

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.

THE NEW CLUB.

We are very much pleased to see that the Trades and Labor Club is now well under way. The institution is one of those which contributed towards its establishment may well feel proud. The rooms are well lighted, neatly furnished and in every way adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. The workingmen of Victoria have now a club of their own in which they can spend part of their leisure time pleasantly and agreeably. There is no one to patronize them, no one to find fault, and no needless or vexatious restrictions. The frequenting of the Club may be as much at his ease in it as in his own home. In fact the rooms are his. It is to be hoped that the workingmen of the city will avail themselves of the advantages afforded them by this Club. Those advantages are many and, by no means, unimportant. To have a comfortable place of their own in which they can read the newspapers, smoke their pipes and play friendly games of billiards, chess, draughts or cards, will be a very great blessing to homeless men, young and old, and a comfort and convenience to many who have homes. We earnestly hope that the men will give the new Club a fair trial, and that their wives and daughters, sisters and sweethearts will take a lively interest in it, and feel a pride in making it pretty and home-like. This they can do in many ways. It is their interest to help on this good work, for they must benefit by anything that helps to elevate and refine the men. That the Trades and Labor Club will have this effect upon those who take all the good out of it that it is capable of yielding, we are firmly convinced. It is a good institution and it ought to flourish.

NEW UNIONISM.

Is the workingman to have no rights except those which are accorded to him by the labor unions? It would appear not. Join the union or starve seems in these days to be the ultimatum of the New Unionism. With them there is no such thing as free labor. When they have their way and they are able to carry out their system, no workingman of any kind, unless he belongs to a union, submits to its rules, and obeys its orders, will be allowed the opportunity of earning his living. The penalties of the New Unionism are fearful. The chief punishment is starvation, both of the offender himself and his wife and innocent children, if he is so unfortunate as to be a married man. The next is disgrace. Not only will the man who refuses to join the union be unable to get employment, but he is a marked man. A doer of non-intercourse is promulgated against him. He and all belonging to him are to be shunned, and spoken of as being degraded to associate with people of their own class. To starve a man, to affix a stigma to him, and to mark him a vagabond and a waster, on the face of the earth is a punishment terrible in its severity. Yet this is the punishment inflicted on a workingman by workingmen, and for what? For refusing to join a labor combination, or disobeying the orders of such a combination. This is not an offence against either the laws of God or the laws of man, yet the penalty attached to it is more severe and harder to bear than any which the law inflicts. The crime which the New Unionists have manufactured is one that the best man that breaks the world's bread may at some time find it his duty to commit.

What would be thought of the Legislature which would make some act, that is now considered innocent, a crime, and punish not only the man who committed it, but all who are dependent on him? Such a Legislature would be execrated by all lovers of justice and fair play, and the people workingmen among the foremost—would hasten to deprive those who composed it of the power which they had abused so terribly. The unjust and oppressive law would be torn from the statute book and the men who made it would consider themselves lucky if they escaped the vengeance of the indignant populace. Yet, in what respect would such a law differ from the ordinances of the New Union? It is not a crime to refrain from joining a labor organization; there is nothing morally wrong in disobeying an order which a man believes to be contrary to justice and to the interests of himself and the class to which he belongs. Yet the New Union leaves a man no choice. He must join the Union and he must obey its rules, or he will be proclaimed a black-leg, and no one will be allowed to give him work. Can a man who is under such a rule as this be said to be free? What would be the condition of the workingmen in a community in which this New Unionism prevailed? Not one of them would be free. The Unions would own them all; and would the workingmen find in the Unions any masters?

This is one view of the case. But there is another. Not only would the New Unionism bind the workingman hand and foot and punish him with the greatest severity if he dared to disregard its behests, but it would create a fierce antagonism between capital and labor. This is not mere theory. We have seen what it has done in Australia. There it dictated to the capitalists whom they should employ and on what terms. They dare not give work to non-union men on pain of strikes and boycotts, and army noses and losses of many kinds. They were required to give the Union their reasons for discharging a member of the Union. The capitalists and employers generally refused to submit to this dictation and then there was war to the knife. This is the inevitable tendency of the New Unionism which would compel all working-

men to belong to unions, and which will not permit employers to employ non-union men. It makes enemies for itself both among workingmen who are bound to remain free, and among capitalists who will not submit to dictation. This it has done in Great Britain and in Australia. There are now strong combinations of employers in those countries, and there are indications that similar combinations are being formed in the United States.

