## AY, JANUARY 3.]

ich these "unconquered " p by cruelty and injustice, ould it resemble that annuments of its grandeur ins, and proclaiming that one stronger than Cæsars, that neither counsel nor vail against Him. I Sebastian think, perhaps,

n the expiring embers of dict which they had torn frolic, but because it con nst God and His holiest if they should be discoverbe their lot ; but Chris n they contemplated and , made no calculation on Thrist, whether quick and must, whether quick and painful, was the end for like brave soldiers going to culate where a shaft or a m, whether a death-blow out of existence, or they r hours upon the ground, die by inches among the

red, and had hardly the betrators of this deed. In s side, and he was inclined 's dismay. This view he ancratius watched his looks ad his centurion looked a after a hearty laugh, they heir meal; for it was not for commencing the fast, the holy Eucharist, was not bject, besides kindness, in artly, that if surprised, a here might be apparent, irits of his younger com-'s household, if alarmed at med. But there was no apeling. The conversation ctions of Diogenes's youth, times, as Pancratius would Sebastian saw his friend ound, to avoid the Forum hen alone in his chamber t, he would have seen him ost laughing at some strange

#### ER XIV. SCOVERY.

orning, Corvinus was up ; glooming, corving was up; glooming, corving was observed run. He found his out-and hastened to the princi-It would be useless to istonishment, his rage, his ank board, with only a few round the pails and he round the nails ; and be-scious stolidity, his Dacian

at his throat, like a tiger, barbarian's twinkling eye, , which told him he had ke out at once into a pas-

edict disappeared ? Tell me

# fornweiner," answered the "There it is as you left

ome and look at it." his side, and for the first rd; and after looking at it aimed: "Well, is not that ast night?"

but there was writing on is what you had to guard ain, as to writing, you see I ever been a scholar ; but as it may have been washed

g, I suppose the parchment was blown off?" ornweiner; you are quite

joking matter. Tell me, at night." ame."

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.]

# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffinzton Editress. A very neat walking dress for young girls from eight to ten years of age is of brown checked woollen material. Paletot of fawncolored diagonal cloth, trimmed with bind ings of wide worsted braid and bone buttons To match this is a fawn-colored felt hat trimmed with a brown and fawn silk scarf.

A fashionable walking costume for lady is reading of every workingman : as follows: Dress of indigo serge, visite of black diagonal cloth, lined with quilted satin, Co-operation has been defined to be "an indus trial scheme for delivering the public from a conand trimmed with velvet binding and collar of deep silk fringe. Black felt bonnet, trimmed with satin and old gold reversible spiracy of capitalists, traders, and manufacturers, to make the laborer work for the least, and the consumer to pay the utmost for what he needs." Cosatin ribbon, black feather, and a row of gold operation claims to effect this deliverance by taking

beads round the brim. A very beautiful reception dress is of garthe workmen and the public into partnership net satin. The skirt is trimmed with a nar-There has been a very general opinion that comperow kilting and panels of garnet and gold veltition as stimulated by the law of demand and supvet broche. Princess tunic sloped at one side, broche, and trimmed with rich silk ply, will regulate all social questions, and supply the needs of the people. This conviction, however, fringe with gold grelots. Sleeves composed will no longer command the assent of intelligent of bouillons, with ruffles of crepe lisse. The open bodice is worn over a kilted chemisette people. We may allow indeed that, in certain stages of civilization, competition seems to be the

of white Brussels net with lisse ruffle. A very fashionable and becoming ball-dress only means by which social development can be is made of pale blue satin. The front of the skirt is trimmed round the bottom of train forwarded. We must confess that for years-probably for centuries-the most enlightened States will be unable to dispense with it, and that the fruits of and upper tablier with bouillons of tulle, piped with blue satin. Berthe of folds of the earth will be generally distributed through its tulle, edged with lace. The broche trim-mings on the jacket and tablier are of pale agency. Still the fact remains that competition is far from being universally beneficent, and that in proche velvet. The cross-folds are of modern times, forces are in operation which prevent satin heading, flounces of mechlin lace; loops the good effects which theorists have expected to of pale blue satin ribbon trim the skirt a flow from it. For we have discovered that where tablier. The flowers used are blush roses and elematis, silver buttons and bracelet on arm. In many cases we find what are called middlemen, pearl necklace, and pearl bracelet on other arm

