ADDRESS BY HON. CHAS. MURPHY. AT THE LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

"My first words to you today must be words of thanks to the Trades and Labor Council of London, for inviting mae to spend this unique holiday in your midst. While on my way to atyour midst. While on my way to attend this celebration it was suggested to me that a minister of the crown would feel out of place at a labor gathering. To that suggestion I might have made several replies; but the only one I considered it necessary to make was this, that the son of a blacksmith could never be out of place in the company of workingmen. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not merely the nature of what once was my father's calling, that gives me a claim to be amongst you. A few years ago, when actively engaged in the practice of tend voluntary assistance to the clerks of that city in securing the passage of that city in securing the passage of early-closing bylaws, materially shortening the hours of labor; and there is no souvenir in my possession that I value more highly than a beau-tiful clock which the clerks of the Commercial Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Ottawa presented to me my gratuitous services in their behalf.
But then, sir, there is another and a
stronger reason establishing my claim
to be here. You are no doubt aware that the department of public printing and stationery is a branch of my department. As the head of that branch. I have under my supervision in the printing bureau at Ottawa, some 650 employes. I am thus brought into daily with the workers and with contact with the workers and with skilled labor. One of my first acts in connection with the printing bureau, was to grant an increase of wages. I thought that was the proper thing to do and I was justified in doing it. However, I had no sooner done it than I received a protest from an employing printer who told me that if I proposed to create a printers' paradise I would have to find employment for all the members of the craft in Canada, as they would desert the other offices and flock to the printing bureau. The lesson conveyed by my friend was not without its effect; but, if I erred at sall, I did so because of my strong belief in the maxim of a fair day's pay

for a fair day's work.
"On a day like this and in a country such as ours, it is natural that the importance and dignity of labor should hold a foremost place in our thoughts.
If the sentence pronounced upon Father Adam for his sin of disobedience er Adam for his sin of disobedience, were left to human reason alone to interpret, then would labor have been menial and the worker's lot a dismal one indeed. But Joseph, the Carpenter, and His Divine Son, in their own persons supplied mankind with the true interpretation of Adam's sentence, and set the seal of dignity upon honest labor. That attribute it was the care of the church to preserve down through of the church to preserve down through the centuries; and even in the much-maligned middle ages 'labor received honor and tribute, thanks chiefly to the Fratres Pontifices, or bridge-building brotherhoods. These were religious associations founded for the purpose of building bridges, and the products of their skill are to be seen to this day along the roads in England and France. As titular head of these brotherhoods, the pope was styled supreme pontiff, or chief bridge-builder—the word pontiff being derived from the two Latin words, "pons," a bridge, and "facere," to build. It was this union of labor and religion that fostered the spirit of co-operation and rendered spirit of co-operation and rendered

self-denial popular.

Thus established in the esteem of the world, labor's cause survived the shock of revolutions and the upheavals due to social changes. With the spread of education and the enfranchisement of the masses, labor assumed an ever-increasing importance As long ago as 1824, Daniel Webste declared that 'Labor in this countries independent and proud. It has no is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor. What Webster said of labor in the United States, was equally true at that time of labor in Canada. As applied to both countries his words are much truer today. If I were asked for proof, I do not think that I cauld furnish any better illustration than the fact that acknowledged the independence and dignity of labor by bestowing the title of Labor Day upon the first Monda; in September and setting that day apart as a national holiday.

There are more reasons than one

There are more reasons than one why Labor Day should be a day of special significance to the people of London. In the first place your city one of the most important centre of employment in the eastern, or, as we are now beginning to call it, the old part of Canada. You are the fourth largest industrial centre in Ontario. You have within your me of the most famous manufa tories in Canada, and their products Dominion. The census informs me that your total annual production of manufactured goods is valued at over \$15,000,000. In the second place you are situated in the heart of a district that, for agricultural richness, is surpassed in this country, or, in fact on this continent. Your great annua exhibition furnishes yearly and elo exhibition furnishes yearly and clo-cuent testimony of that. And so I say that this also constitutes a reason why this holiday should be a day of special significance to you.

"But, Mr. Chairman, referring morespecially to those affecting organized an early day with every movement de

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

signed to uplift the workingman of Canada. At the present time you have, on the authority of the department of labor, no fewer than 43 labor unions in active existence. The local printers, bricklayers, ironmoulders, cigar-workers, garmentmakers and musicians' unions are among the strongest and best of their class in Canada. You have had, of course, your ups and downs like everyone else, but the fact remains that, after Toronto and Hamilton, London is the best organized of the cities of Eastern Can-ada from the standpoint of the trade

