

which, if progressing without interruption, will ultimately lead to the happy solution of all the troubles with which socialistic schools are at present concerned. It shows what kind of union of effort is needed for eminent success.

The Rochdale society commenced by supplying its members with the necessities of life at a cheaper rate than that usually obtained. It made the consumers their own retail merchants. A step beyond this was taken in 1864 with the formation of the North of England Co-operative Wholesale society with the object of furnishing co-operative stores with goods at the lowest possible wholesale figures. Lately co-operation has been carried still a step further, by laboring men combining and establishing banks, insurance societies and—what is still more important—cotton factories, flour mills and other manufacturing establishments. As yet co-operation in these branches has received but little attention, but it is the logical consequence of the principle, and it is the goal towards which its advocates are looking. There can be no reason why production should not be carried on on a co-operative plan just as the distribution of the products now is being done. The neglect of uniting the laborers for the purpose of producing the commodities of life is pretty generally looked upon as the weak side of co-operation as so far practiced, but that defect will in course of time be remedied effectually. And when finally the laborers themselves virtually own and till the farms, operate the mines and run the factories, it would seem that millennial happiness ought to prevail. There could be no reasonable cause for labor troubles, no war between capital and labor, both interests being represented by the same persons. Is it then too much to assume that in this movement for unity of laborers lies the true remedy for some of the evils under which the world is groaning?

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

The rumors about the sudden death of the sultan of Morocco, Muley Hassan, on the 7th of this month, are now well confirmed, and but little doubt is entertained that he was assassinated, probably at the instigation of one of his sons, Abdul Aziz. Many speculations are being indulged in as to the probable consequences of his death, with special regard to the attitude of the European powers interested in the affairs of the country.

Morocco is quite an empire, larger in area than either Great Britain, France or Spain. It is rich in mineral and agricultural resources and would long ago have lost its independence but for the fact that its position on the northwest corner of Africa gives it an advantage similar to that of Turkey in Europe, as long as the jealousy of the rival great powers keeps any one of them from occupying it exclusively. Spain, its nearest neighbor on the other side of the Mediterranean, has obtained several valuable establishments on the coast and has consequently an interest to take care of. To France, as the master of Algeria on the eastern border of

Morocco, it is important that relations shall be maintained by which her interests in that country shall be best promoted. And England from her lofty position at Gibraltar naturally protests against any other country taking possession of a point which, strongly fortified, might seriously obstruct the free passage into the Mediterranean. All these different interests render concerted action on the part of the three powers mentioned absolutely necessary and yet very difficult.

Only two alternatives seem at present probable. Either the three will combine and use their influence for the maintenance of the existing condition, or they will agree upon a division of the country between them. Should they decide upon the latter course there will be a savage conflict, for the ruler, whoever he be, will in that case undoubtedly proclaim a "holy war," which means that millions of Mohammedans along the northern coast of Africa will flock to his banners and fight with desperation until they have nothing more to fight for. And then international complications would probably arise as to the division of the spoil.

In case it is agreed simply to see that a new sultan installed in power, a diplomatic war will be carried on for some time, each of the three powers endeavoring to place on the throne a candidate favorable to its own policy. Abdul Aziz is described as a man of savage instincts, a fanatical Mohammedan and jealous of foreign influence in the country. His chances of being recognized in Europe as the ruler of Morocco are therefore very slim, and unless he is removed, any sultan supported by the foreigners is likely to have but a brief reign, before meeting the fate of the late ruler.

Muley Hassan, the murdered sultan, was born in 1831, and has ruled since September 20, 1873. He claimed lineal descent from Ali, the uncle of Mohammed. He was a strikingly handsome man, distinguished for valor and generalship.

Recently the sultan had a small quarrel with France. The natives of a certain district appealed to him for protection and he collected some tribute. This was opposed by France, and when the tax gatherers came round again the natives had changed their minds and killed the sultan's representatives, whereupon the French took possession of the territory.

RESCUING COLONISTS.

The emigrants from New South Wales who have survived the miseries and hardships of the attempted colonization in Paraguay are to be returned to their former abiding place, the government of the Australian colony having appropriated the necessary funds. When the promoters of the New Australia settlement in Paraguay were working their scheme a general warning against it was given the people, but the persuasive power of the leaders induced many to engage in the enterprise. The suffering of the colonists, especially of women and children, have been described as terrible in the extreme. They were in a

climate exceedingly trying to Europeans of robust health and to which they had not been accustomed, consequently their burden and loss have been very great.

This is only one of a number of attempts to colonize parts of South America by Europeans that have met with dismal failure, and may aid in restricting the number of people who engage in similar enterprises in future. It would seem to be a wise plan for states liable to be placed in the same situation as New South Wales is at the present time to guard against such schemes as the New Australian colony by at least making the promoters give security for damages likely to ensue through having to rescue the colonists from starvation and death as in the present instance. The Paraguayan colonists who are relieved doubtless will appreciate the humane procedure of New South Wales when they are again safe within the borders of that colony.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Those Elders of the Church who are called to the various nations to preach the Gospel, and who receive of the spirit of their mission, experience a deep sense of the responsibility which rests on them to proclaim the divine message wherever they have opportunity. The hardships and discomforts which they experience in being separated from families and friends and traveling among and trusting to the hospitality of strangers, are counted for naught as weighed against the duty of preaching the Gospel, which they offer without money and without price, or hope of earthly reward. Freely they have received, and freely they give, seeking only to convey the message of truth which the Divine Master has charged them with.

In this work it is almost the universal rule for the Elders to bend all the power and energy of their souls to the task. It is very rarely that there is a shirking from duty, however unpleasant the circumstances connected therewith may be. In this respect the missionaries have literally followed the divine injunction to "fear not them that destroy the body;" and unflinchingly they have proclaimed the truth, sometimes at the expense of their lives. They have searched diligently and spared no effort to spread the Gospel news and bear witness of their heavenly calling and mission.

While there are many people who treat the Elders with great consideration and kindness, and whose reward therefor is assured from the throne of grace, yet the reception which has been accorded by others to the missionaries is such as to enable the latter to realize that their position is identical with that of the Apostles whom the Savior called in ancient times and to whom He said: "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves." In this situation it is the duty of missionaries to give careful attention to the divine command which was given the servants of the Lord on the occasion referred to as a rule for their general guidance: "Be ye therefore wise as servants and harmless as doves."

It sometimes happens in certain lo-