

PERSONS V. PROPERTY

(Written for the Echo by Cyrille Horsiot.)

"The theory of politics" considers persons and property as the two objects to whose protection government exists. Unfortunately their interests are not identical, but antagonistic. One man owns his clothes, and another owns a country. Yet to protect aright personal rights and acquired privilege, natural right and personal greed, is the problem of the State. Can such discordant elements be brought into unity? Can oil and water mix? The science of politics is the affirmative answer. Modern times, having cleared away the rubbish of feudalism and in a fair way to get rid of kingship, has been brought face to face with the problem without reference to these side issues. Every country has its wrongs, its abuses, which statecraft complacently ascribe to misgovernment. And with every page of history filled with these instances of "misgovernment," statecraft continues blindly by the old routes, and cannot point out one instance of government free from these abuses. The issue of this age has now become persons or property. They do not balance in the scales of justice. One must necessarily outweigh the other. Which shall it be? We see this conflict on every hand; as yet incipient, immature; striking like a man in his sleep, or in the dark, the objective point not being as yet clearly perceived. Property is conservative, materialistic. It faces the past, studies the line of descent and throws up entrenchments. It is rooted in the soil; stationary; motion would produce dizziness and remove old landmarks. Order is its god; that which has been, what our fathers approved and found, in their simplicity, logical. Personal rights are progressive. It faces the future, studies the line of progress and throws out skirmishers. It is on the march, in light marching order; it seeks in motion relief from stagnation. Progress is its goal, the completion of the work of evolution—the extension of human freedom as God intended it when He made the world. Government is a compromise, where each concedes a little for the sake of peace. But to-day there is no peace. Property has "waxed fat and kicked." It must be spelled with a capital P! Order demands that, come what will, property must be protected. Personal rights are abstract; property is concrete. It is here, visible, can be guarded, patrolled, fired from. Look at the Bradford weavers, for instance. Property dominates persons. Its rights are paramount. It weighs down the beam and personal rights go skyward, helpless. Authority, the voice of the State, comes to the rescue. Listen to the mayor's riot act, and from the jumble of words, necessarily resulting from having no comprehensive grasp on the subject matter, you learn that as man he sympathizes with abstract rights of persons, but as State he must defend concrete rights of property. Hence he summons the militia with their bayonets before the people; not because concrete rights of property are in impending danger, but to prevent the most intelligent of these men to explain clearly to their brother sufferers where their wrongs exist. To burn a mill, sack a freebooter's palace is a wanton destruction; all can see that. To mow down a mob of hungry men and women is the exemplification of order. Personal rights are not shot down, only a few agitating nuisances, if they persist in disturbing "order."

Policemen, clubs, Winchester rifles and galling guns means this: Property and person are to be no longer in accord. There is an irrepressible conflict between them. Property through the State dominates personality; progress must wait on order. I. means more. Pennsylvania responds to Bradford. Again Pinkerton thugs defend the sharks against persons. It is a declaration

of war on the part of property; a declaration of war everywhere from vested rights against natural rights. Some of our great lights never tire themselves to repeat that capital and labor should walk hand-in-hand: when the most part of them fall down before the triune god of capital, rent, interest and profit, and offers the proletarian upon the altar bound for sacrifice. It is a declaration that there can be, aye, shall not be, any personal rights but such as are subordinate to property. On the one side order based on law, the forced subjection of all the present needs of growth to past conditions. On the other side order bound on progress, the removal of restraints on growth in liberty. A single discharge from a galling will be an official notice that war has passed from the platform to the field. It will release every friend of economic progress from looking for relief to the enemy. It will proclaim to the dullest ear the divorce already so apparent. Let property appeal to the sword if it dare, and dare it must. We already see "free" government founded on force, "free" institutions based on galling guns, "free" suffrage invoked from hungry bellies crying for bread to furnish the means to buy lead to fill them! The dreadful but inevitable conflict slowly but surely approach, and the wicked are indifferent at the warning; that terrible warning which is written in letters of fire upon the wall of humanity. But cursed greed for gold and imposture are stronger than reason; there is an example: Some years ago, being in a large city of the United States, there came brothers Moody and Sankey. One millionaire manufacturer presented the evangelists with a check for \$10,000 to be used for the work of "saving souls." The following Monday this so-called "generous" Christian gentleman reduced the wages of his one thousand wage-slaves ten per cent. Now, the question arises: Who paid the \$10,000, this million ire Christian or his ungodly wage-earners? Brother Moody did not, however, ask any such questions; but pocketed the money with thanks, and delivered an eloquent sermon the following Sunday, in which he told the "poor," whose friend he claimed to be, that they must bear their hard lot in this world with meekness and submission, and be obedient to those placed in authority over them. How many Moody's and Sankey's are there in this poor, crooked world of ours?