The New Unionism will not, we are quite sure, promote the cause of labor. Its great weapon is compulsion and it places its chief dependence on coercion—coercion of workingmen and coercion of employers. The coerced working men will make members who are not to be depended upon in a time of stress and trial, and the employers will resist coercion by combination and by all other means within their power. The reflecting reader will see that there are in the New Unionism elements of weakness, and he will be safe in predicting that its career will be short.

We do not see why workingmen should be ready to abandon the means by which their combinations have become strong. They have grown to their present importance by voluntary organization. Men were free to join the Unions and free to remain out of them. The Unions being composed of volunteers were strong morally as well as numerically. Is not the law of freedom as effective now as it was ten years ago? The old way is no doubt the better way. Freedom makes friends, but coercion creates enemies.

A SPOILED CAUSE.

The Irish Home Rulers appear to be getting more and more demoralized. They are fighting and squabbling in the most disgraceful manner. Rows are frequent, and bad language seems to be the only kind used. Men who are supposed to be gentlemen cannot refrain from assaulting each other. The spectacle which Ireland presents is one that must disgust the law-abiding and intelligent British voters. We are not surprised to see that English Home Rulers, whose hopes were high a few months ago, despair of the success of the cause they had adopted as their own. The Irish agitators, with a few honorable exceptions, seem to be determined to do all they can to prove that those who declared that the Irish are not fit to govern themselves were right. It was puerile in Mr. Parnell, for mere bravado, accepting Healy's challenge to contest the city of Cork when an election was not required, but it was a great deal worse than puerile, after having taken up the gauntlet, to evade the contest. Parnell appears to be losing ground every day. The Irish people are beginning to see that he is neither the statesman nor the hero which they imagined him to be, but that their idol of a few months ago is composed of very common clay. But the man who is to take Parnell's place has not yet made his appearance. None of the agitators seem to be endowed with the qualities which a leader of men, to be successful, must possess. The truth is, the whole Irish business is in a complete muddle, and the worst of it is, there is no one to blame for the unhappy state of things but the Irish agitators themselves.

NOT DIABOLIC.

The Times, of yesterday, pays the Opposition, or itself, a rather equivocal compliment. Commenting on our article on the estimates and "anticipating an Opposition onslaught," it finds fault with us for meeting "the devil more than half way." We did not think that our contemporary had so bad an opinion of itself or of the party of which it is the organ. Were all to think it does itself an injustice. We never saw anything diabolic about it or the men for whom it speaks, and, consequently, never felt the slightest apprehension when we went out to meet them, no matter how far we had to go.

The article in which our contemporary boasts of its Satanic qualities shows that our estimate of it is the true one. It is "as black as Moses." There is not the faintest trace of bromine in its composition. If the "devil," with which it threatens the Government, is not fiercer than his organ no one need be afraid to meet him and shake hands with him every day in the week.

The Opposition organ had to say something against the estimates. If it let them pass without a little unobtrusive criticism its usefulness would begin to think that its usefulness as an organ had departed. But really anything tamer and more perfunctory than our contemporary's comments is a great deal of ingenuity to show that estimates against which so little can be said by the Opposition organ must be very skillfully drawn up, and well calculated to meet the requirements of all parts of the province. Indeed, we must congratulate our contemporary on having the good sense not to complain of expenditure which it knows that the province needs. If it had gone just a little further and frankly approved of the financial policy of the Government, which it cannot find fault with, it would have won for itself the credit of having the discernment to perceive something good in the Government's policy, and of having the candor and the independence to openly recognize it. But that, perhaps, would not easily be corrected and reforms are seldom made in a day. Our contemporary has made a good beginning and we hope that it will go on improving. If it is never more "diabolic" than it was yesterday the good people of this city will give some credit for having worked a miracle.

D. Driscoll and J. Carvin have been sworn in as police officers.

COMPARATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

It is singular that newspapers which are generally considered well-informed, take upon themselves to pronounce upon matters about which they know little or nothing. A native Canadian of more than ordinary intelligence was asked which is the most intelligent of the provinces of the Dominion he would hesitate before answering, and we are not certain that his decision would satisfy even himself. If he were required to say which is the least intelligent he would at once reply "Quebec." But the London Daily News wants no time to decide upon the comparative intelligence of the provinces of the Dominion. It declares at once and positively, as if there was no room for doubt, that Ontario and Quebec are the most intelligent portions of the Dominion. Is this because they are the largest? Tried by this test, Russia is the most intelligent nation of Europe. But neither big countries nor big provinces necessarily produce big minds.

