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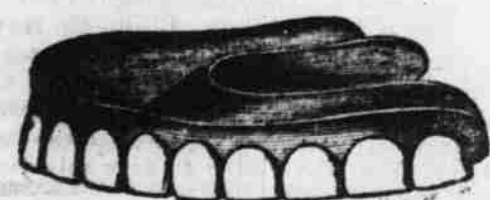
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TERMS, REASONABLE.

T. G. RICHMOND

THE EVIL OF TRADE ORGAN-
IZATIONS.

We find in the Boston *Daily Globe*
an explanation of the reason why so
many young men rush to the cities to
accept the position of clerks, while so
few take to the trade of the mechanic;
and we quote the paragraph for the
purpose of founding a few remarks
upon it:

"ONE REASON WHY.—The
multiplicity of clerks and the scarcity
of young men following trades in cities
are matters often commented upon, and
the expressions of opinion in regard to
it are almost universally derogatory to
the first named. It may never have
struck the people that the school of
instruction in the mechanical arts is
practically closed nowadays. Any one
who wishes can be a clerk, but not
every one can be a mechanic, no matter
how much he may desire it. The trade
organizations, limit and prohibit the
taking of apprentices to various
occupations, are cruel combinations
against the youth of the country, and
criminal conspiracies against the
best interests of society. Under their
sway, there is growing up a vast
community of idlers, hundreds of whom
are driven, almost by necessity, into
crime."

There are two classes of persons who
exert a very baleful influence upon
society; one comprises the capitalists
who by combinations seek to close up
the avenues of labor, and the other is
made up of trade associations which
prevent men from exercising their
inalienable right to labor where they can
find work. It is difficult to say which
of the two is the most reprehensible.
The despotism of capital and the
tyranny of the rich are favorite themes
upon which to ring the changes upon
all public occasions; but the greater
despotism of the trades' unions has
been permitted to pass without com-
ment. The result is that, as stated
by the Boston *Globe*, many men are
not permitted to learn trades unless
they will make degrading pledges, and
they prefer to enter professions where
such distasteful conditions are not
imposed. The consequence is that there
is a dearth of mechanics and a
plethora of clerks. Would it not be
well for mechanics to reflect upon the
great injustice of compelling everybody
to submit to their dictation as to the
manner of learning a trade and the
right to practice it wherever and
whenever the apprentice may please?
Are they not really exerting a greater
despotism and oppression than they
ever have to endure at the hands of the
rich capitalists of whom they so frequent-
ly complain? It is well known that in
the United States, which boasts of its
republican institutions, there are
certain trades which no negro and no
woman would be permitted to learn.
It is true there is no statute law
prohibiting any person of whatever
shade of color or sex from taking out
indentures of apprenticeship to learn
anything they please; but there is a
higher law of combinations, which is
enforced with cruel certainty, which
prevents not only the blacks and the
women from having a fair chance in
the struggle for existence, but also cuts
off many a white man from following
the bent of his genius. This goes to
prove that it is always dangerous to
play the part of the oppressor. The
moment we become despot in one
thing we acquire a dangerous love of
power and soon carry the thing to
excess. The right of everybody to
strive to become rich by honest,
intelligent and patient labor is wholly
inalienable, and it was to establish this
right and freedom to worship God
according to the dictates of his own
conscience that the Puritan first
planted his foot upon American soil and
laid the foundation of a future empire.
We recall a few eloquent words
spoken by Mr. Peter Cooper on the

occasion of the presentation of an
address from the graduates and pupils
of the Union, and we cannot do better
than to quote them here:

"Let me then record that, during a
long life passed in active business, I
have never known any but evil
consequences to all classes, and
especially to the innocent, to result from
strikes, lock outs, or other forcible
measures designed to interfere with
the steady and regular march of
productive industry; and I feel
justified in an earnest appeal to both
workmen and capitalists henceforth to
regard each other as equals and friends;
and to imitate the great example so
recently set by the enlightened
governments of Great Britain and the
United States, in the submission of
their differences to arbitration, and not
to expect to reform social evils by
combinations designed to force either
side into the acceptance of unpalatable
terms, by the stern logic of starvation
and indiscriminate ruin. Reform, to
be of any permanent value, must be
based upon personal virtue, not force;
and it seems to me that the millennium
will not be far off when each individual
shall set about reforming himself
instead of society, and conforming his
life to the great law of loving God and
his fellow men."