MONTREAL NEWS.

The body of Carl Swenson, the missing Craig street jeweller, was discovered on Sunday lying behind a fence on the St. Laurent road at Cote des Neiges. There were no marks of violence on the body, and a pair of valuable rings, which the deceased was accustomed to wear, were on the fingers. This discovery was made by the theory of foul play. The reward of \$100 for the discovery of the body has been paid to Francois Goyer, a farmer, who first discovered the remains.

A destructive fire occurred at the cabinet shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Hochelaga last Monday morning, entailing a loss of some \$50,000. The burned building was about 150 feet by 75 feet, two stories high. A large number of valuable patterns, which will take months to replace, were destroyed.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson of the Field Battery is announced. The colonel has commanded the battery for thirty-four years, and will be succeeded by Capt. J. S. Hall, jr. The battery are preparing for a military entertainment, which is to take place during the summer in Sohmer Park.

There was a very pleasant reunion of the St. Gabriel Quoting Club and their friends on Thursday evening at the Bull's Head Hotel, Centre street, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the club. About fifty gentlemen sat down under the chairmanship of Mr. J. O'Neill, president, Mr. R. Waugh being in the vice-chair. After dinner the usual toasts were given and responded to heartily, after which came "Our Sister Clubs," which was received enthusiastically and suitably replied to by the representatives of other clubs present. Ald. Tansey, the honorary president of St. Gabriel, spoke at some length on the pleasures of the game, and promised his hearty support to

the club. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened with several excellent songs, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The St. Gabriel Lacrosse Club will hold their second annual concert on Monday evening in the St. Charles Hall, Island street, for which a splendid array of local talent has been secured, including Miss Mary Kitts, Miss K. Ellis, Miss M. Wheeler, Prof. P. Shea, Messrs. Alf. Dougherty, W. Stafford, M. P. Rowan, Hayes and Pearson and others. Besides the excellent programme of songs and musical selections provided, J. J. Curran, Esq., Q.C., M.P., will deliver an address on "Wit and Humor of the Irish People," which in itself is an attraction sufficient to crowd the hall.

HOW TO GET RID OF PAUPERISM.

This subject is now being discussed by the various magazines and eminent writers are contributing. Cardinal Gibbons takes the position that it is the duty of a rich man, after having provided for the necessities of himself and those immediately dependent upon him, "to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer for the support of the poor." This is high Catholic teaching, and strictly in accordance with the policy of his church in all ages. But it is strongly contrastive to the dominant features of Protestantism. The Protestant idea is that every man should be given an opportunity to engage in some useful, reproductive labor; that wealth should not be wasted on idleness, but employed to enable human beings to labor to advantage, increasing the value of both. While Protestants recognize it as a duty to support those unfortunates who cannot work, and perform that duty by public taxation as well as private charity, they hold it to be their duty to help others by aiding them to help themselves. We believe the latter way to be the best. While the rich man owes it to himself to aid the poor he rarely does so. All the poor man wants is enough remunerative labor to get along, and the rich man will do him a service by recognizing some of his rights, such as shorter hours of labor and better pay. There would be no pauperism in this country if every laboring man and mechanic was given his just dues. Alms is not what the poor want in this country unless they are crippled. They want remunerative labor and reasonable working hours.—New Era.

Another Manipuri Defeat.

