INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The curse of our time is that labor and capital, brothers and co-workers, if not Siamesa twins, are too frequently bitterly opposed to each other. On the one hand, capital grasps at everything within its reach, seeks to trample its colleague under toot, and denies it a due proportion of the reward it has fairly carned. On the other, labor, by waste, by dogged perverseness, often by reckless willfulness, risks, exasperates, destroys capital. Both seem to forget that neither alone is complete, but that the one is complementary to the other. The two, in fact, bear much the same relation in industrial economy that steam and iron do in mechanics. Capital is the motive power, labor the means by which its energies fructify. Dissevered, labor is paralyzed, dead; capital, intangible, helpless; in the union of the two lies the secret of their mutual success. The correct adjustment of these forces-allied, not antagonistic-has ever been a complex and difficult problem. the solution of which to-day would set at rest many of the vexed and vital questions now agitating the world of labor. Is capital to enjoy all the fruits of this mutual action? Can no plan be devised by which labor, too, may participate in them? Co-operation, in its more limited application, is a groping, feeble—yet earnest, after the light. Productive co-operation, the extension of the principle to manufacturing pursuits, is probably the long-looked-for panacea, but is beset with many difficulties, some professed friends of the working classes even going so far as to assert it an impossibility.

The plan of industrial partnerships, now on trial in England, and which has found a warm advocate in Mr. G. J. Holyoake, editor of The Social Economist, a periodical devoted to cooperative and other social reforms, though less thorough perhaps in probing to the root of the evil, seems in the initial stage of the movement most plausible and promising. Mr. Holyoake's suggestion is simple and practical. A manufacturing firm, wishing to adopt it, forms a company, admits its work-men as shareholders if they have the means, appropriates seven, ten, or twenty per cent. of its income, as the case may be, to cover the risks of trade and pay a fair interest upon the subscribed capital, and then divides the surplus equably in a predetermined ratio between capital and labor—shares and wages. Under such an arrangement labor would cooperate in the travail and coparticipate in the profits of the firm. Capital would supply the sinews of war and continue the controlling directing factor of success. Labor would be watchful, economical, industrious. The gain of the one would be the profit of the other.

This is no mere fanciful theory. The plan has been tried and tried successfully; and the case of the Whitwood Collieries, which Mr. Holyoake cites, will, we trust, stimulate not only American miners, but American citizens and American capitalists, to copy so laudable an example. Alveady, in fact, it is beginning to bear fruit among us. Messrs. Brewster & Co., the well-known carriage manufacturers of this city, recently adopted the principle if not the details of the measure. They have made an arrangement with their employes whereby the latter will henceforth share in the profits of the firm, while still receiving the highest wages paid in the trade. The proportion of the profits thus to be distributed among them is estimated at nearly \$10,000 per annum; and in addition the firm will conribute largely to a fund for sick and disabled workmen. Such an acknowledgment of the plaims of labor by the Messrs. Brewster is an exceedingly gratifying sign of the times, and we shall watch the experiment with interest, feeling that the result will amply justify their sagacity and liberality.

THE SOAPLESS, COMBLESS NEGRO.

From the N. Y. World.

Parker Pillsbury is penitent. He has been down South, and for the first time in his life he has seen the negro in his native lair. And he does not like him. During the earlier portions of this ancient abolitionist's career, although often earnestly urged to visit the Southern States and affectionately assured that upon arriving there he would be furnished with a free ride and arrayed in an elegantly fitting suit of clothing composed ingeniously of the product of North Carolina pine and the feathers of domestic fowls, he unhappily declined to avail himself of these invitations and remained in the North, where he evolved out of the depths of his own inner consciousness an ideal negro, set him up on a pedestal in the sanctum of Anti-Slavery Standard, and worshipped him. But now, having at last betaken himself to the South, he has seen his idol as he really is, and in some letters to the Revolution he gives expression to his disgust and amazement. He found nothing as he had expected to see it. Even the liquor at the South is bad-at least the festive bowl which Mr. Parker Pillsbury's colored friends in Charleston commended to his feverish lips was filled with hell-broth. "The whisky here is diabolical," exclaims poor P. P. and yet they (the colored people) appear to love it more than anything else, women as well as men." We certainly would never have thought of selecting Mr. Parker Pillsbury as a taster; but he speaks so authoritatively concerning the quality of the negro whisky in South Carolina that we no ionger doubt his capability. If the whisky there is worse than the World commissioner found it to be in New York, we pity poor P. P., and pray for his speedy return ere he finds snakes in his boots. As for the negroes, they must be abandoned to their fate. "They drink it red hot from the barrel, clean and pure," he continues, still harping on the whisky, "and I have seen mothers pour it thus down the throats of their six months old