These are words worthy to be
engraved upon the lintels of every
workshop in the country; and if the
precepts so eloquently presented by
Mr. Cooper could be practiced by all
classes of the community, we should
hear fewer complaints of tyranny and
oppression, and the mechanic would
find his profession enriched by the
presence of young men who are now
driven to seek other avocations by the
despotism of trade organizations.—
Scientific American

OUR COMMERCE.

Almost the earliest of those countries
with which we have had commercial re-
lations were the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Yet the total value of our imports
thence is less now than it was in 1866,
seven years ago. Then we imported
merchandise worth \$1,247,699, last
year worth only \$1,034,291, and dur-
ing many years our imports thence did
not aggregate much more than half their
amount in 1866. Of Coffee we last year
only imported \$1,529 worth, one fourth
that thence imported in 1866. In the
article of Sugar, also there has been a
decrease though not so marked. We
do not import half the amount of Pulu
that we did. One reason for this state
of things is that we have now many
other sources for obtaining those arti-
cles of merchandise that we used to
import more largely from the Sandwich
Islands, another is that they are de-
creasing in population, and their people
are losing in almost all that tends to
make a people great and prosperous.
For this the system of peonage or
slavery there prevalent is mainly re-
sponsible. Our trade with

SOUTH AMERICA

Is principally with Peru and Chili,
although we have lately begun to send
cargoes to Ecuador. The years 1870,
1871 and 1872 were behind the aver-
age of other years in respect to
the value of imports thence, but
previously there was a steady increase
in our import trade with the countries
just mentioned, whereas in 1869 they
were worth \$1,239,979, thus showing
in three years an advance of more than
one thousand per cent. Last year,
however, our imports from the west
coast of South America were not quite
equal to one-half of those of 1869, the
decrease being entirely confined to the
article of Sugar, which we used to
import pretty extensively from Peru.
With Brazil we had a small trade in
Coffee but the import trade in that
article varying from 400,000 to 800,000
pounds last year almost entirely ceased,

only 1,200 pounds of Rio having then
found its way to this market. Sugar
Coal, Sardines, Railroad Iron, Nitrate
of Soda, and Linseed make up the
bulk of South American importations.
Our import trade with

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES

Has increased nothing in value since
1866, but gives promise of a large
future increase. With Cuba it in-
creased 50 per cent, from 1866 to 1867
but since has almost stood still. The
immense increase in our local Cigar
manufacture explains this, we manufac-
ture seven-eighths of the cigars we
consume, and a greater proportion of
these from American grown Tobacco.
The success attending the culture and
preparation of Havana Seed Leaf at
Gilroy, renders it probable that in a
very few years that our Cuban trade
will have ceased altogether. It is
with the Philippine Islands that our
trade with Spanish possessions princi-
pally is, our direct trade with old Spain
being quite insignificant, and confined
nearly altogether to a few thousand
boxes of fruit per annum. From the
Philippines last year we imported Sugar
to the amount of 22,262,248 pounds
more than double the quantity im-
ported thence in 1871, and more than
three times that imported thence in
1870.

In fact, China and the Philippines
supplied last year two-thirds of the
sugar brought to this market. Our
imports of Coffee from Manilla last
year increased also to nearly double that
of 1871. Hemp, Rope and Rice—the
latter in small quantities—make up the
bulk of the balance of our importations
thence. With

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

We had, in 1866, an import trade
worth \$899,941, but since then it
decreased continuously till 1871, when
it was only about forty per cent, of what
it was five years previous. Last year,
however, it took an upward turn, when
it amounted to \$562,611—but for
Germany alone, for we had no imports
whatever from Belgium last year.
From Germany and Belgium we have
received Glass, Fancy Goods, Drugs
and manufactures of Cotton, Wool,
Silk and Leather, Wines and Spirits,
Earthen ware, Sheet Zinc, etc. In
most of these articles we must for the
future be supplied by local manufac-
ture or by Eastern importations.