The guess of the Daily News shows very clearly that there is at least one member of its editorial staff who knows very little about Canada. No English-speaking Canadian would class Quebec among the most intelligent portions of the Dominion; neither, notwithstanding his race partialities, would any intelligent liberal-minded French Canadian. He might claim that his compatriots were the most virtuous and the most devout inhabitants of the Dominion, but the most intelligent? No. Although there are many well informed people in Quebec, and although its educated class is not in any respect inferior to that of any of the other provinces, the proportion of those who can be called intelligent is smaller in Quebec than in any other part of Canada. The number of persons who can neither read nor write is, in proportion to the population, quite large in Quebec. In the other provinces we should say that there are a few illiterates, as are to be found in communities of the same size, in any part of the continent of America. It is difficult to say which is the most intelligent of the English-speaking provinces. The Maritime Provinces are, as regards the intelligence of their inhabitants pretty much in the same condition as is Ontario. The elements of the population of both sections of the Dominion are, as near as may be, alike. English, Irish and Scotch immigrants and their descendants, together with an admixture of the descendants of the loyalists, form the staple of the population of Ontario and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the Maritime Provinces there are a considerable number of French Canadians, who are balanced by the French Canadians who have settled in Ontario. As to which is the more intelligent, man for man, the population of Ontario or that of the Maritime Provinces, it is very difficult, indeed, to say.

In Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia the conditions as to population are different. These are, compared with the eastern provinces, new communities. Consequently, a comparatively small proportion of those composing them, are natives. The bulk of the population is formed of immigrants from the older provinces, and from the mother country. The immigrants from Eastern Canada are intelligent, above the average of their fellow countrymen, and quite a large proportion of those from the British Isles are men of education. It seems to us that the average of intelligence is higher in the western provinces and territories than in Eastern Canada. We may be mistaken, but that is the conclusion to which our observations have led us. But, whether we are right or not, all who know anything of Canada will admit that it is not an easy matter to decide which of the English-speaking communities of Canada is the most intelligent. But whatever their opinion may be of the relative intelligence of the provinces, none of them will do as the London Daily News has done, give the palm to Ontario and Quebec.

THE NICOLA RAILWAYS.

Two companies are seeking charters to enter the Nicola Valley. The Nicola Valley Railway Bill provides for the building of a line, from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake, where extensive beds of coal exist. This charter has virtually been granted, as it is now on the Orders for a third reading. The promoters of the scheme are hopeful of beginning construction of the road this year, they having made preliminary surveys, and are now engaged in testing the coal fields which they have under bond for five years.

The other company seeking a charter is the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen railway, who seek for power to construct a line from Kamloops to Nicola Lake and through the Similkameen to the boundary line; and also from Nicola Lake to Spence's Bridge over the same route as the one followed by the Nicola Valley Co. The promoters of the latter are opposed to this, they claiming that the granting of a second charter would probably result in the failure of both companies to secure capital to construct either railway. Two lines are out of the question, as the road would be chiefly for the hauling of coal to the C. P. R. line for shipping purposes, and the physical conditions of the country are such as would prevent the building of parallel lines. The surveys of the Nicola Valley Railway show that the Nicola river would have to be bridged twenty-two times. It is also pointed out that, should the line from Kamloops to the boundary be built, running powers over the line to Spence's Bridge could be secured the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen railway—in fact a clause could be inserted in the other bill making such provision.

It is to be hoped that a solution of the difficulty will be reached satisfactory to all

concerned. If the two bills were passed by the House it would, perhaps, prevent the building of either line, and thus defeat the end sought by the Legislature in granting the charters.

A HEAVY TAX.

Some figures in the San Francisco Examiner of the 25th inst. show that the duty on coal is, in California at any rate, not protective, but a tax on consumption which many on the Pacific coast must find to be not a little burdensome. The total amount of coal mined on the Pacific coast south of the boundary line is 1,179,903 tons. Much of this is very poor stuff, indeed. San Francisco alone consumes 1,351,937. So this one city consumes 200,000 tons more than is produced by all the United States Pacific coast mines. The coal consumption in the coast States is considerably over three millions of tons, so that they were obliged to import more than half the coal they used, and had to pay some \$700,000 for the privilege. Now as coal is one of the prime necessities of life, and a raw material of most manufactures, there is no earthly reason why our neighbors should place this burden upon themselves.