But this was not the greatest shock experienced by Mr. Parker Pillsbury. Not only did he find the negro idol whom he had worshipped a drunken sot, but he saw that even that wonderful panacea for all human ills, the ballot, was useless, and worse than useless, to him. If he had his way just now, while suf-fering from the diabolical whisky of the negro quarters in Charleston, he would reconstruct the reconstructed South once more, and shut out the man and the brother from the ballotbox. "He surely must have a low estimate of the solemn responsibilities of government, he exclaims, "who would force the ballot on thousands and thousands to be seen all over the South. And forced it was on many men, wherever the slaves have voted: * They knew no more and cared no more for what they did in voting than if they were as infantile in years as they are in political experience." As for the social condition of these "wards of the nation," those "national freedmen" for whose sake Mr. Charles and Pierrad is in France. The gravity of the Summer demands that the country shall be situation is illustrated by the fact that the kept in turmoil a few years longer, nothing republican members have deliberately ab-

can be more fearful than the picture drawn | sented themselves from the meetings of the by this astounded abolitionist. Marriage | Cortes, They may be in the capital, and it does not exist among them; "very few children are born:" "infanticide is common;" in their wretched homes "no family meal seems ever to be provided," each member of the family doing his own cooking, and eating what he can get; knives and forks are unknown among them; their huts have no floors, no windows, no decent table, chair, or bed. "I saw infants and very young children naked from morning till night, says the penitent Pillsbury, "and boys of at least a dozen years with only a single garment, and that but a scanty apology. Many women, young and old, had little on above the waist, and nothing below the knees" and then Mr. Parker Pillsbury goes into details where we cannot follow him, lest we should turn the stomach of New York this morning at its breakfast table. Is this a scene from life in Dahomey or among the Digger Indians that Mr. Pillsbury is describing, or are these the men, and the wives and children of the men, for whom the land has been soaked with blood and the nation impoverished? "The ballot may be the one thing needful there,' adds Mr. Pillsbury, "but, it seems to me, soap, sand, fine-tooth combs, pots, kettles, chairs, tables, knives, forks, spoons, decent food, cooking, and clothing, glass windows, and looking-glasses should at least go side by side, if they may not precede the rights of suffrage and of sovereignty." Oh, Parker! Oh, Pillsbury! Why were not you and all the other fanatical fools in the country warned in time, and why were you and they deaf to the voice of common sense and prudence until the mischief you now deplore was done beyond remedy?

THE GREAT REPUDIATOR REPU-DIATED.

From the N. Y. Times The World politely throws Mr. Pendleton overboard. It compliments him, of course. It pronounces him a "favorite Democratic leader and able statesman;" attributes to him "brilliant personal popularity;" and yet again, referring to Ohio, declares him to be "personally the most popular man within its boundaries." His defeat, moreover, is represented as but one remove from victory. We feel like offering Messrs, Packer and Pendleton congratulations rather than condolence," are the honeyed words of our contemporary. "They have demonstrated their great popularity," it adds, "almost as fully as if they had been elected." Altogether, according to this estimate, we must suppose that Mr. Pendleton has great strength in his own State and throughout the country, and that this strength is based upon his personal character and the favor with which his opi-

nions are regarded by the Democratic party.

And yet the World, guarding jealously the interests of its party, insists that Mr. Pendleton must cease to be himself or must cease to cherish Presidential aspirations. He has no other alternative. Thus runs the argument: Mr. Pendleton was opposed in the New York Convention last year, "from a deep conviction that his peculiar financial views would not be indersed by any State east of the lakes and the Alleghenies." That opposition is now justified; for if he "cannot carry his own State now, it is not probable that he would have carried it last year had he been placed at the head of the Presidential ticket.