AUSTRALIA

Formerly the market for a large
proportion of our Flour and Wheat, last
year after year, taken smaller quan-
tities of these articles, and has had long
since the balance of trade against us.
Our importations from Australia were,
comparatively speaking, insignificant,
till last year. The importations
thence, in 1866, were valued at
\$146,906, in 1871, they had reached
\$205,661; but in 1872 they amounted
to \$1,432,006, an increase in one year
of seven hundred per cent. This is almost
unprecedented in the history of com-
merce, and is by us entirely unbalanced
by any corresponding value of exports
thither. It has consisted principally in
Wool, which has formed more than
50 per cent, and which is imported for
use mainly by the woolen mills of the
East, though a gentleman connected
with those of the woolen mills of this
city was the pioneer in the matter of
its importation for the mill with which
he was connected. Coal is the next
most important of the Australian
imports. Its amount in 1872 was three
times that of 1871, and though only set
down at the custom house as worth
\$258,430, was when put on the market
worth over \$1,300,000. So that our
imports from Australia when put on
the market here were worth last year
not less than \$2,250,000. One cause
of this great development has been the
maintenance of a steamship line, with
the withdrawal of which we are now
threatened. This would be a real
calamity to our commerce, and we hope
that the blow thus threatened may be
warded off by energetic action on the
part of our citizens.—*Mercantile
Director*.

MEACHAM'S STORY OF THE
LATE MASSACRE.

The *Herald* of the 24th ult. con-
tains the following account of the late
Modoc massacre as given by Mr.
Meacham;

Finally, through Bogus Charley and
Boston, arrangements were made on
Friday morning to meet them that day
at noon. Gen Canby, Dr. Thomas,
Agent Dyar, and myself, were to meet
five unarmed Indians at Council Tent,
one mile beyond the military lines and
within the lava bed.

Bogus Charley ate breakfast at my
table, and seemed very sanguine of an
adjustment of the whole matter that
day. Frank Riddle, and Tobia Riddle,
his Modoc wife, our interpreters, called
me to one side before starting and said:
"Meacham, don't go; they will kill
you." This warning was repeated to
General Canby and Dr. Thomas. Mr.
Dyar and myself protested against
going, but, owing to the proximity of
the troops and the utter recklessness of
any attempt upon our lives, it was
decided to go. Dr. Thomas remarked
that he did not believe that God had
sent him to do so noble a work with
such an end in prospect, and that he
would go to the council. Mr. Meacham
then reiterated his fears and
aid: "I will go, although I consider
this the most hazardous expedition and
the last of my life."

Mr. Dyar and I, when everything
had been arranged, started for the
council ground on horseback, over the
lava path, while General Canby and
Dr. Thomas preceded upon foot. In
going out Tobia Riddle, the Modoc
squaw, said to me: "Meacham, keep
close to me. I don't know what they
will do to-day. I don't understand
them." Frank Riddle, the husband of
Tobia, had said in the presence of all
the Commissioners before leaving
camp, that he had been cautioned if
anything happened, to run toward the
horse.

When we arrived at the council
ground, we found seven Indians sitting
around a sage-brush fire, armed with
revolvers and knives. Mr. Dyar and I
dismounted and they arose and shook
hands with us in a very friendly man-
ner, none others being in sight. Pull-
ing off my Alaska great coat, I hung it
on the horn of my saddle and then we
began the pow-wow. I made the first
speech and said, substantially, that we
had been there sixty days trying to
make peace and were not tired yet, and
the President was not tired. That we
were all anxious for peace, and that I
had come this time hoping to fix up a
treaty that would end all further
trouble. Captain Jack here inter-
rupted me by asking whether I had
anything new to talk about, saying it
was not worth while to talk any more
unless the soldiers were going away.
About this time Hooka Jim went to my
horse, and taking my overcoat from the
horn of the saddle put it on and walked
about, saying that he was "Meacham."
I then resumed, telling Jack that the
President desired the soldiers to
remain until the trouble was settled,
and said further, "I want you to come
with me to Shasta or Fairchild's Ranch,
and we will try and have everything
closed up."

Seonchin then made a speech, say-
ing: "If you take the soldiers all
away we will go with you to Fair-
child's Ranch. While the soldiers
stay we will not go. This is all I have
to say."

General Canby then addressed them,
saying: "When I was a young man I
began to meet the Indians; my heart
was always good towards them.
Twenty or thirty years ago I moved
two bands of Indians from Florida to
the west side of the Mississippi. They
did not like me at first, but I won
their hearts, and each tribe made me
their honorary chief. The Seminoles
called me the "Tall Chief," and the