union movement. "You expect me, no doubt, as a min-ister of the crown, on this, the annual festival dedicated by the people of Canada to labor, to say a word to you with regard to the attitude or policy of the Government towards labor. You would prefer that, I imagine, to mere generalities. In my opinion, no graver or greater issue is before this coun-try or before this century than the problem which is usually and some-what loosely referred to as the "labor" problem. On the treatment we accord problem. On the treatment we accord that problem and on the solutions we find for its many phases depends a large degree the happiness of the great mass of the people of this coun-try, made up of the workers in the various trades and industries. In that great future which we are a unit in expecting for this glorious Dominion. the answers we find to the questionshow shall we regulate the often vexed relationships of capital and labor? what shall be the social and economic condition of our working class?—will very materially determine the place which Canada will take among the nations of the world. Daily the competi-tion between nationalities and races is becoming keener, and the country which has not its industrial problems well in hand and its industrial life healthy and free from reproach is doomed to failure. That the Govern-ment of Canada realizes this fact a very brief account of what it has donand is doing for the cause of labor will demonstrate, Actions speak louder than words, and fortunately it is record of actions I am able to place be-

There are two departments of the Government which have the industrial life of the country under their imme-diate supervision. The department of trade and commerce is primarily en-gaged in facilitating the disposal of goods of Canadian production. The de-partment of labor, on the other hand, concerns itself directly with the manifold problems which arise between the employer and employee during the pro-cess of production. The former, nat urally, comes chiefly into contact with the employer, while the latter deals chiefly with the employee, and it is herefore with the latter that I would ike to say a brief word.

The recognition of the claims of la

or to special consideration from the Government was of comparatively slow growth in this country. We had commissions of investigation into labor questions from time to time, ending with a very elaborate and prolonged inquiry in 1886. I have never been able to find out exactly what came of them. It was not until Sir William Mulock established in 1900 a special department of labor that the machin-ery was created whereby the Government could give proper and continuou attention to labor questions. The rapid growth and expansion of the department since then is familiar to all. is safe to say that there is now no de partment of the Government whose ac ivities are better known to the people at large. I am not going to detain you with any account of the process by which the department attained to that position, but I would like very briefly to recapitulate what the department is engaged in doing today.

(1) It has evolved very elaborate and extensive machinery, and placed the same at the disposal of the public, for the purpose of facilitating the settle-ment of strikes and lockouts. Its work this connection is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, It is impossible here and now to describe this machinery or to refer to its results. It is enough to say that during the two years that have elapsed since the Lemieux act came into force, over the Lemieux act came into force, over 60 strikes have been prevented, with perfect satisfaction to all the parties according to the man's lights, and The saving effected thereis probably to be estimated in mil tions. This legislation, which may justly claim to be unique of its kind as excited interest throughout the en tire industrial world. We have had special commissioners looking into nanner of working from Great Britain. the United States, and Mexico. Imita-tion, they say, is the sincerest form of flattery, and several states of the nerican Union, as well as New South ales and the Transvaal, are placing imilar legislation on their statute books. Canada is not given to boast-ng, but we think an achievement like that is something of which to be proud (2.) The department publishes in the Labor Gazette a detailed industria hronicle covering the whole of Canada rom month to month. The Gazett rence to all subjects of interest to

abor, such as trade disputes, indus-rial accidents, immigration, etc., etc trial accidents, immigration, etc., etc The latest publications of importance from an industrial or labor standpoint are reviewed, and a summary given o ecent legal decisions affecting labor as well as the results of numerous spe-cial investigations conducted by the cial investigations conducted by the department. Every city in the Domin on has a correspondent to the Gazette nd the department is brought in this vay into close touch with every sec on of Canada. The Gazette is sold cents a year, and this merely

charge places it within each of every wage-earner in the

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be inserted in every contract awarded by the Government, is administered by the department, two special officers being constantly employed in the preparation of the schedules and their enforcement. (4) One of the chief functions of the department is to supply information of an expert character on all questions appertaining to labor. In this connection, an extensive collection of publications has been brought together and classified. The department has a heavy correspondence with the general public in answer to inquiries on economic and industrial subjects. In addition, as you are aware, it lects. In addition, as you are aware, it has conducted several very important inquiries, under commission, into questions such as Oriental immigration, conditions in certain industries or in certain sections of the country. In short, it has been a standing organization for the education of the people on labor questions and the dissemination of knowledge, the lack of which is among the most fruitful sources of misunderstandings in the industrial world.

world.

Now, I must not detain you any longer on a holiday like this recounting details with which you are all more or less familiar. I only want to assure you that the Government of this country is alive to its responsibilities towards labor. We cannot expect that everyone will think we are always right, but at least we are trying to be right. We are, at any rate, not idle. Let me draw your attention to the last and perhaps the most significant the last and perhaps the most significant proof we have given of this fact. As you all know, the portfolio of labor was first attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, for the reason that Sir William Mulock, the first minister of labor, was General, for the reason that Sir William Mulock, the first minister of labor, was postmaster-general at the time the department was created. So the department remained until a few months ago. This, however, has now been radically changed. For the first time in the history of Canada the cabinet contains a minister of labor who has no other charge upon his attention than the one indicated by the title of his portfolio. In other words, labor has been recognized as a big enough interest to have a minister of its own. Mr. Mackenzie King has made the great reputation which he enjoys as a student and exponent of labor conditions. I believe that I am within your judgment when I say that his elevation to the cabinet to fill the new portfolio has given universal satisfaction. The Government itself, accordingly, may be said to be celebrating this Labor Day in a unique manner: it is the first time that the Government has ever been able, on this, the national holiday of labor, to send its message to the working people of Canada, through a department and a portfolio especially dedicated to the interests of labor. Let me thank you once more for having given me the opportunity of being the bearer of that message to the good people of London.