Reception Dress .- The skirt, waistcoat and tions for the purpose of keeping up prices. Let me are of bronze satin, trimmed with show this by a case that has recently been going the rounds of the newspapers. A seller of lager beer in one of our Western cities offered to sell a schooner, or large glass of beer, for five cents, the regular trade price being ten. The other retailers remonstrated, asserting he was diminishing their profits. He replied that he could afford to sell at that set and headd continue to do so. The tree kiltings, fringe and passementerie. A sleeveless polonaise, which extends to form a train, is of bronze and gold velvet broche, edged with a satin kilting and torchon lace. The bodice and sleeves are trimmed with kiltings and profits. He replied that he could afford to sell at that rate, and should continue to do so. The re-tailers then appealed to the brewers, and threatened to withdraw their custom unless they refused to supply this retailer with beer. And in this it seems

ruffles of lace. A fashionable toque is of velvet with beaver brim, trimmed with silk cord and plush rosette.

A very stylish bonnet can be made of they were successful. Here was a conspiracy be-tween the brewer and the retailers to compel the white plush, trimmed with white feathers tween the brewer and the retailers to complet the consumer to pay twice as much as was necessary to give a reasonable profit. Similar combinations ex-ist to keep up the prices of wholesome food, and articles of first necessity. The manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, and the retailer will say, "All thus may be perfectly true, but remember that our business is to make money. tipped with park blue, and dark blue satin ribbons. And one of ruby velvet, trimmed with ruby feather and ruby satin.

### HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Mollasses Cake.—Two eggs, butter the size of an egg, half a cup of water, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, half a teaspoonful of soda, two cups of flour; bake in two tins. New College Pudding Fried.—A small loaf grat-

we mean to buy and manufacture as cheaply as possible, and to sell to the consumer as dearly as ean. This is the recognized way of doing business, and we are not to blame for adopting it." Now, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, have ed, half a pound of beef-suet, one pound of cur-rants, half a nutmeg, a little salt, two spoonsful of

rants, half a nutmeg, a little salt, two spoonsful of ream or milk, two or three eggs; it must be nearly as stiff as paste; make this into rolls in the shape of an egg; fry them gently over a clear fire, in nearly half a pound of melted butter; let them be of a nice brown all over. For sauce—butter, wine and sugar; if agreeable, add sweetmeats. This will make about half a dozen. Pound Cake,—One pound of butter, one and one-fourth pounds flour, one pound of pounded loaf sugar, one pound of currants, nine eggs, two ounces of candicel peel, half an ounce of citron and half an ounce of sweet almonds. The butter must be worked to a cream and the flour dredged in ; add the sugar, currants, peel and almonds ; whisk the whites of two eggs and blend thoroughly with the dry ingredient; bake from one and a half to two hours. The above quantity divided in two will make two nice sized cakes. Custard Pudding.—Boil a piece of cinnamon in a pint of thin cream with a quarter of a pound of preserver a clear fire, in pound cake.—One pound of pounded half an ounce of sweet almonds, whisk the whites of two eggs and blend thoroughly with the dry ingredient; bake from one and a half to two hours. The above quantity divided in two will make two nice sized cakes. Custard Pudding.—Boil a piece of cinnamon in a pint of thin cream with a quarter of a pound of preserver a state eight workingmen fifteen years ago opened, for the benefit of themservers and heir fel-lows, a co-operative store. The capital was \$17.50.

A GREAT IDEA FOR WORKINGMEN. A PRACTICAL PAPER ON THE VALUE OF CO-OPERA-TIVE STORES.

combination is possible, competition is impossible.

