CORRESPONDENCE.

FEMALE INFLUENCE

Editor Labor Advocate

Mr. Arthur Maw struck the right string when his note gave forth this sound:

"We should all consider our service agents in their for the Labor Advocate. Yes, that action of co-operation works like a two-edged sword. It cuts both ways, in giving support to an agent that is working for our own salvation in no better that Mr. Maw refers by a suggestion was made that subscribers should call their neighbors attention to any paragraph in the Labor Advocate they know would be interesting or instructive to them. How the so interest that its the attention and by doing them one respectmanifold thanks, not immediately in his own locality but from all over, because it tends to form a universal brotherhood. Think what an immense stimulus it would give to co-operation running into slander, in the visits between neighbors. Far better if the subject of their discourse opened upon the very broad question of doing good among all nations, as being all one brotherhood. Many persons might say, a social scandal is mostly carried by ladies visits in the neighborhood, that their discourse must be light and lively, that they cannot discuss men's questions etc. It is too true there are too many ladies of light calibre in society today, too shallow and gay as partners in life for business men to consult during their struggle through the battle of life. This tends to increase the burden of a man's duties, in place of being a helpmate to him and results in quarrels, lightings, separations, and too often murders.

This failing of the original God created love in so many of our females reaches farther into the depths of society than at first appears in the face of the question. If the status of the female be lowered, then the whole fabric of humanity will be weakened. She is naturally endowed with a strong power of fascinating influence in educating all who come within her circle, so that her minds receive a life-long impression, either for good or bad among society. The more her services are called for among our public institutions, the further extends her influence. Probably this influence is most felt in the public schools, in which some seventy per cent of teachers are females, and a great many of them are drawing a salary for holding office, not for efficiency in teaching, there being so much formality, mixed with red tapeism in the management. The selection of female teachers for public schools is not governed by their efficiency. Influence and patronage stands before the duty, and fills the office with unripe talent, which, like unripe fruit pulled early, is the loss of that season's crop. So, likewise, the inefficient power in a teacher would sort

[illegible] by giving dormant sense natural, and probably most important, talents for guidance through life. Our boasted education should not be a farce. The money spent on educating young Canada is very liberal, and quite sufficient to draw out a child a natural endowments, provided the force of instilling power is not lacking. There is no question of doubt about young female society in educating the rising generation. She inherits full powers from our Creator for the purpose, but how very important to the life of every individual it is that a careful selection should be made to educate young children in playing their parts on the world's stage. It is unfortunate a mistake on the part of many. Our cities and towns are crowded with young ladies seeking the position of public school teachers, which offers a long list to select from. Farmers sons or daughters do not take kindly to farming life, but seek a lighter employment in crowded cities and towns and it is this ever fluctuating procession from the country to centralize the population that produces an artificial existence and causes the hurry and excitement attending city life, being just the reverse of nature's laws. Witness the pleasure expressed by citizens to spend a few weeks, only, away in the country, and note the tide in of health in the face on their return. Such is the law of nature. Many greed for wealth causes his sacrifice of health, for man's laws of sanitation are not books, and the penalty lays at his door.

My object of the Labor Advocate I have lent to some neighbors, and also placed some in the reading room of our Mechanics Institute.

J. J. GRIFFIN.

Barrie, March 1st 1891

The State Commissioner of New Hampshire reports 800 abandoned farms. In Vermont farms are offered for sale at from 50 to 75 per acre, while in Pennsylvania the depreciation in farm values for the last ten years has been fully fifty per cent and it still increases.

The solution of a large majority who pass to spirit life is similar to that of the emigrant who sends word of a foreign country with no friends and without money, food or clothes. He is in a pitiable condition, but not to pitiable as the poverty stricken spirit who, if his life the body, if it lives the physical world must be supplied with clothes, but the spirit must supply food at will. If we have no knowledge of the spiritual beings which in the physical body, and have not acquired our knowledge of a spirit of life, then spirit life has no function, and we are only two souls. The things of material life are so heartless and must be from some one in material life. Life is what we make it. And if what we only make it of physical life, we are worse, that is what we will have when we put off the physical body and start will evolve until we enter into the light.

Light of the World

DR ABBOTT'S ECONOMICS

Some of the statements made by Rev. Lyman Abbott D.D. when he lectured before the department of political and economic science of the Bay State Institute on "Democracy and Wealth" have aroused widespread comment.

