Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

of Allegheny County.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To our Philadelphia subscribers and advertisers. We have opened late arrangements with J. Wilson McKinney, Esq., Attorney at Law, 725 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to attend to the collection of our bills for subscription and advertising in that city, and we hereby give notice that Mr. McKinney is fully authorized to receipt for such business done by us for all months paid him on our account.

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Republican County Standing Committee for 1869.

The following is the Republican County Standing Committee, with the address of Post Office, for the ensuing year:

DANIEL D. HILMAN, Chairman, Pottsville.
J. E. WHITING, " "
F. P. WELTACK, " "
JOHN P. HOFFMAN, " "
DAVID A. JONES, Minersville.
D. G. M. ROBINS, " "
MARTIN M. MACK, Ashland.
FRANK W. RICHARDSON, St. Clair.
LOUIS H. KOCH, " "
GEORGE H. TRUTMAN, Mahanoy City.
HENRY L. WILLIAMS, Gilberton.
JOHN SHEPTITUS, Girardville.
WILLIAM GRANT, Shenandoah.
FRANK PARVIN, Tremont.
GEORGE W. GOLB, Tamaqua.
JERIAH G. HART, Schuylkill Haven.
BENJAMIN S. ESHELMAN, Port Carbon.
EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Broad Mountain.
CHARLES CARSON, Silver Creek.
CHARLES W. BENGKER, Cressona.
ROBERT WEIS, Orwigsburg.
FREDERICK E. STEINE, Pinegrove.
SAMUEL S. YOUNG, Tuscarora.
JOHN RICK, Port Clinton.
JOHN D. REBLER, Upper Mahantongo.
JOHN P. LEWIS, Tremont.
HIRAM MOYER, Hubler P.O.
DAVID DAVIES, Lower Mahantongo.
FRANK W. REBER, Rock P. O.
ELIT MILLER, Mill Creek.
JOHN M. RATHMAN, Auburn.
DANIEL K. REED, Friedensburg.
JOHN PENNEBAKER, Kingscreek.
CHARLES BLEW, Barnesville.
JOHN K. WEIMER, Schuylkill Haven.
JOHN A. WEIMER, Schuylkill Haven.
JACOB BEAVER, Schuylkill Haven.
JOSIAH PARDEE, Schuylkill Haven.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We commence with this issue of our paper by enclosing bills for subscription to the Journal, and hope our friends will respond promptly. A great many persons overlook the fact that it takes money to carry on a newspaper, and imagine the small amount due by them makes but little difference.—This is an error. Although the sum may be single, yet the very large number of such bills make a large sum in the aggregate. While we pay cash for everything we use, labor, material, etc., we have to wait patiently on many of our subscribers for a long time, and we have in number on our list now, whose papers we shall be compelled to stop unless they respond to this notice, and send us the amount due. We have now in preparation a list of such delinquents which we intend to publish shortly, with the amounts they owe us, if we do not hear from them in a reasonable time.

We trust, however, that all, knowing themselves indebted to us—which they can easily know by reference to the printed slip on the paper—will send us at once the amounts due by them.

NAPOLEON'S JOKE.

It is said that the President will visit Saratoga next week.

The dream in the woods of Washington Territory are still raging.

The Brooklyn Bank has been robbed of $40,000 by one of its officers.

Napoleon and General Grant have exchanged compliments over the new Cable.

Hon. Fred. M. Pearson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, left Baltimore for Bremen yesterday.

Miss Nicoll, wife of Chief Engineer Nicoll, of the United States Navy, died at Beverly, N. J., on the 20th.

A M. Ler, the man who drew the Crosby Opera House, died suddenly of heart disease, in Cincinnati the other day.

The successful landing of the new Atlantic cable on our shores, at Duxbury, Mass., has been duly celebrated by a banquet at that place.

Several persons charged with incendiarism at Allentown are under trial at Hollidaysburg, and one of them, Thomas A. Beals, was convicted on Wednesday.

Over one-half of the $2,000,000 of the capital necessary for a line of twelve iron screw propellers, between New Orleans and Liverpool have been subscribed in England.

"Dr. Gunn, Mass., it is stated, was named out of respect to Captain Miles Standish, from Duxbury Hall, the seat of the Standish family in England. Its Indian name was Mattakeseet.