THERE IS NEITHER FRIENDSHIP OR PHILANTHROPHY

We have the advantage of capital and organization,

IN TRADE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

At a public meeting held in Boston on the 12th of last month, the venerable and respected Mr. John Quincy delivered the following address on co-operative stores, for which we ask the careful

As I have already shown, competition does not necessarily reduce prices. In England it has been found that in the case of many manufactured arti-cles, the difference between the manufacturer's price whether individuals or corporations, effect combinaat the mill, and the retailer's at the store, was one hundred, and, on the average forty per cent. And this is not all; in many cases the retailer buys upon credit, is not an; in many cases the retained by a upon retain, pays an exhorbitant price, and takes an inferior or adulterated article. And adulteration does not stop here. The temptation to sand the sugar, and mix the flour, and water the milk, is not confined to these articles.

to these articles. An unscrupulous shopkceper may, by false An unscrupulous shopscene sentially to his weights and short measure, add essentially to his profits. The rich may be able, in some degree, to protect themselves from such impositions. The poorer classes, whose purchases must be small, suffer in price or quality. The poor woman who is forced to buy her coal by the basket pays, in many cases, double for what it could be purchased by the

Excessive competition renders the temptation to adulteration almost too strong for human nature to resist. Most customers look at the prices and do not ask whether the seller can afford to sell the gen-uine article at the price named. If not adulterated, it can yield no profit. In England, analyses have shown adulteration in almost every one of the lead-ing articles of consumption. What was sold for tea was composed of leaves of the willow, poplar, oak, etc., or tea-leaves that had been used, drived, colored with black lead, faced with Prussian blue, and glazed with deleterious substances. With coffee it was still worse; of 34 specimens 31 were found to be differently adulterated with oak bark, tan-baked horse's liver, acorns, corn, beans, etc., and colored with Venetian red. A list is given of what are ad-vertised as "high-priced coffees," some of which con-tained no coffee at all, and others with but from five to fifty per cent. of the genuine article. Excessive competition renders the temptation to

now in Great Britain about 2,000 societies, with a bout 500,000 members, with a capital of \$25,000,-000 members, with a capital wave an accurate their purchases. They may not, as it is said it is solve in China, put up as a sign, "No cheating practised at this store," But they may truly state, "There is no inducement to cheat at this store, in weight, measure, or quality." In this connection I would speak of the "co-oper-ative fund and loan Associations" their object is to give homes to the people. They are as secure, and give larger returns than the Savings Bank. When through them, a man g

duction of the number of the retail stores, it would work no evil to the community. TOO MANY STORES. To put a store within - ne-third of a mile of every house would require I4,: 66—instead of which there are 41,735, or 251 for every 100 that were needed. The expenses of the surplus in rent, taxes, etc., would amount to over \$33,000,000, making a saving to consumers of \$20,000,000 a year; and if the pro-fits of the seller could be appropriated to the use of the purchaser, as is proposed in the co-operative store, it would give them a profit of \$500,000,000 wear. Such is the cost that it is estimated the pub-have already shown, competition does not necessarily reduce prices. In England it has been

# CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Register and Catholle Standard.")

West Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Rough on land and stormy at sea, only those who know can judge of these scattered regions, where live a simple and good people, whose recurring years bring round events of vital importance to each family, of which the communities are composed, however little known to other parts of the kingdom, and where, indeed, by Kuclick howevers is of little use. Until outer the English language is of little use. Until quite recently incorporated with a diocese where large populatious and great calls have existed, overtaxing means, in every way, of those who were in ge. The want, destitution, and difficulties of charge. The want, destitution, and dimension of the situation are only now pressing themselves into

notice. These are, shortly, the claims of the Catholic These are, shortly, the claims of the Catholic places of this district upon Catholics—To have always remained Catholic; to be simple, good, poor people; to want, in many cases, almost everything which, even in the poor districts of England, we are accustomed to see—chapels, schools, decent resi-dences for priests—decent though humble furni-ture in those residences—books, whether of the-ology, devotion, or of interest, in the long winter evenings and gloomy days. But not alone the evenings and gloomy days. But not alone the abode, the money to live in it is not there. I am writing within the limits of truth when I say that a large revenue for a priest to derive from his dis trict would be thirty-five or forty pounds a year a year. But the size of these wild districts, entrusted by ne-cessity to a single priest, should also be considered; also the difficult communication—long inlets of the