The coal they must have, wherever it comes from, and whatever price they are compelled to pay for it. They were forced to get their coal from many parts of the world, and to pay heavily for it. The consumers paid the coal duty. There can be no question about that. Besides, many householders, railways and manufacturing concerns were forced to use inferior coal, produced coal that night, had coal been free, have used superior imported coal. This was, perhaps, why the duty was imposed. It was hard on the Americans to be obliged to use bad coal and to pay seven or eight hundred thousand dollars besides, merely in order that a coal ring or two might make big profits. This is carrying the principle of protection a little too far. The coal duty benefits very few indeed, while it is an inconvenience and a burden to many industries that ought to be fostered, and to the whole urban population.

A WISE CONCLUSION.

After carefully considering the question of annexation for some time, the Oregonian has come to a philosophical conclusion. It has concluded that the United States does not need Canada and that the Canadians do not want annexation. The lesson of the late election has not been lost on our discerning contemporary. It has observed that, although the question of annexation was all the time cropping up during the election discussion, not a single Canadian politician, big or little, in the East, or in the West, ventured to appear before the people of Canada as an advocate of annexation. This was very significant, and the Oregonian sees exactly what it meant. It says:

"The United States doesn't need Canada, as it needed Louisiana. It doesn't want it, to satisfy the purpose of any considerable part of the people, as it wanted Texas and California. Our people are wholly indifferent to the acquisition of Canada as a political matter. We have territory enough and a population enough. Canada offers no special temptations from a military and strategic point of view. Its possession by Great Britain would not threaten us, its annexation would not strengthen us. Indeed, it would weaken the United States, externally and internally, by enlarging our frontier to be defended, and increasing the variety and complexity of our population. It is a simple fact that the average annual income of the American people is only \$300. This represents not only the fruits of his own labor, but that of his wife and family as well. It is said, also, that while the farmers are paying from seven to ten per cent. for the loan of money, their average profits do not amount to more than five per cent. on the capital invested."

This does not give the reader a very favorable opinion of the condition of the California farmer. In no part of Canada are farmers really worse off than the American farmer, whose affairs are discussed in the above passage. But the shadows of the picture become darker, if possible, as the writer proceeds. He goes on to say:—"If farming in this state were a paying occupation, the value of farming lands would increase every year. Instead of decreasing, and it is of no use to scatter immigration pamphlets broadcast over the Union and foreign countries, telling the people about our wonderful climate and our undeveloped resources, when we know that many of the farmers here find it impossible to make a living and pay their debts. We have a wonderful climate, and we have agricultural resources superior to those of any other state in the Union, but the great benefits which have been showered upon the farmers of this state by Nature are more than counterbalanced by the fact that they have to pay interest at an extortionate rate, and that, owing to the variety of crops which they are required to produce, their products are altogether too low. We firmly believe that California can be made the garden of the Union; but the farmers of our State, like those of all the rest of the Union, are at present suffering from high rates of interest and low prices. The sending out of immigration pamphlets, which give a true account of our wonderful natural resources, but which do not mention the aforementioned drawbacks, simply helps to bring in more farmers to compete with those who now find it almost impossible to make a living in this State."

It does sound singular to see the farmer who has the market of 65,000,000 open to him and that of Great Britain, besides, complaining of low prices. It might be supposed to farmers so favorably situated a high rate of interest would be of little or no consequence, but it seems that these and other unnatural drawbacks are in California so great as to prevent farming being a profitable occupation. The lesson to be learned from what we read about the embarrasments of the California farmer is that the market of 65,000,000 is not exactly what it is in Canada cracked up to be.

development will be quickened or improved by feverish agitation or by tall tales of any kind. This is why theorists and speculators and professional land-builders are not as a rule very highly esteemed in Canada. They rule the people cold and uncongenial, but the man who wants to work and does not talk too much, finds in Canada respect and appreciation.