An exchange, commenting on the fact that "the pocket of ex-Senator Buckalew was picked of $200 at Harrisburg during the Democratic Convention says:—"The rest of the Democrats are now intent on picking Ass Packer's pocket."

They understand Pennsylvania affairs very well indeed in Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial says:—"The main question thus far in the Republican canvass is as to the amount of money that Packer has, and that he will spend to be elected."

Tobacco from London to Hong Kong with only two changes. This is the last achieved success of American enterprise. The car which lately came from San Francisco will shortly return, blighted, and its trip has demonstrated the truth of the announcement above.

The following are the names of those citizens of Lebanon County, who pay income tax on $5000 and upwards:

Sarah E. Coleman, 22,321; G. D. Coleman, 55,474; John A. Weimer, 9,183; P. L. Weimer, 9,183; George Weimer, 9,183; Jacob W. Grove, 7,621; Henry Grove, 7,621; Wm. S. Kaufman, 9,704; Wm. S. Rise, 5,648; Jacob Henry, 5,318; John B. Geistel, 6,597; Josiah Funck, 5,810.

Official announcement is made that the Suez Canal will be opened on the 17th of November. The ceremonies will doubtless be imposing, as the sovereigns of France and other crowned heads are expected to be present. We shall then have practical proof of the value of the canal, and know how Asiatic and Mediterranean commerce are to be affected by it.

A Fifty Million Deposition.—It is predicted that the public debt statement for the month of July will show a decrease in the public debt of about $9,000,000, or a total of $45,000,000 since March 4. The remainder of the year will reap very little more revenue than will carry along the current expenses, but is believed that the debt will stand reduced $50,000,000 at the end of the year, March 4, 1870.

The "Court House and Jail Ring" on the hill has been very busy during the past week. There being almost a hundred candidates for the various offices to be filled this Fall, serious attempts have been made by the outsiders to break the ring, but then far they have not been successful. We wonder how many Democrats there will be on Monday evening next, who will each say, "I was elected out on a nomination?"

Connecticut Yankees, indeed!—Two years ago the Democratic papers of this State were extremely unhappy because Judge Williams, our nominee for the Supreme Court, happened to have been born in Connecticut. What a howl was raised then against Yankee carpet-baggers! Packer's friends sing very small in that line now, for the Democratic candidate happens to be a native of the "Nutmeg" State.

Jesse Packer's money cannot bribe many Republicans, because not much of that material can be found in the Republican ranks. Iris only the Copperheads who have no principles except plunder that can be bought, and the leaders who receive the money of the Judge will pocket it themselves. They are awful surdy, and it will soon disappear in their hands. The Judge picked himself to the boys in Philadelphia that he will do all he can, which of course means "forking over" the funds. This gives great joy to the boys, criminals and all.

CO-OPERATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Co-operation in its various phases is a subject which is now attracting the attention of business men in Europe and in this country. Elsewhere in to day's Journal will be found a very interesting article on co-operation in the North of England as exemplified in the workings of an enormous co-operative wholesale supply store, which is located in Manchester, and which furnishes the many co-operative stores of England and Scotland with goods. The large business and profits which have accrued to this successful experiment, show what can be done by co-operation skillfully managed. We direct particular attention to the article, for it gives interesting facts in relation to an innovation, which seems likely to be generally adopted, as soon as its peculiar merit of bringing the producer and consumer more closely together, and thus mutually benefitting them, is more generally known and appreciated.

So also, with co-operation of capital and labor, so as to do away with the constant antagonism which seems inseparable from the wages system. Years, the following theorem is gaining greater strength:—In the future, two factors—Capital and Labor—Each has its market value. The wages and the amount of remuneration depend upon the amount of risk. The Surplus, does it belong to Capital? No. Does it belong to Labor? No. Then let each have its share pro rata." To this equitable proposition, if productive industry accrues tending, and it may not be many years hence before co-operation under it, by capital and labor, will be the rule and not the exception.

In Great Britain of late years several systems, some originated by labor, alone, and others by capital and labor combined, have been in operation, for the purpose of elevating and benefitting labor, or harmonizing the two interests. The first system was organized, by labor, and was known as the Trades-Union. It became a powerful organization of workingmen, but owing to excesses which brought some of its members under the ban of law, it lost what influence and power it possessed, alienated public sympathy, and materially lessened the number of its membership by the withdrawal of workingmen who disapproved of the infractions of law, of which some of the members had been guilty, and by the odium of which the system had to bear.