also the difficult communication—long inlets of the sea intervening, dangerous fords and ferries imperil and delay the priest summoned to siek cails. It would be conveying no idea of these difficulties to say that these districts are, even as the bird flies, some twenty-five to thirty miles by whatever breadth they may be. Mountains may have to be crossed without proper roads, and seas crossed be-ter the data of the side call can be discharged. crossed without proper roads, and seas crossed be fore the duty of the sick call can be discharged When it is remembered how much Catholics wish for the services of a priest at the time of death, it will not be wondered at that they should send, even in the winter, for them without absolute necessity Neither themselves nor the priest think of the peri of transit. Still less can strangers estimate the full force of Atlantic waves at that season. Instances have occurred where return from some islands have occurred where return from some islands has not been possible for a month or six weeks. Yet the poor people contributed to the support of their pastors, but they are very poor; and the failure of fish, of potatoes, of oats, the loss of a cow (it is on this produce they live), may ruin them. Yet it is well they should remain, if practicable, where cen-turies have placed them, for the better paid attrac-tions of Cherges or other towns ruin them often. their masters. tions of Glasgow or other towns, ruin them often, both in soul and body. It is wonderful through what weather and from what distances these poor people come to their wretched chapels, where in people come to their wreiched enques, shows and earthly matters poverty reigns supreme. No sanc-tuary lamp, no vestment drawers. The sparsest artuary lange, no vestment drawers. The sparsest ar-rangements in even some of the best chapels—others we will not speak of. This as regards divine func-tions. As regards other matters—on suggesting how useful it would be if each priest could be pro-yided with a small library. I find that there would be a be a bind of headcase to nut backs in often be no kind of bookcase to put books in. Doubtless a moderate expenditure npon themselves by ministers of religion is highly praiseworthy, but where poverty is so great as to prevent decency of habitation, to say nothing of comfort or convenito be amended. Yet these priests must sometimes keep a pony, as of course, they must have a serkeep a pony, as, of course, they must have a ser-vant to keep such house as it is. To attend sick calls in such weather as they have, sometimes, per-haps, across seas where tempests suddenly arise, and in the open boats, ill found usually, in which they must go, is most perilious. If I may give an ex-ample from experience, I have even in autumn weather been in a boat when another at anchor not for off use blown bottom uwards. Weather been in a boar which another to show how in a far off was blown bottom upwards. What, then, can the new Bishop do? He has no priests, not only to fill up vacancies, but to fill the existing chapels. He has few schools. The present become area provided, and from the distances they there persons. Hang outside door of room, from, from, in the beings to the various distributing as the various distributing and water is the various distributing as the v

3

The damper of bad management in making the alternative properties in the distributive, are the same that exist is a finance to engage a subserve of a sub

### ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT ST. BENEDICT'S MONASTERY AND COLLEGE, FORT AUGUSTUS, SCOTLAND.

The festival of St. Andrew was celebrated this The restivation St. Andrew was celebrated this year at St. Benedict's with much solemnity. At inve o'clock in the morning, when Scotland was hushed in sleep and snow covered the peaks of the mountains, the sons of St. Benedict were astir, mountains, the sons of St. Benedict were astir, chanting again after a silence of two hundred years and more the praises of the glorious St. Andrew in the beamiful Office of Matins and Lands proper to the festival. At nine o'clock Prior Yaughan sang the solemn Mass, which was preceded by "Tierce," chanted with full choir. The boys of the college having devoutly assisted at the Mass, repaired to the play-ground, when the flag of St. Andrew was hoisted, and waved for the first time above the im-(To the Editor of the "Weekly Register and Catholie Standard.") Sins,--As truth is stranger than fiction, and as many do not know their next-door neighbors, Catholies need not be surprised at the destitute state of religious matters within twenty-four hours of London in the new diocese which comprises the West Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Rough on land and storary at sea, only those who know can judge of these scattered regions, where live a simple and good people, whose recurring years bring round veents of vital importance to each family, of which the communities are composed, however little known to other parts of the kingdom, and where, indeed, the English language is of little use. Until quite recently incorporated with a diocese where large ponulations and great calls have existed, overtaxing hoisted, and waved for the first time above the impline. The students retired to rest, and the pathetic chant of the "Alma Redemptoris Mater" brought the happy festival of St. Andrew to a close.

The nappy testival of St. Andrew to a close. Those interested in St. Benedict's will be glad to hear that the college is filling fast. Carpenters are busy fitting up the second large dormetory for the reception of a number of students who have bepoken places for the Christmas term.

