

No. 16, Chicago—Walter G. Kercheval, Joseph Lang, H. F. Comstock, O. P. Martin.

No. 18, Detroit—Frank J. C. Ellis, James McElroy.

No. 20, Nashville—P. G. Price.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—John F. Schlagle.

No. 53, Cleveland—Theodore Coyle.

No. 54, Raleigh, N. C.—Z. T. Broughton.

No. 59, Quincy, Ill.—Jackson H. Ralston.

No. 61, Cambridge, Mass.—J. H. Moreland.

No. 67, Lockport, N. Y.—Geo. McDonald.

No. 70, Lancaster, Pa.—Percy Johnson.

No. 71, Trenton, N. J.—Eliezer P. Dickey.

No. 77, Erie, Pa.—W. P. Atkinson.

No. 90, Richmond, Va.—T. T. Hurdle, T. J. Vaughn.

No. 91, Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong.

No. 92, Little Rock, Ark.—W. D. Whitwell.

No. 100, Norwich, Conn.—Chas. A. Earle.

No. 101, Washington, D. C.—M. B. Godwin, Jas. M. Maloney, E. B. Robinson.

No. 164, Worcester, Mass.—David Armitage.

No. 177, Springfield, Ill.—Chas. W. Bavard.

No. 1, Pressmen's Union, Washington—Albert E. Sardo.

The committee reported two delegates from St. Louis, Mo.,—M. Guihnen from Typographical Union No. 8, and Wm. Cochrane from the St. Louis Typographical Protective Association. Both delegates were admitted and the subject of dispute among the craft of St. Louis was referred to a special committee of three, who subsequently reported that neither of the organizations in St. Louis were legally constituted, and urged the appointment of a committee of seven—three to be selected by the representative of each faction, and the seventh by the six, who shall at once organize a union under a charter from this body. After debate the report was adopted and on motion the charter now in existence in St. Louis was revoked.

President Armstrong's annual report referred to the action of the unions during the yellow fever, in the matter of contributions, and congratulated the Union upon the evidences of increased prosperity. He rubbed up the secretaries of subordinate unions in regard to making reports to the International body. During the year but two charters had been surrendered, while six new unions had been established. He urged upon the convention the necessity of settling the colored question, and cited several decisions he had been called upon to make: one being, that the foreman had the right to say who should and who should not "sub," but when a certain number of "subs" were allowed and recognized in an office, it was the right and privi-

lege of the regular hand to choose which of these men should work for him.

Mr. White, the Secretary-Treasurer, submitted his report, which showed the total receipts for the year to be \$2,696.03; total expenditures \$2,608.65; on hand \$87.38.

Mr. Wright, Corresponding Secretary, reported that his advices were in the main very encouraging. During the year there had been six strikes and thirteen reductions. He called special attention to the tramp-printer nuisance, and urged that some general legislation be had on the subject.

The International Fund Law was repealed by a vote of 32 to 4.

The Committee on New Business reported adversely on the proposition to strike out the law forbidding, under penalty of "ratting," a member of the union "to apply for" the position of foreman for a less sum than the then incumbent received. After debate the report was agreed to, and a subsequent resolution amending the law by permitting a member to "accept" a position of foreman at a lower rate of compensation, was also agreed to.

A petition from seventeen printers of Washington, D. C., was laid before the convention. It set forth that "they had been compelled to sever their connection with the District Union by the oppressive action of said union, in not permitting them to work in the private book and job offices of the city, when it was admitted that the prices offered to them could not successfully be resisted." It was further held "that the Government Printing Office had no right to govern private offices, it being in no sense a local establishment, but purely a national one; that a separate organization, composed of printers in private employ, would be for the good of all." And prayed that the charter of No. 101 be taken from that body and given to them. The matter was submitted to the Committee on Appeals, and subsequently a majority report on the case was submitted, which stated that the appeal was not in accordance with the laws of the union, and recommending that it be returned to the senders. Mr. Hurdle submitted a minority report admitting that the appeal was not strictly legal, but asking that the subject be considered by the convention in committee of the whole. Mr. Foxwell moved that both reports be received and considered in secret session. Mr. Hunt moved the adoption of the ma-