THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

A STATISTICS OF A STATISTICS



TRAMAGENCER. NING IN THE YEAR LLIGENCER BUILDING; The Cost of Freeh. First Dellars of First Costs of Munich. Postage Free.

ELY INTELLIGENCER, (Bight Pages.)

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNIN Pue Dellars a Year in Adm

lage Beespied)

LAMASTIN, PA.

ND ENCE solicited from every pas to unit ownerty. Correspondents are re-to units legibly an I on one side of the ser units; and to sign their names, not for formition, but in proof of pool foith. All sympose letters will be consigned to the waste

all Letters and Telegrams THE INTELLIGENCER. LABOASTER, PA

the Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MARCH 18, 1886.

and the proposition of settlement of the Mr. Hoxie, and which they seem to have idered to be fair, has been rejected. The position taken by the executive rds of the Knights, as exhibited in coolutions which they have adopted at St. Louis, appears to be that the organization of labor is necessary for its protection bese there has been a prior organization of ge corporations and employers against it; and as this fact seems unquestionable, the reanization of the laboring interests, is very fairly justified. The position further aken by these boards, that the representasives of the organized labor interests shall be received and treated with by the esentatives of the employing corporans, seems to follow as a natural consequence of such organization. If workn need to be organized to be protected, they need to speak through their organizations to make them properly effective; and as the representatives really represent the men for whom they assume

to speak there would seem to be no good reason why they should not be treated with by those who desire to employ the laborers. The whole question hinges upon the propriety of the organization of labor. Of ourse this is disagreeable to the employer because it gives the united laborers a power which they do not have singly, and hich may be used to compel and control the employer. If, however, it is true that employers compel and control labor, by combination, a like privilege cannot refused to the workmen. It doubtless would be better if there was no such compulsion and control attempted on either side, but that is a position of affairs which we do not now find.

The situation then presents the employers and the employed organized and abined each in their own interest. As we look at it, the real interest of ch is the interest of both, and if this is ecognized by the representatives of each ide there should be no prolonged disagreeent between them. If the Knights of Labor are wisely led to demand only what they should have, they may prove be a settling and steadying element in the labor situation. But where great power resides great abuse of it is to be feared; and just as the employers have abused their power, the em-ployes may misuse that which they now have attained by their combination. They may dictate too nuch. They may not be content when labor is given all that it fairly earns. They may interfere with the employer's lute right to select his labor to his own ement. On the other hand they may trantee his labor to him upon fair terms and relieve him from apprehensions of en and unwarranted demands. It should be worth a great deal to the employing class to be assured of its labor for a fixed period ; as the Pittsburg iron masters are assured of it, for instance, for a year ahead. And it may be that when things settle down, and the organizations of labor and ital are accommodated to each other, with a full appreciation of the benefit of harmonious working between them, the work of the labor unions may prove to be beneficial rather than otherwise to the country's industrial interests.

Taken by Surprise. There was a great outcry of surprise in the Methodist conference at its sessions in Philadelphia on Monday, because some of the members told of Methodist preachers who had to live and support families on 9300 a year, in this flourishing region of the ntry. To have heard the expressions of surprise, of doubt and denial with which declaration is reported to have been rested, one might have supposed the author of it was disclosing some startling net, hitherto unknown and unsuspected Elders and brethren shouted "shame ' and incredulity as one of their number told w much less was allowed per capita to mbers of the family of one of their tes than for the support of the state's rds in the soldiers' orphans schools. Can it be possible that the better fed and ore prosperous Methodist clergy of the ral circuits nor filled the \$300 and \$400 res, have been ignorant all the while of the condition of their brethren ? It was I mid in the conference that the boast mising a million a year for missions was apty one if the money was not wisely where it was most needed and aid do the most good. There is somestrikingly at variance with the old or idea of Methodism in the rance between the pay of the preachers in the same conference. It is true is a good deal of difference in their , too; and in the ministry, as everyand pay; but how is the three or four red man to develop amid the hard tions in which he is placed and kept ? rears ago the Methodist conference minist lines here were so drawn that