With the conclusion arrived at by the World we certainly agree. There is no reason for believing that Mr. Pendleton, as the opponent of General Grant, would have fared better than Mr. Seymour. And it is not unreasonable to assume that the country, which rejected repudiation when championed by Mr. Seymour, would have rendered the same verdict had Mr. Pendleton stood at the head of the Democratic ticket. To this extent the

World is right. The error is in the attempt to separate Mr. Pendleton from the Democratic party upon this question. He may be a representative man in relation to it. His immediate friends unquestionably forced it upon the New York Convention. Still the fact remains that though he was cheated out of the nomination by the New York wire-pullers for Mr. Seymour, his views were indorsed by the convention as an expression of the financial policy of the party. That these views are in unison with the opinions of the Democracy generally, none can doubt who has listened to their echo from successive State conventions. The party, as a party, is fully committed to the Pendleton policy. His retirement from the Presidential field would not alter the case one iota. With or without him, the party stands pledged to the policy of which the World would make him the sole standard-

It is idle, therefore, to talk of Mr. Pendleton as the Jonah of the Democratic ship. Toss him over, and the ship will still be officered and manned by repudiators. We can appreciate the World's anxious desire to avoid contamination. But there is only one way of escape. The World must do more than discard Mr. Pendleton; it must discard the party of which that gentleman is a "brilliant, "eminent," and wondrously "popular" leader Ohio and Pennsylvania have not limited their action to the defeat of Packer and Pendleton. Those States have voted down the Democratic party, in part, because it is, as a party, favorable to repudiation, and no more shuffling of names will secure future victory. The World must repudiate the party of repudiation and give up the attempt to excuse Mr. Seymour's hypocrisy, or all its lessons in statesmanship will be of no avail.

SPAIN-THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT. From the N. Y. Herald.

Our news from Spain is preguant with interest. The republicans in the south, in the east, and, indeed, all over the country, have made another effort. It is difficult to believe that this last movement was not well concerted, that it was not meant to be simultaneous and to succeed. In Malaga, the most important city in the south of Spain, and in Valencia, one of the two great cities on the east coast, the republican outburst has been vigorous and well sustained. If anything were wanted to convince us that the movement was intended to be serious, and that the Government so regarded it, we should find the needed evidence in the fact that Madrid is virtually in a state of siege. Twelva thousand men and forty pieces of artillery before the city mean something. True, we have been told that the insurgents had offered to come to terms, and that the Government would hear of nothing but absolute surrender. This only proves that at Madrid the Government has power enough to suppress the rebellion. It does not convince us that Spain is satisfied with the administration of Prim, Serrano, and the rest. Valencia, according to latest accounts, was still in the hands of the insurgents, although they were not unwilling to surrender on reasonable terms. The more prominent republicans

is not impossible that they may be arrested; but the fact will still remain-the party call ing itself republican is not in sympathy with the Government. That party is strong, and, when we add to it the defeated but still hopeful Carlists and the not despairing Isabellinos, we can form some idea of the actual condition of Spain. The Government, it is true, still has the army on which to lean but with the Carlists, the Isabellinos, and the republicans all influencing it at various points, and with more or less force, the army caunot much longer be safely relied upon for support. The one thing which is wanted to make the Spanish revolution hopeful is a revolution in the army. If the army could only break loose and ally itself with the people, we should cease to have any difficulty in believing in the fu ture of one of the grandest countries of Europe. Surely there is a future for Spain. She cannot lie in the dust forever. But when will the daylight be seen, if the army is to remain a blind, unthinking machine, which does its work with equal effect whether Isabella reigns or Prim rules? If the Spanish army would only think all would be well. Meanwhile, we are prepared for any news-ready for any surprise.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun,

The latest returns render it pretty certain that the Republicans have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature of Ohio. If this be so, the Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. To secure its complete ratification requires the affirmative action of twenty-eight States. Twenty States have already ratified it, and only two, Delaware and Georgia, have rejected it. The Legislatures of fifteen States are yet to pass upon it, namely:—Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, California, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, and Tennessee. Of these, the nine States first named are sure to ratify it. This will make twenty-nine. We presume that Georgia, in order to become fully restored to the Union, and to compensate for her blunder in expelling the colored members from her Legislature, will reconsider her action by ratifying it: while Governor Senter and some of his sensible supporters are trying to induce Tennessee to do ilkewise.

Upon a survey of the whole field, it is evident that the amendment will beyond perad-venture become a part of the Federal Consti-tution. When this is accomplished, then, whether the Democracy will gracefully yield to the exigency, or will follow the rabid advice of the World, and resist the legitimate operation of the amendment, remains to be seen. We presume that the sober sense of the party will reject the incendiary counsels of that journal, and throw it out of the way as a stumbling-block and rock of offense in their pursuit of victory.

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