smaller forfeit of 100f, to be declared on the 1st of May following, that

is, about one year before the running.

The entire stud of M. de Lonjon, one of the largest racing stables in the south of France, is to be sold during the Mont-de-Marsan (Landes) meeting, on Monday next. It comprises in all

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GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

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LAFAXETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 27 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and tamped, B. BRADFORD, 6 26 6W Treasurer,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY, No. 2465 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per snare thereon, are hereby notified that the said hight instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1887.

By order of the Board.

7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 359 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
S. ALTER, Treasurer.
7 30 31*

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Twentieth Ward.

[7 23 Im
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitlated it infects the whole assism by human body; if the blood becomes vitlated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Fills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigoratelt and by supplying agentle and wholesome stimulas to the circulation they strongthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 723 tutaset

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. These beautiful instruments constantly increase in

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THE THIRD GRAND INVITATION HOP

BY THE GUESTS AT THIS HOUSE,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2. CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

Will be given

FULL DRESS BALL

OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

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Abgust 2, 1897.

Abgust 2, 1897.

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Henry Benner names g. b. POINT BREEZE.
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