Our contemporary speaks of the "aspirations" of Canadians. We on this side of the line have aspirations, no doubt, but just now we are hardly conscious of them. They have not as yet taken any definite form. Our aspirations are the aspirations of men who are bound to do the work in which they are engaged well. The Oregonian is certainly right when it concludes that Canadians do not aspire to become citizens of the United States.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

There are some Canadians who are always telling their fellow-countrymen that they would be greatly better off if their country was part of the United States. They are all the time talking about American enterprise, and contrasting it with what they call Canadian sloth and unprogressiveness. Their talk, if not very pleasant to Canadian ears, is plausible, and people are sometimes led to believe that the United States is, for men of all occupations, and particularly for the farmer, a much better country than Canada. But, now and then, we come across facts which do not point to this conclusion. It might be supposed, that, if the condition of the United States farmer generally is an enviable one, that of the farmer in the State of California must be particularly so. The soil and climate of that favored state are, it might be thought, such as would make the life of the farmer a perpetual holiday. He has no long and bitterly cold winters to contend with; not only does the soil produce fine crops of grain, but of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance. "H," thinks the northern farmer, "farming can be made to pay anywhere, it must be in California. He has a fine country, and a market of sixty-five millions in the bargain."

An article in the Argonaut of the 28th inst., if carefully studied, will qualify the opinion of the Canadian who is inclined to believe that the United States is the farmer's Paradise. The subject of the writer is one which has an unpleasant interest for farmers all over the continent. It is farm mortgages. He says:

"The mortgages on farm-lands are increasing in numbers at a very rapid rate throughout the United States, and California is not better than the rest of the Union in this respect. During the last two years, the mortgages upon the real-estate of California, outside of San Francisco, increased about \$21,000,000, while the improvements, such as the erection of buildings, fences, etc., made upon the same real-estate, amounted in value to about \$2,000,000. If this is true, that, while the people at large are complaining of the high cost of money, the farmers are spending on improvements \$21,000,000 more than they have received in such improvements as we have mentioned. What have they done with the rest of the money they borrowed? We think it probable that this question can be fairly answered by saying that the farmers, being unable to make a living for themselves and their families by their labor, are compelled to live on their capital. It is said that the average annual income of the American people is only \$300. This represents not only the fruits of his own labor, but that of his wife and family as well. It is said, also, that while the farmers are paying from seven to ten per cent. for the loan of money, their average profits do not amount to more than five per cent. on the capital invested."

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THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Turner's Budget Speech was a model of simplicity and clearness. He told his audience in the most candid way possible what the Government had done with the people's money. He made a mystery of nothing, and as he had not

anything to hide he made no attempt at concealment. The intelligent elector who reads that speech can tell almost as well as the Leader of the Opposition himself, how the finances of the province stand. That Mr. Turner's statement was satisfactory may be inferred from the fact that the Opposition did not make even the faintest attempt to criticize it. The House went into committee immediately, without a division or a word being said, and passed several of the most important items, and might have gone through the whole estimates had time allowed. It there had been any serious fault to find with the financial policy of the Government this would not have been the case. The Opposition would not have been so ignorant of their proper function and so wanting in their duty, as to permit the Finance Minister's statements to go unchallenged if they were not convinced that in financial matters the Government are pursuing the course best calculated to promote the welfare of the province. It is much to their credit that they refrained from offering an opposition that they knew would be either factious or perfunctory. The Estimates and Public Accounts had been for a considerable time in the hands of the members, so that if there was any weak place in the Government's proposals there was ample time to find it out and to consider its consequences. As the Leader of the Opposition after having had so many days for examination and reflection, allowed the House to go into Committee of Supply, without a word of protest or even of criticism, the fair and, indeed, the only reasonable conclusion is that he, approving of the Government's policy, would not waste the time of the House in talking merely for talk's sake or in making an insincere speech in order to create the impression that in his opinion the course which the Government is pursuing is not calculated to promote the prosperity of the province. We do not think that the country will suffer from Mr. Beaven's silence, and we are quite sure that the Opposition will not be lowered in the estimation of the electors because they refrained from condemning a budget which recommended itself to their judgment.