The weather in this favored spot has been mild, dry, and open. The mountains are capped with snow but the valleys are green. Ten days ago some folks were gathering daises up the glens to send to their frozen friends down south! But the mildness of the climate of Fort Augusta is proverbial. The breezes off the western coast, the lofty mountains which break the storms, and the deep waters of Loch Ness, which have never been known to freeze, contribute in their respective degrees to moderate and equalize the temperature.

. .... WHITE SLAVES.

If there is any class in American society deserving the special commiseration of Catholics, it is that of the unfortunate little Italian children who are held in bondage by cruel adrones. The Society for the Preventi Cruelty to Children occasionally rescues some poor little Italian slave. It has been suggested that the better course for the society, instead of trying to rescue this or that isolated little violin player from the cruelty of his masters, would be to make a test case, and decide the egality of the tenure by which these wretched little bond slaves are brought and held here. In many cases, no doubt, they are treated with great cruelty, while in others they are comparatively comfortable; but their condition depends wholly on the character or temper of One or two of the Italian Consuls and commissioners to the Philadelphia Exposition attempted a year ago to put an end to this new species of white slavery, but the padrones were so cunning in eluding detection, and the children so cowed by terror, that conviction was impossible, and they were forced to give it up. The facts were brought out, however, that there are three chiefs or head-centres among these men-one here, one at Philadelphia. and one at Chicago. It is not easy to prove that they kidnap the children, though many, no doubt, are kidnapped; but the majority probably are really sold by their lazy, unfeeling parents for a term of years for the certainty of a few scadi and the promise of a money-making business and comfort for the boys in the golden New World. The children, in a strange land, ignorant of its laws, customs or even language, are easily convinced that their master's will is the highest absolute authority. Hard as he may be, the wretched little creatures believe him to be the only link between them and their lost home. and can hardly be induced to cut loose from him by testifying against him. The tenure by which these apprentices, as the padrones call

lins, or worse." nse for me." The Dacian's again. "Well, tell me people they were, and what

was but a stripling, a boy, cound the pillar, and I snp-vay what yon miss, while I

"What was he like ?" his mouth and eyes, and some moments, then said, mnity, "What was he like ? chimself, he wasn't far from

c himself, he wasn't far from ength." now it !" and began to chat quite was not very cold, and that remembered that I had to at came near me—..." ad Corvinus; "and why did

uldn't let me. I told him ear him, and drew back and a; when in the quietest manow, he twisted it out of my knee, as if it had been a word, and dashed the irone ground, where you see it.

not rush on him wirh your m at once ? B i your scabbard."

a your scabbard." stupid grin, pointed to the basilica, and said : "There; on the tiles, in the morning ed, and there indeed he saw ch an object, but he could

eyes. re, you stupid booby ?" he

is moustache in an ominous inus ask again more civilly ed:

of conjuring, whished it out of conjuring, whished it out tere you see it, as easily as L ten yards."

e boy, who came from round the dark."

ry !" muttered Corvinus to proofs of the fellow's tale. could have performed that h, why did you not give the her guards to pursuit?" nweiner, because, in my any living men, but we do hobgoblins. And secondly, saw the board that you gave id sound.'

Continued.)

rdo, the ex-Presidant of ally assassinated on the a, died praying for his

pint of thin cream with a quarter of a pound of sugar; when cold, add the yolks of five eggs well sugar; when cold, add the yolks of five eggs well beaten; stir this over the fire till pretty thick—it must not boil; when quite cold, butter a cloth well, dust it with flour, the the custard in it very loose, boil it three quarters of an hour; when it is taken up, put it into a basin to cool a little; untie the cloth, lay the dish on the basin, turn it up; if the cloth is not taken off carefully the pudding will break; grate over it a little sugar. Practical Sanitary Hints.—Dr. Hardwicke see-retary to the health section of the Social Science As-sociation, has kindly comunicated with us, and en-