The speaker declared that he did not believe that there was any far minded intelligent muscle worker in the country who desires that muscle and brain should be paid the same wages, but that it is the constant labor of the muscle worker for twelve hours a day, at a stipend barely sufficient to provide for himself and family, compared with the future success of the man for whom he labors, who does nothing, and yet receives from thousands of dollars annually, this is what brings about trouble and this is the principal cause of much discussion of the problem all over the face of the earth. There should be further ways of accumulating money, besides that of industry and the other by gift or exchange.

There are four things of our condition that everyone is entitled to: land, air, water and sun. Dr Abbott further said "and there is many a home in New York where the industrial system is well illustrated in this wise. There is man a man who stands beside the bed of a dying wife or child, and who loves them as dearly as you and I do ours. He sees the hectic flushes on the face of the loved one grow paler, and knows that what he holds dear on earth will soon be gone forever. He knows also that if he could have what he pays to him—these four things—fresh air, fresh water, the sunlight, a little of God's own free soil—this would not have happened in nine cases out of ten. Now, when he comes back from the potter shed, should we wonder if he check is influenced by indignation at what he knows should not be? That is a matter which can be safely trusted to the administration of the people who make up our nation or any other."

Continuing, Dr Abbott said

"If you were a laborer I should say 'You must know how to organize and how to fight' and to co-operate with the capitalist to produce a more prosperous condition of affairs. To the capitalist I would say 'Have your trusts, but limit your production and increase industry. The time is coming when the people will control the big corporations. They will cry out mightily 'Give us your the land, the franchise and the charter. New do as we say for the workingman.'"

He would have, the speaker said, silver as truly money as gold. Congress was doing wrong in trying to provide for the circulation of silver in a manner that 20 per cent of every dollar coined went into the pockets of the silver kings. Dr Abbott asserted that the railroads and the telegraph wires should be owned by the people, and that in every post office there would be a telegraph wire over which the people could send messages at somewhere near their actual cost, and without having to pay the profits of watered stock.

EXECUTIONS IN THE REIGN OF TERROR

An industrious Frenchman, opposed of the suppression of Rardon's *Thermidor*, has been digging up statistics of the executions in France during the Terror. It appears that there were nearly 5,000 people guillotined or massacred in Paris alone. Of these 1,500 were shot and butchered at the doors of the different prisons by the mob who wanted to hear the word of doom pronounced by the officials. In less than three months, from April to July, 2,662 persons were beheaded. The slaughter in the provinces was even greater than in the capital. At Nantes 10,000 persons perished in the horrible noyades (drownings) of Carrier, a method of execution resorted to because the guillotine was too slow. Priests, women and children, with or without trial, were tied together and thrown into the Loire. The same work was going on all over France, the total number of victims of the Terror being estimated at 30,000.

UNIFORM RAILWAY RATES

The success which has attended the new system of railway rates for passengers in Hungary, has resulted in the extension of the new system to freight. On the first of January, last, the Hungarian railways divided Hungary into three zones, for all to 200 Kilometres, from 200 to 400, and any distance beyond. For each zone there is but one uniform charge. There form is a great increase has caused a reduction in rates of about one third, while the increase in the number of passengers carried has been so great as to largely increase the amounts of money earned by the railways. It does not cost a railway much more to carry fifty passengers than it does one passenger. A system of uniform rates for every hundred miles might be adopted on all lines with advantage, and the result would be that would be remunerative at twenty five cents, for the number of passengers would be so largely increased, as to more than compensate for the reduction in the rate. The present system is modified or later to be abolished, and made to resemble the postage system, in which a uniform and low rate is charged on each letter irrespective of distance. If a penny postage is sufficient for a letter to be carried safely and quickly for five cents, a passenger sending a little could be carried equally profitably for twenty cents, as the passenger collects, takes care of and dots care himself with it, or at least the ticket collector. Possibly in the future all railway freight may be free, the expense being defrayed by the single tax on land values, for all modern taxation of every kind were abolished and the single tax on land values substituted in its place, it would produce as much revenue as would defray all government expenses and have a large surplus. There are unlimited possibilities in the future. *Bibliography for good of.*

CAME BACK AFTER DEATH

This is the rapid [illegible] of a recent article in the *St Louis Republic*. A [illegible] to equal to have [illegible] the *St Louis*, in the year [illegible] the writer.