It is to be hoped that the Finance Minister will succeed in negotiating the loan which the province requires to provide the public works which its rapid development needs, and to consolidate the debt. If he succeeds as he expects, the province will have the advantage of getting a good round sum in cash, and of releasing the money now locked up in the sinking fund, and then have really very little more to pay as interest than it has at present. This will be a triumph of finance of which he and the administration to which he belongs may well feel proud. We did expect that the Opposition would object to any addition being made to the Provincial debt. Their economy hitherto has been of the cheese-paring order and extremely shortsighted, and we consequently believed that when the Finance Minister proposed to negotiate a loan, no matter what its object might be, or what was to be gained by the operation, the Opposition would shrilly protest against it and denounce the Government for having the audacity to look ahead a few years and to provide in time for improvements that are certain to be imperatively needed. We are, however, agreeably disappointed. The Opposition appear to have become both prudent and progressive.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

There is in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for April, an article on the Farmers' Alliance, from the pen of W. A. Peffer, United States Senator from Kansas. Senator Peffer owes his position to the Farmers' Alliance. He is one of its leading men. He therefore does not misrepresent or malign the organization. According to him, it is very powerful, that is, as far as numbers are concerned. He tells us that at the Supreme Council of the Alliance, held in Omaha last December, thirty-five states were represented, and delegates from every body of organized farmers took part in the proceedings. The National Alliance of colored farmers met at the same place at the same time, and the two bodies acted in concert. Together they represented at least two and a half millions of voters. What the Alliance can do in changing the political condition of a State was shown in Kansas last year. It elected one state officer—Attorney-General—five out of seven congressmen, ninety-three of the 125 members of the lower house, and through them one United States senator. "In six months," the senator says, "a change in the political complexion of the State equal to 100,000 voters was effected." A political organization capable of doing all this in a single State is not to be despised whatever may be its principles and its methods.

The Alliance has not been the growth of a day. It is the result of a movement that has been going on among the farmers of the South and Southwest for a long time. The Granger organization was one of the productions of that movement. It was founded in President Johnson's time at the close of the Civil War. It fell into disrepute, and in 1877 the Farmers' Alliance came into existence. Texas is its birthplace. It was at first social rather than political in its aims. Its objects, according to its own declaration, were:

(1) To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit; (2) To develop a better estate morally, socially and financially; (3) To create a better understanding of sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order; (4) Constantly to strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves; (5) To suppress personal, local, sectional prejudice, all unhealthy rivalry, and all selfish ambition.

After a while the Alliance descended somewhat from this moral elevation, and its objects became more definite and less

general. They were, however, still confined to the promotion of the interests of the farmers as a class. War was declared against syndicates and monopolies, and political influence was sought. Agricultural Associations, in several States, joined the Alliance and a kind of union was effected with the Knights of Labor. The new body then adopted the name of the "Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union." This is now the full title of the organization.

Senator Peffer says:—"The Alliance is not partisan, but it is intensely political. Primarily, it is social, but this is its most powerful force, that which moves in public affairs; and though there was no disposition to go into politics independently, it was understood upon all sides that every possible effort, which could legitimately serve the interests of agriculture and labor, should be put forth."

The senator shows that it was time for the farmers of the United States to bestir themselves. They had fallen into a very low condition financially, and needed something to help them out of the slough of Despond in which they were foundering. It is well to bear in mind that the following description of their condition was written by their friend and countryman, and not by an alien and an enemy:

"Let us," says Mr. Peffer, "first understand the condition out of which the formidable power of the farmer has grown. Agriculture is depressed, labor is profitless, discontent broods like a cloud over the land. The thousands of people are encumbered by an indebtedness which it is impossible to pay under existing conditions; they are being sold by the thousands every year, with no remedy within reach. There is not enough money in circulation to supply the legitimate business demands; saying nothing about the payment of loans; renewals in most cases are out of the question, because with falling prices security weakens; and while property values go higher, and higher, and taxes, salaries and interest absorb all the people's earnings, leaving nothing to pay on the principal of the debts. Briefly, nearly, if not quite, one half of American homes are mortgaged; wealth is fast passing into the hands of a few persons; money has become a power in politics as it has always been in social life, and the same influence which is drawing away the substance of the workers is undermining the Church. Look what way we will, encroachments of the money power are plainly visible. It pollutes our elections, it controls our legislation, it debauches our trade, it owns our homes, it rules the forum, the school and the church. It is king."

It is against this money power, this King Dollar, that the Alliance has waged war. How to get the money which makes the millionaires powerful into the hands of the farmers is the problem which they are trying to solve. They are finding it a more difficult one than they supposed. There is, after all, no new way to pay old debts. Money is not the enchanter which the Alliance men suppose. They may make more money, a great deal more money, both of paper and silver, and be very little richer. They will find difficulties in the way of making the state the great money lender which they did not foresee. When they set about making farmers rich by acts of the Legislature, they will find that they are sowing the wind only, in time, to reap the whirlwind. The principal objects which the Alliance has in view are to create more money by printing greenbacks and by the free coinage of silver, and to make money accessible to the embarrassed farmers by enacting a law which will enable them to borrow from the Government at a very low rate of interest. The system which the Alliance would inaugurate would, in a very short time, amount to this: A poverty-stricken people would be endeavoring to make themselves rich by borrowing depreciated currency from a bankrupt government. The Alliance, however, must buy its experience.