TO SECURE SALVATION.

THOSE DYING IN STATE OF GRACE WILL RECEIVE REWARD OF ETERNAL LIFE.

Replying to a correspondent who asks, "What is the Catholic idea and belief with reference to the future, after death, of non-Catholics, such as—?" (several specifically named individuals), the Bombay Examiner answers:

We do not profess to know the future fate of any man except by forming a judgment from his manifested conduct. According to our theological principles every man who dies in what we call a "state of grace" is saved, and every man who dies "out of the state of grace" is lost. In speaking with outsiders, it will be enough to explain the either freedom from grievous sin or e'se sincere repentance. This rule applies not only to Catholics but also to non-Catholics, so far as they are sincere in their convictions, and fail to realize the claims of the Church and their duty of joining it. These being our principles, their application depends on a question of fact. Do the various per sons enumerated answer to the above description? If so, we may assume that they may be saved through God's accepting their good faith and their good intentions. This is all we can say on this subject.

Apropos of this question of the salva-tion of non-Catholics, it is to be re-marked that the more extended be-comes the knowledge of Catholic doctrines among those outside the Churchand missions to non-Catholics are certainly disseminating those doctrines very widely—the less likely is the plea of "invincible ignorance" to be valid.

Most educated non-Catholics, it would

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seem reasonable to suppose, must now-adays entertain at least a doubt as to adays entertain at least a doubt as to the fact of their sect's being the true Church of Christ, and another doubt whether the genuinely true Church be not that of Rome.—Ave Marie.

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Irish Brewers and the Irish Party. Speaking recently on the hostility to the British Budget which manifests itself among Irish brewers and distillers because it places an increased tax upon intoxicating drink, Mr. Joseph Devlin said: "We have always said and was a vi those the said." have always said, and we say it here to-day, that the only way to secure the interests of Ireland against the inevitable robbery which a union with Eng-land brings in its train is an independent, free Irish Government working in Dublin and controlling its own resources And when the large distillers and brewers of Ireland come to Mr. Redmond and to the Irish Party and say-'Oh, save us and protect us from this great taxation,' we ask: who lays the taxation on them? The Government of England, which they have supported with their money and their influence in the past. And the answer I give to these gentlemen is this: "We, throughout this struggle, will think of the interests of Ireland and of the Nationalists of Ireland in the main, and we advise you that if you don't like this Budget, to reconsider your political position stead of coming at the eleventh he or three-quarters past eleven to ask the protection of the Nationalist party, whom your money has been used to blackguard and traduce in England for

Sorrows and troubles of all kinds should teach one a great lesson—the lesson of universal kindness. True tact comes from sympathy. We put ourselves into the place of another, and try and see and feel things from another's point of view; we try to feel as he or she would feel, and in that way we are not likely to do or say anything that would hunt there.

MARRIAGE

CURTIS-CAMPBELL.—At St. John's Churcington, by Rev. A. J. Savage, assisted by Ooyle of Cayuga, cousin of the bride, Mr. J. Curtis of Hamilton to Miss Gertrude E Campbell, daughter of John C. and Mrs. C of Burlington.

DIED. KILEY.—At her home in Somerville, Mass., Sunday lugust 22nd, 1999, Mrs. Margaret Kiley, wife of ohn Kiley, formerly of Baddeck, N. S., aged seventy-ne years, May her soul rest in peace

John Kiley, Johnson Holling of Baddeck, N.S., aged severally one years, May her soul rest in peace!

McDonald, McDonald, beloved child of John and Margaret McDonald, aged eleven months.

Cooper.—At Wine Harbor, N. S., on the 24th August, 1990, Paul P. Cooper, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Cooper, aged two years.

Chistolus —At Lanark, Antigonish Harbor, N. S., on August 24, 1999. Mrs. Margaret Chisholm, widow of the late Alexander Chisholm, in her eightly-eighth year. May her soul rest in peace!

Boyn.—At St. Andrews, N. S., on August 24, 1999. Mrs. Margie Boyd, beloved wife of Dan. A Boyd. May her soul rest in peace!

Gorman.—On Monday, August 16th 1999. Mrs. Simon Gorman, Shamrock, Ont., aged thirty-eight years. May her soul rest in peace!

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and untitude the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore require constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio is the only constitutional cure on the market. It also mit to dispose the constitutional cure on the market. It also mit to dispose the spoonful. It acis directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They often one hundred collars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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