In the spring of last year, one Christopher Mounigh, a [illegible] servant, according to the old account, died, and was buried with the usual services of his Church. A few days after his death a *shadow* [illegible] his form, clothes, stature, [illegible] appeared in the drug shop where he had been employed before his decease. In the shop he would walk about, at his well down, take boxes, pots, glasses, etc from the shelves, always returning them to their exact places.

Lawson has begun to try the quality of the medicines and to weigh various drugs in a pair of scales used for that purpose. would pound drugs in a mortar with a mighty noise, and even serve people who came on business to the shop, in a word, do all that he was in such a capacity could do. He looked very ghastly upon those who had formerly been his fellow servants, they being afraid to say anything to him. The owner of the drug shop was alarmed at the matter, and this phantom servant soon began to cause him a deal of trouble, performing all sorts of tricks on the inside, such as pulling down the bed upon which he lay, burning sheets, curtains, etc, and in some times even going so far as to throw the lamps in the fire as often as they were brought into the sick room.

During all this time he had never been seen in the streets or heard to speak. Finally, one day, he put on a cloak that hung in the shop and walked out into the streets, minding no one, and turning neither to the right nor to the left. Nearing the churchyard where his mortal remains had been deposited, he met a mendicant, with whom he had formerly been on speaking terms accosted her, only to see her fall in a swoon. This single instance is the only one in which he is said to have spoken during the six weeks he was terrorizing all that portion of Silesia. When the *girl fainted, the gallant phantom* essayed to help her to her feet, and placed in her hand a paper, written in blood red ink, telling the location of much buried treasure. That night Princess Elizabeth Charlotte, the then Chief Magistrate of Crossen, determined to put an end to the ghastly raids of the drug clerk. She ordered the grave opened, and the corpse, grave-clothes and the coffin cremated.

This weird proceeding was carried out to the letter, and nothing of the ghost clerk was ever seen afterward, although exact pictures of him appeared in every window pane in the drug shop building. Some of these pictures, which much resembled sand blast work, faded in a few months, but two of them, in an attic window where the clerk lived prior to his death, were plain to be seen up to the time the building was destroyed by fire in 1741.

USURY.

Usury is the concession sore on the body politic of this nation which is to day sapping the fountain of wealth of its vitals, paralyzing all industry and crippling its activity, undermining our demo-republic can form a government, undressing the toiling millions amid the cold [illegible] of winter, gathering into store houses away from the hidden out of honest toilers the bread of mortal life, driving men from the plow handle, from the workshops, the mines and the factories to tramp upon the public highways, become felons and be thrown into the clutches of the law at the expense of every other honest toiler, drives women from the paths of virtue into dens of prostitution, and in short, brings about more misery, paves the way for souls to damnation, and wrecks more human lives as well as governments than any other one thing that we can think of. And if that a few may task in luxurious ease, living on the fat of the land. Reader, what do you think of it? *Vindicator*

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

The manifesto which the German Social Democratic Party recently proposed to issue, as explanatory of the postponement of the projected labor demonstration from May 1st to the first Sunday of that month, has appeared in the *Vorwarts*, the organ of the Social Democratic party. The chief reasons given for the postponement are briefly, the long period in the winter months during which so many workmen are without employment, and, secondly, the increasing gravity of the economic crisis, which is throwing tens of thousands upon the streets, and subjects the whole of the working classes to the arbitrary will of their employers. The manifesto goes on to state that the present crisis may be used as the means of a great demonstration in favor of an eight hours day to be made by means of processions, mass meetings, and workingmen's exercises.

Twenty two thousand men employed in a dozen collieries at Durham have struck, owing to the eviction of strikers from their cottages upon Lord Londonderry's property.

The strike of street car drivers and conductors in Cardiff has assumed a most serious aspect. Each car running is guarded by ten mounted policemen, and the streets are patrolled by an additional 1,000 police.

Andrew Marsh, a well known [illegible] of Clark county, Indiana is dead. He came from Virginia after the war, which he was wrecked financially. He left his family and died in the woods, entering no house for twenty years, and subsisting on roots, herbs and the scant proceeds of basket making. He had not cut his hair nor beard since the war, and had worn several feet long.

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