SIMLA, April 24.—The British columns advancing on Manipur under Generals Lockhart and Turner have reached a large native settlement in the Bhagri valley. The British force halted within sight of the settlement and sent scouts forward to inform the Manipuris that the British generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes. The rebels refused to answer, and the troops were ordered to advance. The British columns pushed forward and burned twelve villages which had been occupied by the rebels. The latter in great force retreated to the hills. The British then shelled the hills with shrapnel shell, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy.

THE LARGEST HAMMER AND ANVIL IN THE WORLD.

The hammer shop now in process of completion at South Bethlehem, says Harper's Weekly, will probably be regarded as more remarkable for evidence of power than any mechanical contrivances yet constructed by man. It is here that the plates are to be prepared for our growing navy. This building includes furnaces and a vast tank for tempering the plates. They will be lowered into it by traveling cranes. The tank is divided into compartments, enabling several plates to be treated at once.

The hammer is, however, the most marvelous object in the hammer shop. It was designed by Mr. John Fritz, chief engineer and general superintendent, who has been connected with the works from the beginning, and has invented or improved many of the appliances in use at South Bethlehem.

In the designs for the hammer proper Mr. Fritz consulted the plans of Le Creuzot, following them as far as they met the conditions of construction already adopted. The entire foundation of the hammer room is actually laid on what two years ago was the Lehigh River, which was deflected from its course and the anvil and hammer frame rest on piles. Above these a mass of cyclopean masonry has been built, and upon that the anvil is superimposed, consisting of a bed of solid iron capped by a bed of steel. This anvil represents the trifling amount of 1,400 tons of solid metal. Over the anvil springs the colossal frame which supports the hammer. This frame bears a certain resemblance in shape to a truncated tower of Eiffel. It springs to a height of ninety feet from a spreading base, whose foundations are clamped deep in the earth. This huge structure contains 475 tons of iron.

The tap of the hammer is a square solid

block of iron faced with steel. It runs in a groove like the hammer of a spike driver, is raised by steam and has a hoist of eighteen feet. It weighs 125 tons. The total weight of iron in this stupendous hammer, frame and anvil reaches the enormous sum of 2,000 tons. One can perhaps more clearly realize what the direct plunge of a weight of 125 tons means if he considers that it is equal to the weight of two regiments of soldiers or 1,700 men, but having even more impetus because concentrated in a solid mass of so many cubic feet. It is with this mighty engine that the armor plates of our ships of war are to be forged.

General Lew Wallace, of Ben Hur fame, has the following remedy for rheumatism:—"Apply a full strength mustard poultice, containing a little garlic, to the hollows of both feet, and then cover up in bed. Place sufficient bedding under you to take up the perspiration. Remain still from three to four hours; then remove the mustard and wet bedding, but do not remove any clothing from the body for fear of taking cold; let it dry on you. The mustard will not blister your feet, but will drive the disease from the system."

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MAIDS' PALETOTS.

New	Price list	Paletots
New	of	Paletots
New	Maids'	Paletots
New	Paletots	Paletots
New	now ready for	Paletots
New	inspection.	Paletots
New	Length, 36 inches-	Paletots
New	6 Brown ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with cape, at 85c.	Paletots
New	6 Brown ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with cape, at \$1.10.	Paletots
New	6 Dark Green ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	Plain, at \$1.95.	Paletots
New	6 Dark Fawn ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with double cape,	Paletots
New	at \$2.50.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Tweed PALETOTS,	Paletots
New	Trimmed Velvet,	Paletots
New	at \$3.10.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Tweed PALETOTS	Paletots
New	with Double Cape,	Paletots
New	at \$3.95.	Paletots
New	6 Navy Blue Cloth,	Paletots
New	PALETOTS, with Revers,	Paletots
New	at \$4.25.	Paletots
New	3 Navy Blue Cloth	Paletots
New	PALETOTS, Silk Fronts	Paletots
New	at \$4.25.	Paletots
New	10 Grenat Cloth ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with Three Capes,	Paletots
New	at \$4.25.	Paletots
New	6 Fawn PALETOTS,	Paletots
New	with Three Capes,	Paletots
New	at \$4.25.	Paletots
New	3 Terra Cotta Cloth Russian	Paletots
New	CIRCULARS,	Paletots
New	Trimmed Silk,	Paletots
New	at \$9.50.	Paletots