NOT UNIMPORTANT.

The recall of the Italian minister to Washington is the way which his government takes to show the indignation which the people of Italy feel on seeing their countrymen openly murdered with impunity in New Orleans, while under the protection of the authorities. As Italy is far away, and not in a position to go to war with the United States, the Americans may attach very little importance to this indication of the displeasure of its government and its people. But it may be that the United States more harm than many of its boastful and unthinking citizens imagine. One of the consequences of the departure of the representative of Italy from the capital of the United States will be to give prominence to the fact that in the United States the law can be set at defiance and the citizens of a foreign State murdered in open day by a lawless mob, without an attempt being made to bring the offenders to justice. When this fact comes to be known and commented upon, as it is certain to be, in Europe, the prestige of the United States will be injured and its citizens will be lowered in the esteem of intelligent people. Americans will be regarded by many as semi-barbarians, and the institutions of which they are so proud will be condemned as unfit to regulate and keep in order a civilized community. People in Europe, even educated people, are not in a position to realize the true state of society in the United States. They do not know that there are millions in the Great Republic who disapprove of the acts of the New Orleans mob quite as strongly as any Europeans do, and who deplore the weakness of the Government which cannot, or dare not, call the men who took a leading part in that outrage to instant account. They will naturally conclude that all Americans are like the men who composed the New Orleans mob, and that, under similar circumstances, they would all act in the same way. This conviction will, no doubt, produce effects that will not be pleasant to American citizens. Nations, no more than individuals, can afford to do what shocks the moral sense and the sense of justice of their neighbors.

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Italy Refuses to Accept of
—She Will Demand
Justice.

The Shadow of France's
Seen By Her Leader
Italy's Position

European Journals Confide
Present Strained Relations
Not Continue Long

ROME, APRIL 2.—Every effort is made to give the opinion of the U. S. Minister on the existing relations between the United States has failed. It insists that the rules of international law forbid the expression of opinion diplomatic representative of nations interested. It has been ascertained, however, that the Italian Government has completely won over the Minister, who had already endeavored to Premier Di Rudini to be less his action. In diplomatic circles here the war idea is so it is known that even the Baron Fava has not yet been decided upon. Should he be decided to be done as the world form of diplomatic procedure for the forerunner of an armed conflict and the United States, grams and letters are being sent to the government from prominent New York city urging prudence on government in its conduct with the United States. To-day, sent another cable message on the subject of the Italian Government. This message is addressed to the Marquis Imperiali, secretary of the Italian Government, and in which hands the news of the Italian legation was Rudini instructed. The Marquis message referred to Mr. Rudini in reply to Mr. Fava last night, and in it the President has asked for nothing but prompt institution of process the parties at New Orleans. It would have been about the present situation. In the meantime the Italian Government has made a declaration, acknowledged that compensation is due to the victims by virtue of the treaty between the two countries.

LONDON, April 2.—The recall of the Italian minister from Washington is the nation. Every newspaper in Italy takes cognizance of the government's declaration, acknowledged that compensation is due to the victims by virtue of the treaty between the two countries.

PARIS, April 2.—Through there is a general feeling of difficulty between Italy and the United States, which would result in war, we are not disposed to believe that the Italian Government is so near a national hatred for Italy, that if Italy should go to war with the United States, she would not be prepared to make the best of the situation. The Italian Government is so near a national hatred for Italy, that if Italy should go to war with the United States, she would not be prepared to make the best of the situation. The Italian Government is so near a national hatred for Italy, that if Italy should go to war with the United States, she would not be prepared to make the best of the situation.

ROME, April 2.—The "Fior Crispi" organ, vehemently denominated published in the Tribune, Signor Crispi, then premier, was elected from his house by the French Government to Italy. The Tribune reiterates the state declares its ability to protect it.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—It is said Count Marazzi was asked to have any significance to be attached to a military levy of young men in the Italian Government, which has been published here. He answered the advertisement is only the one, which is annually published occurrence at New Orleans had done with it. It would have been