The next system which sprang up which still exists, and which to a great extent has superceded the Trades-Union, is what is known as the Free Labor system—that is, the right of workingmen to make contracts with employers, without being bound by the arbitrary rules of the Trades Union. As an inducement for workingmen to adopt this system, lyceums, libraries, etc., have been established in connection with the establishments where they work, for their use and benefit.

Another system which has been adopted, and which is now much in vogue in England, to harmonize the views of workingmen and their employers, is the arbitration system. When there is difference of opinion in reference to wages, delegates from both interests, with a chosen umpire, meet, and the matter is discussed. All the necessary data, to arrive at a clear understanding of the merits of the question, what the employer can afford to pay and leave a fair profit, are laid before the delegates. If they can agree, the matter is thus compromised. If they cannot, the umpire decides what the wages shall be, and to his decision the men and employer are liable. The peculiar advantage to the employer of this system is, that there before it was hardly possible for him to make contracts, for fear of strikes, and consequent loss, he can now under it, safely make contracts, without fear of losing by them or having his business deranged by demands upon him by his workmen with which it would be utterly impossible for him to comply without sustaining heavy loss.

The labor question is naturally, one of great interest in Europe, and engages the attention of the most thoughtful minds. Annually, congresses in its interest, are held, at which everything of importance to labor is discussed. One of these conjocations will be held in Switzerland in September.

In England the capital and labor co-operative system is taking root, and promises to flourish. We observe that Messrs. Crossley & Sons, the extensive carpet manufacturers, have put their business into a stock concern at £1 a share, and that many of their best workmen hold shares. They get regular salaries and draw dividends on their investment. The system works well, and is quite profitable. The proprietors express themselves better satisfied with the result of this arrangement, than with the old wages system. It is the history of all co-operative associations, whether of capital and labor for productive industry, or for store purposes, that where the business is well managed, it is a success. Those co-operative schemes which have failed, owe it to the fact that they were in the hands of incompetent business managers.

After careful and thoughtful consideration of the subject we have come to the conclusion that for the United States, the co-operative system for capital and labor is the best for the interest of both, which can be adopted. And as the laws on this subject vary in the different States, we think that Congress at its next session should pass a general co-operation law, to work uniformly in all of the States. Then persons could take stock with perfect safety in any well regulated concern, and be interested in projects started beyond the boundaries of their own State. Under a good co-operative law proprietors can interest their best men in taking stock, capital and labor would harmonize and work together better than by any other plan which can be proposed, and the pernicious (in that it antagonizes capital and labor) wages system would be almost entirely abolished.

Let such a law be passed; let it be based on fair, equitable grounds, and a new era in the history of labor will dawn upon the country.

—Since the above was placed in type we observe that the potters strike at Trenton, N. J., was after a cessation of twenty weeks' work, amicably settled, by arbitration, and that hereafter, all difficulties in reference to wages, will be settled in this manner. If the employers had not been so stubborn the matter could have been settled long since, and saved heavy losses not only to themselves and the men, but to the community in which they carry on their business. Yearly it is becoming more and more apparent that capital and labor must coalesce more closely and that the former must consult the latter to a greater extent than formerly, if they wish to prosper.

The Second Collection District of this State which comprises the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of Philadelphia, is well off for worldly goods, if we may judge by the following list of persons residing therein, whose income returns reach the sum of $10,000, or exceed it:

Allison W C	$38,423	Pell J Gillespie	12,300
Atlee Wm	20,000	Pell J Pack	12,000
Bailey Joel L	38,391	Pomeroy J M	19,200
Borden E H	18,800	Pox B C	10,000
Blanchard W A	11,000	Pierce Hannah	57,916
Brown David S	18,100	Pancoast Seth M	31,000
Brown J A	20,000	Parker George S	21,024
Bowen Eza	21,410	Pancoast B	20,000
Biddle J R	13,111	Pretch Clayton	37,382
Bolton Calb M	11,000	Godey L A	28,000
Pearce Richard	19,126	Gowen P J	41,383
Biddle Geo W	24,725	Grant O H	42,000
Barton John B	15,216	Gilbert Henry C	37,000
Baker Jarvis	20,067	Gillespie John	14,000
Butler J R	18,219	Huston Samuel	19,000
Rockwell Wm	41,481	Harrison A	26,000
Baker J B, ether	31,035	Harrison Alfred G	18,000
Baker J G	20,000	Harding Geo P	100,000
Brown A S	43,242	Hodge Hugh L	21,000
Brown John H	12,673	Harrison Joseph	35,000
Brown Geo G	20,973	Hagner W P	19,000
Brown C A	19,000	Hooper Robert	44,000
Baird J M	21,000	Hooper George	18,000
Baird B W	19,800	Heyl A	17,000
Brown A H	23,973	Hand G	20,000
Cook Joseph W	24,000	Jones W A	15,000
Coles R Rex	18,000	Jones E L	12,000
Carter Wm	49,348	Jarden Jacob	21,000
Collins Fred	19,111	Jones R	19,000
Campbell R G T	18,000	Jones Joseph R	21,000
Cooper Wm J	43,833	James John C	19,000
Cooper Peter	21,000	Kimball F	20,000
Dean W A B	18,700	King H H	19,000
Dohan H	19,500	Kay J	18,000
Dexter Birney	19,374	Kirkpatrick W H	18,000
Eaton Peter C	19,500	Engel R C	18,000

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the Democratic politicians are continually complaining of the heavy taxes that they are obliged to pay the United States Government. But when the tax lists of the Internal Collectors are examined, the names of these complaining parties are not to be found. In New York and Brooklyn, for instance, nearly all the rich corporation officers pay not a cent of internal revenue tax. Manton Marble, editor of the World pays none. Neither does Benjamin Wood, or his brother Fernando, the Congressman—both reputed very rich. No tax is paid by Hon. John Mordecai, Hon. James Brooks, or H. C. Calkin—all Democratic members of Congress. These and many more prominent Democrats of New York live at rates varying from $20,000 to $50,000 a year. They join in the cry of oppressive taxation, but somehow Uncle Sam's internal revenue gets not a cent out of their pockets.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The Fall Rose pulchelling in Scotland has just been opened in Dundee.

It is stated that Prince Arthur will visit Canada on the 1st of August, in the City of Paris.

Guy Dashwood has intimated to a friend in the Strand, if a medical man cannot do so, he will go to England this year.

A Paris Dumbrey Dressed—without bed dressed in a gown the Paris Journal says that the store formerly Stall, and was not therefore satisfied with it. It is much and fond for travelling customers. The Paris Journal has appealed to expected the case of the celebrated centurion, who accordingly disappeared.

Pearsall—Dowerne—on the Yorks Lady—Miss Colmore, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Colmore, of Thinkelbow, Lincolnshire, was married on Tuesday to Mr. Pearsall, of Ashby. The unfortunate young lady was only seventeen years of age. She had consented to wed by a verse, and dressed before assistance could be obtained.

Another Gas Accident.—At the village of Stillbrook, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a boy and a lamp, in the Rose Hiding of Yorkshire, a boy and a girl were recently playing in an outhouse, when the boy took a gun, and playfully threatened to shoot the girl, whose name was Sophia, ten years of age. Unfortunately the gun had been left loaded, and the result was the girl was shot dead.

Mysterious Death.—A letter from Heidelberg to the Courier du Bas Rhin states that Mr. Blum, Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Empire, but long resident at Heidelberg, has found the other day on his lawn a dead man with a mutilated. In the pack, in the corner of which was found a letter addressed to Mr. Blum, stick was found to be the gold watch was upon the person. Whether his death was suicide or the result of a duel has not yet transpired.

A smoke and pulse shot on The day of the member and estate of railway accident—Mr. Lee and his pulse, of Tr de Strand like pulse, and was injured, he distributed some wine and gold, and injured, he distributed the gold day of his accident. Of the 27 passengers in England killed by train accidents, 21 were killed by their own negligence, 2 passengers were killed by their own negligence, or by default of the company, and 4 by default of the servants of the companies or negligence of the servants.

Vine Preservation.—Everybody known Dr. Johnson's method of a fading rose—as a long stick will do—a method of a fading rose—as a long stick will do—a good method indeed. A method of a fading rose—as a long stick will do—a good method indeed. A method of a fading rose—as a long stick will do—a good method indeed. A