S. CARSLY.

New	Length, 39 inches	Paletots
New	6 Brown TWEED	Paletots
New	ULSTERS, with Capes,	Paletots
New	at 75c.	Paletots
New	6 Brown Checked	Paletots
New	TWEED ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with Cape, at \$1.75.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Tweed Ulsters,	Paletots
New	with Cape, at \$1.95.	Paletots
New	4 new Light Fawn	Paletots
New	PALETOTS,	Paletots
New	with single Cape,	Paletots
New	at \$3.50.	Paletots
New	6 Garnet Cloth Ulsters,	Paletots
New	with double Cape,	Paletots
New	at \$3.75.	Paletots
New	4 Grey Tweed Paletots,	Paletots
New	with Cape, at \$3.75.	Paletots
New	4 Fancy Tweed Ulsters,	Paletots
New	at \$3.75.	Paletots
New	3 Garnet Cloth Paletots,	Paletots
New	with three Capes,	Paletots
New	at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	6 Navy Blue Cloth, with	Paletots
New	Silk Revers, at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	4 Fawn Cloth ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with hood-lined Silk,	Paletots
New	at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	2 Fancy Checked Material.	Paletots
New	ULSTERS, at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	8 Terra Cotta Russian	Paletots
New	Circulars, trimmed with	Paletots
New	Silk, at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	3 Fawns and Blue Checked	Paletots
New	Circulars, at \$9.50.	Paletots

S. CARSLY.

New	Length 42 inches	Paletots
New	3 Black and Grey Checked	Paletots
New	ULSTERS, at \$1.75.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Checked ULSTERS	Paletots
New	at \$1.75.	Paletots
New	3 Grey Tweed Ulsters	Paletots
New	at \$4.00.	Paletots
New	6 Brown and Fawn	Paletots
New	Striped Ulsters,	Paletots
New	with capes, at \$4.00.	Paletots
New	6 Striped Tweed Paletots,	Paletots
New	with cape, at \$3.50.	Paletots
New	4 Fawn Cloth ULSTERS,	Paletots
New	with three capes,	Paletots
New	at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	3 Garnet Cloth Ulsters,	Paletots
New	with three capes	Paletots
New	at \$5.50.	Paletots
New	2 Fawn Russian Circulars,	Paletots
New	trimmed with Silk	Paletots
New	Plush, at \$9.50.	Paletots
New	Length 45 inch.	Paletots
New	12 Brown Tweed Ulsters,	Paletots
New	with capes, at \$1.00.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Tweed Paletots,	Paletots
New	with capes, at \$1.00.	Paletots
New	6 Dark Grey Tweed	Paletots
New	Paletots, with cape,	Paletots
New	at 75c.	Paletots
New	6 Brown ULSTERS, with	Paletots
New	cape, at \$1.05.	Paletots
New	6 Grey Tweed Paletots,	Paletots
New	with cape, at \$1.95.	Paletots
New	4 Light Grey Tweed Ulsters	Paletots
New	with cape, at \$1.95.	Paletots
New	3 Fawn Striped Cloth	Paletots
New	Paletots, with cape,	Paletots
New	at \$4.00.	Paletots
New	3 Fancy Tweed Paletots	Paletots
New	Trimmed with Velvet,	Paletots
New	at \$2.00.	Paletots
New	6 Fawn Cloth Paletots	Paletots
New	with single cape, at \$4.25	Paletots
New	3 Black Cloth Russian	Paletots
New	Circulars, at \$4.50.	Paletots
New	4 Crown Russian Circular,	Paletots
New	at \$4.50.	Paletots
New	4 Grey Tweed Russian	Paletots
New	Circulars, at \$7.	Paletots
New	4 Striped Cloth Russian	Paletots
New	Circulars Trimmed with	Paletots
New	Plush at \$9.50.	Paletots

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
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