retary to the health section of the Social Science As-sociation, has kindly comunicated with us, and en-closed pamphlets written by him "prevention of epidemic diseases, and the noral and physical ad-vantages of baths and washhouses." From the first we take these hints as to the management of rooms occupied by diseased persons.—The sick room: Remove bed curtains, window hangings. rooms occupied by diseased persons.—The sick room: Remove bed curtains, window hangings, room : Remove bed curtains, window hangings, and carpets, but in a very cold, draughty room, which sometimes happens among the poor and labouring classes, the curtains may remain, but must be thoroughly disinfected at the end of the illness. Sweep rooms daily, and let them be fre-quently washed. Use ventilation cautiously, supple-menting with disinfectants sprinkled from time to time on the floor. Place a dish or sour-nelate containintending with disinfectants spinished robust chief to the time on the floor. Place a dish or soup-plate contain-ing Condy or chlorozone diluted underneath the bed occupied by the sick. Keep within reach of the patient a basin similarly charged with disinfectant for him to spit into; and have close at hand a tub or pail of diluted disinfectant fluid, into which im-plies to the near a stick of a bing reward mediately to throw any article of clothing removed from the patient. Instead of a pocket handkerchief use small pieces of rag, which are to be burnt after use. A piece of macintosh sheeting, or, what is preferable, a whole sheet of it, placed beneath the spect or blanket of a bed, is a safeguard to prevent discharge from soaking. Throw a teacupful or two of green copperas solution, called sulphate of iron —two pounds thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of mater intercome the check and the subscription be into every chamber utensil or nightpan waterfore it is used, and immediately it has been emptied, before replacing it; and also half a pint down the water closet. This renders all discharges harmless (Dr. Badd). Glasses, cups, and other utensils of the sick room should be cleansed before used by other persons. Hang outside door of room, from jamb to jamb, a sheet or old counterpane, and keep it moistened with disinfecting solution. In-fected clothing and bedding: Soiled linen, and such woollen articles as admit of washing, should, on being removed from the patient, be plunged for an hear or two into a tub of water impremated with

present system goes to the storekeeper. At the end of every quarter the books are balanced, the profit of their purchases, which is ascertained by means of checks given for every purchase. All persons who trade at the store receive checks, but, of course, do not receive interest on shares they do not own, and one-half of the profits on what they have must result from their adoption. dvantages of the scheme are re-The full a bought

Served for shareholders. These associations neither give or take credit. All These associations neither give or take creates paid their purchases are made for, and all their sales paid by cash on the nail. They thus escape what has be cashed to be a solved by the sale of the by each on the bousands of dealers, and are enabled to ruined their goods for a fair price. Retail dealers who give credit are compelled to charge an extra price to good-paying customers in order to cover their losses good-paying customers in order to ever their losses a library. They have games and lectures, and draw a way many from less reputable resorts. These are away many from less reputable resorts. These are others. This has caused the failure of not only the few co-operative stores in this country, but of tens

f thousands of ordinary dealers. Bad management has been the cause of failures of ops of every description. Goods have been purshops of every description. Goods have been pur-chased by unskilful dealers of poor and adulterated quality, and at extravagnat prices. In England this has been gnarded against by a wholesale co-opera-tive store. This belongs to the various distributing

possible city of which not one of them has failed. Very iself, in little was known of them in Boston. Four years is both the seller and the buyer. He furnishes capi-tal for the purchase of the goods at wholesale, and receives back the profit which under the present system goes to the storekeeper. At the end of every quarter the books are balanced, the profit is ascertained, and after deducting interest on the capital, that is on the shares, at the rest is divided among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of the storekeeper back is an even to the shares at the rest is divided among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of the storekeeper back is an even to the shares at the rest is divided among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of the storekeeper back is a store at the storekeeper back is a store store among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of the storekeeper back is a store at the store the storekeeper back is a store at the store the storekeeper back is a store at the store the stor thousand members, and about a dozen more have been organized in other places. The system will spread as fast as the industrial classes can learn, as they have in Philadelphia, the great advantages that next could focus their advantage.

But to return to the other advantages of co-oper ative stores another of their benefits is that they create a feeling of brotherhood. The co-operators have common wants and common interests, and are brought together for a common purpose. In most of the English associations a small percentage, say great promoters of temperance, by giving to men recreation for their evening hours. A want of this has led many to destruction

For the present, our work is in perfect co-operation as a means of distribution; but it will not end here. In the future it is to be hoped that the industrial classes will be able to co-operate for pro-duction. The united capital of 1,000 workingmen may furnish the means of giving them employment as well as the united capital of a few millionnaires.